

A young boy is jumping barefoot on reddish-brown soil, reaching up with his hands to catch a brown leather ball. He is wearing a yellow crop top and dark blue pants with patches. The background is a bright blue sky with white clouds. In the upper half of the image, numerous colorful squares in various shades (blue, orange, red, yellow, green, pink, etc.) are scattered across the sky. In the background, a simple wooden building is visible. At the bottom of the image, there are three solid-colored rectangular blocks: green, yellow, and blue.

United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework



BRAZIL | 2017-2021



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

2017-2021

Brazil

Brasilia, October 2016

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Glossary

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency	<i>Agência Brasileira de Cooperação</i>
ANA	National Water Agency	<i>Agência Nacional de Águas</i>
BCP	Continuous Cash Benefit	<i>Benefício de Prestação Continuada</i>
BMI	Body Mass Index	<i>Índice de Massa Corporal</i>
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	<i>Estratégia de Operações Institucionais</i>
CCA	Common Country Analysis	<i>Análise Conjunta de Países</i>
CNJ	National Council of Justice	<i>Conselho Nacional de Justiça</i>
CONAMA	National Environmental Council	<i>Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente</i>
CONARE	National Commission for Refugees	<i>Comitê Nacional para os Refugiados</i>
CPLP	Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries	<i>Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa</i>
DATASUS	Information Department of the Integrated Health System	<i>Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<i>Organização das Nações Unidas para Alimentação e Agricultura</i>
FBSP	Brazilian Forum on Public Safety	<i>Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública</i>
GDP	Gross domestic product	<i>Produto Interno Bruto</i>
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<i>Vírus da Imunodeficiência Humana</i>
IBGE	Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics	<i>Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística</i>
ILO	International Labour Organization	<i>Organização Internacional do Trabalho</i>
IMF	International Monetary Fund	<i>Fundo Monetário Internacional</i>
INEP	National Institute of Educational Studies and Research	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira</i>
INFOPEN	Integrated Information System of Prisons	<i>Levantamento Nacional de Informações Penitenciárias</i>
IPEA	Institute of Applied Economic Research	<i>Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada</i>
IPHAN	National Heritage Institute	<i>Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional</i>
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	<i>União Internacional de Telecomunicações</i>
JOF	Joint Operations Facility	<i>Unidade Conjunta de Operações</i>
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual and Intersexed	<i>Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, pessoas Trans e Intersex</i>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	<i>Monitoramento e Avaliação</i>
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	<i>Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio</i>
MJ	Ministry of Justice	<i>Ministério da Justiça</i>
MS	Ministry of Health	<i>Ministério da Saúde</i>
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations	<i>Organizações Não Governamentais</i>
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	<i>Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde</i>
PNAD	National Household Sample Survey	<i>Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios</i>
PPA	Multi-Year Plan	<i>Plano Plurianual</i>
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals	<i>Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável</i>
SIM	Information System on Mortality of the Integrated Health System	<i>Sistema de Informação sobre Mortalidade</i>
SINAM	National System of Medical Services	<i>Sistema Nacional de Atendimento Médico</i>
SINASC	Live Births Information System	<i>Sistema de Informações sobre Nascidos Vivos</i>
SINASE	National System of Correctional Education	<i>Sistema Nacional de Atendimento Socioeducativo</i>
SI-PNI	National Immunization Program Information System	<i>Sistema de Informação do Programa Nacional de Imunizações</i>

SISNAMA	National Environmental System	<i>Sistema Nacional de Meio Ambiente</i>
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity	<i>Estado de Insegurança Alimentar e Nutricional</i>
SUAPE	Harbour Industrial Complex	<i>Complexo Industrial Portuário</i>
SUS	Public Health System	<i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i>
SVS	Health Surveillance Secretariat	<i>Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde</i>
UF	Brazilian Federative Units	<i>Unidades Federativas do Brasil</i>
UN	United Nations	<i>Organização das Nações Unidas</i>
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para os Assentamentos Humanos</i>
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	<i>Entidade das Nações Unidas para a Igualdade de Gênero e o Empoderamento das Mulheres</i>
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	<i>Programa Conjunto das Nações Unidas para o HIV/Aids</i>
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	<i>Equipe de País das Nações Unidas</i>
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	<i>Marco de Assistência das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento</i>
UNDG	United Nations Development Group	<i>Grupo das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento</i>
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security	<i>Departamento de Salvaguarda e Segurança das Nações Unidas</i>
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente</i>
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	<i>Organização das Nações Unidas para a Educação, a Ciência e a Cultura</i>
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	<i>Fundo de População das Nações Unidas</i>
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	<i>Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas para os Direitos Humanos</i>
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas para Refugiados</i>
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	<i>Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância</i>
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	<i>Organização das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento Industrial</i>
UNISDR	United Nations Center of Excellence in Risk and Disaster Reduction	<i>Centro de Excelência das Nações Unidas para a Redução do Risco de Desastres</i>
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	<i>Escritório das Nações Unidas sobre Drogas e Crime</i>
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services	<i>Escritório das Nações Unidas para Serviços de Projetos</i>
UNV	United Nations Volunteers	<i>Programa de Voluntários das Nações Unidas</i>
WFP	World Food Programme	<i>Programa Mundial de Alimentos</i>
WHO	World Health Organization	<i>Organização Mundial da Saúde</i>
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	<i>Organização Mundial de Propriedade Intelectual</i>
World Bank	World Bank	<i>Banco Mundial</i>

Foreword

The Brazilian Government joins the United Nations System and other international cooperation partners once more to present the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In response to the new global development agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to the important technical cooperation between the United Nations System and the Brazilian State, the framework will now be called the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework. This document succinctly sets out the bases for cooperation for development activities to be undertaken by the organizations that make up the UN system in Brazil for the period 2017-2021.

There are 25 United Nations System organizations in Brazil, which have a shared mandate and joint agenda, the 2030 Agenda, defining the country's characteristics, interests and priorities. In addition to international organizations and the Government at national, regional and local levels, the framework of multilateral cooperation in Brazil includes other actors who also work towards the country's development, such as the private sector, academia and civil society organizations.

Through international cooperation projects, the United Nations System has supported the Government of Brazil in the development of human and institutional capacities to face the challenges of overcoming social and economic inequalities, the full exercise of citizenship and human rights and the promotion of initiatives associated with the sustainable development of the country. This cooperation has resulted in significant advances, which have meant leaps of efficiency in various sectors of public administration and, most importantly, significant improvements in overall human development indicators in Brazil.

In addition to the change in cooperation profile to meet the demands of the Brazilian Government, the reality of the workplace in which the Partnership Framework 2017-2021 is set is different from that of previous decades. Since 2010, the Government has sought an approach based on increased quality of programmes and projects, with emphasis on evaluation and documentation of outcomes, to enable evidence-based decision-making, application of lessons learned, continuous improvement and sustainability of progress made. Additionally, South-South trilateral cooperation is incorporated into this document, allowing to share with other developing countries the knowledge available in the country, part of which acquired by the contribution of the multilateral system.

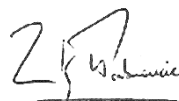
The development of the United Nations System in Brazil's new strategic framework for action responds, therefore, to the challenges of a country with a history of sustained and qualified development. For the period beginning in 2017, it will be up to all United Nations System organizations to deepen and broaden the collaborative relationship with the Brazilian Government, in order to strengthen partnerships and actions in pursuit of development, productivity and social inclusion¹, through gender and race equality. These equalities are the foundations of the joint project and will be incorporated into all strategic outcomes, as well as into implementation, follow-up and evaluation processes.

Together, the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System expect the Partnership Framework to be able to mobilize the best efforts and capabilities of all actors involved (the public sector, academia, civil society and the private sector), towards new advances in the sustainable development model adopted by Brazil.



Ambassador João Almino

Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency
Ministry of External Relations

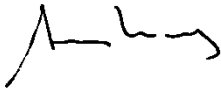


Niky Fabiancic

United Nations Resident Coordinator in Brazil

¹ The Brazilian Federal Government's 2016-2019 Multi-Year Plan (MYP) is entitled "Development, Productivity and Social Inclusion".

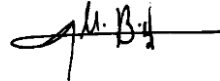
Participating Organisms



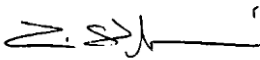
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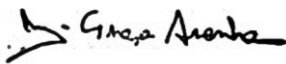
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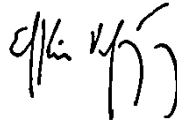
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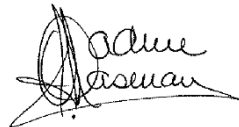
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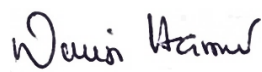
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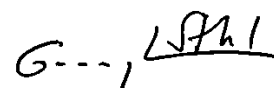
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Executive Summary

The Partnership Framework 2017-2021 is the common strategic framework for UN activities in Brazil, working closely with the different agencies to effectively meet the needs of the current stage of development in the country. Strongly committed to the promotion of gender and race equality and the fight against racism, this document informs United Nations System activities working in partnership with the Brazilian Government in its mission to overcome the many inequalities still present in Brazilian society and State.

It also reaffirms the strategic commitment to the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and its programme of activities, which declares that “states should take concrete and practical steps through the adoption and effective implementation of national and international legal frameworks, policies and programmes to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance faced by people of African descent, taking into account the particular situation of women, girls and young males” ².

The fourth UN strategic Framework for Brazil reflects a new vision of international cooperation, appropriate to the current Brazilian reality and brings the new global development agenda, 2030 Agenda (“Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development”) to center stage as a priority action area. This Agenda, in the elaboration of which Brazil played a leading role, was born from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio + 20). It aims to further the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and bring relevant topics such as the sustainability of economic, social and human development to the global discussion. The new 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also continue the progress made by the MDGs towards fully integrating the commitment to promoting gender equality.

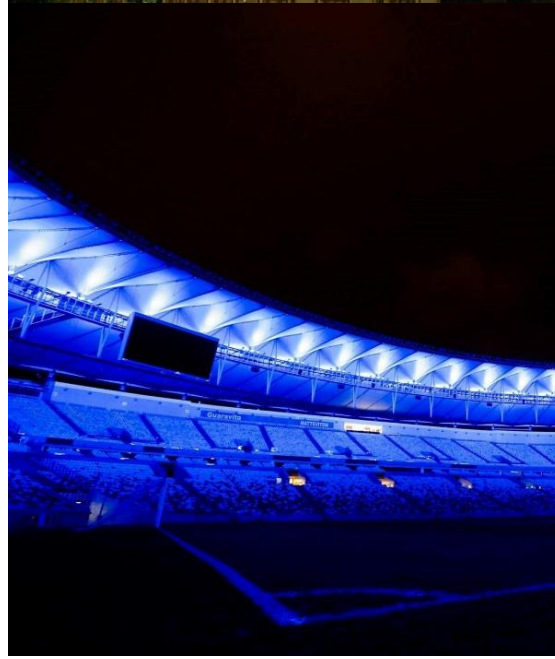
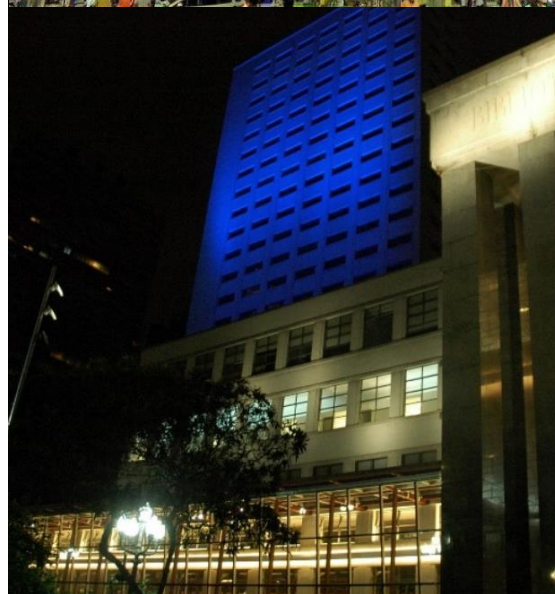
² United Nations, 2014. “[Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 November 2014] Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent”. A/RES/69/16.

The synergy between Brazil's priorities and the international agenda can be seen in the convergence between the 28 strategic guidelines of the Brazilian Government's Multi-Year Plan 2016-2019 (MYP 2016-2019)³ and the 17 SDGs. Consequently, the United Nations System in Brazil, along with its partners, has selected five priority areas for the next cycle of strategic planning. These are the same pillars as the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships (5 Ps).

The ensuing outcomes from each of these areas embody the commitment to the promotion of gender and race equality and the fight against racism, working towards SDG 5 "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls"; with the strategic guideline of the MYP 2016-2019 focused on "promotion of gender and racial/ethnic equality and overcoming racism, while respecting the diversity of human relationships"; and with the implementation of the Decade for People of African Descent.

The Carlos Lacerda Elevator in Salvador; the Mário de Andrade Library in São Paulo and the Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, in blue lights in reference to the United Nations

³ Brazil, Multi-Year Plan 2016–2019, Development, Productivity and Social Inclusion, President's Message (in Portuguese) (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019-ascom-3.pdf>) Brasília, DF: MPOG/SPI, 2015



SECTION 1:

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations System has been present in Brazil since 1960, and over the past few decades has supported Brazil in achieving its current stage of development. The country has particular expertise in managing public policies, and growing social participation in policy implementation.

Between 2011 and 2014, Brazil achieved significant progress in the implementation of the MDGs, which were a mainstay of the UNDAF 2012-2016. There was a steady decline in poverty levels and income concentration, in addition to improvements seen in terms of employment, wages and social spending by the Government. However, there are challenges yet to be faced in order to further development, such as the reduction of regional disparities and of social, gender, generational, racial and ethnic inequalities, which can be aggravated in adverse economic scenarios.

Data from the 2013 National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios - PNAD), compiled by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA)⁴ explicitly indicate both progress in reducing inequality both between men and women and between whites and blacks, as well as persistent inequalities. The proportion of private households in urban areas served by a sewerage network, for example, in 2013 was 88.1% of the white population and 77.7% of the black population. The illiteracy rate in the same year was 5.2% among the white population and 11.5% among the black population. The unemployment rate is also higher among the black population (7.4%, compared to 5.3% among the white population), and women (8.4% compared to 4.8% among men).

Following their analysis of social policies for the promotion of racial equality published in 2015, IPEA states "the growth of cases of racism and widespread violence against the black population, especially its youth, defies the entire working structure of the Brazilian State and its traditional methods of tackling violence"⁵. They draw a similar conclusion with regard to policies promoting gender equality. According to IPEA, "more than a decade after the institutionalization of the issue at the national level, the challenges remain much the same. In this context, the challenges can be divided into two main groups: administrative challenges and ideological, political, and cultural challenges"⁶. In that context, specifically to face such challenges, strengthening the institutionality of the promotion women's rights, racial equality and human rights is of strategic importance in Brazil.

Regional inequalities are also acute and similarly marked by gender and racial inequalities. The growing demand from Brazilian institutions for the work carried out with the United Nations System to be adapted to different national realities derives from these regional inequalities. In line with the country's priorities, the work carried out should be focused on increased quality of programmes and projects, with an emphasis on the systematization of good practices and outcome evaluation, to enable evidence-based decision making, application of lessons learned, continuous improvement and sustainability of progress made.

⁴ IPEA, 2014. Statistical annex of the black population. In Social Policies - monitoring and analysis (IPEA) n. 22.

⁵ IPEA, 2015. Social Policies, n. 23, pp. 486.

⁶ Ibid, pp. 551.

National Development Priorities

There are two basic programmatic areas underpinning the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2017-2021. For the United Nations System, the framework responds to the 2030 Agenda ("Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"⁷), approved during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. This document formalizes the transition between the achievements of the MDGs and the new universal Agenda discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, Rio + 20, focused on the sustainability of economic, social and human development. The new universal Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and advances and extends achievements already made during implementation of the 8 MDGs that were part of the previous agenda.

With regard to Brazil's priorities, the Agenda aims to converge with the 28 Strategic Guidelines of the Multi-Year Plan 2016-2019 (MYP 2016-2019), targeted to the full realization of human rights, recognized in the Constitution of 1988, and international commitments undertaken by Brazil (see annex II). The MYP 2016-2019, also created in light of Brazilian participation in preparatory discussions on the 2030 Agenda, has clear affinity and convergence with the SDGs (see annex III).

The 2030 Agenda and the MYP 2016-2019 both define the promotion of gender equality as an essential strategy to move towards greater social inclusion. Guaranteeing girls and women a life free of violence, full access to education and the labour market with decent work and the right to health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, are some of the strategic objectives highlighted by both texts.

The promotion of racial equality and challenging racism is also specified as a strategic guideline and priority of the MYP 2016 - 2019. Inclusion of this issue in the framework is consistent not only with the commitment to implement the Decade for People of African Descent but also with the specific commitment made by the United Nations System in Brazil to combat institutional racism.

⁷ "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (<https://nacoesunidas.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/agenda2030-pt-br.pdf>), UN, September 2015



Alignment of Priorities

In addition to input from the CCA, the present Partnership Framework was prepared as a result of discussions during the Strategic Planning Retreat which took place in Brasilia in November 2015, with the participation of representatives from the United Nations System, the Brazilian Government, academia, the private sector and civil society organizations. As a result of these discussions, five priority areas were identified for the next cooperation programme cycle in Brazil. The five areas correspond to the same five pillars of 2030 Agenda:

- **People:** an inclusive and fair society with full rights for all.
- **Planet:** sustainable management of natural resources for current and future generations.
- **Prosperity:** prosperity and quality of life for all.
- **Peace:** a peaceful, equitable and inclusive society.
- **Partnership:** multiple partnerships to implement the sustainable development agenda.



Each of these areas was assigned outcomes, that is, specific results for impact, changes in behavior and changes in culture expected to be achieved from cooperative actions between the different actors involved in Brazil's development. The integrated nature of these outcomes is crucially important to ensure Partnership Framework objectives are achieved. The commitment to the promotion of gender and race equality and challenging racism – a priority as much for the United Nations System in Brazil as for the Brazilian Government – is present in each of these pillars, as well as in the resulting outcomes.

Role of the United Nations System

The United Nations System is perceived in Brazil as a catalyst for knowledge and skills, facilitating programmatic expertise with national partners for human and institutional capacity-building, resulting in improved implementation of national public policies.

In the face of persistent challenges such as barriers to the sustainable and inclusive development of the Brazilian population, the UN must promote best cooperation efforts of all partners, especially in the current economic climate. The importance of existing elements of the current UN cooperation strategy is emphasized, such as institutional mobilization, advocacy of convergent priorities, capacity building and improvement, knowledge production and management, as well as the follow-up of these actions, aiming for sustainability of progress achieved. The presence of such elements also enables the convergence of efforts in the process of elaboration, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of national public policies more efficient and inclusive. Similarly, it is also important to support Brazil's involvement in South-South and trilateral cooperation, strengthening multilateralism and contributing to the reduction of inequalities within and between countries.

SECTION 2:

PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK RESULTS

The United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework is based on seven projected outcomes, categorized according to the five areas of the 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships (five Ps).

People:

An inclusive and equitable society with full rights for all

The 2030 Agenda calls for an end to poverty and hunger, in all forms and dimensions, ensuring that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality, in a healthy environment. It seeks to secure human rights for all, to achieve gender equality, and to empower women and girls. The intended outcome under this heading is to contribute to the achievement of those Agenda objectives.

1 Outcome one: Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction⁸ through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality.

The United Nations System in Brazil intends to design and implement actions that help build an inclusive and just society with full rights for all. Actions will be founded on an understanding of population dynamics, and how they influence and are influenced by the exercise of rights, regional cultural diversity and development processes.

Even with significant social inclusion and a fall in poverty levels in the past decade, the country still needs to expand the supply and quality of public goods and services and reduce the disparity in access to quality public goods and services. The Gini index⁹ shows a progressive reduction in income inequality in Brazil, with a decrease from 0.555 to 0.497 between 2004 and 2014. On the other hand, significant regional inequalities remain. While states such as Santa Catarina had lower indexes this past year (0.429), in the Federal District, for example, income

⁸ The term "poverty reduction" as used here, in spite of taking into account the integrality of SDG 1 objectives, is actually more aligned with Objective 1.2, namely "By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions".

⁹ The Gini index is a measure of inequality from 0 to 1, in this case taking into account the incomes of those 15 or more years old. At "0", everyone would have the same income, while at "1", only one person would generate all income, representing the greatest inequality. Source: Summary of Indicators, 2015 / Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE).



inequality was still quite high (0.565). Income inequality stands out from a racial perspective too. In 2014, although the black population represented 53.6% of the population, it made up 76% of the 10% in the lower income range.¹⁰ There was a small reduction in inequality between men and women in the past decade, although in 2014, on average, women received 74% of the income of men.¹¹

Policies directed at overcoming poverty through income enhancement must be associated to others that foster full, sustained access to rights and the construction of autonomy in the various spheres of life. They must also be designed in a way that ensures the confrontation of the structuring elements of gender and racial inequalities in Brazilian society and of poverty in Brazil. The qualified and continual insertion of black women in the formal labour Market and the expansion of public apparatus for social care and reproduction are therefore essential to advance the process of overcoming poverty that Brazil has set in motion with its income transfer programmes.

The implementation of structuring policies such as those boosting family agriculture in parallel with income transfer programmes like the Family Allowance (Bolsa familia) Programme have proved to be excellent approaches in reducing hunger in Brazil. While agribusiness and big land holdings dominate agricultural production of products for exportation, family agriculture is also expanding and is currently responsible for 70% of the food consumed domestically in Brazil. Investment in plies to support family agriculture totaled 17.3 billion reais in 2013 and the budget allocation of the rural credit programme of the National Programme for Strengthening Family Agriculture, increased tenfold over the period 2003 to 2013. Among the current challenges and opportunities associated to strengthening the sector, are promoting actions and activities to foster the integration of a gender perspective.

According to a report published by the WHO in 2015, obesity is on the increase in all countries. In that same year, the International Food Policy Research Institute estimates that there was an erosion of 20% in national budget allocations for obesity and associated health problems. In 2011, in Brazil, the cost of obesity and the fraction attributed to each associated condition was 487,976,000.00 Brazilian Reals for the country's Unified Health System (Sistema Unico da Saude - SUS) (Oliveira et al, 2015). In May 2014, the Brazilian Interministerial Food and Nutritional Security Chamber (CAISAN) publicized its Inter-sector Strategy for the Control and Prevention of Obesity, elaborated jointly with the Pan-American Health organization and the Brazilian National Food and Nutritional Security Council. The strategy is designed to achieve the Goals of the 2011-2012 Plan for Addressing Chronic Non-infectious Diseases launched by the Brazilian Ministry of Health in 2011. The Brazilian National Food and Nutritional Security plan approved by the CAISAN refers to the importance of implementing that strategy and the need to strengthen the instruments regulating food publicity and labelling without which it would be very difficult to confront the chronic problem of poor quality of low quality nutrition.

¹⁰ Summary of Indicators, 2015 / Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE).

¹¹ Ibidem

As regards access to and quality of health services, considerable improvements have been observed in recent years, with general improvements in health indicators such as the achievement of most of the respective Millennium Goal. In spite of involving one of the world's largest and most outreaching public health systems, regional inequalities and the greater vulnerability of certain segments are still apparent especially in the case of indigenous peoples and African descents, people in situations of extreme poverty, rural populations and forest dwellers, street dwellers, and those in prisons, among others. There are disparities in access to antenatal and maternity care, for example, the racial inequity: in a comparison with white women, black women have fewer prenatal consultations, and a smaller proportion of them were able to count on the presence of an accompanying person during labour. Furthermore, a smaller proportion of them received pain relief care (such as massages, warm-water baths analgesics or anesthesia)¹². Additionally, maternal mortality is higher among black women. Teenagers who fall pregnant are especially vulnerable to social and health risks: 14% of all maternal deaths occur in women under 20 years of age, and there has been an increase in pregnancy among girls aged 10 to 14 years, from 8.6 per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 9.7 live births per 1000 in 2012.

Indigenous children are twice as likely to die before they reach one year of age than the average child. This is often due to preventable causes, including malnutrition, diarrhea, water quality, and respiratory infections. Among indigenous children living in the north, the percentage of chronic malnutrition reaches 40%, while prevalence in the country is 7%.

As regards HIV/Aids, there is an increase of the epidemic among the adolescent and youth population. Between 2004 and 2013, the number of new cases between male young people, the ages of 15 to 19, increased by 53%. This increase is observed specially among gay adolescents and gay youth, and men who have sex with other men (MSM). Among crack users and users of similar substances, HIV prevalence is 8 times higher than in the population at large (5.0% versus. 0.6%)¹³.

As for school access and retention, the percentage of out-of-school children of compulsory school-age decreased from 19.6% to 6.9% from 1990 to 2014. In absolute terms, this represents 3 million children out of school. Most of these children are poor, Afro-descendant, indigenous and/or live in traditional communities on the outskirts of major urban centers, in semi-arid, rural or Amazon regions. Children and adolescents with disabilities also face exclusion: in 2010, almost 40% of all disabled children were out of school. Quality of teaching is a challenge hindering universal school access and retention. In 2014, around 8 million children and adolescents in primary and secondary education were two or more years behind their age-appropriate grade, one of the main causes of school dropout. On the other hand, there was a significant reduction of child labour between 1992 and 2013, with 76% of children aged 5 to 15 engaged in work. However, 2014 data shows a slight increase in the rate of child labour of all ages. Most children and teenagers who currently work are Afro-descendants from urban areas and girls employed as informal domestic workers. Another factor to be considered is the education of young people and adults. Even though historically the National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios - PNAD) points to a reduction in the illiteracy rate over the past few years in Brazil, the Incheon Declaration¹⁴ calls on countries to commit to the promotion of opportunities for quality lifelong learning for all, in all contexts and at all levels of education. This includes fair and wider access to quality education and technical and vocational training, as well as to higher education and research, with due attention to quality assurance. In the context of its performance in Brazil, in particular, the UN in a partnership alliance with the Brazilian government will strive to implement, monitor and evaluate public policies directed at early childhood, a fundamental element for reducing inequality among current and future generations

¹² Source: Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saude (PNDS) 2006.

¹³ Source: Pesquisa Nacional sobre o Uso de Crack (2014).

¹⁴ Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002338/233813M.pdf>

Again in the sphere of education, in recent years, there has been a significant increase in access to higher education especially for the black Brazilian population. The success of the racial quotas policy in higher education over the last ten years has been reflected in all the educational indicators as well as by the qualitative studies that have been undertaken in the course of the period. The rates of lower and higher secondary education conclusion show an increase in rates over the period 2005 to 2014. However, there are still significant racial inequalities in the three stages of Brazilian education. In 2014, according to PNDS data, 82.0% of Young Brazilian whites concluded their lower secondary education when they were 16 while 66.6% of them completed higher secondary education with the same age. In the case of young blacks those rates were 67% for lower secondary education and 48.5% for higher secondary education.

In the case of women, access indicators for permanence in school and successful schooling careers continue to be higher in the three stages of education for women as compared to men. Nevertheless, there is still a lot of progress that needs to be made, especially in relation to promoting non-racist and non-sexist forms of education capable of teaching equality and of constructing a fairer society. The United Nations System in Brazil can contribute a lot towards enabling Brazil to advance towards the achievement of the results and goals it has committed to in the international sphere, especially in regard to gender equality issues and in the field of education.

Different forms of discrimination and prejudice affect the lives of Brazilian children and adolescents. Afro-descendants and indigenous people are generally less-favored, as reflected in the indicators. Again followers of African-originated religions constitute vulnerable groups subject to discrimination and violence. In regard to gender inequality, Brazil is in fifth highest position in the case of the murders of women (4.8 killings for every 100,000 women) in a list of 83 countries and is in fourth place in the world in absolute numbers of girls married under 18 years old. Discrimination also victimizes the youthful LGBTI population. From 2011 to 2012 there was an increase of 183.19% in the number of victims of homophobic violence (from 1,713 to 4,851) and 61% of the victims were in the 15 to 29 age group.

As regards the populations of refugees and persons without an official nationality, Brazil has witnessed an exponential increase in the number of such people arriving and is currently facing the challenge of offering them a long term solution for their situations, in terms of local integration in Brazil. There are a little over 9,000 refugees that the Brazilian State officially recognizes and there are 25,000 pending requests awaiting analysis by the National Brazilian Committee for Refugees (Comitê Nacional para Refugiados – CONARE). The involvement of the (Federal, State and Municipal) Public Authorities in that aspect has been of fundamental importance as has been that of civil society as a whole, and of the academic world and the private sector all of them in partnership arrangements with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Solidarity Cities Programme, which was developed within the framework of the Mexico and Brazil Action Plans, endeavors to encourage and guarantee access to the development of public policies that stimulate local integration in the Municipal Sphere. In various regions, State and Municipal Committees are being set up to ensure the local integration of refugees Furthermore, Refugee Reception Centres for immigrants are already present in three Brazilian states, namely, São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. They represent an effort to conjugate forces of the three federative spheres of authority, to foster the possibility of guaranteeing basic rights and services provision to the refugees. However, the creation of a far-reaching Brazilian National Local Integration Plan, would be of fundamental importance in regard to harmonizing, in a coordinated manner, access to services and public policies in the three spheres of public authority for refugees and those requesting refugee rights, is still lacking.

Currently Brazil and other countries are being benefitted by the so-called Demographic Bonus which means there is a reduction in the dependency ratio with a high level of economically active members of the population and the low percentages of persons potentially dependent on them (children, adolescents and old people). That ephemeral process should last through the coming decades and it offers a historical opportunity to boost social and even economic growth. Even though the window of demographic opportunity is merely temporary, the impacts of the process could bring with them decisive long-term benefits provided that the country adopts strategies designed to transform the quantitative advantages of the economically active population into a qualitative advantage especially in the aspect of investing in the qualification of human capital, . In that social and demographic context, it is of fundamental importance to guarantee that young people have the necessary resources for them to amplify their repertoires of rights and materialize their life projects, and also to ensure their employability and insertion in the labour market. In that context, the IBGE informs us that in 2013 20.3% of young people in the 15 to 29 age group neither worked nor studied. In this last group, 75% are women and 42% are women with children. In that scenario it is important to point out that the outstanding prevalence of adolescent pregnancy among black girls. If there are no public policies or equipment designed to conciliate their possibilities of either studying or working, while, at the same time raising their children, they will naturally tend to abandon their studies and remain inactive.

Brazil's different regions are currently experiencing different moments in the process associated to the country's demographic dynamics. Thus, while northern and northeastern states, for example, will continue go through a period of demographic bonus in the future, other regions mainly in the south and southeast already have an increased dependency ratio and are seeing accelerated growth in the elderly percentage of the population. New challenges, therefore, will require planning and social engagement by the state, and must include responses to trends of rapid population aging. These trends will require particular attention to be paid to social security systems, tax and budget sustainability, social security and health care, including long-term care. Economic development and investment in human capital formation in the years during the window of opportunity may allow a suitable transition for subsequent years, in order to prevent inequities and income inequalities in an increasingly vulnerable and ageing population.

The quality of Brazil's political representation is particularly relevant for the promotion of sustainable development. Against a background of democratic construction, still in course, as is the case with the Latin American democracies in general, and with Brazil in particular, it is of fundamental importance to consider the persistently high levels of inequality in political participation between men and women, between whites and blacks and that of young people.

Inter-Parliamentary Union data places Brazil in 155th position among 191 countries insofar as it has only 9.9% of women in the House of Representatives and 16% in the Senate. Only 3 of the 51 women in the House of Representatives and 1 of the 13 women senators are Afro-descendants. No indigenous woman has ever been a member of parliament. Again, in the municipal councils women are a mere 13.4% and in the state legislative assemblies, 12.9% in spite of the conformity with law of quotas whereby 30% of candidates in elections must be women. In 2015, the number of women ministers dropped from six to four.



The dynamics offered by mobility and the availability of safe, adequate public spaces is an essential aspect in guaranteeing socioeconomic development and good living standard. Safe, fast, accessible transport to and from home, work and places of leisure and from the city outskirts to the centre is a necessity of daily life. Attention to public infrastructure and transport including multi-modal forms of locomotion and the expansion of safe, reserved spaces suitable for the circulation and occupation of the public are aspects that favor inclusion and facilitate the access of all people (with special consideration for the elderly, people with special needs, children and others) to goods, services, support, leisure, and socializing.

Thus in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is proposed that the UN should act towards reducing inequality throughout Brazil in partnership arrangements with municipal, state and federal governments, the private sector, civil society and with other international bodies. The UN will contribute towards increasing capacity for formulating, implementing, following up and evaluating public policies with an emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality.

United Nations engagement will be aligned with national priorities and will involve the work of intergovernmental, intragovernmental and inter-sector articulation, the promotion of political dialogue and advocacy, the construction and management of knowledge, the development and improvement of capacities and institutional strengthening, among other aspects. In addition to engagement at the level of federal government, partnerships with state and municipal governments should contribute towards developing local capacities in different fields especially in Brazil's less favored regions in such a way as to reduce inequalities and identify viable alternatives for sustainable development. The UN will also strive to establish partnerships and seek for innovative ways to mobilize resources.



Planet:

Sustainable management of natural resources for current and future generations

The 2030 Agenda calls for the environmental dimension to be integrated with all SDGs, specifically with poverty; hunger; health; education; gender; water and sanitation; energy; economic growth; human settlements and governance; as well as with issues more directly related to the environment such as sustainable production and consumption, climate change, oceans and terrestrial ecosystems. To achieve this integrated approach, public policy should be formulated and implemented not only for environmental conservation, but also to reduce inequality and social vulnerability to climate changes and associated disaster risks.

2

Outcome two: Effective and strengthened participatory governance models of sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, building integrated, resilient and inclusive regions.

Collective action, coordination at all levels, and policies that take into account the importance of environmental sustainability in building a prosperous future for all, are essential in contributing to the transition towards sustainable development. To collaborate with this process, the United Nations System will focus on providing support for national, regional and local engagement of stakeholders in forums to ensure the coordination of, and the ongoing dialogue on the use and management of natural resources. Coherent actions will be promoted through the improvement of governance mechanisms at all levels (horizontal-multisector, vertical-national, regional-local).

Specific legislation governing environmental issues – the 1981 National Environmental Policy – defines the National Environmental Council (Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente - CONAMA) as the main forum for policy formulation and multisector coordination, bringing together representatives from all levels of government and stakeholders concerned. It also defines the National Environmental System (Sistema Nacional de Meio Ambiente - SISNAMA), made up of the agencies and bodies of the union, states, the Federal District, municipalities; and foundations established by the state, responsible for protecting and enhancing environmental quality, providing complementary and sometimes conflicting expertise to different federal levels. The National Conference on the Environment was established as the national forum to promote civil society participation in the discussion about and definition of the country's sustainable development policies.



Social participation in policy formulation is an essential requirement for the functioning of SISNAMA. Representatives of non-governmental environmental organizations have their representatives in CONAMA and also sit on state and municipal environmental councils, but participation tends to be more significant at the federal and state level. On the other hand, the decentralization of environmental management for municipalities is in general difficult to achieve due to different institutional capacities, which vary according to the socio-economic development of municipalities. Few municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants have environmental institutions, whether in the form of departments or of municipal councils.

With about 85% of the Brazilian population living in urban areas, management integrating with other policies focusing on urban areas (such as land management and use, transportation, housing, sanitation and others) becomes essential in order to, make the cities and other human settlements inclusive and sustainable. Political participation and institutional mechanisms should be strengthened, especially at the local level, in order to break away from planning that is traditionally focused on sectors and not on intra- or multi-sectoral policies. Additionally, ways should be found to engage the increasing number of stakeholders who do not recognize the value that environmental conservation adds to social and economic development. The inclusion of demands and initiatives from the private sector, civil society and academic institutions will enhance new actions that highlight the role of trade, finance and investment in sustainable development. More participatory models of governance are the key to implementing the 2030 Agenda and will drive its implementation.

Brazil has already started to prepare for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs at the national level. There is a strong political commitment through the institutionalization of the Inter-ministerial Working Group. The goal of this group is participative and inclusive sustainable development through inter-institutional coordination, where integrated sustainable development is the core component. In addition, an extensive joint project with the United Nations Task Force is in progress to analyze the indicators and targets related to the SDGs.

Within this context, it will be important to identify lessons learned, conditions and opportunities for the effective use of an integrated approach to promote sustainable development through the implementation of the Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean; the role of national governments and of regional cooperation in ensuring sustainable development policies will also be considered.

It is equally important to consider as a premise action in support of environmental sustainability, and social and cultural sustainability as well as action specifically directed at combating environmental racism in such a way as to ensure that the construction of sustainability is based on human rights principles and a commitment to confronting racism.

3

Outcome three: Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the coherence and implementation of these policies.

Brazilian environmental legislation is one of the most comprehensive and complex in the world. There is an extensive number of laws and administrative acts regulating a large number of topics. The complexity, however, is not confined to the number of issues covered, but is mainly due to the Brazilian federal arrangement. The Federal Constitution, which gives the state and society the duty of defending and preserving an ecologically balanced environment, assigns general environmental responsibility to the union, states, the Federal District and municipalities. In addition to national legislation, it is important to recognize that Brazil is extremely active in several multilateral environmental schemes and the number of international commitments assumed by the country in this area is increasing.

One of the greatest challenges faced in Brazil at various levels of the Federation, due to its scope and complexity, is ensuring the implementation and consistency of this regulatory framework and that of public policies related to the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and to combating climate change and its adverse effects.

In that sense, it is essential to ensure that governments (at national, regional and local level), the private sector, academia and civil society can cooperate in order to optimize knowledge, strengthen capacities and promote consistency among public policies and their implementation across the different spheres. The United Nations System in Brazil can greatly contribute to achieving this outcome, ensuring that the interests of the current population and future generations are considered, with special focus on more vulnerable population groups, traditional populations and indigenous peoples.

Brazil is considered a country abundant in water (12% of the world's freshwater supply and 28% of the available supply in the Americas). However, the quality of water resources is still cause for concern. While access to drinking water, according to the 2013 PNAD/IBGE survey, reached 85.3% of the total population, and 98% of the urban population; wastewater and septic tank collection services reached 64.3% of the total population. However, only 39% of wastewater collected is treated, the rest is released directly into rivers and oceans, jeopardizing water quality and causing severe consequences for the environment and human health. Water quality monitoring is crucial to the planning of water resources, in order to improve management, capacity-building and knowledge generation on water resources. Additionally, Brazil aims to hold a leadership role in the region, gathering information about the water quality monitoring of other countries in the region and entering them in the GEMS-Water project global platform.



Cities consume over two-thirds of the global supply of energy, emit 70% of the total global carbon dioxide emissions, and are highly vulnerable to climate change. As in other countries, Brazil has a high urbanization rate of about 85%, in addition to a population concentrated in urban areas, which means structural bottlenecks such as in the seasonality of water supply, solid waste and mobility. Furthermore, despite the extraordinary progress made in public investments and improving the respective legal frameworks, the housing deficit and the informal production of precarious housing in irregular areas and urban areas with dubious tenure situations is still a great challenge to be met. The unequal infrastructure offer contributes to aggravating social-spatial segregation. The poorer segments of society have difficulty in gaining access to potable water and to sewage and waste collection and treatment services, as well as to public transport and other public services. Often they are exposed to diseases more than other segments as can be seen in the higher incidence of the Zika virus in less favored neighborhoods.

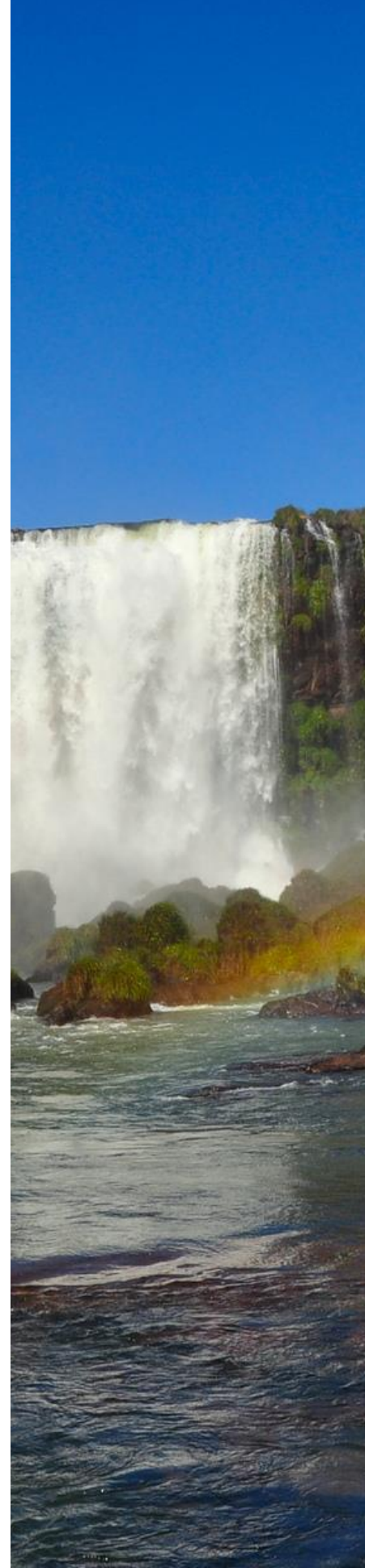
In addition, the urbanization rate in the country is high as a result of the fast growth of cities (in the 1940s, urbanization was 40%, increasing to 80% in 2010), mainly in disorganized and inappropriate areas, leading to landslides and fatal accidents. In the last 15 years, there have been significant advances in legislation that utilizes instruments of short-, medium- and long-term planning and urban management. City and town statutes, mobility plans, sustainability plans and the National Plan for Climate Change are some of the main examples. Despite this progress, there is still a lack of methodologies for integrated urban planning and a lack of knowledge on the part of municipal managers about the benefits of integrated planning and management. Even if the planning is sector-based, the territorial overview it provides facilitates a holistic understanding and favours the elaboration of integrated policies.

The United Nations System has been working with stakeholders in various sectors of government and society, to support them in the implementation of sustainable production and consumption strategies. The country joined the Marrakesh Process in 2007 and developed its first Sustainable Production and Consumption Action Plan, becoming a model for other countries in the region. In 2012, with the approval of the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns during the Rio + 20 Conference, Brazil saw a strengthening of resolve to disseminate the issue within their society.

The plan is managed by a multi-stakeholder group, the Action Plan Steering Committee on Sustainable Production and Consumption, on which several different groups sit; Federal Government, class, business and civil society representatives, ensuring a cross-sector treatment of the issue. The plan has proven successful in spreading sustainable consumption and production practices and maintaining ongoing dialogue through its steering committee with the different member groups. In 2016, the second cycle of the Sustainable Production and Consumption Action Plan is being discussed by the committee and, after a public consultation process, will be officially released in a new four-year cycle of projects aligned with international guidelines on the subject. The contribution of the United Nations System, in this case, will be to SDG 12.

Brazil has a relatively clean energy matrix in comparison with more developed countries. The use of hydropower and biofuels represents more than 40% of total primary energy, which, in 2012, meant one of the world's largest renewable energy investments. Because of this, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by energy production are low. Recent economic growth and the emerging middle class have led to rapid growth in energy consumption, primarily by the industrial and transport sectors. In terms of policies, the 2010 National Climate Change Policy is a good example of the integration of climate change concerns into sector-based policies. The United Nations has been supporting the Brazilian Government to strengthen its technical capacity for the implementation of actions relating to GHG mitigation in the Brazilian economy's key sectors (energy, transport, industry, households and services, land use, land use change and forests, waste management and other inter-sector alternatives).

Brazil is a diverse country which hosts approximately 13% of the world's biodiversity. The conservation and sustainable use of these biological riches require public managers to make rational decisions on land use management, based on the most accurate and current information. Much of the information about biodiversity is incomplete, scattered throughout different institutions and not easily accessible. To help change this situation, the United Nations System, in partnership with the relevant national institutions, has been working to structure an information system on Brazilian biodiversity, using technology to qualify, gather and make available information on biodiversity contained in collections of biological resources found throughout the country, for online consultation.





Prosperity:

Prosperity and quality of life for all

As proclaimed in the Declaration of Philadelphia, poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere. Eradication of poverty can be achieved through the promotion of sustained and sustainable inclusive economic growth, by reducing inequalities within countries, and through the promotion of decent work. To that end, the priority area of Prosperity contains two outcomes aiming to contribute to quality of life for all people.



4 Outcome four: Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises.

The United Nations agencies in Brazil aim to structure their activities in line with the promotion of socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth as a foundation for the country's development. They also need to take into account the combination of complementary outcomes, such as diversification of production, strengthening of industry and building of resilient infrastructures, including housing production, related to innovation and increased productivity.

The Brazilian economy is heavily based on primary products, such as agricultural commodities and lower value added goods. Productivity is decreasing and stagnating, with an increase in the employment rate of only 12% between 2000 and 2013. The productive reallocation of resources, especially through the adoption of technologies reducing the use of scarce natural resources and the generation of negative environmental externalities, can therefore provide maximum potential benefits in reversing the current scenario. The Brazilian economy must go through a structural transformation, based on inclusive and sustainable industrial development and diversification of production, in order to produce manufactured goods with higher added value, which are less vulnerable to market fluctuations and provide greater economic benefits in the long run.

In the past two decades, infrastructure investment in Brazil was below the normal depreciation rate. The percentage of resources needed to balance depreciation of current infrastructure was estimated at 3% of GDP (World Bank, 2007). However, since the year 2000, annual Brazilian investments in this sector have been less than 2.5% of GDP. To establish a national infrastructure that will allow Brazil to achieve its full economic potential, the investment rate must reach 5%, in line with proportions spent by countries like India (4.5%), Colombia (5.8%), Chile (6.2%), and China (13.4%) (World Bank, 2016).¹⁵

¹⁵ Brazil Systematic Country Diagnostic, Realizing Brazil's Potential and Fulfilling its Promises, World Bank, 2016.



The infrastructure deficit, especially of transport, information and communication technologies, has a direct impact on the ability of companies to deliver competitively priced products to local and international markets. In the rankings of the WEF 2015-2016, which analyzes 140 countries, Brazil ranked 123rd in overall quality of transportation infrastructure¹⁶ (World Bank, 2016).

Innovation introduced by national industries consists mostly of local market adaptations of existing technologies rather than cutting-edge/radical innovations¹⁷, and that affects Brazil's international competitiveness. Thus, process innovation is much more frequent than product innovation, with the creation of products that are new to national companies, but not to the global market. The greatest barriers for businesses when investing in innovation are the scarcity of sources of funding, high costs of such activities, lack of skilled labour to lead the innovation actions and insufficient information technology¹⁸ (World Bank, 2016).

In an effort to reduce these barriers, Brazil increased public investment in research and development (R&D), from 0.52% of GDP in 2003 to 0.68% in 2012. The number of doctorate-level researchers per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 17.1 in 2000 to 40.1 in 2008. However, this increase of resources is yet to achieve major results in stimulating innovation through the private sector, following the example of new researchers and experts in science and engineering who mostly are absorbed by the public sector instead of joining private businesses. In this context, the private sector in Brazil contributes less than 50% of the total R&D carried out in the country, in contrast with an average of 70% in OECD member states, with decreased participation in the financing of R&D from 47% in 2012 to 43.1% in 2013. In contrast, the Government has shown a corresponding increase¹⁹ (World Bank, 2016).

Despite this, innovation in Brazil does not appear more limited than in other middle income countries, as Brazil shows comparatively normal patterns in average amounts spent on R&D and the number of scientific institutions (WEF, 2015)²⁰. Such a scenario suggests that the reasons for the relatively low number of enterprise-level innovation activities are more linked to demand than supply capabilities (World Bank, 2016).

¹⁶ Ibidem pg 135.

¹⁷ Ibidem pg 134.

¹⁸ Ibidem pg 134.

¹⁹ Ibidem pg 136.

²⁰ Ibidem pg 136.



Performing a fundamental role in Brazil's economic fabric, small and medium-sized enterprises account for the greatest percentage of jobs in the country, generating the most new jobs, and fulfilling a key role in the productive inclusion for disadvantaged regions and social groups. However, in many cases, there is low productivity.

To promote equitable and inclusive development, United Nations agencies in Brazil must work in close cooperation with economic and social ministries and investors, including national and international development banks and the private sector. They should produce information about social impacts of investments and promote transparency and participation in decision-making. It is essential to adopt an integrated vision of the development of the economy, its link with the labour market and sustainable development, as well as impacts on the environment and climate change.

The United Nations System needs to develop strategies and forms of collaboration, both internally and with national actors, to address the above needs. This setting includes support for government efforts at different levels, such as in the private sector, in mobilizing investment and increasing competitiveness. It also includes: adding value to traditional production chains, such as agro-industry; diversification of the economy by taking advantage of new opportunities, including energy efficiency, transport and use of natural resources in a sustainable manner; as well as the promotion of managerial capacity in small and medium-sized enterprises and of more productive organizational forms of operational logistics in those value chains in which they are economically feasible, taking into account economies of scale.

Joint efforts for national development should ensure that the goals of economic growth and industrial strengthening do not detract from the sustainability goals of communities and traditional and indigenous populations. They must also remain linked to the goals of Outcome 5, ensuring that decent work and the professional qualifications of workers and employees, with gender and racial equality, are at the heart of the investment to achieve growth and productivity goals.

The sustainability of overcoming extreme poverty in the country depends to a large extent on the implementation of public policies that are able to include and maintain the above mentioned vulnerable populations in the labour market. In particular, women, and especially black women should have increased access to training policies and professional qualifications, so that they can attain economic autonomy.

In addition to expanded and qualified access to the labour market, investments are still needed, in terms of public policies, to promote and guarantee equal working conditions for men and women. In this context, the United Nations System fulfills an important role in collaboration with the Brazilian Government towards the implementation of ILO Convention No. 100, which defines the commitment of the states to adopting and implementing of policies to achieve equal pay for men and women.

Also important and still pending ratification in Brazil is ILO Convention No. 156, on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Workers with Family Responsibilities. The Convention refers to the need for men and women to share the responsibility for social reproduction, and also the need for the actors of the productive world to be able to deal with the realities of the reproductive world.

As highlighted in the Beijing Platform for Action and in the Brasilia and Santo Domingo Consensus, there is a fundamental and urgent need to recognize the value of reproductive work, a need to which mostly only women respond, in order to grow economically and achieve high standards of social and economic development. A preliminary study by the economist Abba Pereira de Melo²¹, published in September 2005, indicated that time devoted to household care and chores corresponded, in 2004, to 12.76% of Brazilian GDP, a figure of 225.4 billion reals. Of this amount, 82% was generated by the reproductive work of women. In Brazil, further research on the topic is needed. Therefore, continued United Nations System investment in research on time-use is strategic.

5 Outcome five: Socioeconomic and territorial inequalities reduced, with the promotion of full employment and decent work, professional training, guaranteed social and labour rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable people.

The United Nations in Brazil aims to outline its actions in line with the economy productivity and sustainability and with the distribution of the fruits of economic growth to society. In 2006, Brazil launched the Decent Work Agenda, defining this concept as a fundamental condition for overcoming poverty, the reduction of social inequalities, the guarantee of democratic governance and sustainable development.

UN agencies have supported the country in its economic development process linked with social justice. In recent years, Brazil has gone through an extensive process of reducing inequalities and has seen the evolution of a new middle class, primarily through income transfer policies (including the Family Allowance programme, which serves around 17 million households); increase of the minimum wage (accumulation of an actual increase of 76.5% between 2003 and 2015); actual salary increment (by means of collective agreements); and an increase in formal employment with access to social protection (20 million new formal jobs were generated between 2004 and 2014; the rate of formality increased from 46.7% in 2004 to 59.3% in 2014).

²¹ MELO, Hildete P.; CONSIDERA, Claudio M.; Di Sabbato, A. Os Afazeres Domésticos Contam. UFF/Economia, Textos para Discussão 177. Niterói, RJ: September 2005.

However, there are a number of challenges for the future: inequality levels remain high and worrisome figures can be seen on the subject of labour and employment. Continuation of inclusive development is challenging due to the economic crisis faced by the country, which will mark the labour market even after growth resumes.

In 2015, 1.5 million formal jobs were lost and unemployment looks set to increase throughout 2016, with gradual improvements in subsequent years and pressure on real wages. In parallel to the economic issue, the speed of changes in the labour market and technological advances require investment in continuing education of adults and young people to develop new skills for decent work, entrepreneurship and life. Within the world of workers, discrimination indices are relevant. Some of them are: black men and women earn 41% less than white people; 1 in 5 young black men or women neither study nor work; 1 in 4 young women neither study nor work; 0.7% of formal employment positions are occupied by people with disabilities; women receive 74.2% less than men²²; there has been an increase of 9.3% in children aged 5 to 13 who work; increased migration submits some people to unacceptable human situations; and rural and urban slave labour persists. Despite the valuable work of the IBGE, the lack of data for some groups makes it difficult to elaborate strategies, as in the case of people living with HIV/Aids and the LGBT population, particularly transgender women and men, deprived of vocational training, retention and promotion in the labour market.

In the face of persistent challenges, the strategy of the promotion of decent work is adequate to reduce inequalities and to tackle the crisis in a sustainable and inclusive way, because the concept includes productive and adequately remunerated work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and being able to ensure a dignified life. The four strategic objectives of decent work (promotion of labour rights, generation of more and better jobs, extended social protection and strengthening of social dialogue) should be promoted, fundamentally taking into account equity across the sectors.

Currently, in Brazil, decent work is still a distant reality for some of the Brazilian population, particularly for black women, the largest sector of the population working in informal sectors, a hard core of decent work deficit in the country. Black women are also the group with the lowest levels of formal work and the group with the greatest number in unstable employment. Additionally, they represent most heads of family in single-parent households, a responsibility exposing them to heightened vulnerability²³. The elimination of gender disparities in education, as well as the guarantee of equal access to all levels of education, as envisaged in the Incheon Declaration, should be a guideline for Brazil.

²²Data PNAD 2014

²³IPEA, ONU Mulheres, SPM e SEPPIR, 2011. Retrato das Desigualdades. 4th edition

Given the economic outlook, careful consideration should be given to the integration of young people into the labour market; existing job protection; strengthening and developing value chains, particularly in industry; generation of new employment opportunities; including greater efficiency in the use of natural resources; and coverage and sustainability of social protection systems.

The United Nations should work in partnership with municipal, state and federal governments, civil society, organizations of workers and employers and other international bodies. The System strategy will be to support policies of employability, entrepreneurship, promotion of social dialogue, labour rights mechanisms, combating forced and child labour and the guarantee of equal rights for all people, with a special focus on groups most excluded from the labour market. Development of concrete and strategic actions that could positively impact the lives of the greatest number of people is essential. Through the promotion of decent work, such strategies and actions could lead to the recovery of national economic growth. In addition to productive inclusion policies and sustainable development, research is fundamental to give visibility to groups most excluded from the labour market and to identify the most effective actions to promote equal opportunities.

The United Nations will establish its priorities aligned with national ones, including its capacity-building strategy and the formation of strategic and innovative partnerships for product procurement and resource mobilization, with a focus on the importance of entrepreneurship, education, and micro and small enterprises as the largest employers in Brazil.



Peace:

A peaceful, fair, and inclusive society

The lasting establishment of peaceful and fair societies is embodied in public institutions able to manage resources and public affairs in an efficient and transparent way, guaranteeing the delivery of services and public goods through inclusive and responsive decision-making processes and policy implementation. Development of these relationships, as set out in SDG 16, is the outcome objective for the priority area of Peace.



Outcome six: A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all.

The United Nations System in Brazil will build its activities guided by the premise that "sustainable development cannot be undertaken without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development", as stated in the 2030 Agenda. Although important advances in the promotion of public policies relating to peace and justice have been made in recent years, challenges to ensuring a fully peaceful and inclusive society persist in the country, especially with regard to the most vulnerable populations.

In Brazil, racial and gender inequalities between men and women continue to prevent the construction and consolidation of a fair and peaceful society. Figures on violence against women, murder rates, and incarceration of young black men in the country are alarming. Such realities illustrate daily life for the majority of the Brazilian population and particularly affect black women.

An ongoing challenge is the issue of victimization, particularly affecting the young black male population. In 2012, the year providing the latest available data, 91.6% of murder victims were male, and among youth the rate was 93.3%. Regarding race, it was observed that between 2002 and 2012, while the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants among whites fell from 21.7 to 16.4, among the black population there was an increase from 37.5 to 40.4. This means that in 2012, proportionally, 146.5% more blacks than whites died. Among youth, black victimization was even greater, reaching 168.6%. This means that for every white youth murdered, 2.7 black youths die.

The impact of violence and deadly violence against black youth also falls heavily on black women - mothers, daughters, sisters, and partners of incarcerated and murdered youth. It is black women who, on addition to the pain, have to deal with the even greater burden in life of social reproduction. Breaking cycles of poverty and exclusion becomes significantly more difficult in the face of daily violence.





Violence against women and girls is also a theme of utmost relevance to the Brazilian population context vis-à-vis the human rights guarantee and has earned the special attention of the State, due to the increasing number of cases registered by the Women's Assistance Helpline (Central de Atendimento à Mulher - Ligue 180). In the fight against violence against women, the Maria da Penha Law, passed in 2006, defined five types of violence against women: physical, sexual, psychological, moral and patrimonial. In addition, penalties against assailants became more stringent and determined the implementation of public policies for the prevention of violence. From then on, the Network to Assist Women in Situations of Violence (Rede de Atendimento à Mulher em Situação de Violência) has played a leading role in the policies for combating violence, aiming to bring together institutions responsible for preventing violence and implementing the law.

In the first half of 2015, of the 364,627 calls answered by the women's helpline, 32,248 were related to violence. Of this total, 51.16% were reports of physical violence; 30.92% of psychological violence; 7.13%, of moral violence; 1.95% of patrimonial violence; 4.06%, of sexual violence; 4.23% of false imprisonment; and 0.55% were reports of human trafficking. In 70.71% of cases of violence reported, the attacker was a man known to the victim (present or past). In 39.47% of cases violence is daily, and in 35.6% violence reported is weekly²⁴.

In the same period, 31% of reports received made reference to a perceived risk of femicide. As stated by the Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic, "this data, along with the fact that 75% of complainants reported recurrent episodes of violence (with weekly episodes of assault), highlights the importance of the promulgation of Law 13.104/2015 (Femicide law). The law makes visible the violent deaths of women due to gender and misogyny, which is sometimes ingrained in cases of murders of women"²⁵.

According to the Map of Violence Against Women 2015, Brazil has a homicide rate of 4.8 per 100,000 women, ranking fifth out of 83 countries. When broken down by race/color, the rate of femicide of white women fell by 9.8% and rose 54.2% for black women, as seen between 2003 - 2013. This is similar to the homicide cases for the whole of the black population.

²⁴Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic. First half report, 2015. Dial 180 - Women's Assistance Helpline

²⁵Ibidem, pp. 04.



Just as alarming is the data on sexual violence published by the Public Security Report 2015. The document points out that in 2014, 47,643 cases of rape were reported in the country - a rape every 11 minutes, despite a fall of 6.7 percent compared with the previous year. The report indicates, however, an increase in the number of attempted rapes and indecent assaults (from 4,897 to 5,042).

When combined with the latest data from research on the awareness of violence against women, these indicators reveal the severity of the macho culture that accepts and normalizes assaults. Research on the male perception of domestic violence against women, carried out by Avon Institute and Data Popular in 2013, showed that 56% of men confirmed they had committed an assault against a partner or ex-partner; 69% consider it unacceptable for a woman go out alone with friends; 85% condemn women who get drunk; 53% place primary responsibility for the success of a marriage on the woman.

In terms of the justice system for adolescents in conflict with the law, in 2013 more than 23,000 teenagers were seen at the facilities of the National System of Socio-Educational Assistance (Sistema Nacional de Servicos Socio-Educativos - SINASE), the majority of them boys (more than 22 thousand). Of these, more than 15,500 were deprived of liberty (a measure that should be used only as a last resort).

Every year, in Brazil, thousands of people lose their lives in traffic accidents. That expressive death rate, added to the suffering and mourning for lost lives and the severe traumas and consequences of those accidents constitute a serious public health problem that weighs heavily on the country's Unified Health System (Sistema Unica de Saude-SUS) in terms of innumerable hospitalizations and the National Social Security system (Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social - INSS) in terms of benefits and allowances paid out to accident victims. In an effort to foster greater road safety the United Nations launched its Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020). In turn, the Brazilian government is successfully implementing "The Nation Pact for Reducing Accidents - a pact for LIFE" (acronym PARADA), coordinated by the Ministry of the Cities and the National Traffic Department-DETRAN. United Nations will prioritize work to strengthen PARADA actions in the light of the pillars proposed by the United Nations Organization, namely: Legislation - severer penalties, changes in the traffic laws, improved driver training; Surveillance - increased traffic security and inspection to avoid accidents; Education - educational activities; Mobilization - participation of society at large; Communication - educational campaigns. Those are the same pillars adopted by the Brazilian Pact. In that way the UN will contribute towards a road safety policy that is both dynamic and sensitive to different contexts, favoring constant reflection on traffic habits and a change of attitude on the part of the population in general supporting the mobilization of sectors of the government, of civil society and of the corporate sector.

As regards the population of refugee and those requesting asylum, Brazilian legislation is protective (Act 9.474/97) in alignment with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and it adopts abroad concept for the recognition of refugees. In addition to the situations addressed by the Convention, Brazil considers that any individual that crosses its borders because of serious and generalized violations of human rights can be protected as a refugee. The National Committee for Refugees (CONARE) – multi-ministerial body in which representatives of the government, the UN (via UNHCR) and civil society participate, is responsible for recognizing and making decisions regarding the status of refugees in Brazil. The Brazilian State has adopted innovative measures to ensure access to its territory for persons in need of international protection and has taken a humanitarian stance regarding those affected by the conflict in Syria. Furthermore, it has engaged in guaranteeing access to the legal system to refugees and those seeking asylum in a bid to ensure their access to rights such as social, economic and cultural rights that are essential for the local integration of such groups

Therefore, the United Nations System in Brazil prioritizes, through consultations with the Government and civil society, the promotion of actions in the areas of citizen security, access to justice, transparency and governance, in a democratic environment, with the promotion and protection of human rights for all, with emphasis on the black population. Available data highlights the need for a set of policies and initiatives of an educational nature, targeting change in gender inequalities and the banality of violence against women, while also taking into account the rich cultural diversity of the country.

Work carried out by the United Nations, in line with national priorities, will prioritize collaboration with federal, state and municipal governments, as well as with judicial and legislative powers, for the development of initiatives related to this outcome. Actions will be carried out particularly in municipalities with the lowest human development, emphasizing the promotion of gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality in different actions promoted by the System. Advocacy actions will be promoted as important awareness-raising and social dialogue mechanisms; and partnerships with civil society and academia, as well as with the private sector, will be enhanced.

In terms of governance, actions promoting local capacity-building will be structured with a view to the strengthening of an efficient and effective public administration, in democratic contexts, strengthening and innovating social participation mechanisms, so as to create more egalitarian conditions and strengthen the capacity of citizens' choice. At the same time, actions will be encouraged to promote the consolidation of a coordinated system to promote transparency of public, social and private actions at all levels. In particular, this includes actions highlighting the fight against corruption, and the promotion of ethics and good governance, to encourage conditions where corruption is no longer accepted or tolerated. The United Nations System will also seek to strengthen active social participation mechanisms that impact public policies favoring democratic dialogue on gender, race, ethnic and generational equality.

Regarding actions aimed at the prevention and control of violence, approaches promoting the fight against racism and sexism as strategic for the promotion of a peaceful society will be prioritized. In particular, initiatives to tackle institutional racism²⁶ will be continued and deepened in the development of this strategy. The identification and training of public safety and justice sector officers to deal with the theme of internal moral and sexual harassment and institutional racism and sexism, are essential to ensure effective action from a gender, race and ethnicity perspective.

²⁶ In 2013, a joint effort of agencies of the United Nations System in Brazil, Federal Government agencies and civil society organizations produced a guide to tackling institutional racism. The following year, in 2014, the first workshop was held for the application of the guide in the United Nations System.

On the issue of security it is important to underscore the need to design public policies that meet the demand for basic services such as housing, water and sanitation while at the same time fostering citizen sociability and conflict solutions. Infrastructure must be thought of in context to ensure its efficient use and good quality. The mere construction of the respective may prove to be insufficient on its own.

Regarding the promotion of access to justice, two main areas will be addressed: the strengthening of institutions of the Justice System and their respective access mechanisms, and the promotion of alternative dispute resolution practices, contributing to the advancement of a culture of civic coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution that values gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality, especially with regarding access to and quality of care. With regard to the prison system, special attention will be paid to supporting the development and implementation of mechanisms aimed at guaranteeing prisoner rights, improving living conditions in prison units and promoting alternatives to imprisonment. This last will contribute to reversing the concept of prison super-population and encouraging reintegration of ex-prisoners into society.

The promotion of human rights is also an area of great importance for the United Nations in Brazil, consolidating progress already achieved in Brazil and promoting continuous strengthening and mainstreaming of the agenda. In this sense, cooperation will enhance support at the national and subnational levels of government for the formulation and implementation of public policies on human rights, as well as joint work with civil society, academia and the private sector to strengthen human rights within the country.

Actions to combat discrimination and advance human rights, especially those related to gender identity and sexual orientation, race, people with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable populations will also be promoted, as will advocacy related to human rights. This outcome highlights the importance of activities that, in the context of the promotion and protection of human rights, advocate tolerance and respect for the religious diversity of the country.

International protection for refugees and stateless persons in Brazil will continue to be promoted by the United Nations in Brazil. To that end the UN will provide technical support to enable the Brazilian government to process the growing number applications for asylum, on the one hand and on the other, offer lasting solutions to such people through their local integration adopting a National Plan with an approach differentiated by gender, age group and diversity

Partnership:

multiple partnerships to implement the sustainable development agenda

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the world is constantly changing, a world in which the data revolution has introduced real-time availability of information about events all over the world. The challenges of development have become much more complex. The Agenda also states that the key to continued advancement of sustainable human development is the establishment of strategic partnerships, the search for technical and operational excellence and the efficiency and effectiveness of actions carried out by the United Nations in the countries in which it operates. The intended contribution to the strengthening of Brazil's leading role in the establishment of strategic partnerships for development is outlined in Outcome 7.

7 Outcome seven: Strategic partnerships established to strengthen and promote international cooperation and contribute to the reduction of inequalities within and among countries

Over the past decade, Brazil has become a model of success in the quest for economic growth combined with the preservation of its natural heritage. This commitment has allowed the country to become one of the most important emerging donors, especially for the sub-Saharan African region. Brazil has also become a reference in the international climate change negotiations and has an outstanding presence in the sphere of the Agenda 2030 negotiations as well as in the construction of the New Urban Agenda to be discussed and agreed to at the Third Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – Habitat III to be held in Quito Ecuador in 2016

According to the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of External Relations, in recent years the country has implemented more than 2200 South-South cooperation initiatives, involving more than 100 developing countries. Cooperation requests come from all continents, but mainly from Latin America and Africa. These initiatives cover areas such as health, agriculture, education, the environment and public administration. Despite triangular cooperation involving international bodies being a modest part of the volume of initiatives contributed by Brazil, the results stemming from these projects are growing in complexity and achieving successful results that can be replicated.

Thus, as also identified in the UNDAF 2012-2016, the present Partnership Framework recognizes the importance of international cooperation and of the added value that the United Nations System can contribute to these initiatives and the implementation of the international agendas from the various mandates and successful experiences implemented in partnership with the Brazilian Government.



While in the previous planning cycle, the main focus of this priority area was South-South triangular cooperation, supporting Brazil's solidarity diplomacy initiatives, the Strategic Planning Retreat has highlighted elements that confirm the country's new demands in relation to international cooperation. Thus, Outcome 7 has two different, but complementary, aspects which recognize the contribution of international cooperation to the reduction of inequalities, both within the country and between countries, in a clear response to the SDG 10.

The need to strengthen diversified international cooperation has been identified, expanding the nature of the partners involved, in order to move away from cooperation focused mainly on the Federal Government and extend it to states and municipalities, as well as to other relevant actors in the country's development, such as the private sector, civil society and academia. Particularly with regard to the private sector, it is understood that the United Nations System can contribute to coordination between actions of corporate social responsibility and public policies, on the understanding that private social investment does not replace public investment, but rather complements it, in search of common results.

Coordinated engagement of the different actors for development will enable the optimization of available cooperation resources, as well as enhancing the results from this social investment. The United Nations System should act as a catalyst for the exchange of information and good practice, so that the capacity to mobilize and manage resources in all partner monitoring can be strengthened, with a focus on transparency and accountability of resources employed in development cooperation.

In line with the principle of operational efficiency and strengthening of partnerships, it is expected that the work of the various agencies, programmes, funds and United Nations bodies will take place in a coordinated manner, proposing inter-sector solutions, particularly for highly complex issues, such as cooperation actions in border areas. To that end, technical cooperation will be implemented based on strategic documents that are relevant for the Brazilian government such as the Programme for the Development of Border Areas, the Strategic Borders Plan and the National Borders Strategy (ENAFRON). The coordinated action of the United Nations will provide Brazil with a more effective cooperation both in the search for solutions to the country's internal inequities, and also in the identification of good practices that can be shared and redesigned to collaborate in solving similar challenges in other developing countries, especially in Latin America, Africa and countries of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa - CPLP).

Finally the guiding principles of this renewed effort at constructing and consolidating partnerships are defined as being the promotion of gender and racial equality and confronting racism. Stemming from that there are, on the one hand expanded possibilities for qualified partnerships in finalistic projects between the UN System and sub-national governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities. In regard to cooperation with sub-national government actors, in particular, the demands for technical partnerships are important and can lead to the endowment of contents and instruments in addition to triangular cooperation among various actors.

Thus it is of strategic importance to accompany the cooperation agreements established between the agencies of the UN system in a manner that produces information regarding: (i) the number of initiatives dedicated to promoting gender and racial equality and confronting racism; (ii) the volume of resources channeled to promoting gender and racial equality and confronting racism; (iii) the receivers of such resources (governments, organizations or others); (iv) the objective of the cooperation in question (institutional strengthening, or sporadic support for specific projects).



SECTION 3: RESULTS MATRIX²⁷

People

1

Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality

Indicator	Baseline	Source
1.1) Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) in the initial and final years of Elementary and High School	Year 2013: Initial years of Elementary School: 5.2 Final years of Elementary School: 4.2 High School: 3.7	INEP/IDEB.2013
1.2) Percentage of children aged 0 to 6 attending kindergartens and preschool	Year 2013: <u>0-3 years old</u> • White: 26,2% • Black: 20,4% • Urban: 26,1% • Rural: 8,5% <u>4-6 years old:</u> • White: 88,3% • Black: 85,4% • Urban: 88,1% • Rural: 80,2%	Retrato das Desigualdades de Gênero e Raça. Ipea, UN Women, SEPPPIR and SPM. Elaborated based on data from Pnad/IBGE. Available at: www.ipea.gov.br/retrato
1.3) Percentage of basic health care coverage	Year 2015: 63.72%	DATASUS: http://tabnet.DATASUS.gov.br/cgi/idb2012/matriz.htm#cober
1.4) Per capita government expenditure on final consumption of health goods and services	Year 2013: BRL 946.21	IBGE. Conta Satélite de Saúde Brasil 2010-2013
1.5) Maternal mortality ratio	Year 2014: 58.2 deaths per thousand live births.	SVS/MS
1.6) Mortality rate for Chronic Non-Transmittable Diseases (cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases) in the 30 to 70 age group	Year 2013: 359.46 deaths per hundred thousand inhabitants For further information: http://scielo.iec.pa.gov.br/scielo.php?pid=S1679-49742013000100016&script=sci_arttext&tlng=en	DATASUS - SIM
1.7) Percentage of pregnant women with HIV who received antiretroviral treatment to reduce vertical transmission	Year 2013: 63.86%	SINASC/SINAM
1.8) Standardized coefficient of Aids mortality	Year 2014: 5.7 deaths per hundred thousand inhabitant Disintegrated by sex and sub-national state on - http://www.aids.gov.br/sites/default/files/anexos/publicacao/2015/58534/boletim_aids_11_2015_web_pdf_19105.pdf	DATASUS, SINAM and SIM

²⁷ In order to have on constant participation of the Brazilian government in the follow-up process of the implementation of the Partnership Framework, it was decided to not include a column with targets in the results matrix, as these are established annually with the Brazilian government upon approval of workplans for the Result Groups.

Indicator	Baseline	Source
1.9) Adolescent fertility rate (average number of children born alive to a woman aged 15 to 19 years)	Year 2014: 60.5 children per thousand women aged 15 to 19 years	IBGE, MS, DATASUS, Sinasc
1.10) Percentage of municipalities with vaccination coverage for measles, rubella and poliomyelitis equal to or greater than 95%.	Year 2015: 58% for measles and 61.0% for rubella and poliomyelitis	SI-PNI/SVS
1.11) Percentage of population living below the national extreme poverty line (BRL \$70 per month, per person)	Year 2015: 2.5% (BRL \$77.00/month per person, June 2014 values)	PNAD
1.12) Ratio between the average number of weekly hours devoted to housework by women and the average number of weekly hours devoted to housework by men.	Year 2013: Total: 2.28 Urban: 2.25 Rural: 2.55 White: 2.29 Black: 2.30	Retrato das Desigualdades de Gênero e Raça. Ipea, UN Women, SEPIIR and SPM. Elaborated based on data from Pnad/IBGE. Available at: www.ipea.gov.br/retrato
1.13) Youth ratio ages 15 to 19 who neither work nor study	Year 2014: 20%, being 69.2% women and 62.9% black and brown.	PNAD
1.14) Infant mortality rate (number of deaths in children under 01 year of age / thousand live births)	In 2014: 14.1 deaths per thousand live births	SIM/SINASC
1.15) Continuous Cash Benefit Amount (BPC), by type and sex.	Year 2015: <u>People with disabilities</u> Masculine: 1,227,839 Feminine: 1,095,958 <u>Elderly</u> Masculine: 795,091 Feminine: 1,123,812	SUIBE/DATAPREV
1.16) Prevalence of undernourishment	Year 2014: 7.3%	SOFIA/FAO
1.17) Evolution of anthropometric indicators in the population of 5 to 9 years of age by sex (height for age, BMI for age)	Year 2008: Height deficiency : 6.8% Weight deficiency: 3.9% Overweight: 32% Obesity: 11.8%	POF/IBGE
1.18) Number of states implementing actions to promote diversity policy in the prison system	Year 2014: Prison units with wings or cells intended exclusively for specific groups: Indigenous - 1% / LGBT - 6% / Seniors - 7% / Foreign - 1% / Units with accessibility for people with disabilities - 10% / 46% of prisons units are unable to provide the number of people with disabilities and the nature of disability / 87% of persons deprived of liberty with disabilities are in unadapted prisons / 60% of prisons have no records on the nationalities of persons deprived of freedom	INFOPEN

Indicator	Baseline	Source
1.19) Percentage of women elected at the national, state and municipal level for the legislative and executive powers	<p>Year 2014 (National and State level): Legislative: House of Representatives – 9,9%; Senate – 13,6%; State Legislative Chamber – 11,3% National Executive (Presidency) – 100%; State Executive (Governors) - 3,7%</p> <p>Year 2012 (municipal level) Municipal Legislative Chambers: 13,4% Municipal Executive (Mayors): 12%</p>	Supreme Electoral Court
1.20) Percentage of the prison population who had access to the social policies of basic documentation	<p>Year 2014: 62% of prison units with consulting room for social services, being 63% of them shared with other services / 494 prisons units reported to have social workers on their professional staff</p>	INFOPEN
1.21) Coverage of health care services and care directed to people who use alcohol and other drugs	<p>Year 2015: Number of implemented CAPSad - 309 / CAPSad III implemented - 69 / With regard to residential care of transitory character: Reception Units for adults - 21 / children - 13 / hospital referral services with mental health beds enabled - 187 with total of 888 beds / employment and income generation initiatives for people with mental disorders – 1008</p>	Saúde Mental em Dados 2015, Ministério da Saúde, SAS, DAPES, Coordenação Geral de Saúde Mental, Álcool e Outras Drogas

Partners

- Brazilian Cooperation Agency
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
- Employer Confederations
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights
- Intergovernmental Organizations
- International Labour Organization
- Labor Prosecution Office
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of External Relations
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Labor and Employment
- Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Alleviation
- Ministry of Social Security
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights
- Municipal Employment Secretaries
- Municipal Governments
- Municipal Health Secretaries
- National Commission on Population and Development
- National Confederation of Industry
- National Congress
- National Council of Municipal Health Secretaries
- National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute
- National Justice Council (CNJ)
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization
- Partner associations and observatory networks related to public health
- Private entities for entrepreneurship promotion
- Programme Joint United Nations on HIV / AIDS
- Regional Employment Secretaries
- Regional Labor Courts
- State-owned and private phone companies
- Sub-national State Governments
- Superior Labor Court
- Union Centers, Trade Unions and class associations
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Volunteers
- Universities

2

Effective and strengthened participatory governance models of sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, building integrated, resilient and inclusive regions.

Indicator	Baseline	Source
2.1) Number of municipalities with environmental councils (OMMA)	Year 2013: 2873 or 52%	Indicadores de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Dimensão Institucional, IBGE, 2015, tabela 1212. http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/protabl.asp?c=1212&z=p&o=8&i=P
2.2) Existence of state forums for climate change	Year 2015: 15 state forums (AM, BA, ES, SC, CE, PE, TO, RS, MT, MG, PA, PR, SP, PI, RJ)	Fórum Brasileiro de Mudança do Clima.

Partners

- Civil Society Organizations
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Industrial Port Complex
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of the Environment
- Municipal Governments
- National Sustainable Cities Programmes
- Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games
- Regional Federations of Industries
- SUAPE
- United Nations Center of Excellence in Risk and Disaster Reduction
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme

3

Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the coherence and implementation of these policies

Indicator	Baseline	Source
3.1) Percentage of municipalities with specific legislation on environmental issues	Year 2013: 65.5%	Sustainable Development Indicators, Institutional Dimension, IBGE, 2015 Table 5608. http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/tabela/listabl.asp?z=p&o=8&i=P&c=5608
3.2) Number of subnational and local governments with adequate policies and programmes for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services and/or risk reduction	Year 2013: 2785 or 50%	Profile of Municipalities in 2013, IBGE, table 13, 2014 Edition.
3.3) Number of subnational and local governments with plans, strategies, policies, programs, projects or budgets to reduce the adverse effects of climate change	TBD	

Partners

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - Intergovernmental Organisms
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - International Labour Organization
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Science, Technology and Information
 - Ministry of the Environment
 - National Water Agency (ANA)
 - Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden
- State environmental agencies and entities
 - United Nations Development Programme
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - United Nations Environment Programme
 - United Nations Office for Project Services
 - United Nations Volunteers
 - Universities, foundations and national and international institutions

Prosperity

4

Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises

Indicator	Baseline	Source
4.1) Per capita GDP variation	Year 2015: BRL 5.9 billions Population 204.47 millions	IBGE
4.1) Variation in productivity	Year 2015: GDP: BRL 5.9 billions Employed population:204.47 millions	IBGE, Sistema de Contas Nacionais, PNAD
4.2) Energy intensity evolution of the economy	Year 2012: 0,22tep 1000 RS	EPE
4.3) Variation percentage of value added of micro and small enterprises in the national economy	Year 2011: 27%	Sebrae and FGV, from IBGE data.
4.4) Percentage of national GDP expended on Research and Development (R&D): total, public and private	Year 2013: Total = 1.24% Public = 0.71% Private = 0.52%	MTIC/GCNI

Partners

- Brazilian Cooperation Agency
 - Employer Confederations
 - Labor Prosecution Office
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - Ministry of Culture
 - Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
 - Ministry of External Relations
 - Ministry of Justice
 - Ministry of Labor and Employment
 - Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management
 - Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of the Environment
 - Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights
 - Municipal Employment Secretaries
 - Municipal Governments
 - National Commission on Population and Development
 - National Confederations
 - National Congress
 - National Councils
 - National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute

- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games
- Public foundations of the federal administration
- Regional Labor Courts
- Science, technology and innovation fostering companies
- State Employment Secretaries
- Superior Labor Court
- Trade Unions
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations Environmental Programme
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- Universities

5

Socioeconomic and territorial inequalities reduced, with the promotion of full employment and decent work, professional training, guaranteed social and labour rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable people

Indicator	Baseline	Source
5.1) Gini coefficient of Household Income	Year 2014: 0.52	IBGE/PNAD Contínua
5.2) Rate (or level) of occupation (regions, gender, race/color, age)	Year 2013: 61.14%	IBGE/PNAD Contínua
5.3) Employment level of children and adolescents (child labor, according to national law)	Year 2014: 3.3 millions 8.1% of people with 5-17 years of age (1.9 million with 16 or 17 years of age)	IBGE/PNAD Contínua
5.4) Formality rate (regions, gender, race/color, age)	Year 2013: 58.89%	IBGE/PNAD Contínua
5.5) Value in real average earnings in the main job (regions, gender, race/color, age)	Year 2015: BRL 2,273.00	IBGE/PNAD Contínua
5.6) Proportion of domestic workers who contribute to the Social Security Institute (by race/color)	Year 2013: Total: 39.7% White: 45.3% Black: 36.6%	Retrato das Desigualdades de Gênero e Raça. Ipea, UN Women, SEPPIR and SPM. Elaborated based on data from Pnad/IBGE. Available at: www.ipea.gov.br/retrato
5.7) Minimum Wage value (BRL)	Year 2016: BRL 880,00	
5.8) Human Development Index (HDI). Source: Human Development Report, UNDP.	Year 2015: 0,755	Human Development Report, UNDP

Partners

- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- International Labour Organization
- Brazilian Cooperation Agency
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
- Employer Confederations
- International Fund for Agricutural Development
- Labor Prosecution Office
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of External Relations
- Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of the Environment
- Municipal Employment Secretaries
- National Commission on Population and Development
- National Confederations
- National Congress
- National Councils
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Nonprofit private entities
- Public-private social partnership Foundations
- Regional Labor Courts
- State Employment Secretaries
- Superior Labor Court
- Union Centers, Trade Unions and class associations
- Universities

Peace

6

A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all

Indicator	Baseline	Source
6.1) Homicide rate per 100 thousand inhabitants	Year 2014: 26,3 per hundred thousand inhabitants	FBSP/MJ
6.2) Number of reports of violence against women and girls registered by the violence and accidents surveillance system (age, type of violence and Federative Units)	Year 2014: 147.691 women and girls Age 1-11 years of age: 20.707 12-17 years of age: 24.708 30-59 years of age: 52.979 Type of Violence Physical: 96.429 Psychological: 45.485 Sexual: 23.630 Neglect and others: 13.175 Disaggregated by Federative Unit: www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia_2015_mulheres.pdf	Mapa da Violência 2015, Homicídios de Mulheres no Brasil: www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia_2015_mulheres.pdf
6.3) Number of violent crime occurrences	Year 2014: 51.035	FBSP/MJ
6.4) Percentage of the population imprisoned provisionally	Year 2014: 41%	DEPEN http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/mj-divulgara-novo-relatorio-do-infopen-nesta-terca-feira/relatorio-depen-versao-web.pdf
6.5) Number of states that have implemented custody hearings	Year 2015: 27 states	CNJ http://www.cnj.jus.br/sistema-carcerario-e-execucao-penal/audiencia-de-custodia/mapa-da-implantacao-da-audiencia-de-custodia-no-brasil
6.6) Deficit of public defenders in Brazil	Year 2013: 10,587	IPEA
6.7) Deficit of vacancies in the Brazilian prison system	Year 2014: 358,373 deficit vacancies, including house arrest	CNJ http://www.cnj.jus.br/images/imprensa/diagnostico_de_pessoas_presas_correcao.pdf

Indicator	Baseline	Source
6.8) Number of adolescents subject to loss of liberty (socio-educational measures)	Year 2013: 15,221	SINASE 2013 - SDH
6.9) Number of refugee requests analyzed by CONARE.	Year 2015: 1.1667 requests analyzed	CONARE
6.10) Number of refugee requests waiting to be analyzed by CONARE	Year 2015 25,000 refugee requests waiting to be analyzed	CONARE
6.11) Number of municipalities audited by the General Comptroller's Office, randomly selected	Year 2015: 60 municipalities below 500 thousand randomly selected per year	Ministério da Transparência, Fiscalização e Controle
6.12) Number of states and municipalities that have joined the Brasil Transparente program to assist in the implementation of the Access to Information Act	Year 2016: 1,576 adhesions of states and municipalities	Ministério da Transparência, Fiscalização e Controle

Partners

- Academy and universities
- Federal Attorney General's Office
- Federal Public Defender's Office
- High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights
- High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees
- Judicial Power
- Ministry of Cities
- Ministry of Communications
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Sport
- Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights
- Municipal Governments
- National Councils
- National TV networks and organizations linked to the communication area
- Non-governmental organizations
- Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization
- Regulatory agencies
- State Governments
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Volunteers

Partnership

7

Strategic partnerships established to strengthen and promote international cooperation and contribute to the reduction of inequalities within and among countries

Indicator	Baseline	Source
7.1) Evolution of international technical and financial cooperation of the UN System in Brazil in number of projects	TBD	-
7.2) Number of projects/initiatives and resources mobilized by the UN System in Brazil in trilateral cooperation projects	TBD	-
7.3) Number of international cooperation projects/initiatives established by the UN System in Brazil, monitored and evaluated within and outside the country.	TBD	-
7.4) Number of initiatives to promote gender and race equality (by actor of the cooperation agreement, by level of inclusion of the thematic in the agreement - priority, strong, weak; and by the cooperation object - institutional strengthening, specific initiatives)	TBD	-
7.5) Total volume of resources for the promotion of gender and race equality	TBD	-

Partners

- Brazilian Cooperation Agency
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Labour Organization
- Municipal Governments
- National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN)
- National Water Agency (ANA)
- Network of companies linked to volunteer programs
- Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization
- South American Intergovernmental Organizations
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Volunteers
- World Food Programme



SECTION 4:

ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

It is estimated that the total resources to be mobilized to support the implementation of the Partnership Framework for the period 2017-2021 are around USD 277,400,000, in addition to the currently available resources of USD 905,400,000.²⁸

		Mobilized (USD)	To be mobilized (USD)	Total per Outcome (USD)	
People	Outcome 1	191.759.989,00	129.518.229,00	321.278.218,00	16,69%
Planet	Outcome 2	57.980.000,00	20.540.000,00	78.520.000,00	4,08%
	Outcome 3	133.404.508,00	102.552.730,00	201.957.238,00	12,26%
Prosperity	Outcome 4	289.878.672,00	72.408.828,00	362.287.500,00	18,82%
	Outcome 5	56.866.666,00	18.022.250,00	74.888.916,00	3,89%
Peace	Outcome 6	23.809.780,00	53.858.570,00	62.868.350,00	4,04%
Partnership	Outcome 7	708.730.818,00	65.406.906,00	774.137.724,00	40,22%
		Total of Mobilized Resources (USD)	Total of Resources to be Mobilized (USD)	Grand Total (USD)	
		1.462.430.433,00	462.307.513,00	1.924.737.946,00	

The financial resources required and estimated by the United Nations System for their contribution to achieving each expected outcome of the present Framework are presented in the results matrix. These contributions include (i) financial allocations for each United Nations organization from its budgetary resources and (ii) resources that organizations must mobilize during the cycle beyond its direct resources, including cost-sharing.

Within the international and national context, there is a slowdown in the national economy, in combination with international financial constraints. One of the major challenges will be to support progress of the Brazilian development agenda in a period of scarce financial resources. Establishing strategic partnerships, linked to operational efficiency, can contribute to addressing this challenge.

²⁸ Taking into account the process of negotiating the projects developed by the UN System in Brazil in partnership with the Brazilian government, which correspond to much of the volume of the United Nations operations in the country, it should be consider that the value of the resources reported for the implementation of the results are tentative and may change if it is interest of the parties involved in each project. A review of the figures should be prepared in the opportunity of the annual reviews to be made as described in the section on follow-up and evaluation.

As regards partnerships, development of the Framework has taken place with the participation of other actors in national development, such as the private sector, civil society organizations and academia. This will certainly help to mobilize resources to achieve the desired results, whether through the contribution of financial resources, or through effective technical contributions to the implementation of the actions.

In the area of operational efficiency, the United Nations System and, in particular, the UNCT have been adopting global strategies for the reduction of operational costs, currently consolidated in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), detailed in the implementation section.

Financial figures presented here should be regarded as approximate and of a voluntary nature implying the impossibility of defining them in anticipation. It should be noted that commitments are not made through the Partnership Framework but through subsequently agreed project or programme documents.

SECTION 5:

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

In the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2017-2021, the UNCT will focus on challenges where action by the United Nations System can add the greatest value, according to the mandate of each of the agencies, funds, programmes and bodies present in Brazil and according to national priorities. The Partnership Framework is therefore a strategic planning tool for United Nations System activities in the country, guiding cooperation provided to the broad group of partners, governmental and non-governmental organizations with which the United Nations is related in Brazil.

For the purpose of establishing a protocol for the follow-up and participative revision of the seven outcomes established in this document and in alignment with the guidance set out in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67226 five Results Groups in the sphere of the Partnerships framework one for each of the five Ps, namely, People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships. Led by the United Nations Country Team in Brazil, (UNCT), the Results Groups will be responsible for preparing, implementing and following up on the Work Plans for one or more results under the Partnership heading, delineating policy and programme areas in which the UN can achieve shared results. In addition to the Work Plans the Results Groups will be responsible producing and sharing annual progress reports.

The wide and integrated presence of the United Nations in Brazil has led to shared offices in Bahia and São Paulo, which are important tools for achieving the desired objectives. These offices facilitate reduced operating costs, resulting in economies of scale to be applied in programmatic activities. Project implementation is more efficient, and the offices promote inter-agency dialogue with shared partners. Additionally, they encourage the design of joint initiatives and contribute to a coherent and unified image of the United Nations in the country.

Cooperation covers the country as a whole, but there are challenges that may also involve the state and municipal spheres. Extensive collaboration between public and private agents, including organized civil society entities, is often required.

In the wake of recent developments in the framework of international cooperation in the country, the rules of engagement to be used indicate commitment to a way of innovative international action and cooperation, less operational and more intensively based on knowledge, advocacy and technical added value. Thus, cooperation includes institutional mobilization, the development and improvement of skills, knowledge contribution and management, and sustainability of actions committed to, undertaken and adopted. Support for the follow-up and evaluation of public policies, in addition to the registration and dissemination of good practice, are elements that must be present in the implementation of this Partnership Framework. These will assist not only national development, but also the region and other countries historically related to Brazil, such as the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP).

Experience accumulated by the United Nations System with management in which gender is a cross-cutting theme should be further investigated by United Nations System organizations in Brazil, and may also be disseminated to partners in different spheres. Tools such as the Gender Markers and the Performance Indicators for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women should be fully absorbed by United Nations System agencies in Brazil.

It is worth noting that similar instruments should be developed by the United Nations System to follow up on the cooperation for the promotion of racial equality and the fight against racism. Experience gained between 2013 and 2014 together with non-governmental organizations and government agencies in the development of the Guide to the Combat against Institutional Racism can be a starting point for that effort.

As reflected in the Partnerships priority area, the United Nations System in Brazil intends to increase support and cooperation with Brazilian solidarity diplomacy, bringing consolidated expertise to the country, within the framework of the South-South triangular cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Operational efficiency will also be crucial to achieving the Partnership Framework goals, demanding participatory and interagency actions from the UNCT. On its implementation, the Joint Operations Facility (JOF) will come into service. Meeting the demand for operational efficiency presented by the member states to the General Assembly, the United Nations System in Brazil presents the JOF as an innovative process tool. This new tool represents the country team's pioneering response to the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), the UN Secretariat's response to the demand for operational efficiency.

Initially, six United Nations System entities in Brazil joined JOF, which aims to streamline processes, reduce transactional costs and, above all, enhance the operational capacity of the organizations that operate through this joint unit, allowing each of them to focus on the implementation of their mandates and commitments to the government and other partners in Brazil. It is expected that other organizations of the United Nations System will gradually join this initiative, which will prioritize services essential to achieve the priorities identified in the Partnership Framework.

Finally, for the UN agencies using the Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfers (HACT) and providing resources to the same implementing partner (after capacity evaluation), financial monitoring, activity progress, capacity development and auditing will be carried out jointly, or at least coordinated between these bodies. The HACT is a risk management tool and is officially integrated in the countries' joint programming processes.

SECTION 6:

FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION

As a dynamic document, the Partnership Framework will be periodically reviewed. As it was constructed from a set of national priorities, which can be refocused, it is an instrument that needs to be evaluated, monitored and adapted to changes in economic, political and social contexts and changes in national priorities.

As critical instruments for knowledge generation and evidence for informed decision-making, it is important that follow-up and evaluation of the Partnership Framework be consistent with its complex nature, carried out in strict cooperation with country institutions and integrate the work of United Nations System agencies. Therefore, M&E frameworks include:

1) Annual progress reviews, as shown in the following annual schedule:

- 1.1 October: Review, on behalf of the agencies, relevant results within each component of the results matrix. This first analysis will be carried out internally in each agency, based on selected indicators for each outcome, indicating evidence and sources for verifying the information presented;
- 1.2 November: Consolidation of the contributions of each agency (progress report) and validation of the report by the UNCT;
- 1.3 December: Presentation of annual progress, in a meeting with foreign strategic partners (the three spheres of government, civil society, academia, the private sector), collecting observations from partners and recommendations for the following years.
- 1.4 December. Holding a specific meeting with the Brazilian government about the results of the consultation involving relevant national actors
- 1.5 December: Finalization of the Partnership Framework progress report.

2) Final independent evaluation (by an external consultant) of the cycle.

The selection of indicators to integrate the Results Matrix for this Partnership Framework was based on the work carried out by the 2030 Agenda Brazilian government and the United Nations Joint Task Force materialized in the publication entitled **Accompanying the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda: Initial input from the United Nations System in Brazil for the identification of national indicators referring to the Sustainable Development Goals**. Indicators that reflect the UN's contribution to the achievement of Brazilian national development priorities and in most cases the baselines were official data produced by the Brazilian government. For those indicators that do not have a baseline as yet, it would be appropriate to form partnership alliances with United Nations agencies funds and programmes in Brazil in the process data production and data gathering. Again for those themes that do not have them partnerships would be equally useful for the process of elaborating them.

For follow-up and evaluation processes, performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women will be used. The indicators are accountability tools developed to evaluate the effectiveness of mainstreaming gender perspectives on the performance of the UNCT as a whole, and not on the performance of each agency in particular. They are produced through the completion of gender scorecards – questionnaires with questions about the areas of planning, programming, partnerships, UNCT capabilities, decision-making, budgeting, follow-up and evaluation, quality control and accountability.

The scorecards were developed by the UNDG Task Force for Gender Equality, in 2006, and were approved by the UNDG in 2008. A similar tool should be developed to monitor and evaluate the performance of racial equality and the fight against racism, in time for the annual reviews mentioned above.

To make it feasible to follow up and evaluate the achievement of racial equality-related goals and objectives, in the context of the International Decade for People of African Descent the UNCT Brazil has elaborated (in 2016) a proposal of performance indicators for racial equality and confronting racism Those scorecards follow the same design as the ones approved by the UNDG to measure progress in regard to gender equality.

Additionally, they will support the country in discussions of evidence-based public policies, through the following strategies:

- a) Use of official Brazilian data whenever possible;
- b) Use of data disaggregated by sex and race/color, as well as participatory discussion processes whenever possible, to reflect the reality of the country indicators, demonstrating progress and areas that need to be improved, in particular highlighting groups that do not get the same advances in indicators and, consequently, remain invisible in the analyses that consider only national averages;
- c) Contribution to the improvement and harmonization of data and information systems of the Government and Brazilian institutions where necessary and requested, including support for processes that lead to breakdowns of relevant data for evidence-based decision-making and focus on equity;
- d) Promotion of a monitoring and evaluation culture among United Nations System agencies in Brazil, through programmatic assessments, contribution to the evaluation of public policies and the dissemination of knowledge, methodologies and tools that can contribute to the development of national follow-up and evaluation capacities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I - Correlation table between the 8 MDGs, the 17 SDGs and the 28 Strategic Guidelines of the 2016-2019 MYP (categorized according to the criteria of the five "Ps": People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership)

UNITED NATIONS		Brazil: 2016-2019 MYP strategic guidelines
MDGs	SDGs	
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Combating poverty and reducing inequality, promoting equitable access to public services and expanding economic opportunities in rural and urban areas.
	SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Guarantee the human right to adequate and healthy food, promoting sovereignty and food and nutrition security.
		Promoting sustainable rural development, aimed at the expansion of agricultural production and productivity, generating jobs, income, foreign exchange and access of rural population to public goods and services.
		Strengthening land governance, promoting land reform and protection of the rights of indigenous people, traditional people and communities, and quilombolas.
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Improving the quality and expanding access to education with equity, articulating the different levels, modalities and systems, ensuring permanence and learning conditions and valuing diversity.
		Promoting cultural and artistic development and access to culture, enhancing diversity and strengthening the cultural economy.
		Promoting democratization of the access to sport, sports training and preparation of athletes, focusing on raising the population's quality of life.
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Promoting gender and ethnic-racial equality and overcoming racism, while respecting the diversity of human relationships.
MDGs 4 to 6: Reduce child mortality (Goal 4), improve maternal health (Goal 5), combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases (Goal 6)	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Guarantee the universal access to basic and specialized health care services, focusing on integrality and quality of care and strengthening of the Unified Health System – SUS.
		Guarantee the population's access to the social security system, with quality and equity in services and improving the management, contributing to the system's sustainability.
		Guarantee the access to quality social services, through the consolidation of the Unified Social Assistance System – SUAS.

UNITED NATIONS		Brazil: 2016-2019 MYP strategic guidelines
MDGs	SDGs	
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Promoting water security, with investments in infrastructure and improving shared water management and conservation.
	SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all	Promoting investments to increase the energy supply and fuel production, with emphasis on renewable sources
	SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Promoting integrated and sustainable urban development, expanding and improving housing conditions, sanitation, accessibility, urban mobility and traffic, with environmental quality.
	SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<p>Promoting conservation, recovery and sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>Expanding the capabilities for disaster prevention, risk management and response and for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>
	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
	SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
	SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Reducing regional and intra-regional inequalities and promoting sustainable territorial development, respecting identities and cultural diversity.
	SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Ensuring national defense and territorial integrity, promoting peace, human rights and cooperation among nations.

UNITED NATIONS		Brazil: 2016-2019 MYP strategic guidelines
UNITED NATIONS	2016-2019 MYP strategic guidelines	
-	SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Fostering employment and decent work, with guarantee of labor rights, professional training and strengthening of the public employment system.
-	SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Promoting the right to communication and digital inclusion, increasing the access to broadband Internet and expanding the supply of telecommunications services and content.
		Promotion of science, technology and innovation and stimulating productive development, expanding the productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of the economy.
		Promoting economic development, improving the business environment and competition, with fair taxation and balance of public accounts.
		Strengthening micro and small enterprises and individual micro-entrepreneurs, and promoting associated work, cooperation, self-management and solidarity enterprises.
		Expanding the Brazilian role in international trade of goods and services, adding value, technological content, and diversifying the agenda and the destination of Brazilian exports.
		Investments in improving passenger and cargo transport, seeking modal integration, transport network efficiency, the country's competitiveness, sustainable development and regional, national and South American integration.
-	SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Strengthening citizenship and fundamental rights, promoting social participation, access to justice, the rights of the elderly, the young and persons with disabilities, respect for LGBT people and confront all forms of violence.
		Strengthening public security and reduction of homicides, with integration of public policies among federal agencies, border control and promotion of a culture of peace.
		Strengthening State management capacity, focusing on increasing the quality of services provided to citizens, the quality of spending, transparency, communication and social participation, as well as preventing and fighting corruption.

ANNEX II: Correlation table between the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2017-2021 outcomes and international commitments and Human Rights recommendations related to Brazil

Partnership Framework 2017-2021 outcomes	Normative basis - International treaties ratified by Brazil	Human Rights Recommendations
People: an inclusive and equitable society with full rights for all		
Outcome 1: Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality	<p>Right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC arts. 24(2)(c) and 27, CERD art.5]</p> <p>Right to education [UDHR art. 26; ICESCR art. 13, CERD art.5], particularly in relation to children [CRC arts. 28, 29]; persons with disabilities [CRC art. 23(3), CRPD art. 24]; and indigenous people [UNDRIP art. 14]</p> <p>Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12, CERD art.5], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24]</p> <p>Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26]</p> <p>Equal rights for women in economic life [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]</p>	<p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation (Jun. 30, 2014 - A/HRC/27/55/Add.1);</p> <p>WG on People of African Descent (Sep. 4, 2014 - A/HRC/27/68/Add.1)</p> <p>Rapporteur on minority issues</p>
Planet: sustainable management of natural resources for current and future generations		
<p>Outcome 2: Effective and strengthened participatory governance models of sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, building integrated, resilient and inclusive regions</p> <p>Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the coherence and implementation of these policies</p>	<p>Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11, CERD art.5]</p> <p>Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]</p> <p>Protection from natural disasters [CRPD art. 11]</p> <p>Right of all people to freely dispose of natural resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]</p>	<p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>WG on People of African Descent (Sep. 4, 2014 - A/HRC/27/68/Add.1)</p> <p>WG on Business and Human Rights</p> <p>Rapporteur on minority issues</p>

Partnership Framework 2017-2021outcomes	Normative basis - International treaties ratified by Brazil	Human Rights Recommendations
Prosperity: Prosperity and quality of life for all		
<p>Outcome 4: Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises</p> <p>Outcome 5: Socioeconomic and territorial inequalities reduced, with the promotion of full employment and decent work, professional training, guaranteed social and labour rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable people</p>	<p>Right to just and favorable conditions of work [UDHR art 23; ICESCR art. 6, 7 and 10; CERD art. 2 and 5; CEDAW art. 11; CRPD art. 27; Key ILO Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, including ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111]</p> <p>Prohibition of forced labor and human trafficking [UDHD art. 4; ICCPR art. 8; CEDAW art. 6; CRC arts. 34-36]</p> <p>Prohibition of child labor [CRC art. 32; ILO Convention No. 182]</p>	<p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>WG on People of African Descent (Sep. 4, 2014 - A/HRC/27/68/Add.1)</p> <p>WG on Business and Human Rights</p> <p>Rapporteur on minority issues</p>
Peace: A peaceful, fair, and inclusive society		
<p>Outcome 6: A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all</p>	<p>Right to life [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6, CERD art.5], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12] and children [CRC art. 6]</p> <p>Right to security of person [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR arts. 6(1), 9(1); CED art. 1] including being free from torture [UDHR art. 5; ICCPR art. 7; CAT art. 2; CRC art. 37(a), CERD art. 5 - 7]</p> <p>Protection of children from all forms of abuse and exploitation [CRC arts. 19, 37(a)], including trafficking (CRC arts. 34-36; CRC–OP1)]</p> <p>Right to access to justice and due process [UDHR arts. 8, 10; ICCPR arts. 2(3), 14-15; CEDAW art. 2(c), CERD art.6]</p> <p>Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25, CERD art.5]</p> <p>Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(1)]</p>	<p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>WG on Arbitrary Detention (Jun. 30, 2014 - A/HRC/27/48/Add.3);</p> <p>WG on People of African Descent (Sep. 4, 2014 - A/HRC/27/68/Add.1)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p> <p>Rapporteur on minority issues</p>
Partnership: multiple partnerships to implement the sustainable development agenda		
<p>Outcome 7: Strategic partnerships established to strengthen and promote international cooperation and contribute to the reduction of inequalities within and among countries</p>	<p>Right of all people to development and international cooperation [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), CRC art. 4; CRPD art. 32(1); DRD arts. 3-5]</p>	-

Treaty and Year of Ratification by Brazil

CAT - Convention against Torture (1989)

CED - Convention on Enforced Disappearance (2010)

CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1984)

CERD - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1968)

CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)

CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008)

DRD - UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1992)

ICESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1992)

UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

UNDRIP - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

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