

## REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAM DOCUMENT

### Cover Page

Country: Brazil

Program Title: Food and Nutrition Security of Indigenous Children and Women in Brazil

Joint Program Outcome(s): To improve the food and nutrition security of indigenous children and women.

Program Duration: 36 months  Period: 2009-2011  Fund Management Option(s): Pass-Through fund modality  Managing or Administrative Agent: MDTF Office	Total estimated budget*: U\$ 6.000.000 Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: U\$ 6.000.000 2. Unfunded budget: N/A  * Total estimated budget includes both program costs and indirect support costs
Sources of funded budget:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDG Achievement Fund \$6,000,000.00</li> </ul>	

### **Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

Adequate signature space should be provided in order to accommodate name (person), title (head), organization name/seal of all participating UN organizations and national coordinating authorities, as well as date of signature.

This joint program document should be signed by the relevant national coordinating authorities. By signing this joint program document, all signatories – national coordinating authorities and UN organizations - assume full responsibility to achieve results identified with each of them as shown in Table 1 and detailed in annual workplans. For regional and global joint programs, endorsement or signatures of participating countries (at least three, if there are more than three countries) are required.

<b>UN organizations</b>	<b>National Coordinating Authorities</b>
<i>Kim Bolduc</i> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Date & seal	<i>Name of partner's representative</i> Signature Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Brazilian Cooperation Agency Date & stamp
<i>Marie Pierre Poirier</i> Signature United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Date & stamp	Fundação Nacional do Índio Date & Seal
<i>Lais Abramo</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) Date & stamp	Fundação Nacional de Saúde Date & Seal

*Approved by UNDG, 24April 2008*

<i>Jose Tubino Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Date &amp; stamp</i>	<i>Ministério de Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome Date &amp; stamp</i>
<i>Diego Victoria Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) Date &amp; stamp</i>	<i>Ministério da Saúde Date &amp; stamp</i>

## **2. Executive Summary**

This proposal aims to contribute to guaranteeing the food and nutrition security of vulnerable indigenous children and women in the regions of Dourados – Mato Grosso do Sul, and Alto Rio Solimões (Higher Solimões River) – Amazonas, Brazil. The basic strategy devised to achieve this objective involves developing actions to support the qualification and integration of public policies, especially in the fields of health and social development at local level. In Brazil, indigenous communities, particularly women and children, have not fully shared in the improved health and quality of life indicators that have been identified for the population as a whole. Two lines of action will be developed: the first of these is related to promoting access to public programs and services, especially those concerned with health and social promotion, with the aim of reducing cases of malnutrition and the infant mortality rate. The second involves a set of initiatives to promote economic autonomy, the sustainability of production of and access to food, mainly by recognizing the value of local productive systems that rely on and respect the biodiversity and food culture of these peoples, in tune with the ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These actions, which should produce a positive impact on the food and nutrition security of these groups, will be developed from actions that contribute to qualify public action and empower indigenous communities. Core beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> of these actions – which are intended to promote equity and guarantee rights, particularly the Human Right to Adequate Food and the Right to Health - are pregnant women, children and adolescents. As a crosscutting axis, actions will be developed to empower Indigenous Peoples' communities, leaderships and organizations as well as to build competences in and foster the institutional strengthening of public organizations. All initiatives will be based on the principle of participation and informed action of communities, their leaderships and organizations and public agents. All actions have been defined from priorities set forth in strategic Brazilian government programs and community demands. The project was developed from the perspective of both providing concrete and qualified support for the set of strategies related to the food and nutrition security of indigenous peoples, which the Brazilian government has already been implementing, and contributing to empower leaderships and communities with a view to achieving significant results in the living conditions of indigenous peoples in the Dourados and Alto Solimões regions. In a broader dimension, the project is consistent with and aims to contribute to the full realization of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce hunger and infant mortality rates.

## **3. Situation Analysis**

---

<sup>1</sup> The main targets of the project are pregnant women, children and adolescents, according to the approach that malnutrition and infant mortality can only be effectively combated if the strategies adopted start to act from the time the woman enters the reproductive stage, thus enabling the child to develop healthily, and the pregnancy to run its course in adequate conditions (SCN, 2000). Moreover, in cultural terms there is no way of implementing health actions for children without considering the mother-child unit.

Brazil has made considerable progress as far as the nutritional and health conditions of its population are concerned. Results of the most recent survey into health and demographics published in 2008 (PNDS, 2006)<sup>2</sup> show that the percentage of women that do not undergo any pre-natal examinations is practically zero (in 1996, it stood at 14%, having fallen to 1% in 2006; data for the same year reveal that 77% of pregnant women underwent the minimum number of 6 recommended examinations). As for the nutritional and health state of children under five years old, even in regions with traditionally high levels of malnutrition and which were lagging behind the better-performing parts of the country, there have been significant improvements. An example of this is the Northeast Region, where stunting rates (height for age ratio) are currently similar to those of the Southeast (6%). However, the North Region is still displaying high stunting rates (15%) thus evincing a serious situation of malnutrition among children that is both chronic and disproportional to the rest of the country. Wasting rates (weight for height ratio) on the other hand, were not in excess of 2% in any region of the country, suggesting that any acute forms of energy deficiency in children have been virtually eliminated. The situation of disadvantage found in the North Region is confirmed by the results of the Nutritional Call held in 2007<sup>3</sup>, when the height for age deficit stood at 23.1% for the region at large and 25.1% for the state of Amazonas, and the weight for age deficit was 5.2% for the region and 9.7% for the state of Amazonas. Still according to the PNDS, infant mortality rates fell by 44% between 1996 and 2006 – to 22 per 1000 live births, with some differences between rural and urban housing, skin color and mother's level of schooling. If in terms of averages results for the country can justify an optimistic conclusion, the same cannot be said when the most vulnerable groups in Brazilian society are analyzed. In the case of indigenous peoples, we still find the need to expand the range and quality of information about the life and health conditions they experience; however, the information available suggests a situation of cultural fragmentation, diseases and hunger<sup>4</sup> resulting from the loss of self-management capacity and economic autonomy. An analysis of the infant mortality coefficient for 2005, for example, shows that whereas the national average was 21.2 per 1000 live births, amongst indigenous communities this coefficient was 52.7 (FUNASA, 2008)<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, in these communities the participation of mortality amongst children under 5 years old in the overall mortality rate is relevant and a large part of these cases involve malnutrition as an associated factor.

With the aim of making a contribution to sustaining and expanding the results the country has achieved in fulfilling the Millennium Development Goal to include the most vulnerable groups into Brazilian society, this project has decided to focus on two regions where the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRtAF) and the Human Right to Health (HRH) – as reflected in health and food insecurity indicators – are compromised, namely the Dourados region of Mato Grosso do Sul and Alto Rio Solimões in Amazonas. Dourados is located in the southern portion of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul – the city has almost 182,000 inhabitants of which approximately 15% are indigenous people, mainly of the Guarani and Kaiowá ethnic groups. The Alto Rio Solimões region, which lies in the middle of the Amazon Forest, in the River Solimões mesoregion, close to Peru, is made up of several municipalities. This project will operate in São Paulo de Olivença, Atalaia do Norte, Tabatinga and Benjamin Constant (see attached map)<sup>6</sup>.

The Guarani and Kaiowá (approximately 27,500 indigenous people) in the Dourados region are in the middle of an area where there are land disputes and where land use for growing sugar cane to supply the agrifuel industry is expanding. Data from 2007 show that 10% of indigenous children under 5 years old in the Mato Grosso do Sul region had low weight for their ages. Cases of deaths resulting from malnutrition have been reported in recent years. The community also suffers from cases of homicides, suicides, alcoholism, and poor working conditions – and in some cases forced labor – with indigenous children and women seriously exposed to rights violations. The land ownership situation is precarious and there are several indigenous settlements along the roadsides. In this region, it is particularly noticeable that there is a severe food and nutrition insecurity situation – a large part of the communities have lost their capacity to produce food and therefore depend on the distribution of food baskets by public authorities.

---

<sup>2</sup> BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. National Children and Women Demographic Survey-2006, Brasília, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. 2007 Nutritional Call for the North Region, Brasília, 2009

<sup>4</sup> INESC, Institute of Socioeconomic Studies. Map of Hunger among Indigenous Peoples in Brazil II, Brasília, 1995

<sup>5</sup> FUNASA, Dept. of Indigenous Health – DESAI. VIGISUS II project. Selected Data and Indicators, Brasília, 2008

<sup>6</sup> For logistical and cost reasons, activities involving investment and support for action implementation will be carried out in the 3 municipalities mentioned. However, representatives from the 9 municipalities in the Alto Solimões region will be invited to participate in activities designed to develop public agents and empower indigenous leaderships.

As for the people in the Alto Rio Solimões region (37,838 indigenous people, mainly from the Ticuna, Cocama, Kaixana, Katutina, Madija and Kambeba ethnic groups), around 28% of the children under 5 years old have low weight for their ages. Long distances and difficult access have resulted in the provision of low pre-natal, vaccination and Indigenous People's Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (Indigenous SISVAN) services.

Although different, the two regions struggle with deficient access to public services. Public policies, when they manage to reach these communities, only do so precariously, and find it difficult to take local cultural and social aspects into consideration, leading to distorted approaches and values. Access restriction to essential public policies has been a common complaint from Indigenous Peoples in these regions. This lack of access to public services and a loss of self-managing capacity have permeated a scenario where cultural and community values have been lost, leading to an outbreak of suicides, homicides, and the consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Intra-family violence and assaults on women are major problems.

According to National Law No. 9836/99, healthcare to indigenous populations is provided by FUNASA and organized into a subsystem integrated to the Unified Health System. This subsystem includes the DSEIs – Special Indigenous Health Districts as a territorial and population base under a clearly defined health responsibility establishing respect for cultural specificities, political relations and the traditional demographic distribution of indigenous populations, which many times exceed the boundaries of the States and/or Municipalities where indigenous lands and communities are located. The main objective of a DSEI is to set up a network of basic health services in order to expand the area covered by the service and facilitate access. Every DSEI is programmed to offer different services and to operate as a reference network for more complex services. Health units are located in areas of higher demographic concentration and preferably close to smaller communities, with a view to optimizing resources and enabling house calls. A limiting factor is the number of professionals available to guarantee universal service, as very few can adjust to and afford a differentiated professional routine as the one required by indigenous assistance. There are also restrictions in terms of inputs and equipment. Nutritional care actions developed within the indigenous health subsystem stem from the guidelines of the National Food and Nutrition Policy<sup>7</sup>, which is an integral part of the National Health Policy.

The assumption of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with respect to Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights introduces principles and dimensions into the public agenda that can significantly alter the way of thinking and implementing public policies (Brazil, 2007).<sup>8</sup> As a *duty bearer*, the State must respect, protect, promote and provide the Right, by amongst other things carrying out public policies that implement and respect the principles of Human Rights, such as active and informed participation, the preferential inclusion of the most vulnerable, the promotion of equality and non-discrimination, the obligation to render accounts (responsibility of those that have the duty) and action within the parameters of the Rule of Law. All project phases and actions will be implemented through respecting and strengthening the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>9</sup>, the ILO Convention on indigenous peoples and ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child protection in relation to child labor, where self-determination, as well as the recovery and valuing of culture as well as of social, economic and political structures are key for the full enjoyment of rights. For this assumption to become a reality within the Project, all planning and implementation phases will have a strong participatory character, so that achievements and improvements are expressed in the self-determination of these peoples. Opportunities will also be promoted so that all professionals (public agents) charged with implementing actions will go through a process of sensitization and development that will help them understand and value the indigenous culture and its social expressions, particularly the ethnical and local specificities they deal with. An initial phase will include a diagnosis of the implementation status of public policies related to Project objectives, income generation capacity and food production conditions, from the identification of the environmental conditions of natural resources availability. Specific actions will be developed with a view to assessing the availability, quality and sustainable access to water both for consumption and production, as a fundamental condition for realizing the HRtAF as well as for Food and Nutrition Security. Women, adolescents and children will be the main focus of the process, as this approach is one of considering people's stage of life, promoting the

---

<sup>7</sup> BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. National Food and Nutrition Policy. Brasilia, 1999.

<sup>8</sup> BRAZIL, Institute of Economic Applied Research & Secretariat for Strategic Planning and Investments. Millennium Development Goals. National Follow-up Report. Brasília, 2007.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Approved at the 107th UN Plenary Session on September 13, 2007. Available at [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_pt.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_pt.pdf)

health and development of the mother-child unit and guaranteeing rights. In tune with the recommendations of the IV National Conference on Indigenous Health<sup>10</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security<sup>11</sup>, the crosscutting axis will entail empowering individuals and indigenous organizations, communities and leaderships as well as building competences and ensuring the institutional strengthening of public organizations. The project has the distinguishing feature of proposing a strategy that articulates actions, sectors and institutions within the different dimensions of the food and nutrition security concept adopted in Brazil<sup>12</sup>, having the human rights principles and dimensions as the structuring axis of all the actions proposed.

The project is consistent with the initiatives of the Brazilian government to improve the public policy cycle targeted at indigenous peoples, by enhancing dialogue with their leaderships and organizations and gradually increasing investments towards the progressive realization of the human rights of indigenous populations. In 2008, a total of \$160 million was invested in food and nutrition security projects in indigenous communities, surveillance and healthcare as well as land demarcation and ethnodevelopment. The National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI - Ministry of Justice) and all public institutions are concentrating their efforts on these major priorities. In this regard, the present Project supports initiatives like these by focusing on the most vulnerable people in these regions. The experience of promoting the qualification and integration of public actions with social participation could also concretely contribute to the process of regulating the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN) provided for in the Food and Nutrition Security Framework Law (LOSAN)<sup>13</sup> and currently underway in Brazil. Finally, lessons learned from this Project are also expected to serve as an experience to be disseminated to other regions and locations in Brazil and even to other countries within the context of South-South cooperation.

---

<sup>10</sup> Final Report of the 4th National Conference on Indigenous Health, March 2006. Available at [http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli\\_saudeInd.asp](http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli_saudeInd.asp)

<sup>11</sup> Final Report of the 3rd National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security, July 2007. Available at [www.planalto.gov.br/consea](http://www.planalto.gov.br/consea)

<sup>12</sup> "Food and Nutrition Security is the realization of the right of all to have regular and permanent access to quality foods in sufficient quantity, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on eating habits that promote health, respect cultural diversity and that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable". II National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security, Olinda, 2004. Available at [www.planalto.gov.br/consea/documentos](http://www.planalto.gov.br/consea/documentos)

<sup>13</sup> Organic Food and Nutrition Security Framework Law. LAW No. 11,346 of september 15, 2006. Establishes the SISAN, with the objective of guaranteeing the right to adequate food to the entire Brazilian population in a sustainable way. Available at [www.planalto.gov.br/consea..](http://www.planalto.gov.br/consea..)

#### 4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint program

**Background/context:** The project is focused on key issues concerning the food and nutrition insecurity of Indigenous Peoples in Project locations. A relevant aspect is the decision that all activities directly related to an increase in the supply of public services and programs will be coordinated and complemented by actions to empower both the indigenous community and its representatives as public agents. Given the way actions targeted at Indigenous Peoples are already being developed, there is a set of public institutions, universities, civil society entities, and indigenous leaderships and organizations involved in implementing actions. Project activities also include strengthening the institutional capacity of public entities and indigenous organizations to support intersectoral networking and social participation. The integrated and participatory action between public authorities and Indigenous Peoples is present in both the direct implementation of actions and social control forums. In addition to acting in coordination with existing initiatives and partnerships, the agencies engaged in the project will also integrate project actions to other actions with similar objectives, like the Pan American Alliance for Nutrition and Development<sup>14</sup>.

**Lessons Learned:** The complexity of public authorities' action towards indigenous populations has produced several experiences. From a preponderantly patronizing model that generated negative consequences, the Brazilian State has organized itself so that new policy design and management models will incorporate the demands of Indigenous Peoples for participation protagonism and autonomy. A macro policy to coordinate public policies and programs known as "Citizenship Territories" has been recently implemented in the two regions where the project will operate. The Citizenship Territories initiative is a structuring policy aimed to promote economic development and ensure universal access to basic citizenship programs by means of a sustainable territorial development strategy. The initiative counts on the participation of 21 federal ministries and institutions and their peers at local level. Both regions – Dourados and Alto Solimões are integrated into this strategy and in 2009 investments should total \$50,877,401.35 for Dourados and \$35,517,876.25<sup>15</sup> for Alto Solimões<sup>16</sup>. Furthermore, a Management Committee for Integrated Indigenous Actions of Greater Dourados - Mato Grosso do Sul<sup>17</sup> has been in operation since April 2007, for the purpose of integrating and qualifying government actions and strengthening dialogue with indigenous peoples in the region. Members of the Committee believe that the advances made to date are linked mainly to the way the work is being developed. Action is based on the participation of indigenous families; traditional forms of local organization such as "*ohendu*" (hear and be heard) and "*Aty Guasu*" (discussion and decision-making assemblies attended by men, women and children) are valued. An indigenist public management model in which indigenous people play the main role in articulating, evaluating and monitoring all government actions<sup>18</sup> is therefore being used. The healthcare system itself has been organized so as to be as specific as possible in terms of service provision. Partnerships between public authorities and non-governmental organizations as well as the several social control forums are examples of this investment. Indigenous healthcare priorities are based on the resolutions of the National Conference on Indigenous Health, which is held on a periodical basis. The most recent one took place in 2006<sup>19</sup> under the themes of right to health; social control and participatory management; challenges; indigenous and non-indigenous health workers; food and nutrition security and sustainable development. The preparatory process for the Conference (local and district level meetings) involved 17,000 people and 1,228 people among users, indigenous and non-indigenous workers, managers, service providers,

---

<sup>14</sup> . The Pan American Alliance for Nutrition and Development is an initiative of several UN agencies led by PAHO, whose objective is to address the social determinants of nutrition. The alliance intends to support the implementation of full-fledged and intersectoral programs within the framework human rights, with a view to expediting achievement of the MDGs, particularly those related to nutrition.

<sup>15</sup> \$1=R\$2.20

<sup>16</sup> <http://comunidades.mda.gov.br/dotlrn/clubs/territoriosrurais/one-community>. Where applicable, actions concerning the "Citizenship Territories" of Dourados and Alto Solimões will be an integral part of the strategies planned for the project. Also included in Smart Output 3.5 is the follow-up and documentation of the Citizenship Territory of Rio Negro (Negro River), as this is an experience of articulation of public policies for indigenous peoples that has been underway for a longer period of time. This output will be included in the documentation of good practices to be published as project outputs.

<sup>17</sup> Presidential Decree of April 19, 2007.

<sup>18</sup> Actions of the Management Committee for Integrated Indigenous Actions of Greater Dourados – Mato Grosso do Sul. Activity Report. Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat. Secretariat for Institutional Articulation and Partnerships. Brasília, 2007.

<sup>19</sup> Final Report of the 4th National Conference on Indigenous Health, March 2006. Available at [http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli\\_saudeInd.asp](http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli_saudeInd.asp)

members of work commissions, national and international guests participated in the national phase. An analysis of the final document enables identifying, specifically with respect to the theme “*food and nutrition security and sustainable development*”, the following claims: (1) reformulation of the Brazilian land policy with budget guarantee, so as to ensure the ethnocultural status and sustainability of indigenous initiatives; (2) valuing of the biodiversity and traditional knowledge of indigenous populations through the implementation of public credit policies aimed at fostering research and encouraging agro-ecological production, fruit-growing, reforestation, fauna and flora management; (3) design and implementation of the nutrition surveillance policy for indigenous peoples, research and diagnoses; (4) adjustment of government programs, including income transfer programs; (5) design and implementation of a national food and nutrition security policy for indigenous peoples that takes into account ethnical specificities and implements structuring actions to fight malnutrition and encourage projects in the food production area. As for the right to health, the document suggests that (1) the DSEIs should be management units with political, financial and technical-administrative autonomy; (2) a working group should be set to re-discuss and implement the organizational Indigenous Healthcare framework<sup>20</sup>; (3) multidisciplinary teams should be complete with physicians, nurses, assistant nurses, dentists, dental assistants, indigenous health agents, and indigenous sanitation agents in 100% of indigenous villages; (4) logistical support should be offered to ensure a longer stay of the multidisciplinary team in the villages, with differentiated healthcare for indigenous people and health professionals with information on indigenous culture; (5) reference units should be improved with hospital equipment, medications, vaccines and specialized professionals; (6) social control deliberations should be respected, with a view to ensuring differentiated healthcare, as provided for in the law.

**The proposed joint program:** The proposed project is consistent with the aforementioned resolutions and focuses on the main issues related to the quality of life and realization of the rights of indigenous peoples. The action guidelines, main activities and outcomes proposed in the *concept note* were submitted to public managers and indigenous leaderships and communities in the regions where the project will operate. Two missions were organized for previous consultations with Indigenous Peoples and public agents<sup>21</sup>. In Dourados, a meeting with public managers and an *Aty* (assembly) with residents of the Dourados Village were held. The assembly was attended by 100 indigenous people, among whom were 22 leaderships. In Alto Solimões, two meetings were held in Manaus (the state capital of Amazonas). The first of such meetings counted on the participation of 29 indigenous people from the 9 municipalities in the Alto Solimões Region, among whom 22 were indigenous leaders (chiefs), in addition to the Mayor of Tabatinga, the Deputy-mayor of Benjamin Constant, and their respective health secretaries. A second meeting was attended by technical staff of the state government and the State University of Amazonas. Project objectives and activities were welcomed by both indigenous representatives and municipal and state managers. Manifestations by indigenous communities and leaderships focused on the acknowledgement that although legitimate and necessary, the activities proposed should involve, from the very beginning, the active, informed and expanded participation of indigenous people. The main aspects of the diagnosis contained in the concept note were confirmed, with an emphasis on the concern of both adult men and women that young people should be offered the opportunity of an education, professional development, and access to certain assets typical of the “urban” way of life such as computers, agricultural machinery and the like. For the indigenous people, the positive encounter between traditional culture and these resources could lead to the revitalization of the local culture and economy and the value of living in a village. The core aspect of all these manifestations is the fact that young people should play a central role, as they are the repositories of hope in the future. It is a clear demand that all policies and programs should be revisited from a local perspective, based on the values and ways of doing of different peoples and ethnicities and that all professionals and technical staff should be sensitized to and trained in indigenous values, culture and ethnicities. Programs aimed at providing rights like the distribution of food baskets should be articulated with actions intended to promote autonomy. Positive results of this first consultation were the decisions, first of leaderships in Alto Solimões to send to project coordinators a proposal for the participation of local populations in the project activities and second of the state government of Amazonas to hold an event for integrated action planning, in support for the program. This positive receptivity is

---

<sup>20</sup> To fulfill this resolution, in December 2008 the Ministry of Health established a Working Group on Indigenous Health (Administrative Ruling No 3034) to propose the reorganization of indigenous healthcare. The WK, which is formed by sectors of the Ministry and FUNASA and representatives of social control forums has already submitted its final report to the Ministry of Health and is currently awaiting its decision.

<sup>21</sup> The teams that traveled to Dourados and Alto Solimões were formed by representatives of United Nations agencies and the federal government.



emblematic in itself, since the informed action and participation of local communities, their leaderships and public agents is both a condition and a principle undertaken by proponents and the main risk and challenge of the proposal. It is indispensable that a legitimate dialogue with the communities, their leaderships and organizations as well as with public institutions and their representatives be established.

**Sustainability of results:** The proposal of a Joint Program meets the fundamental requirement for the promotion of Food and Nutrition Security, namely the implementation of intersectoral actions. Integrated joint action by different agencies within the UN system and their respective national counterparts could produce greater impact and sustainability in terms of actions. Furthermore, actions to empower different subjects, allied to the institutional and material strengthening of social and public organizations could ensure future sustainability conditions for the actions. All project strategies and activities take into account current demands from both public managers and indigenous peoples for improved public policy implementation. Considering that the Project will add value and enable investments in priority actions, it is believed that the results achieved will not only have sustainability but will also be capable of decisively contributing to the desired impact.

## 5. Results Framework

### Table 1: Results Framework (Annex table 1)

#### 5.1. BRIEF NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The key results associated with each output are given below. More details about outcomes, JP and SMART outputs, key agencies, key partners, indicative activities and budget lines are in Table 1 and Table 2.

Joint Program Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutrition security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Rio Solimões (Amazonas) and Dourados (Mato Grosso do Sul) regions of Brazil.**

**Comments:** This outcome is focused on the health and nutrition vulnerability of indigenous children and women in the project regions. The actions planned are aimed to strengthen and develop the capacities of the institutions responsible for implementing public policies for Indigenous Peoples, particularly health and nutrition services. The main advance expected from this important outcome will be the implementation of actions that ensure the food and nutrition security of indigenous children and women. The training of human resources in health institutions and other entities engaged in promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples has also been planned, with a view to strengthening the institutional capacity of public entities, indigenous organizations and civil society in charge of developing public policies and actions for Indigenous Populations. Actions designed to strengthen the agricultural tradition of Indigenous Peoples as well as local food production, water resources and biodiversity management and agroforest systems are also contained in the program.

#### JP and SMART Outputs

1.1. Indigenous children, adolescents and women with expanded access to public health policies based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous populations. \*Diagnosis of the health and nutritional demands of Indigenous Peoples as well as of local health service needs produced (integral part of the baseline diagnosis)

\* Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs for Indigenous Peoples developed and recognized by local Governments

\* Indigenous Peoples in the project region informed about how to access public health policies

\* Implementation of the Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs

\* Integrated local strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat and reduce malnutrition, with a focus on mother-child undernourishment implemented

\* Indigenous leaderships, traditional healers in the project region, young people, indigenous health agents (AIS) and other professionals and municipal managers permanently exchanging knowledge and practices on how to care for small children

1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (especially pregnant women), indigenous leaderships and traditional healers sharing a set of knowledge and practices to care for the health of small children.

\* Health services (basic health units, hospitals and others) prepared to receive (humanization) Indigenous Peoples and with practices based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples

\* Study of Indigenous Peoples' situation, traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, preparation and consumption of foods completed (an integral part of the baseline diagnosis provided for in 3.1)

1.3. Increased production of, access to and consumption of healthy food based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous populations.

\*Dissemination among and debate with indigenous peoples of the results of the study carried out on the situation of agricultural traditions and productive vocations

1.4.

1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the project region

\* Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations trained to protect the human person in the context of their production systems and sustainable management on local agri-biodiversity

Joint Program Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**

**Comments:** This outcome No. 2 consists in a relevant Project strategy aimed to promote the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and their Leaderships and Organizations, with a view to strengthening Indigenous Peoples' capacity to demand their human rights, with an emphasis on the human right to adequate food and the right to health. Informative activities have been planned to be carried out with young people, so as to prepare informative materials on the situation of local food and nutrition security in all its dimensions. Public consultations carried out prior to the project indicated that indigenous leaderships actually bestow the future on their youth. Indigenous women will be invited to participate in formative activities as a way of strengthening their active social participation in the Project regions. All project activities are based on the active information and social participation of Indigenous Peoples as well as on the respect for their traditions, cultures and ethnical references in the Project regions. Actions to empower different subjects and foster the institutional and material strengthening of social and public organizations should generate the conditions required for future action sustainability.

### **JP and SMART Outputs**

2.1. Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed and strengthened to demand the human right to adequate food and the right to health, within the context of public policies.

- \* Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations recognized and supported by Indigenous people and public authorities
- \* Information instruments on human rights (with an emphasis on HRAF and Health) developed in the original languages of local ethnicities, printed and distributed
- \* ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities translated in the form of original communication of the peoples involved.
- \* Indigenous childcare culture and practices revitalized and respected

2.2. Food and nutrition security discussed, promoted and disseminated by youths.

- \* Communication materials developed and distributed by young people
- \* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions

2.3. Social participation of indigenous women strengthened.

- \* Initiatives to support the social participation of indigenous women

2.4. Public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially the rights of indigenous children and women.

- \* Training public managers and servants in Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Joint Program Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutrition security of indigenous populations carried out**

**Comments:** Actions in this outcome include producing an updated diagnosis of the food and nutrition security of Indigenous Populations in the Project regions. This diagnosis should guide the definition of priorities and plans of action for the project. Strengthening actions already in place to monitor the health and nutrition of indigenous children and women (Indigenous SISVAN) have also been planned and will be the object of prioritization within the project. All project phases and activities as well as lessons learned will be documented and disseminated among indigenous populations in the Project regions, in the country, and within the context of South-South cooperation.

### **JP and SMART Outputs**

3.1. Diagnosis of the food and nutrition security (FNS) situation (baseline) of Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Rio Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) regions carried out.

- \* Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) carried out in project regions (include in project text: this diagnosis will have 4 objectives: (1) project baseline ?); (2) monitoring during and at

the end of project; and (3) provide inputs for project Master Plan (planning of activities); and (4) of the FNS Plan in project regions)

\* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions

3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the rights of indigenous children and women in the Project region carried out.

\* Diagnosis of the situation of the realization of the human rights of children, adolescents and women carried out

3.3. Project Multi-annual Plan for the promotion of food and nutrition security with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women completed.

\* Project multi-annual workplan (planning of activities) to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women developed

\* Project multi-annual workplan implemented, evaluated and monitored

3.4. Indigenous health and nutrition surveillance strengthened.

\* Institutional strengthening of the Indigenous SISVAN

3.5. Monitoring of indicators, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation.

\* To systematize lessons learned from successful programs and experiences

\* Texts, reports, videos, lessons learned, experiences and result systematized and documented

\* National and international events to disseminate project outcomes held

## **6. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

In order to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness in Program implementation and full participation of all stakeholders in all decision making forums, a number of coordination and management mechanisms will be established within the framework of the Program. The arrangements to be adopted are based on guidance documents produced by the UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F).

Considering their mandates, as well as technical and management capacities, PAHO and UNICEF will be responsible for the technical coordination of this Joint Program. While each participating agency will be responsible for the achievement of their respective outputs, the lead agencies (PAHO and UNICEF) will ensure that the common workplan is on track and that planned outputs, activities and results are delivered.

More specifically, UNICEF will be responsible for convening technical meetings as per Program needs, maximizing complementarities and synergies between agencies; while PAHO will guarantee the monitoring of activities and preparation and submission to the MDTF office in New York of a single annual narrative report on the Joint Program, as well as quarterly narrative reports.

Each participating UN organization headquarters will submit individual annual certified financial reports to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF), for consolidation with the narrative report. The consolidated report will be submitted by the MDTF Office to the Agencies involved at the country level, which will then share this document with National Counterparts.

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Brazil, who will coordinate the overall program implementation, two committees are to be involved in the supervision and implementation of activities: the National Steering Committee (NSC); and the Program Management Committee (PMC).

The **MDG-F National Steering Committee (NSC)**, besides bearing responsibility for general supervision, will provide strategic guidance to the Program. The NSC will be comprised of the Brazilian Government, the UN System and the Spanish Government, represented, respectively, by the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the UN Resident Coordinator and the Director of the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) in Brazil. The implementing agencies and national partners of the Program may participate in the Committee as observers. If

necessary, and depending upon specific contexts, other institutions may be invited to attend NSC meetings, including Civil Society Organizations. The NSC shall hold meetings at least twice a year, in which decisions will be made by consensus.

The **Joint Program Management Committee (JPMC)** will be composed of the focal points of the five participating UN agencies (UNICEF, PAHO, UNDP, ILO and FAO), as well as the focal points of the government agencies involved in the Program implementation: The National Indigenous Foundation – FUNAI, as main counterpart, but also the National Health Foundation – FUNASA, the Ministry of Health (MS) and the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS). The Committee will meet every three months or more often if the need arises, to discuss progress and monitor operational, technical and financial issues. If necessary, local focal points, managers and specialists linked to the Program and representatives of civil society may be invited to participate in JPMC meetings.

It is important to note that besides the participation of the abovementioned government agencies in the JPMC, other national institutions will be involved in the implementation of specific components of the JP. To guarantee greater efficiency in the process, these partnerships will be established on a bilateral basis between the UN agency responsible for a particular action and relevant national counterparts.

Occasionally, the two Committees (NSC and JPMC) may hold joint meetings, in order to increase communication between the supervision and operational coordination functions.

**Responsibilities of the NSC:**

- a. Review, adoption and, if necessary, modification of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the NSC.
- b. Approval of the Joint Program Document, prior to submitting it to the Fund.
- c. Approval of the strategic guidelines for the implementation of the Joint Program, in accordance with the operational frameworks authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee.
- d. Approval of management and coordination arrangements.
- e. Approval of workplans and annual budgets, making the necessary adjustments to attain the expected results.
- f. Review and analysis of the Joint Program Consolidated Report, prepared by the Administrative Agent of the Fund (MDTF Office), sharing comments and decisions with the United Nations agencies participating in the Program.
- g. Suggest actions to correct the course of the Program when strategic problems occur during implementation.
- h. Establish synergies and relations with similar projects and programs supported by other donors.
- i. Approve communications and information plans targeted at the general public, prepared by the PMC.

**Responsibilities of the JPMC:**

- a. Ensure operational coordination.
- b. Manage resources for achieving the defined results and outcomes of the Program.
- c. Align the Program activities with the strategic priorities approved by UNDAF.
- d. Establish baselines for the Program, so as to enable reliable monitoring and evaluation.
- e. Define procedures for drafting Program reports.
- f. Ensure integration among workplans, budgets, reports and other Program documents, thereby enabling correction of any gaps in, or overlapping of, budget resources.
- g. Exercise technical and substantive leadership in the implementation of activities foreseen in the Annual Workplan.
- h. Make recommendations to the UN Resident Coordinator on reallocation of resources and budget reviews, when necessary.
- i. Resolve management and implementation problems.
- j. Identify lessons learned.
- k. Prepare communication and information plans for the general public.

An Executive Unit (EU) will be created to support the general project implementation, under the direct supervision of PAHO. This EU will be composed of a technical coordinator who will be recruited at the national level to articulate the Program's outputs among UN agencies and support the overall execution and monitoring of the Program activities. The EU will also count on monitoring and financial technicians hired to deliver specific outputs (e.g. general reports and data systematization). The technical coordinator will work under the overall guidance of the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC). The coordinator will represent the interests of the six UN agencies involved in the JP and he/she will monitor the achievement of the entire goals. While the contractual supervision will be ensured by PAHO, his/her Terms of Reference shall be defined by the six participating agencies in the framework of the JPMC.

Other activities related to the dissemination of project results, identification of best-practices and sharing of experiences will be led by UNDP.

In order to ensure full participation of all actors in the Program implementation, local committees will be involved in the areas foreseen by the JP, including representatives from State/Municipal Governments, the academic sector, Civil Society and Indigenous Leaders. In *Dourados*, the involvement of these actors will be facilitated, as a "Steering Committee for Integrated Indigenous Actions in Grande Dourados" (*Comitê Gestor de Ações Indigenistas Integradas da Grande Dourados*) has already been created by the Government in 2007 to foster coherence and coordination among actors working to promote Indigenous Rights in the region. In Alto-Solimões, a local committee remains to be created. As agreed during the consultation meeting in Manaus (AM), the Indigenous Communities in Alto-Solimões will contribute to defining the format, composition, objectives and *modus operandi* of this committee.

## 7. Fund Management Arrangements

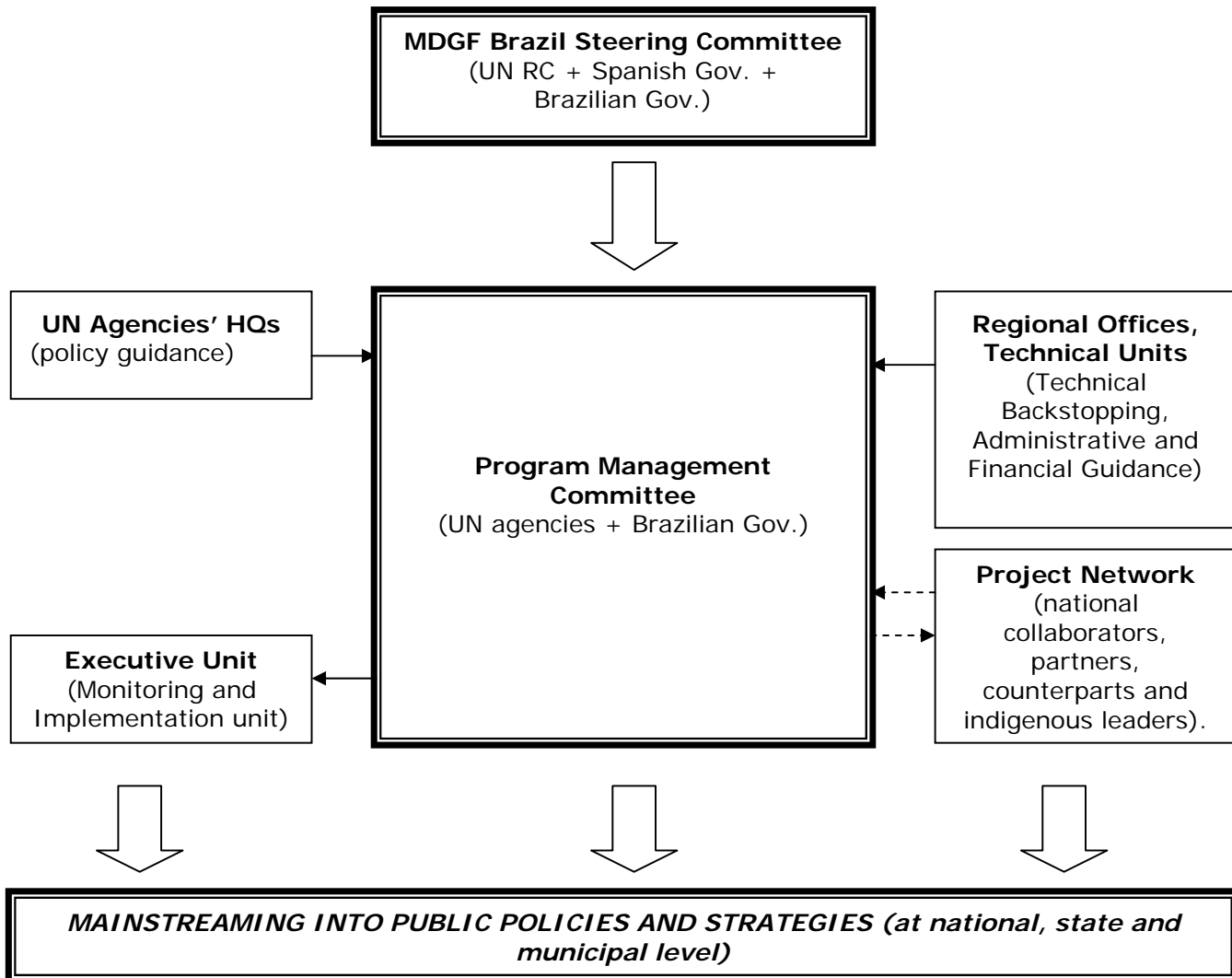
The Joint Programme has a total budget of 6 million US dollars. As foreseen in the MDG-F guidelines, the "pass-through" modality will be adopted, with UNDP serving as the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA will release funds directly to the headquarters of the participating organizations (POs), which will then be responsible for the transfer of the funds to the country office.

Each PO assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the AA and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations and rules. For that purpose, each PO will establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA. POs are requested to provide certified financial reporting directly to the MDTF Office, according to the budget template MDG-F Operational Guidance Note and are entitled to deduce their indirect costs on contributions received not exceeding 7% of the JP budget, in accordance with the provisions of the MDG-F MoU signed between the AA and the POs.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with Annual Work Plans approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold (legally binding contacts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years) of 70% of the previous fund release to the Pos combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organization's performance.

On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the workplan requirements have been met. If the overall expenditure of the programme reaches 70% before the end of the twelvemonths period, the participating UN Organizations may, upon endorsement by the NSC, request the MDTF to release the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC should then make the request to the MDTF Office on the NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.



## 8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (Two pages)

**(Table 2: Joint Program Monitoring Framework (JPMF) – annex Table 2)**

The table below summarizes the general monitoring, evaluation and documentation activities to be developed during project execution. It should be pointed out that all activities included in this Joint Program converge to improving the food and nutrition security of indigenous children and women, a population group that has been notoriously vulnerable in Brazil, particularly in the regions chosen for the project. Concerted efforts have been made by the Federal Government and its institutions in charge of public policies for indigenous populations, to promote the health, autonomy and quality of life of Indigenous Peoples. Nonetheless, only in recent years data and studies on the health, nutrition and living conditions of these peoples began to get more visibility, although important gaps still remain to be filled. Brazil has quality information systems and carries out periodical nationwide household surveys of the general population, but these do not yet include representative samples of indigenous populations living in their villages of origin. The project includes an initial diagnosis based on secondary data<sup>22</sup>, which should be the baseline for analyzing the progress achieved and for carrying out comparative and impact studies at the end of the third year. This diagnosis should describe the food and nutrition security situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Project regions – Dourados and Alto Rio Solimões and, in addition to providing inputs for the correct targeting of public programs and actions should ensure full national visibility of the problems faced by those populations in these regions. As explained in the table below, the “*Diagnosis of the food and nutrition security situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Rio Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) regions*” will include two other substudies provided for in items 1.1.1 and 1.3.1., Table 2. This study should provide inputs and contributions for the periodical review of all activities contained in the Multi-annual Workplan.

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Time frame	Responsibility
1. Diagnosis of the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) situation (baseline) of Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Rio Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) regions (see Table 2, item 3.1)	Y1 (at start) Y2 and Y3 (end of each year)	PAHO
1.1. Diagnosis of the health and nutritional demands of Indigenous Peoples and of the needs of public health services carried out, as an integral part of the baseline diagnosis mentioned in item 1 above (see Table 2 item, 1.1.1)	Y1 (at start)	PAHO
1.2. Study of the situation, traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, preparation and consumption of Indigenous Peoples' foods carried out, as an integral part of the baseline diagnosis mentioned in item 1 above (see Table 2 item, tem 1.3.1)	Y1 (at start)	FAO
2. Diagnosis of the situation concerning the guarantee of the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women carried out (see Table 2, item 3.2.1)	Y1 (at start) Y2 and Y3 (end of each 6 <sup>th</sup> month)	UNICEF

<sup>22</sup> The baseline will be accomplished using the database of the different public and research institutions operating in the Project regions and also from the results of the Indigenous Peoples' Health and Nutrition Survey, which is being carried out by FUNASA,



3. Monitoring of project activities and progress reports, and monitoring of Project indicators	Y1, Y2 and Y3 (ongoing activity)	PAHO (executive unit)
4. Lessons learned from successful programs and experiences	Y3 (during last six months)	UNDP
5. Multi-annual Workplan	Y1 (at start)	PAHO
6. Annual Project Report	End of each Year (Y1 and Y2)	
7. Mid-Term Evaluation Report	End of Y1 and Y2	
8. Final Evaluation Report	End of Y3	
9. Financial Reports	End of each Year (Y1 Y2 Y3)	
10. Final Auditing	End of Y3	

All the knowledge generated by the Project should be disseminated in the form of documents and events among all project actors, national institutions and countries involved in South-South cooperation. Project internal monitoring and evaluation will be carried out on three different moments: first, during the initial activity, through the preparation of a baseline study that enables comparisons upon project completion; second, through the collection and systematization of project internal monitoring indicators, on an ongoing basis over the entire activities implementation period, with consolidations and evaluations carried out at the end of each year (Annual Project Report and Mid-Term Evaluation); and third, studies to be performed after the action implementation period, close to project completion (Final Evaluation). The strategy to be used in getting information should combine the following methodologies: i) indicators specific and internal to the Project, to be collected and systematized by the agencies responsible for each action; ii) a review of the data and information available in public institutions and interviews with public managers working in the indigenous issue; iii) a demographic survey of the Food and Nutrition Security of Indigenous Peoples in the first year of the project; iv) information and indicators available in public systems (Indigenous SISVAN, SIASI and others) of public institutions and indigenous organizations; and iv) commissioning of surveys and studies, if necessary. All the indicators produced within the scope of the Project will be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, and territory and will have as their universe Indigenous Peoples with appropriate comparisons with the general population in the Project regions, with a view to reflecting ethnical, gender, life-course phase, and social and economic vulnerability inequalities and inequities. The internal quantitative and qualitative indicators of each expected outcome are described in Table 2 - Joint Program Monitoring Framework.

### **Annual/regular reviews, evaluation and reporting:**

PAHO, in conjunction with all other agencies involved will be responsible for preparing and submitting the following reports that are an integral part of the monitoring process.

#### **(a) Pluriannual Workplan**

The Pluriannual Workplan will include a more detailed narrative of the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts, who will be given a period of one calendar month within which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the Plan, the Participating UN Organizations will review the document.

#### **(b) Annual Reports and Mid-Term Evaluation Reports**

The Annual Project Report and Mid-Term Evaluation will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the National Steering Committee, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Multi-annual Workplan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the Multi-annual Project Report is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of joint program performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;

- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- AWP and other expenditure reports by each Participating UN Organization;
- Lessons learned;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

The Multi-annual Project Report will be the basis for the joint narrative progress report to be submitted to the MDTF Office by the Project manager.

**(c) Final Evaluation Report**

During the last three months of the project, PAHO and the entire project team will prepare the Project Final Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all Project activities, achievements and outputs, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of Project activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of Project activities.

**(d) Financial Reports and Audits**

As per Joint Programming Guidelines, each Participating UN Organization will be accountable for the resources it receives and utilizes and will prepare annual financial progress reports in accordance with its financial rules, regulations and operational policy guidance and submit them to the MDTF Office. By signing this JP document, each signatory UN Organization takes full responsibility for implementing the activities assigned to them and for achieving the related results. Auditing will be conducted according to the Joint Programming Rules. A general financial report will also be prepared by the EU.

**9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship (One page)**

The Participating UN agencies in Brazil follow the principles of Revised Standard Agreement signed on December 29, 1964 between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations and of the Basic Technical Assistance Agreement between of the Government of Brazil and the United Nations established by Decree 59,398 of September 23, 1966.

UNDP	This Joint Program shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations Development Program, signed on December 29, 1964.
PAHO	Technical Cooperation Program between the Government of Brazil and Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization for the 2008-2012 period.
UNICEF	Agreement between the United Nations Children’s Fund - UNICEF and the Government of the United States of Brazil, formalized by Decree No. 62,125 of January 16, 1968. The Country Program Document was signed by UNICEF and the Brazilian Government for the 2007-2011 period.
FAO	This Joint Program shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations Development Program, signed on December 29, 1964.
ILO	This Joint Program is founded on the Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the International Labor Organization on Technical Cooperation with other Latin America and Caribbean Countries, signed in Geneva, on July 29, 1987; and the Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labor Organization and the Federative Republic of Brazil, signed by the President of Brazil and the ILO Director-General, in Geneva, on June 2nd, 2003, for the Establishment of a Technical Cooperation Program for the Promotion of a Decent Work Agenda, launched by the Minister of Labor and Employment of Brazil, Brasilia, in May 2006, which established the child protection about child labor.

**10. Workplans and budgets**

## **ANNEX I**

The total project budget will be cover with the UNDP Fund. The annual work plan and budget for the first year of the project, 2009-2010, can be found in Annex I.

**Table 1: Summary of Results Framework**

US\$

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups improved in highly affected locations								
Joint Programme Outcome 1: <b>Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Rio Solimões (Amazonas) and Dourados (Mato Grosso do Sul), regions of Brazil</b>								
Indicators <sup>1</sup> : i) % of indigenous women provided with 4 or more pre-natal care appointments ii) child mortality rate iii)% of indigenous children under 5 years of age with weight/age deficit iv) % of indigenous children under 5 years of age with height/age deficit v) inquiry on the food and nutritional security situation of indigenous peoples completed								
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			Total
					Y1	Y2	Y3	
1.1. Indigenous children and women with expanded access to public health policies based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples	*Diagnosis of the health and nutritional demands of Indigenous Peoples as well as of local health service needs produced ( <i>integral part of the baseline diagnosis provided for in 3.1</i> )	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	1.1.1. To produce a participatory diagnosis of health and nutritional demands, taking into account the situation of water supply coverage and needs of local health services, within Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and social participation forums and public institutions, with a view to developing an action plan intended to strengthen institutional capacity	\$78.000	\$0	\$0	\$78.000
	* Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs for Indigenous Peoples developed and recognized by local Governments	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	1.1.2. To support development and implementation of the Plan to strengthen public health services and programs for Indigenous Peoples	\$93.537	\$20.000	\$20.000	\$133.537
	* Indigenous Peoples in the project region informed about how to access public health policies	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	1.1.3. To hold participatory and informative meetings with Social participation Forums and Indigenous Peoples' Leaderships	\$18.987	\$16.060	\$16.060	\$51.107

	* Implementation of the Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	1.1.4. To support implementation of the Plan with actions to develop and train public and civil society actors	\$36.261	\$36.261	\$36.261	\$108.782
	* Integrated local strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat and reduce malnutrition, with a focus on mother-child undernourishment implemented	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	1.1.5. To provide technical support and inputs for implementation of the Protocol and AIDPI, the REACH strategy, actions to promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding after six months of age and micronutrient supplementation programs redesigned from the perspective of the ethnicities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples in the project region <sup>1</sup>	\$21.588	\$107.408	\$107.408	\$236.404
1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices	* Indigenous leaderships, traditional healers in the project region, young people, indigenous health agents (AIS) and other professionals and municipal managers permanently exchanging knowledge and practices on how to care for small children	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.2.1. To support the organization of participatory meetings for the exchange of knowledge about and training in childcare based on the Strengthened Brazilian Family Kit, with the participation of leaderships, youths, traditional indigenous healers, AIS and other professionals and municipal managers in the project region	\$127.130	\$35.640	\$35.640	\$198.410
	* Health services (basic health units, hospitals and others) prepared to receive (humanization) Indigenous Peoples and with practices based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.2.2. To support the establishment of humanized practices in existing health services, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	\$64.870	\$64.870	\$64.870	\$194.610
1.3. Increased production of, access to and consumption of healthy food based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous populations	* Study of Indigenous Peoples' situation, traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, preparation and consumption of foods completed ( <i>an integral part of the baseline diagnosis provided for in 3.1</i> )	FAO		1.3.1. To perform a study of the situation of the needs, agricultural traditions, productive vocation, and income generation of Indigenous Peoples' communities in project locations	\$44.380	\$0	\$0	\$44.380

	*Dissemination among and debate with indigenous peoples of the results of the study carried out on the situation of agricultural traditions and productive vocations	FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.2. To promote participatory events for debates on productive strategies of traditional and sustainable forms of income generation that meet the needs identified in 1.4.1.	\$0	\$37.127	\$36.044	\$73.171
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.3. To support social assistance activities for the agricultural production and marketing of foods and income generation, project management, access to credit, and supporting funds	\$49.427	\$37.727	\$36.644	\$123.798
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.4. To support the establishment of school and community vegetable gardens as actions of the local FNS plan	\$147.327	\$139.127	\$116.044	\$402.498
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.5. To implement Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) experiences and Good Agricultural Practices (GGAP) (FAO)	\$41.427	\$41.427	\$35.544	\$118.398

		UNDP	MMA, NGOs, UNDP/GEF Noroeste do Matogrosso (Northwestern Mato Grosso) and Caatinga Projects	1.3.6. To promote the exchange of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agri-forest systems, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples' in the project region	\$20.000	\$30.000	\$30.000	\$80.000
1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri- biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the project region	* Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations trained to protect the human person in the context of their production systems and sustainable management on local agri-biodiversity	UNDP	NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	1.4.1. To assess the situation (opportunity, risks and threats) of the natural resources base (water, edaphic and biological) required for maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security	\$107.110	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$227.110
		ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.4.2. To promote the dissemination of knowledge and actions to protect the human person in the context of the production systems of Indigenous peoples and the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity	\$167.672	\$160.078	\$95.812	\$423.562
		UNDP	NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	1.4.3. To promote sustainable management practices of local biodiversity	\$60.000	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$200.000
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.4.4. To strengthen Indigenous peoples' capacities to use and manage local biodiversity resources for food production	\$33.803	\$57.557	\$0	\$91.360

<sup>1</sup>The corresponding baseline indicators and targets will be developed during first six months of project, based on participatory process; <sup>2</sup>AIDPI (Integrated Attention to Childhood Prevailing Diseases - PAHO); Manual for the Promotion of the Healthy Nutrition of Children Under 2 years of age (Health Ministry and PAHO); Protocol of Assistance to Seriously Undernourished Children (Health Ministry and PAHO); and Brazilian Family Kit – a set of five serial albums developed by UNICEF with 29 partners and REACH: Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition (Translate and adapt REACH strategy manuals to the ethnic reality of indigenous peoples in each project region)

Joint Programme Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**

i) Community support network built and recognized by Indigenous Peoples (Local management Committee) Network built and implemented ii) No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in informative meetings; iii) No. of indigenous women participating in development activities; iv) N° of information instruments developed in the original languages of the ethnicities in project regions printed and distributed

JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
2.1. Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed and strengthened to demand the human right to adequate food and the right to health within the context of public policies	*Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations recognized and supported by Indigenous people and public authorities	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Govern, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	2.1.1. To strengthen through information and workshops local strategies to increase social participation by Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and civil society organizations, with a view to building a community network to demand the realization of human rights	\$26.060	\$26.060	\$26.060	\$78.180
		PNUD	Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	2.1.2. To provide institutional support for Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations as regards their participation in public and social control councils in the field of food and nutritional security	\$20.000	\$20.000	\$20.000	\$60.000
	*Information instruments on human rights (with an emphasis on HRAF and Health) developed in the original languages of local ethnicities, printed and distributed	FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.3. To develop primers and instructional materials in the original languages and local cultures through a participatory process with Indigenous Peoples, with a view to developing skills on the exigibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health	\$31.362	\$44.517	\$0	\$75.879
	* ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities translated in the form of original communication of the peoples involved .	ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.4. To translate, publish and distribute ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in the form of original communication of the Peoples involved (ILO).	\$68.433	\$87.985	\$39.105	\$195.523
		ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.5. To hold participatory workshops with a view to informing Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations on ILO Convention 169	\$52.310	\$67.255	\$29.891	\$149.456



	* Indigenous childcare culture and practices revitalized and respected	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.6. To prepare supporting material for Indigenous Peoples' leaderships through a participatory process in the local languages and cultures, with the aim of guiding them on the care and rights of children and adolescents	\$100.740	\$62.140	\$35.640	\$198.520
2.2. Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people	* Communication materials developed and distributed by young people	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.2.1. To promote participatory workshops with indigenous youths in schools, with the participation of the school community and local managers, so as to prepare and disseminate communication material on Food and Nutritional Security to the entire community	\$40.758	\$156.970	\$68.510	\$266.238
2.3. Strengthening indigenous women's social participation	* Initiatives to support the social participation of indigenous women	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	2.3.1. To promote participatory workshops with women, representatives of social participation forums and indigenous leaderships, with a view to expanding participation opportunities for women	\$26.060	\$26.060	\$26.060	\$78.180
2.4. Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the rights of indigenous children and women	* Training public managers and servants in Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UNDP	FUNAI, State and Municipal Governments in the project region	2.4.1 To train local public managers to support the implementation of public policies that promote and ensure realization of the rights of indigenous peoples	\$20.000	\$20.000	\$20.000	\$60.000

Joint Programme Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out**

i) Diagnosis (baseline) of food and nutritional security carried out in project regions; ii) diagnosis indicators and results shared with public institutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations; iii) Population coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous SISVAN increased (% of children and pregnant women assisted); iv) lessons learned from the project documented, systematized and disseminated

JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
3.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Higher Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) rivers produced	*Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) carried out in project regions ( <i>include in project text: this diagnosis will have 4 objectives: (1) project baseline ?; (2) monitoring during and at the end of project; and (3) provide inputs for project Master Plan (planning of activities); and (4) of the FNS Plan in project regions</i> )	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	3.1.1. To collect and systematize available information from databases on the food and nutritional security of Indigenous Peoples in the project regions (UNDP, PAHO, FAO)	\$114.423	\$56.204	\$56.204	\$226.831
	* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	3.1.2. To disseminate baseline results among all actors involved in the project, identify and define priorities for action	\$37.270	\$37.270	\$37.270	\$111.810
			Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governments, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	3.1.3. To promote participatory workshops with social participation forums and Indigenous Peoples' leaderships, with a view to assessing problems, priorities and solutions aimed to promote food and nutritional security	\$100.000	\$59.568	\$0	\$159.568
3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the project region	* Diagnosis of the situation of the realization of the human rights of children, adolescents and women carried out	UNICEF	Indigenous Organizations and Leaderships; Municipal and State Governments, Universities, FUNAI, FUNASA	3.2.1 To produce a diagnosis that enables monitoring the realization of the rights of children and women in the project region	\$79.826	\$35.640	\$72.013	\$187.479

3.3. Project multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women	* Project multi-annual workplan (planning of activities) to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women developed	PAHO	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.3.1. To develop the project Master Plan in a coordinated and participatory manner (PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO)	\$75.000	\$35.000	\$35.000	\$145.000
	* Project multi-annual workplan implemented, evaluated and monitored	PAHO (executive unit)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.3.2. To coordinate the implementation and monitoring of project activities as well as progress reports, and to monitor project indicators (PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO)	\$45.000	\$45.000	\$45.000	\$135.000
3.4. Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition	* Institutional strengthening of the Indigenous SISVAN	PAHO	FUNASA	3.4.1. To strengthen the Indigenous SISVAN by developing public agents, sensitizing them towards a surveillance attitude, purchasing equipment (scales, stadiometers, computers, etc.), and integrating the Indigenous SISVAN with the National SISVAN	\$95.285	\$95.285	\$95.285	\$285.855
		PAHO	FUNASA	3.4.2 To promote indigenous community participation in carrying out nutritional surveillance and sensitize them towards the importance of following up the development of children (surveillance attitude), with an emphasis on those under 2 years of age	\$26.363	\$26.363	\$26.363	\$79.089

3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation	* To systematize lessons learned from successful programs and experiences	UNDP	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.1. To follow up and document the experience of the Citizenship Territory of the Higher Negro, Solimões and Dourados rivers	\$50.000	\$50.000	\$50.000	\$150.000
	* Texts, reports, videos, lessons learned, experiences and result systematized and documented	PAHO	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.2. To record, evaluate, systematize and prepare periodical reports (progress reports) and documents on project outcomes (outcome indicators, good practices, lessons learned) (PAHO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO and UNDP)	\$45.000	\$45.000	\$45.000	\$135.000
	* National and international events to disseminate project outcomes held	UNDP	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.3. To promote national and international events to disseminate lessons learned from the project	\$0	\$0	\$50.000	\$50.000
PAHO	Programme Cost US\$				\$838.848	\$631.539	\$571.971	\$2.042.358
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				\$58.719	\$44.208	\$40.038	\$142.965
	total PAHO				<b>\$897.568</b>	<b>\$675.746</b>	<b>\$612.009</b>	<b>\$2.185.308</b>
UNICEF	Programme Cost US\$				\$413.324	\$355.260	\$276.673	\$1.045.257
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				\$28.933	\$24.868	\$19.367	\$73.168
	total UNICEF				<b>\$442.257</b>	<b>\$380.128</b>	<b>\$296.040</b>	<b>\$1.118.424</b>
FAO	Programme Cost US\$				\$347.727	\$357.482	\$224.275	\$929.484
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				\$24.341	\$25.024	\$15.699	\$65.064
	total FAO				<b>\$372.068</b>	<b>\$382.506</b>	<b>\$239.974</b>	<b>\$994.548</b>
UNDP	Programme Cost US\$				\$277.110	\$250.000	\$300.000	\$827.110
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				\$19.398	\$17.500	\$21.000	\$57.898
	total UNDP				<b>\$296.507</b>	<b>\$267.500</b>	<b>\$321.000</b>	<b>\$885.007</b>
ILO	Programme Cost US\$				\$288.414	\$315.318	\$164.808	\$768.541
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				\$20.189	\$25.957	\$2.025	\$57.683
	total ILO				<b>\$308.603</b>	<b>\$341.276</b>	<b>\$166.833</b>	<b>\$816.713</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	Programme Cost US\$ (3 Years)				<b>\$2.165.423</b>	<b>\$1.909.600</b>	<b>\$1.537.726</b>	\$5.612.749
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				<b>\$151.580</b>	<b>\$137.557</b>	<b>\$98.130</b>	\$387.266
	Total Project US\$				<b>\$2.317.003</b>	<b>\$2.047.157</b>	<b>\$1.635.856</b>	<b>\$6.000.000</b>

UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund  
 Submission of UN Country Team in: **Brazil**  
 Application to MDG-F Country Thematic Window for: **Children, Food Security and Nutrition**

<b>Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)</b>					
<b>Expected Results (outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Indicators (with baselines &amp; indicative timeframe)</b>	<b>Means of verifications</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>Responsibilities<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
Joint Programme Outcome 1: <b>Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Higher Solimões (Amazonas) and Dourados rivers' (Mato Grosso do Sul) regions of Brazil</b>					
Indicators <sup>2</sup> : i) % of indigenous women provided with 4 or more pre-natal care appointments ii) child mortality rate iii)% of indigenous children under 5 years of age with weight/age deficit iv) % of indigenous children under 5 years old with height/age					
1.1.Indigenous children and women with expanded access to public health policies based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples	1.1.1.Indicator: Diagnosis of demands carried out Baseline: 0	Access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS, FUNAI information systems and reports, interviews with public managers, and public consultations with Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	Information systems, qualitative interviews, workshops and meetings (Year 1 during 1- 6 months)	PAHO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation
	1.1.2.Indicator: Plan developed Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular project management (Y1 during 6-12 months)	PAHO	Public managers and agents and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations recognize and accept the plan as developed

	1.1.3.Indicator: No. of indigenous leaderships and organizations participating in informative meetings (break down by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Regular project management reporting system (Y 1 during 6-12 months)	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations
	1.1.4.Indicator: Implementation degree (%) of the plan developed Baseline: 0%	Project progress report and monitoring strategies	Regular project management reporting system (Y 2 1x and Y 3 1x)	PAHO	Public managers and agents accept and implement the plan as developed
	1.1.5.Indicator: reduction (%) in severe child undernourishment (weight/age deficit) in children under 5 years of age Baseline:0% Target: 20% reduction in 3 years	*Access to information systems (Indigenous SISVAN) DSEIs and FUNASA/MS reports	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 (baseline) Y2 1x and Y3 1x)	PAHO	Public managers and agents accept and implement the local strategies proposed to prevent, diagnose and treat mother-child undernourishment
1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices	1.2.1.Indicator: No. of leaderships and healers (pajés) participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and healers (pajés)
	1.2.2.Indicator: % of health units (by category) participating in the service humanization project Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNICEF	Active participation of public managers and agents
	1.2.3.Indicator: Brazilian Family Kit Supplement re-developed from the perspective of the ethnicities and culture of Indigenous Peoples in the project region Baseline: 0	Kit supplement re-developed	Implementation of regular project management (Y2)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships, youths, and healers (pajés) and public agents

1.3. Production of, access to and consumption of improved healthy foods, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	1.3.1.Indicator: Local study of the situation of Indigenous Peoples' traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, food preparation and consumption carried out Baseline: 0	Document text written	Document text written (Y2 Y3)	FAO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' and Indigenous Peoples' cooperation
	1.3.2. Indicator: No. of indigenous leaderships and organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.3.Indicator: No. of technical assistance visits carried out Baseline: 0	Project internal records	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.4.Indicator: No. of school and/or community vegetable gardens established Baseline:0	Vegetable garden established	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.5.Indicator: No. of experiences in Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) implemented Baseline:0	Experience implemented	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.6.Indicator: No. of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agriforest systems identified and disseminated Baseline:0	Experiences identified and disseminated	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the project region	1.4.1. Indicator: Situation of the natural resources base assessed Baseline:0	Document text written	Document text written (Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents

	1.4.2.Indicator: Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed about the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity Baseline: 0 participantes	Participatory meetings agenda and minutes	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	ILO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.4.3.Indicator: sustainable management practices in use Baseline:0	Evidence of practices being adopted	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.4.4.Indicator: No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline:0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular project management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2: Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.</b>					
i) Community support network built and recognized by Indigenous Peoples (Local management Committee) Network buit and implemented ii) No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in informative meetings; iii) No. of indigenous women par					
2.1.Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed and strengthened to demand the human right to adequate food and the right to health within the context of public policies	2.1.1.Indicator: No. of Indigenous leaderships and Organizarions participating in informative meetings on human rights (HRAF and HRH) Baseline: 0 meetings	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular project management reporting system	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents



	2.1.2. Indicator: No. of Indigenous leaderships and Organizarions participating in public policy and social control councils Baseline: 0 participants	Consultation with public councils in project regions	Direct consultation with public entities in places where the councils are located	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.3.Indicator: Primers on the exigibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health developed Baseline: 0 primers	Project internal records	Regular project management reporting system	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.4.Indicator: ILO Convention 169 translated into the original languages of local project ethnicities Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular project management (Y2)	ILO	Active participation of indigenous women and organizations and public agents
	2.1.5.Indicator: Workshops on ILO Convention 169 held Baseline: 0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular project management reporting system	ILO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.6.Indicator: Material on the care and rights of children and youths developed Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular project management (Y2)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
2.2. Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people	2.2.1.Indicator: Communication material developed and disseminated by indigenous youths Baseline: 0	Text and printed matter, newsletter and other materials developed and distributed	Regular project management reporting system: samples of materials developed	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous youths and students
2.3.Strengthening indigenous women's social participation	2.3.1.Indicator: No. of indigenous women and organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous women and organizations and public agents

2.4. Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women	2.4.1.Indicator: No. of public managers and servants participating in workshops on Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Baseline:0	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	Attendance list of meetings held (project internal records)	UNDP	Active participation of public managers and agents
<sup>2</sup> Documents to be translated: (1) re-developed Brazilian Family Kit Supplement; (2) Reports on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with an emphasis on					
Joint Programme Outcome 3: <b>Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out</b>					
ii) Diagnosis (baseline) of food and nutritional security carried out in project regions; ii) diagnosis indicators and results shared with public institutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations; iii) Population coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous					
3.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Higher Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) rivers produced	3.1.1.Indicator: Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) carried out Baseline: 0	* Local data available FUNASA/MS's *Indigenous SISVAN - access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS information system and reports	Data collection from FUNASA/MS, FUNAI and local database and institutions	PAHO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation
	3.1.2.Indicator: Diagnosis indicators and results shared with public institutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations Baseline:0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular project management reporting system	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public managers and agents
3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the project region	3.2.1.Indicator: Diagnosis (baseline) carried out Baseline:0	Text with outcomes written	Regular project management reporting system (Y1)	UNICEF	AIS and indigenous community cooperation

3.3. Project multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women	3.3.1.Indicator: Project Multi-annual Plan developed Baseline:0	Document text written	Implementation of regular project management (Y1)	PAHO	Local Inter-sectoral and inter-agency articulation
3.4.Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition	3.4.2.Indicator: Project Multi-annual Plan implemented, evaluated and monitored Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular project management (Y1Y2Y3)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	Inter-agency articulation
	3.4.1.Indicator:Coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous SISVAN increased (% of children and pregnant women assisted) Baseline: "will be develop with local partners"	*FUNASA/MS's *Indigenous SISVAN - access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS information system and reports	Data collection from FUNASA/MS database and local institutions	PAHO	Active participation of public managers and agents
3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation	3.5.1.Indicator: Lessons learned from project documented, systematized and disseminated Baseline: 0	Progress Report and Brochure of project experience and lessons learned	Regular project management and report system	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public managers and agents
<sup>1</sup> The first agency listed for each item is the Agency with lead responsibility; <sup>2</sup> The corresponding baseline indicators and targets will be developed during first six months of project, based on participatory process;					

UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund

Submission of UN Country Team in: **Brazil**

Application to MDG-F Country Thematic Window for: **Children, Food Security and Nutrition**

**Annex I: Work Plan for: Food and nutrition security of Indigenous children and women in Brazil**

Joint Programme Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Rio Solimões (Amazonas) and Dourados (Mato Grosso do Sul), regions of Brazil**

UN organizations specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	Time frame				Implementing partner	Planned Budget				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of funds	Budget description	Amount		
<b>1.1. Indigenous children, adolescents and women with expanded access to public health policies, based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples</b>												
Diagnosis of health demands of indigenous children and women completed and action plan developed	PAHO	1.1.1. To produce a participatory diagnosis of health and nutritional demands, taking into account the situation of water supply coverage and needs of local health services, within Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and social participation forums and public institutions, with a view to developing an action plan intended to strengthen					Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	MGD-F	Total	\$78.000		
											Personnel	\$19.975
											Contracts	\$0
											Training	\$26.704
											Transport	\$9.000
											Supplies	\$0
											Equipment	\$4.073
											Travel	\$16.000
											Miscellaneous	\$2.263
											subtotal	\$78.015

	PAHO	1.1.2. To support the design and implementation of the Plan to strengthen public services and programs for Indigenous Peoples' health				Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	MGD-F	Total	\$93.552
								Personnel	\$19.975
								Contracts	\$38.537
								Training	\$6.179
								Transport	\$6.000
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	\$4.073
								Travel	\$12.000
								Miscellaneous	\$6.788
								subtotal	\$93.552

	PAHO	1.1.3. To hold participatory and informative meetings with Social participation Forums and Indigenous Peoples' Leaderships				Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	MGD-F	Total	\$18.987
								Personnel	\$0
								Contracts	\$0
								Training	\$6.198
								Transport	\$0
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$6.000
								Miscellaneous	\$6.788
								subtotal	\$18.986
* Indigenous leaderships, traditional healers in the project region, young people, indigenous health agents (AIS) and other professionals and municipal managers permanently exchanging knowledge and practices on how to care for small children	PAHO	1.1.4. To support the Plan implementation with actions to develop and train public actors and civil society				Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	MGD-F	Total	\$36.261
								Personnel	\$12.347
								Contracts	\$0
								Training	\$16.900
								Transport	\$0
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$7.013
								Miscellaneous	\$0
								subtotal	\$36.260

	PAHO	1.1.5. To provide technical support and inputs for implementing the Protocol of Assistance to Seriously Undernourished Children, the REACH strategy, actions to promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding after six months of age and micronutrient supplementation programs redesigned from the perspective of the ethnicities and cultures of Indigenous				Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governes, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of project regions	MGD-F	Total	\$21.588
								Personnel	\$9.975
								Contracts	\$4.000
								Training	\$2.613
								Transport	\$5.000
								Supllies	
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$0
								Miscellaneous	
								subtotal	\$21.588
<b>1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices</b>									
Brazilian Family Kit Supplement re-developed from the perspective of the ethnicities and culture of Indigenous Peoples in the project region	UNICEF	1.2.1. To support the organization of participatory meetings for the exchange of knowledge about and training in childcare based on the Strengthened Brazilian Family Kit, with the participation of leaderships, youths, traditional indigenous healers, AIS and other professionals and municipal managers in the project region				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$127.130
								Personnel	\$17.640
								Contracts	\$85.850
								Training	\$17.640
								Transport	\$0
								Supllies	\$0

								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$6.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$127.130</b>
Health services (basic health units, hospitals and others) trained to receive (humanization) Indigenous Peoples and with practices based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	UNICEF	1.2.2. To support the establishment of humanized practices in existing health services, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$64.870</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$17.640</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$41.230</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	
								<b>Supplies</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$6.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$64.870</b>



1.3. Production of, access to and consumption of improved healthy foods, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples										
Local study of the situation of Indigenous Peoples' traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, and food preparation and consumption performed and disseminated	FAO	1.3.1. To perform a study of the situation of the needs, agricultural traditions, productive vocation, and income generation of Indigenous Peoples' communities in project locations					Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$44.380
									Personnel	\$28.357
									Contracts	\$0
									Training	\$0
									Transport	\$1.200
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$14.823
									Miscellaneous	\$0
									subtotal	\$44.380

	FAO	1.3.2. To promote participatory events for debates on productive strategies of traditional and sustainable forms of income generation that meet the needs identified in 1.4.1.				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$0
								Personnel	\$0
								Contracts	\$0
								Training	\$0
								Transport	\$0
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$0
								Miscellaneous	\$0
								subtotal	
	FAO	1.3.3. To support social assistance activities for the agricultural production and marketing of foods and income generation, project management, access to credit, and supporting funds				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$49.427
								Personnel	\$23.344
								Contracts	\$0
								Training	\$6.000
								Transport	\$4.800
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	\$10.000
								Travel	\$4.283
								Miscellaneous	\$1.000
								subtotal	\$49.427
	FAO	1.3.4. To support the establishment of school and community vegetable gardens as actions of the local FNS plan				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$147.327

	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$79.744</b>
	<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$30.000</b>
	<b>Training</b>	<b>\$10.000</b>
	<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$0</b>
	<b>Supplies</b>	<b>\$3.500</b>
	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$9.000</b>
	<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$13.083</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$2.000</b>
	<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$147.327</b>

	FAO	1.3.5. To implement Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) experiences and Good Agricultural Practices (GGAP)				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$41.427
								Personnel	\$26.344
								Contracts	\$0
								Training	\$3.000
								Transport	\$4.000
								Supplies	\$4.000
								Equipment	\$2.000
								Travel	\$1.083
								Miscellaneous	\$1.000
								subtotal	\$41.427
	UNDP	1.3.6. To promote the exchange of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agri-forest systems, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples' in the project region				MMA, NGOs, UNDP/GEF Noroeste do Matogrosso (Northwestern Mato Grosso) and Caatinga Projects	MGD-F	Total	\$20.000
								Personnel	\$5.000
								Contracts	
								Training	\$5.000
								Transport	\$2.500
								Supplies	
								Equipment	
								Travel	\$7.500
								Miscellaneous	
								subtotal	\$20.000

1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in										
Production systems of Indigenous Peoples mapped, documented and disseminated from the perspective of local sustainability and agri-biodiversity	UNDP	1.4.1. To assess the situation (opportunity, risks and threats) of the natural resources base (water, edaphic and biological) required for maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security					NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	MGD-F	Total	\$107.110
									Personnel	\$22.000
									Contracts	\$37.110
									Training	\$15.000
									Transport	\$5.000
									Supplies	\$5.000
									Equipment	\$5.000
									Travel	\$15.000
									Miscellaneous	\$3.000
									subtotal	\$107.110
	ILO	1.4.2.To promote the dissemination of knowledge and actions to protect the human person in the context of the production systems of Indigenous peoples and the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity					Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$167.672
									Personnel	\$42.000
									Contracts	\$55.000
									Training	\$37.672
									Transport	\$5.000
									Supplies	\$5.000
									Equipment	\$5.000
									Travel	\$15.000
									Miscellaneous	\$3.000
									subtotal	\$167.672

	UNDP	1.4.3. To promote sustainable management practices of local biodiversity				NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	MGD-F	<b>Total (valores informados na table 1)</b>	<b>\$60.000</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$7.000</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$20.000</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$15.000</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$2.000</b>
								<b>Supplies</b>	<b>\$2.000</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$2.000</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$9.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$3.000</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$60.000</b>
	FAO	1.4.4. To strengthen Indigenous peoples' capacities to use and manage local biodiversity resources for food production				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33.803</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$28.344</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$240</b>
								<b>Supplies</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$3.219</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$33.803</b>

Joint Programme Outcome 2: <b>Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.</b>											
Informative workshops held and instructional material developed and distributed	PAHO	2.1.1. To strengthen (??) through information workshops and definition of strategies to increase social participation by Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and civil society organizations, with a view to building a community network to demand the realization of human rights					Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National Forums, State Forums, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEIs/AM/ DSEis/MS	MGD-F	Total	\$26.060	
										Personnel	\$7.294
										Contracts	\$8.000
										Training	\$6.692
										Transport	\$0
										Supplies	\$0
										Equipment	\$0
										Travel	\$4.073
										Miscellaneous	\$0
subtotal									\$26.060		
	UNDP	2.1.2. To provide institutional support for Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations as regards their participation in public and social control councils in the field of food and nutritional security					Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	MGD-F	Total	\$20.000	
										Personnel	\$5.000
										Contracts	
										Training	\$5.000
										Transport	\$2.500
										Supplies	
										Equipment	
										Travel	\$7.500
										Miscellaneous	
subtotal									\$20.000		

	FAO	2.1.3. To develop primers and instructional materials in the original languages and local cultures through a participatory process with Indigenous Peoples, with a view to developing skills on the exigibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$31.362	
									Personnel	\$23.344
									Contracts	\$0
									Training	\$0
									Transport	\$400
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$6.618
									Miscellaneous	\$1.000
									subtotal	\$31.362
	OIT	2.1.4.To translate, publish and distribute ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in the form of Indigenous Peoples' communication (ILO)				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$68.433	
									Personnel	\$29.433
									Contracts	\$15.000
									Training	\$5.000
									Transport	\$3.000
									Supplies	\$3.000
									Equipment	\$5.000
									Travel	\$5.000
									Miscellaneous	\$3.000
									subtotal	\$68.433



	OIT	2.1.5. To hold participatory workshops with a view to informing Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations about ILO Convention 169				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$52.310
								Personnel	\$12.000
								Contracts	\$5.000
								Training	\$23.310
								Transport	\$3.000
								Supplies	\$3.000
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$3.000
								Miscellaneous	\$3.000
								subtotal	\$52.310

	UNICEF	2.1.6. To prepare supportig material for Indigenous Peoples' leaderships throguh a participatory process in the local languages and cultures, with the aim of guiding them on the care and rights of children and adolescents				Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the project region, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$100.740	
									Personnel	\$17.640
									Contracts	\$77.100
									Trainning	\$0
									Transport	\$0
									Supllies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$6.000
									Miscellaneous	\$0
									subtotal	\$100.740
<b>2.2. Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people</b>										
Informative workshops with indigenou youths held and instructional material developed and distributed	UNICEF	2.2.1. To promote participatory workshops with indigenou youths in schools, with the participation of the school community and local managers, so as to prepare and disseminate communication material on FNS to the entire comunity				Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the project region, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$40.804	
									Personnel	\$17.640
									Contracts	\$17.164
									Trainning	\$0
									Transport	\$0
									Supllies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$6.000
									Miscellaneous	\$0
									subtotal	\$40.804

<b>2.3. Strengthening indigenous women's social participation</b>									
Informative workshops with indigenous youths held and instructional material developed and distributed	PAHO	2.3.1. To promote participatory workshops with women, representatives of social participation forums and indigenous leaderships, with a view to expanding participation opportunities for women				Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the project region	MGD-F	<b>Total (valores informados na table 1)</b>	<b>\$26.060</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$6.000</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$3.060</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$8.000</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$3.000</b>
								<b>Supplies</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$5.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$26.060</b>
<b>2.4. Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples,</b>									
Informative workshops with local public managers held	UNDP	2.4.1 To train local public managers to support the implementation of public policies that promote and ensure realization of the rights of indigenous peoples				FUNAI, state and municipal governments in the project region	MGD-F	<b>Total (valores informados na table 1)</b>	<b>\$20.000</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$5.000</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$10.000</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$1.000</b>
								<b>Supplies</b>	
								<b>Equipment</b>	
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$4.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$20.000</b>

Joint Programme Outcome 3: <b>Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out</b>									
<b>3.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Higher Solimões (AM) and Dourados (MS) rivers produced</b>									
Diagnosis of the FNS situation produced, disseminated and action plan developed	PAHO	3.1.1. To collect and systematize available information from databases on the food and nutritional security of Indigenous Peoples in the project regions (UNDP, PAHO, FAO)				FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, forums, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEIs/AM/ DSEIs/MS	MGD-F	Total	\$114.423
								Personnel	\$19.975
								Contracts	\$52.448
								Training	\$15.000
								Transport	\$3.000
								Supplies	\$3.000
								Equipment	\$5.000
								Travel	\$15.000
								Miscellaneous	\$1.000
								subtotal	\$114.423
* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions	PAHO	3.1.2. To disseminate baseline results among all actors involved in the project, identify and define priorities for action				Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities	MGD-F	Total	\$37.270
								Personnel	\$10.000
								Contracts	\$8.000
								Training	\$8.000
								Transport	\$3.000
								Supplies	\$2.000
								Equipment	\$0
								Travel	\$5.000
								Miscellaneous	\$1.270
								subtotal	\$37.270

	PAHO	3.1.3. To promote participatory workshops with social participation forums and Indigenous Peoples' leaderships, with a view to assessing problems, priorities and solutions aimed to promote food and nutritional security				FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, instâncias, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEis/AM/ DSEis/MS	MGD-F	Total	\$100.000	
									Personnel	\$19.975
									Contracts	\$32.000
									Training	\$21.692
									Transport	\$3.000
									Supplies	\$5.000
									Equipment	\$4.073
									Travel	\$10.000
									Miscellaneous	\$4.260
									subtotal	\$100.000
<b>3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the projetc region</b>										
Diagnosis of the situation of the realization of the human rights of children, adolescents and women produced and rights monitoring system defined	UNICEF	3.2.1 To produce a diagnosis that enables monitoring the realization of the rights of children and women in the project region				Indigenous Organizatios and Leaderships; Municipal and State Governments, Universities, FUNAI, FUNASA	MGD-F	Total	\$79.777	
									Personnel	\$17.590
									Contracts	\$56.187
									Training	\$0
									Transport	\$0
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$6.000
									Miscellaneous	\$0
									subtotal	\$79.777

<b>3.3. Project multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women</b>									
Multi-annual workplan developed and shared with other agencies and national partners	PAHO	3.3.1.To develop the project Master Plan in a coordinated and participatory manner				PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	MGD-F	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75.000</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$19.975</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$25.000</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Supllies</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$4.073</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$20.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$5.952</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$75.000</b>
	PAHO (executive unit)	3.3.2. To coordinate the implementation and monitoring of project activities as well as progress reports, and to monitor project indicators				PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	MGD-F	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$45.000</b>
								<b>Personnel</b>	<b>\$15.000</b>
								<b>Contracts</b>	<b>\$15.000</b>
								<b>Training</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Transport</b>	<b>\$0</b>
								<b>Supllies</b>	<b>\$2.000</b>
								<b>Equipment</b>	<b>\$4.073</b>
								<b>Travel</b>	<b>\$7.000</b>
								<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$1.927</b>
								<b>subtotal</b>	<b>\$45.000</b>

<b>3.4. Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition</b>										
Equipment for the Indigenous SISVAN purchased and public managers and agents trained	PAHO	3.4.1. To strengthen the Indigenous SISVAN by developing public agents, sensitizing them towards a surveillance attitude, purchasing equipment (scales, stadiometers, computers, etc.), and integrating the Indigenous SISVAN with the National					FUNASA	MGD-F	Total	\$95.285
									Personnel	\$8.000
									Contracts	\$3.000
									Training	\$0
									Transport	\$5.000
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	\$68.000
									Travel	\$8.285
									Miscellaneous	\$3.000
									subtotal	\$95.285
	PAHO	3.4.2 To promote indigenous community participation in carrying out nutritional surveillance and sensitize them towards the importance of following up the development of children (surveillance attitude), with an emphasis on those under 2 years of age					FUNASA	MGD-F	Total	\$26.363
									Personnel	\$8.000
									Contracts	\$0
									Training	\$15.363
									Transport	\$1.000
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	
									Travel	\$0
									Miscellaneous	\$2.000
									subtotal	\$26.363

3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation									
Documentation and data collected as an ongoing activity for the purpose of consolidation at the end of each project year (Annual and Final Project Report)	UNDP	3.5.1. To follow up and document the experience of the Citizenship Territory of the Higher Negro, Solimões and Dourados rivers				Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of project regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	MGD-F	Total	\$50.000
								Personnel	\$25.000
								Contracts	\$15.000
								Training	
								Transport	\$3.000
								Supplies	
								Equipment	
								Travel	\$5.000
								Miscellaneous	\$2.000
								subtotal	\$50.000
	PAHO	3.5.2. To record, evaluate, systematize and prepare periodical reports (progress reports) and documents on project outcomes (outcome indicators, good practices, lessons learned)				PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	MGD-F	Total	\$45.000
								Personnel	\$10.000
								Contracts	\$25.000
								Training	\$5.000
								Transport	\$0
								Supplies	\$0
								Equipment	
								Travel	\$5.000
								Miscellaneous	
								subtotal	\$45.000



	UNDP	3.5.3. To hold participatory workshops to monitor project progress with Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations in the project region (social control)					PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	MGD-F	Total	\$0
									Personnel	\$0
									Contracts	\$0
									Training	\$0
									Transport	\$0
									Supplies	\$0
									Equipment	\$0
									Travel	\$0
									Miscellaneous	\$0
									subtotal	
Total PAHO Budget										\$838.848
7% indirect costs										\$58.719
Total UNICEF Budget										\$413.321
7% indirect costs										\$28.932
Total FAO Budget										\$347.727
7% indirect costs										\$24.341
Total UNDP Budget										\$277.110
7% indirect costs										\$19.398
Total ILO Budget										\$288.414
7% indirect costs										\$20.189
<b>Total Planned Budget* (Year 1)</b>										<b>\$2.317.000</b>

\*The Total Planned Budget should include both programme cost and indirect support cost (7%)