

Inter-agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality

Semester: 2-10

Country: Brazil
 Thematic Window: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
 MDGF Atlas Project:
 Program title: Inter-agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality
 Report Number:
 Reporting Period: 2-10
 Programme Duration:
 Official Starting Date:

- Participating UN Organizations:
- ILO
 - UN-HABITAT
 - UNDP
 - UNFPA
 - UNICEF
 - UNIFEM
- Implementing Partners:
- Organizações não-governamentais
 - Secretaria de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade de Raça – SEPPPIR (Presidência da República)
 - Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres – SPM (Presidência da República)

Budget Summary

	UNIFEM	1375996.0
	UNDP	537855.0
Total Approved Budget	UNFPA	638323.0
	UN-HABITAT	170677.0
	UNICEF	638472.0
	ILO	638677.0
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	UNIFEM	920171.0
	UNDP	382089.0
Total Amount of Transferred To Date	UNFPA	446360.0
	UN-HABITAT	124495.0
	UNICEF	489945.0
	ILO	554465.0
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	UNIFEM	831363.0
	UNDP	307520.0
Total Budget Committed To Date	UNFPA	404182.0
	UN-HABITAT	88291.0
	UNICEF	459960.0
	ILO	508263.0
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	UNIFEM	509562.0
	UNDP	208203.0
Total Budget Disbursed To Date	UNFPA	274676.0
	UN-HABITAT	73155.0
	UNICEF	214618.0
	ILO	349491.0

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDGF is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

- 1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.
- 2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.
- 3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot village water treatment plant. The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	115	0	144	160	0	0	10	223
Reached Number	860	0	1894	160	0	0	29	229
Targeted Reached % difference	-745	0	-1750	0	0	0	-19	-6
	747.83	0	1315.28	100.0	0	0	290.0	102.69

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reached Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targeted - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The Inter-Agency Programme for Promotion of Gender, Ethnic-Racial Equality outcomes in Brazil are showing some progress. There is an improvement regarding the incorporation of crosscutting gender and race perspectives in policies, programmes and public services. Our main federal government counterparts, the Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) and the Secretariat of Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR), are implementing National Plans comprising hundreds of activities conducted by more than 18 federal agencies. These plans were produced in a democratic and participative way through discussions that took place at national conferences. Local capacities for promotion of gender and racial equality are improving too. Each one of these secretariats created an institutional forum to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience regarding gender and ethnic-racial issues. The number of enrolled local governments on these institutions is reaching around 80% of the state governments and around 8 to 10% of municipal governments. The participation of women in decision making also improved specially in the public sector. Brazil now has a woman President and around one fourth of her cabinet is composed by women. In the private sector advances were achieved but they are not as substantial as the ones observed in the public sector. The outcome regarding the promotion of gender and racial equality in the media could not be monitored as the other ones since it has been difficult to measure it. Besides the progress witnessed on the outcomes remains the challenge to estimate the effect of the Gender JP in regards to the progress observed.

Progress in outputs

Due to the delay in receiving the second reimbursement many activities programmed for the second year were affected what also caused an impact in the delivery of outputs. Nevertheless, many activities that were already in progress from year one were concluded or extended, when necessary, and some strategic projects and consultancies were initiated since the last report on July 2010. These activities are mainly concentrated on the outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Activities on results 2 and 4 were strategically reduced during the second semester of 2010 due to the electoral period in Brazil which implicated in difficulties regarding the implementation at the local level and in the process of dealing with the media that was mainly focused on the elections. Activities on result 3 were also reduced since the federal level activities were undermined by federal legislation on political activities during the electoral campaign period. However, important and strategic activities developed during this semester could be highlighted as for instance: (i) The seminar "Capacitating Public Managers on the Identification of Institutional Racism and Sexism"; (ii) The NGO's projects funded by the Gender JP that were previously planned began to be implemented at the local level; (iii) The consultancies to orientate the creation of monitoring and evaluation strategies and tools for the national policy plans for women and race equality were developed, and; (iv) A recent partnership with FENAJ (National Federation of Journalists) to create and organize regional workshops for promoting the themes of gender and ethnic-racial equality amongst media professionals was established.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

One main challenge regarding the Programme sustainability is joint programming. Cultural and institutional issues are usually barriers to the promotion of joint programming within the UN. To overcome such difficulties the Programme established monthly meetings of the PMC and stimulated the use of ICT tools to promote a better flow of information within the PMC. On the other hand the constant presence of the Resident Coordinator's Office on these meetings reinforced the importance of this innovative process to the United Nations in Brazil and gave the programme more political substance. On the governmental level the Programme has been coordinating a number of activities towards institutional strengthening and capacity development on the federal and local level, supporting, for example, the development, improvement and institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation strategies for both National Policy Plans for Women and Racial Equality. Following the recommendations from the Mid-Term Evaluation concerning the Programme sustainability, the main measure that has been taken is the review of the M&E Plan which will allow a most attentive and realistic follow up of the activities and their impact to reach the proposed outcomes and outputs. An improvement on the M&E plan will also allow the Coordination to register, systematize and disseminate good practices and lessons learned during the Programme implementation. Another important recommendation which has been incorporated is the strengthening of civil society as a core actor in the Programme activities. An official meeting between all civil society partners of the Programme will take place in late February as part of the activities planned to promote synergies amongst civil society, and governmental partners, and UN agencies.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
 Coordination with Government
 Coordination within the Government (s)
 Administrative / Financial
 Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme
 Other. Please specify

To manage is a dynamic process. To manage activities with several institutions from different backgrounds is an even more challenging process. The Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender, and Ethnic-Racial Equality is an innovative program in both its content and format. In that sense is absolutely normal that the programme faces a lot of difficulties in daily basis. Most of the difficulties related to the coordination within and outside the programme have been overcome by the establishment of a democratic and participative dialogue among all the participating institutions. Administrative and financial problems are mainly due to the fact that the several UN agencies involved in this activity have different standards and procedures to deal with financial and operational issues. Management difficulties are due to the management of activities and outputs. Activities are in general well implemented and outputs are generated in a properly manner. The problem in this case is due to the fact that activities and outputs from different agencies not always jointly converge to the achievement of outcomes. The perception in this case is that sometimes the program is a sum of projects and does not have an organic structure. To overcome this problem the Programme will emphasize planning activities for its third programmatic year hoping that the collective of institutions will be able to identify and stimulate the implementation of more synergic activities.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The main constraints towards an efficient joint programming has been the difficulty in monitoring the activities planned at the beginning of each programmatic year, the difficulty in defining the role on advocacy the Programme Coordination should play as mediator between the Programme Management Committee and the National Steering Committee and the lack of activities incorporating the ethical approach on Inter-Agency Programme outputs and outcomes.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

The main external constrain during this last semester was the electoral period (from July 2010 to November 2010). The electoral activities took place on the federal and local level which made difficult to implement activities in partnership with the government in both instances. Since November the Inter-Agency Programme has been facing difficulties in establishing new activities with the governmental counterparts due to the transition process on federal and local administrations which we expect to be completely done by the end of January.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

The internal difficulties were appointed by the Mid-Term Evaluation and some proposals to overcome them were incorporated in our Improvement Plan and already discussed with the MDG-F Secretariat, such as the development of an administrative monitoring system based on the constant gathering of information about the activities from the agencies, on a three-month basis. The role of the Programme Coordinator was discussed together with the Programme Management Committee and the Resident Coordinator and resulted on a more consolidated hall of political and programmatic attributions for the new Coordination based mostly on the necessity of reviewing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and the definition of exit strategies. The creation and maintenance of a Community of Practices on the UNDP Teamworks platform is also part of the efforts to monitoring the Inter-Agency Programme activities by using different methodologies and improve communication amongst the Programme participants, partners and counterparts. Activities including ethnic groups are planned to happen along the first semester of 2011 and contact has been made with possible governmental partners who have official mandate to work, such as FUNAI (National Foundation for Indigenous Population). Referring to the external difficulties the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination has already establish contact with both Secretariats (Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality Policies and Special Secretariat for Women) to schedule meetings with both Secretaries attempting to establish a new pact for the work as partner on our Joint Programme. This initiative must reinforce the importance of the activities being developed with those partners and establish common grounds for joint programming for the next programmatic year.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

What types of coordination mechanisms

The Inter-Agency Programme adopted the following mechanisms, in order to ensure consultative decision-making and joint implementation: 1. Programme Management Committee, consisting of signatory agencies and national partners. The PMC meets monthly or more often if needed. In the reporting period from July to December 2010 the PMC has met 6 times. 2. Additionally, the PC seeks synergies with other joint programs financed by the MDG-F and implemented by the inter-agency mechanisms: A) There is a constant consultative process between coordinators of PCs "Gender and Race" and "Security with Citizenship" on administrative matters; B) In the first semester of 2011, the RC office will seek to intensify links between the three joint programs in the country through: 1) A special common session in the framework of the KM workshop of the "Gender and Race" Inter-Agency Programme (24-28 January 2011), 2) A joint Workshop on subjects of common interest for the three Inter-Agency Programmes in Brazil (first week of March 2011).

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	5	Consultation with PMC.	In loco or phone interviews.
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	0	Consultation with PMC.	In loco or phone interviews.
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2	Consultation with PMC.	In loco or phone interviews.

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

Management: budget

Management: procurement

Management: service provision

The Governmental Counterparts are invited every year to discuss with the PMC the strategic plan for the Inter-Agency Programme and there is constant dialogue between agencies and the Governmental Counterparts about the activities being executed during each programmatic year. Nevertheless, the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination aims to strengthen its participation on this process attempting to promote a more effective joint programming by stimulating synergies and new partnerships amongst UN Agencies and Governmental Counterparts.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The Programme Coordination leads the PMC.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

12 per year (one meeting every month) and individual meetings if necessary.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Management: service provision

The civil society partners of the Inter-Agency Programme are responsible for the implementation of projects connected with any of the Inter-Agency's 2, 3 and 4 results. Usually the Inter-Agency Programme selects a civil society's project to fund based on the assessment of the institution organizational capabilities and the evaluation of its project in terms of its internal logic and the thematic convergence with the Inter-Agency Programme's activities. In that sense civil society institutions participate in the definition of the service provision to our indirect beneficiary population. After that UN agencies coordinate on the monitoring of the projects developed by NGOs and report to the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination on activities developed by those partners with Inter-Agency Programme funds.

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: other, specify

Ordinary citizens are the target group on some of the communication activities. As so their response to our media interventions such as online campaigns using popular social networks as twitter and facebook and access to our website can be seen as participation on activities directed to citizens in a general sense. On December 10, 2010, for example, the Inter-Agency Programme promoted a Twitter mobilization regarding the Human Rights Day that mobilized thousands of people and was reported by several media companies. The Inter-Agency Programme has a direct channel of contact with ordinary citizens by its Facebook page, Orkut page, Twitter and its own website.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

The Joint Programme Coordination is seated at the leader Agency bureau, UN Women Southern Cone office.

Current situation

In regards to the federal government the Inter-Agency Programme is aligned with national priorities that guarantees the ownership of the Inter-Agency activities by the federal government. That happens because, on the one hand, the federal government, represented by the Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) and the Secretariat of Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR), participates on the Inter-Agency's Programme Management Committee. On the other hand, the Inter-Agency Programme also participates as a guest institution in the Monitoring Committees of the national plans of policies for women and promotion of racial equality. This overall participation of the federal government in the Inter-Agency management and vice-versa guarantees that all institutions involved are accountable. Besides that most of the activities funded by the Inter-Agency Programme and developed by the SPM and SEPPIR are accorded among these institutions that guarantees their alignment and national ownership too. In regards to the civil society institutions there are alignment and ownership since the activities are designed by civil society institutions. These activities are afterwards monitored by the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination and involved UN agencies. The accountability in this case is also present but not as much as observed in the work developed with the federal government. There is no work developed directly with private sector institutions and ordinary citizens. However, even in this case the Inter-Agency Programme is held somehow accountable because of the participative channels made available through online tools such as our Facebook page.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The Communication Plan of the Interagency Programme was established in January 2010 and revised in July 2010, in collaboration with the focal points. In November, it was revised together with Management Committee, considering the midterm evaluation and the availability of financial resources. The communication strategy comprises two strategic lines: 1) diffusion of issues related to Gender, Race and Ethnicity among the stakeholders and general society, strengthening the visibility of women, specially black and indigenous women; 2) divulgation of the Programme actions and results. Together with those lines, and in order to better achieve them, the Coordination team works to facilitate the information flow among the agencies and secretaries that execute the Programme. The website of the Programme was launched in October 2010, using social networks and the electronic newsletter as supporting tools. The website offers a differentiated environment to the diffusion of the themes among networks of women, organizations of black women, policy-makers, academics, financiers and civil society in general. It includes news, interviews, multimedia materials and publications. The media professionals also count with a Press Room. The Programme also aims to strength its divulgation in related seminars, workshops and conferences. In order to amplify the diffusion and its outreach, the Programme also established a partnership with the Brazilian Federation of Journalist (FENAJ) to offer regional workshops in gender, race and ethnicity in media coverage.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

The Inter-Agency Programme website has been an important networking space, promoting the Joint Programme activities and partners. Many citizens, civil society and governmental institutions in different levels has been contacting the Inter-Agency Programme Coordination to present their work which has allowed us

establish new partnerships by putting together different organizations developing similar activities and promoting the good practices developed by our Programme as basis for other activities in civil society or in governmental instances. The Inter-Agency Programme has also been using the Twitter and its Facebook page as important mobilization tools, spreading news and information regarding the promotion of gender and ethnic-racial equality to thousands of people. Recently the Monitoring and Articulation Committee of the National Plan for Promotion of Racial Equality, that was created and implemented with the Inter-Agency Programme support, was institutionalized by the Brazilian Statute of Racial Equality promulgated on July of 2010. This fact shows the contribution of the Inter-Agency Programme on the institutional strengthening and capacity development of the Secretariat of Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR) and a gain in sustainability of the Inter-Agency Programme outcomes.

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	0
Social networks/coalitions	1
Local citizen groups	0
Private sector	0
Academic institutions	0
Media groups and journalist	1
Other	0

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

The Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality is deeply involved on the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals and it aims to contribute to the Brazilian government to achieve most of the MDGs' targets. In this case is important to highlight the fact that Brazil as a whole is on the path to achieve most of the MDGs targets on 2015. Considering that all Inter-Agency's actions are centered in the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, it is possible to affirm that the even the smallest advances on development results (outcomes and outputs) achieved by the Inter-Agency Programme can be considered as contributions for the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goal # 3. Given the horizontal nature of the work developed by the Inter-Agency Programme and the advances obtained in supporting the national policy for promotion of gender and racial equality, as for instance, the monitoring and articulation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Racial Equality (PLANAPIR), there are also advances in the promotion of the MDGs indirectly linked with activities from the Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality. It is also important to notice that because of the Brazilian government characteristics and structure, and in consonance with the concepts of alignment and ownership, the Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality did not developed many finalistic programmatic activities. The main focus of work for the Inter-Agency Programme to this point is on capacity development and institutional strengthening activities.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

The Secretariat has been very supportive and its role in promoting the implementation of a results-based management policy and a culture of monitoring and evaluation for the Joint Programs and by consequence spreading best practices and lessons learned amongst its partner agencies, governmental institutions and civil society organizations. The constant feedback on the reports and evaluations has been very helpful to generate knowledge and in the future promoting exchange amongst the Joint Programs within the country and on the gender window. The possibility of an extension request is the proof that the Secretariat is attentive to the Joint Programs difficulties in implementation but also confident in its possibilities of successful results in different levels (administrative, programmatic, and evaluative). The Knowledge Management initiatives specially for the gender window has been a core asset for introducing the theme on UN agencies at Brazil and in promoting a careful look for the institutional dynamics that could be improved by applying the Knowledge Management perspective on the daily activities beyond joint programming. The use of online tools such as this report is also important to facilitate the exchange and flow of information. However, specifically in the case of the quantification of the beneficiary population (direct and indirect) the Inter-Agency Programme would like to make a suggestion to include a text box to make possible the production of a logic narrative that would make easier to understand how the program estimates those numbers.

1 Mainstreaming gender in policy making and improving the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Policies

No. National 0
No. Local 0

Laws

No. National 0
No. Local 0

Plans

No. National 2
No. Local 11

1.2 Are they in line with international commitments adopted by the country (particularly CEDAW)? Please, specify:

Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where is going to be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy)

The National Policy Plan for Women, in its second version of implementation, and the National Policy Plan for Racial Equality, in its first version of implementation, were both created to serve as the basis for the development of gender and racial based policies amongst the public administration in different levels. The National Policy Plan for Women incorporates many elements of international commitments as the CEDAW, for example. On the other hand, the National Policy Plan for Racial Equality incorporates many elements of the Durban World Conference on Racism. In this case is emblematic the fact that the actual Ministry for the Promotion of Racial Equality is a former UNDP employee and she was directly involved with question related to the Durban Conference. In both cases, the plans have instituted committees of monitoring and political advocacy that are composed by public managers of several ministries, civil society organizations and international organizations as the United Nations with different agencies being represented. Implementation of similar structures on the local level is one of the objectives of both National Plans and 11 states have already implemented or are implementing similar Plans in the state level. One of the strategic axis of the Inter-Agency Programme for the third programmatic year is to stimulate the production of local level plans for the promotion of policies for women and policies for the promotion of racial equality.

1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan focuses:

Justice reform
Health
Labour rights
National Development plan / gender equality plan
Gender based violence

Comments

All the sectors indicated are established as chapters or sections of the National Plans (mainly for the National Policy Plan for Women but also for the National Plan for the Promotion of Racial Equality).

1.4 Government Budget allocated to gender equality policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total 39630689

Local Budget

Total Not Available

1.5 % variation in the Government's budget devoted to gender equality policies or programmes from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall 24,8%

% Triggered by the Joint Programme Not possible to estimate.

Local Budget

% Overall Not Available

% Triggered by the Joint Programme Not possible to estimate.

1.6 Number of citizens and/or institutions the law policy or plan directly affect

Citizens 193 million (Brazilian population)

National Public Institutions 19 (Ministries)

Local Public Institutions 27 (All states)

Private Institutions Not possible to estimate.

1.7 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained with the support of the Joint Programme to take informed decisions on gender related issues

Public institutions

Total 167

Private Sector Institutions

Total 33

Civil Servants

Total 1.248

Women 235

Men 77

Citizens

Total 384

Women 120

Men 30

2 Improving participation of women in economic life and public decision making of their community and/or country

Budget

National budget Not possible to estimate.

Total Local budget Not possible to estimate.

Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights

No. women Not possible to estimate.

No. urban Not possible to estimate.

% Ethnic group Not possible to estimate.

Specify

Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income

Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation

Health and/or sexual and reproductive health

Food security and nutrition

Reduce vulnerability

Education

Hipotetically speaking the overall contribution of the Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Racial-Ethnic Equality permeates all areas covered by the Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) and the Secretariat of Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR). At the moment it is not possible to estimate exactly the improvements of specific areas. With the new Monitoring and Evaluation Plan defining a set of plausible and consistent indicators the Inter-Agency Programme aims to collect information about its input activities to make possible the realization of a ex-post evaluation after the end of the Programme that can be an outcome evaluation or an qualitative and quantitative impact evaluation.

2.1 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights

Women Not possible to estimate.

Urban Not possible to estimate.

Ethnic group Not possible to estimate.

Rural Not possible to estimate.

2.2 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income

Women Not possible to estimate.

Urban Not possible to estimate.

Ethnic Group Not possible to estimate.

Rural Not possible to estimate.

2.3 Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation

Comments

Since the Inter-Agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality does not have specific finalistic programmatic activities it is difficult to estimate the effect of the Programme on the wellbeing of its indirect beneficiary population.

2.4 Number of women who, gained access to public decision making with the support of the joint programme

Total number	Not possible to estimate.
Urban	Not possible to estimate.
% Ethnic group	Not possible to estimate.
National	Not possible to estimate.
% Local	Not possible to estimate.

3 Decreasing the level of violence against women/girls and improving support provided to victims of violence

3.1 Number of women/girls with access to prevention and protection services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care through the support of the joint programme

Total	Not possible to estimate.
Women	Not possible to estimate.
Girls	Not possible to estimate.
Urban	Not possible to estimate.
Rural/indigenous	Not possible to estimate.

3.2 Number of women/girls who have used anti-violence services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care with the support of the joint programme

Total	Not possible to estimate.
Women	Not possible to estimate.
Girls	Not possible to estimate.
Urban	Not possible to estimate.
Rural/Indigenous	Not possible to estimate.

3.3 Variation (%) of gender based violence cases reported to the police from the beginning of the Joint Programme to present time

4 Awareness rising on gender equality issues and enabling an environment for women exercising their rights

4.1 Number and type of partners targeted sensitized on gender related issues

Civil servants	10.248
Private institutions	33
Community organizations	0
Religious leaders	200
Other, specify	20.436

The data above (other) refers to three different activities: 1. 1.450 participants on the "First National Meeting of the Black Psychologists and Researchers about Inter-racial Relations and Subjectivity in Brazil". 2. 1.452 participants on the activities of the "Working Women House" NGO. 3. 17.534 visitors to the website <http://www.maismulheresnopoder.com.br> which was developed and hosted with the Inter-Agency Programme support.

No. National Level 29.033

No. Local Level 1.884

4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used

Newspapers and written media

Peer to peer initiatives

Other, specify

Mobilization by the usage of online social networks (twitter and facebook).