

Brazil

Programme Title:	Inter-agency Programme for the Promotion of Gender and Ethnic-Racial Equality
Programme number & MPTF ref:	MDGF-1662-B-BRA Gender (67148)
Window:	Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment
Approved Budget by NSC (US\$):	4 million
Participating Organizations:	UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, ILO
Dates of First /Second /Third installments:	15-Feb-2009 / 09-Aug-2010 / 07-Sep-2011
Project extended through:	31-Aug-2012
Main Substantive Activities:	

Activities were conducted to promote gender and ethnic-racial equality through institutional strengthening, capacity development, incidence and advocacy. Highlight activities contributed to: participation of domestic workers in the Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers approval process; strengthening of a civil society network on the promotion of Black women's health; identification of problems related to institutional racism and sexism within the government and on the media; support the implementation of the non-racist education law; training civil servants on the development of plans and policies for women, afro-descendants and ethnic populations; stimulate the political participation of women at participatory spaces and politics; stimulate the institutional strengthening of specific policies.

Problems and lessons learned:

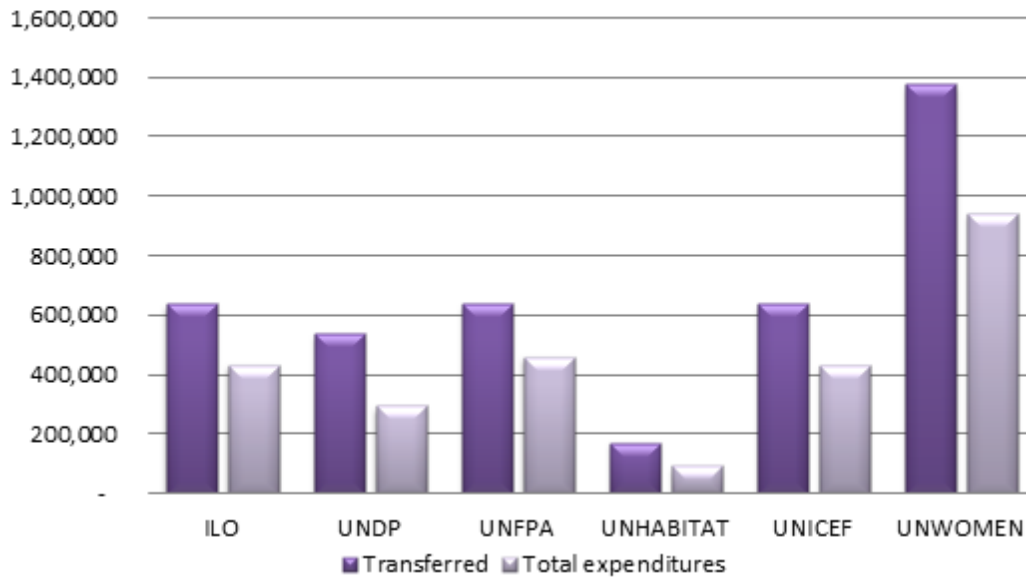
1. The Joint Programme's objective was too ambitious given the timeframe and the resources available. Ambitious results lead to the JP losing focus. Lessons learnt: Log frames have to be more carefully thought in a context of cooperation activities in the middle income countries with high levels of human development. JP stakeholders should ensure that activities complement each other instead of add individual projects that are thematically related.
2. The JP time frame is distinct from traditional cooperation projects. Lessons learnt: To adequately promote joint programming, participative governance requests more time.
3. Complex and distinct operational procedures. Lessons learnt: Operational distinctions could add some flexibility to administrative procedures since they offer more options in comparison with single agency programs.
4. Financing gender and ethnic-racial equality initiatives is not a priority. Lessons learnt: Funds such as the MDG-F might be a better solution to address increasingly complex developmental challenges typical of middle income countries. Such funds are also instrumental in promoting horizontal cooperation, and exchange of knowledge and practices.

The programme has communications strategy in place: Yes. The strategy works with the paradigm of communicative education, stimulated by the MDG-F, and is inspired by the experience conducted by the Gender Window Colombian Joint Programme focused on the eradication of gender based violence. Another innovation is the focus on Web 2.0 tools which has the advantages of being extremely more cost-effective and to stimulate social change.

CHARTS & FIGURES
As of 31 December 2011

Organization	Approved Budget	Transferred	Exp rate	Total Expenditure	Supplies, equipmt & transport	Personnel	Training of counter	Contracts	Other direct costs	Indirect costs
ILO	638,677	638,677	68%	433,371	4,762	334,137	20,114	34,848	11,159	28,351
UNDP	537,855	537,855	55%	294,873		87,185	10,362	173,408	5,799	18,119
UNFPA	638,323	638,323	72%	459,132	77,580	180,939	158,487		12,098	30,028
UNHABITAT	170,677	170,677	54%	92,937	2,350	71,245		10,800	2,461	6,080
UNICEF	638,472	638,472	67%	429,239	(4,227)	136,391	30,032	196,987	41,974	28,081
UNWOMEN	1,375,996	1,375,996	68%	941,471	25,507	460,396		22,632	341,053	91,884
Grand Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	66%	2,651,023	558,700	3,866,695	345,022	1,083,345	751,775	530,419

Transfers & Expenditures



Expenditure by category

