

Section I: Identification and JP Status

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

Semester: 1-12

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	1-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ILO * UN-HABITAT * UNDP * UNFPA * UNICEF * UN Women
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organizações não-governamentais * Secretaria de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade de Raça – SEPPIR (Presidência da República) * Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres – SPM (Presidência da República)
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UN Women	\$1,375,996.00
UNDP	\$537,855.00
UNFPA	\$638,323.00
UN-HABITAT	\$170,677.00
UNICEF	\$638,472.00
ILO	\$638,677.00
Total	\$4,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UN Women	\$1,375,996.00
UNDP	\$537,855.00
UNFPA	\$638,323.00
UN-HABITAT	\$170,677.00
UNICEF	\$638,472.00
ILO	\$638,677.00
Total	\$4,000,000.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UN Women	\$1,372,528.00
UNDP	\$428,147.00
UNFPA	\$638,323.00
UN-HABITAT	\$170,677.00
UNICEF	\$608,929.00
ILO	\$626,221.00
Total	\$3,844,825.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UN Women	\$1,216,581.00
UNDP	\$369,240.00
UNFPA	\$453,800.00

UN-HABITAT	\$106,155.00
UNICEF	\$492,631.00
ILO	\$565,255.00
Total	\$3,203,662.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F 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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Local Governments (Workshop on Economic Autonomy and Use of Time, ILO and UN Women)	120	120	Local Institutions	Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Academia, Civil Society and Government (Social Images Survey Adaptation Event, UN Women and UNDP)	30	25	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Civil Society and Government (GRPE Handbook, ILO)	30	30	Civil Society Organisations	Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision
Academia, Civil Society and Government (Social Images Survey Adaptation Workshop UN Women and UNDP)	25	20	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Local Organisations (CONLESTE, UN-Habitat)	100	150	Municipalities	Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision
Working Women (CAMTRA, UN Women)	100	117	Citizens/Women	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Academia and Civil Society (CESOP, UN Women)	40	40	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Academia and Civil Society (CEPIA)	30	30	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Civil Society (ANAB, UN Women)	70	70	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Indigenous Women (IPC event, UN Women)	20	20	Civil Society Organisations	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Domestic Workers (IPC, UN Women)	7,000,000	0	Citizens/Women	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Quilombola Population and Public Officers (UNDP and UN Women)	1,500,000	0	National Institutions	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Gipsy Population and Public Officers (UNDP and UN Women)	350,000	0	National Institutions	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Traditional Afro-Brazilian Population and Public Officers (UNDP and UN Women)	600,000	0	National Institutions	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
SEPPIR (Quilombola "Census")	1,500,000	1	National Institutions	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Health Ministry (HIV and vulnerable populations indicators - UNICEF)	1	1	National Institutions	Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision
CEAFRO, UNIDME and Ministry of Health (UNICEF)	3	3	National Institutions	Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Service Provision

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

The main achievements are related to the JP sustainability.

The negotiations with the UNCT Thematic Group of Gender and Race (GT) advanced considerably. In the next GT meeting there will be a presentation of the JP to discuss the details of the transfer of the JP's online tools to guarantee the JP sustainability regarding its communications and advocacy strategy.

The JP is also negotiating with the national counterparts to sign a Letter of Intent to guarantee that the working agenda of the JP, based on the promotion of gender, race and ethnicity equality will be continued after the end of the JP.

Finally the JP is launching a series of products in App format to guarantee the widespread use of those products with SmartPhones.

Progress in outcomes

Result 1

The progress in the outcomes related to the Result 1 is mainly related to the development of products focused on specific traditional ethnic populations (Quilombolas, Gypsies and Communities of Traditional Afro-Brazilian descent) to raise the consciousness of public officers that use to work with theses populations.

Result 2

In terms of the Result 2 it was achieved one of the mid-term evaluation recommendations to amplify the intensity of the work performed with local governments.

Result 3

In terms of the Result 3 it was achieved another mid-term evaluation recommendations to amplify the intensity of the work performed with the civil society.

Result 4

The progress of the result 4 (Communications and Advocacy) are mainly due to the development of new web 2.0 media instruments, such as Apps to SmartPhones containing national legislation and instrument to report discriminatory acts against women, the black and ethnic populations.

Progress in outputs

Product 1.1

There is no progress related to this product since most of the activities in this product were developed in the previous semesters. As a side note, however, there are activities from other products related to the monitoring and evaluation on the National Conference of Policies for Women.

Product 1.2
Several activities were developed to support progress in this product related to the capacity-building of public officers. In this case there is an event of capacity-building on gender promoted by the UN-Habitat with a consortium of municipalities in the State of Rio de Janeiro that resulted in the creation of the Thematic Group on Gender in the scope of the consortium managerial group.

Product 1.3
Several activities were developed to support progress of this product related to the horizontal incorporation of gender and ethnic-racial equality in the implementation of public services. It is worth noticing that in this case the JP developed a series of activities to promote the capacity-building of public officers to work with specific ethnic populations.

Product 2.1
Several activities were developed to support progress in this product related to the strengthening of gender and race organism in sub-national governments. In this case it is worth noticing an ongoing project that is a comparative study of the creation of race organisms in the states of Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Distrito Federal, Maranhão and Rio de Janeiro.

Product 3.1
There is no progress related to this product since most of the activities in this product were developed in the previous semesters.

Product 4.1
The flag activity in this product, related to communications and advocacy, is the launch of a series of SmartPhone apps containing information regarding national laws of racial equality and EVAWG. Some of the JP's products that had the potential to become apps were also developed, such as a guide on gender and race equality to journalist and media professionals, and a handbook to make denunciations of ethnic-racial discrimination.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The JP advanced the negotiation to transfer its online web 2.0 tools to the UN Thematic Group of Gender and Race which will carry on the JP's activities in this area after the end of the program.

Advanced negotiations are also in place to guarantee that the working agenda of the JP will be maintained after its termination. For that there is the expectation that the JP will sign a Letter of Intentions with the Brazilian Government stating that this is the interest of the UNCT and the national counterparts.

Finally, there is the final technical event of the JP that will discuss innovations and smart practices identified in the scope of the JP that have the potential of replication and dissemination.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

Changes in administrative procedures within the agencies, and high level of turnover in the personnel involved with the JP.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Besides administrative and bureaucratic bottlenecks there are no current difficulties faced by the JP.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Besides administrative and bureaucratic bottlenecks there are no current difficulties faced by the JP.

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

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

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

Yes true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

The Management Committee is the main instrument of coordination within the JP. Another important support is given by the RC Office that helps the monitoring of the program's activities and with the relation with external partners.

It is important to understand, however, that besides the institutional characteristics of the Managerial Committee based on the equal and committed participation of UN agencies and national counterparts, the level of success achieved by the Gender and Race JP is also due to the trust relation established amongst its members.

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	5	9	Consultation with the PMC.	Documents, in loco and phone interviews.
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	13	Consultation with the PMC.	Documents, in loco and phone interviews.

Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	2	6	Consultation with the PMC.	Documents, in loco and phone interviews.
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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?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

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

Policy/decision making
 Management: budget
 Management: procurement

National counterparts are fully involved with the JP management which includes participation on strategic decision making processes, resources allocation and procurement processes. That is probably one of the causes of the JP's alignment with national priorities and national ownership.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The JP's coordinator linked with UN Women (leader agency).

Number of meetings with PMC chair

The PMC met six times this last semester. Besides that several bilateral meeting with UN agencies and national counterparts took place over the last six months.

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

Not involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved true
 Fully involved false

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

Management: service provision
 Management: other, specify

Other: Communications and advocacy

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

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

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

Management: other, specify

Citizens are an important part of the JP's communications and advocacy strategy. The Coordination hopes that this participation will improve with the launch of Apps with focus in gender and ethnic-racial equality promotion since they will have a more interactive and active part in this process.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

UNWomen

Current situation

As the end of the program quickly approaches, the Coordination is working to guarantee the sustainability of the program main results. One important technical issue will be the realization of a two day seminar to discuss: 1) the JP's innovations and smart practices; 2) the role of joint programming in promoting development; 3) the role of funds such as the MDG-F in promoting development on middle income countries characterized by increased levels of economic inequalities, regional disparities and gender and ethnic-race inequities.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true
No false

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

The main objective is to promote social change therefore the JP works within the framework of educative communications previously tested by the Colombian JP from the Gender Window.

The key element is the work with Web 2.0 tools because these are cost-effective and more likely to raise consciousness and eradicate sexism, ethnocentrism and racism within the scope of the target population that is young people in Brazil and civil society practitioners.

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 strategy adopted by the JP facilitates the realization of several activities related to the gains previously cited. However, it is important to highlight the fact that the gains are humble given the characteristics of the Brazilian society and the power of the Brazilian media. There is a great difficulty in estimate the impacts of the JP strategy. Monitoring the web 2.0 tools accesses and the download of SmartPhone apps can produce estimates of the JP reach in regards to its communications and advocacy strategy.

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
Social networks/coalitions
Local citizen groups
Private sector
Academic institutions IPC & CEDEPLAR - technical support partnership
Media groups and journalist
Other Consortium of Municipalities at RJ state - Political partnership

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?

Others

Facebook, webpage, Twitter and Apps.

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

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

Since most of the activities are focused on the development of capacities for public officers and the institutional strength of national machinery of gender and race, as well as civil society organizations, the JP has an indirect impact in promoting the MDGs in Brazil.

On the other hand, because the JP works to promote gender and ethnic-racial equality, one can say that the JP is instrumental in promoting the MDGs in Brazil since most of the vulnerable population experiencing extreme poverty in Brazil are women, blacks, quilombolas, gypsies, etc.

There is also indirect interaction with the MDG3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women) which in our case has a different twist because the JP works with the concept of inter-sectionalism applied to public policy or, in other words, the JP focuses on how to surpass the combined effect of gender, race, age and ethnic iniquities for instance. This approach seems to be more adequate to a MIC country like Brazil which developmental challenges are growing in complexity.

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

The JP is currently carry on its final evaluation that should be done by mid-August.

Although the disbursement of the JP funds reached around 80% in June, most of the funds are already committed and the realization of several closing activities, including a final technical workshop, suggests that the delivery of the JP will reach 100% by the end of August. To support this understanding there is also the fact that for some agencies funds already disbursed for partners implementation are only characterized as disbursed after the financial report and closure of projects.

As usual the JP is grateful for the support of the MDG-F in achieving its intended results.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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
No. Local 2

Laws

No. National 2
No. Local 1

Plans

No. National 3
No. Local 4

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)

Yes, the plans, policies and laws cited are specifically in line with:

- CEDAW and its recommendations
- Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169
- ILO Convention 189 in regards to decent domestic work

The effect of the JP in the formulation or implementation of these laws, policies and plans, is punctual, and mainly based on technical support, not having a preponderant effect in the formulation, improvement or implementation of these laws, plans or policies, except in regards to specific activities such as the support provided by UN-HABITAT to the creation of the Gender Thematic Group within the consortium of municipalities CONLESTE, or the training provided by UN Women, UNDP and ILO to propose economic

empowerment activities to local government at Sergipe, Minas Gerais, Distrito Federal and Manaus.

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

Labour rights
National Development plan / gender equality plan
Other, specify

Economic Empowerment and Use of Time

Comments

It is important to recognize that Brazil is an economic powerhouse, a medium income country with developed institutions, a country with an active civil society and a role model for the implementation of Race and Gender governmental mechanisms worldwide. That said, the support provided by the JP to the policies, laws and plans previously mentioned is punctual and does not reflect any major effect of the development approval, or existence of these laws, plans and policies.

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

National Budget

Total USD 28 million

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 57

% 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 97 million of women
National Public Institutions 2 - SPM and SEPPIR
Local Public Institutions Not possible to estimate
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 6 (local organisms involed in the JP activities)

Private Sector Institutions

Total 0

Civil Servants

Total Not possible to estimate.
Women Not possible to estimate.
Men Not possible to estimate.

Citizens

Total Not possible to estimate.
Women Not possible to estimate.
Men Not possible to estimate.

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

Budget

National budget Not available

Total Local budget Not available

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 Not possible to estimate.

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

The Gender and Race JP does not have specific activities to promote economic rights or income generation.

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 available
Urban Not available
Ethnic group Not available
Rural Not available

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

Women Not available
Urban Not available
Ethnic Group Not available
Rural Not available

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

The Gender and Race JP does not have specific activities to promote economic rights or income generation.

Comments

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	Not possible to estimate
Private institutions	0
Community organizations	4
Religious leaders	Not possible to estimate
Other, specify	Not possible to estimate

No. National Level	Not possible to estimate
No. Local Level	Not possible to estimate

4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used

Other, specify



Web 2.0 tools and SmartPhone's apps.