

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 11 / May / 2022

Programme title, Number and Country

Country: BRAZIL

Joint Programme (JP) title: Building better lives through integrated early childhood interventions: investing in the Happy Child Programme to accelerate the achievement of SDGs in Brazil

MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00119076

Programme Duration

Start date² (day/month/year): 06 January 2020

Original End date³ (day/month/year): 31 January 2022

Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 31 March 2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes

Expected financial closure date⁵: UNICEF: June 2022. UNDP: October 2022. UNESCO: May 2022. UNFPA: June 2022. UN Women: September 2022.

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): **USD 2,000,000**
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): **USD 646,400**

Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNICEF	USD 586,905	USD 124,000	USD 710,905
UNDP	USD 379,315	USD 110,000	USD 489,315
UNESCO	USD 321,799	USD 192,000	USD 513,799
UNFPA	USD 353,531	USD 110,000	USD 463,531
UN Women	USD 358,450	USD 110,400	USD 468,850
Total	USD 2,000,000	USD 646,400	USD 2,646,400

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

Table of contents

Executive summary	4
I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues	5
I.1 Context and the overall approach	5
<i>Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP</i>	5
<i>Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework</i>	5
<i>COVID-19 impact</i>	5
I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues	5
<i>UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level</i>	5
<i>Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale</i>	5
<i>SDG acceleration</i>	6
<i>Policy integration and systems change</i>	7
<i>Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups</i>	7
<i>Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment</i>	8
<i>Human rights</i>	8
<i>Partnerships</i>	9
<i>Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing</i>	9
<i>Strategic meetings</i>	9
<i>Innovation, learning and sharing</i>	10
II. Final Results	10
<i>Overall progress</i>	10
<i>Contribution to Fund's global results</i>	11
<i>JP Outputs and Outcomes</i>	11
III. JP finalization and evaluation	14
<i>Final JP evaluation and lessons learned</i>	14
<i>After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling</i>	17
Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results	19
1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results	19
2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework	21
Annex 2: Strategic documents	24
2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks	24
2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations	26
Annex 3: Results questionnaire	28
Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation	28

Executive summary

The Joint Programme (JP) supported the scaling up of the Happy Child Programme (HCP) – an existing national social protection scheme that aims to support families/caregivers through home visits to ensure cognitive, emotional, and social development of their children. It is linked to the “Bolsa Familia” programme (current “Auxílio Brasil”) - one of the world’s largest conditional cash transfer programmes - that focuses on the most vulnerable and excluded families in Brazil, concentrating efforts on leaving no one behind (LNOB).

The JP supported the Brazilian government in scaling up the Happy Child Programme by adding 1 million new beneficiaries through integrated multisectoral policies that accelerate SDG achievement. As a result of the JP support, the HCP reached over 1.6 million beneficiaries (1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women) at the end of March 2022 (baseline: ~600,000) and multisectoral policies at the local level were fostered by UN’s technical support to over 3,000 municipalities, as a result of the elaboration and dissemination of knowledge products focused on how to plan and implement those policies, and on targeting the furthest behind. In this sense, the HCP is rendering assistance to a larger number of young children and families/caregivers, particularly women, and local governments have improved their capacity to develop multisectoral policies, reinforcing HCP sustainability and legal framework.

With the JP support, the Ministry of Citizenship Open and Distance Learning (ODL) platform was reformulated. The [new platform](#) was launched, providing online trainings to professionals working with all social policies related to this Ministry – the main ministry dedicated to the social agenda. In a pandemic context and in a continental country like Brazil, online trainings represent an important mechanism to promote inclusion, training professionals to better attend the most vulnerable in different regions and distant municipalities of the country, improving the quality and the delivery of public policies and, consequently, SDGs acceleration.

The project was strongly aligned with national strategies, since early childhood development is considered the priority of the [national planning document](#), and with the current UNDAF, since it stands as the most important interagency effort on Outcome 1. The project played an important role on partnership, connecting the UN System to other national development partners in the early childhood development arena, including civil society, foundations and the Legislative and Executive Powers.

Result 1: Scaled up existing social protection scheme by doubling the number (adding 1 million children) to the government-led Happy Child Programme (part of famous Bolsa Familia) through integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG achievement

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **95%**

Result 2: Improved sustainability of results by increased human capacity at the local level and by introducing automated (AI) platform solutions

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **86%**

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- Political changes: During the implementation of the Joint Programme (JP), the most important counterpart, the Ministry of Citizenship (MoC), had 3 different Ministers and the UN System, two different Resident Coordinators (RCs). Nevertheless, these changes did not impact the JP negatively, due to the JP's strategy to keep ongoing strategic high-level meetings with the Ministry and the RC, in order to present the JP, explain the UN Reform and align expectations.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- UNDAF: The JP was directly connected to the current UNDAF 2017-2022 Outcome 1 (Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality), Output 1.1 (Public policies and institutional capacities strengthened in the areas of education, health, social assistance, food security and nutrition and decent work in order to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups and promote gender, race, ethnicity throughout the life course) and was the most prominent interagency programme related to this outcome and output from 2020 to 2022, since it reached over 1.6 million persons from some of the most vulnerable families in the country.

- SERP: The JP was aligned with the UN Socio-Economic Response and Recovery to COVID-19 Plan (SERP) in Brazil, launched in 2020. The Brazilian SERP developed its Theory of Change focusing on the most vulnerable groups affected by the pandemic. The JP is the most important interagency effort directed at these groups and is directly connected to one of the five pillars of the SERP (2. Protect people through social protection and basic services).

- UNSDCF: The United Nations Country Team is elaborating the new UNSDCF, and the good practices of the JP will serve as an important input, especially for the UNCT Configuration phase.

COVID-19 impact

- COVID-19: Despite the negative impact of the COVID-19 in Brazil, the JP was adaptive and able to deliver the expected products during the pandemic. The JP's general strategy was maintained during the period and the Work Plan was annually reviewed and adapted in close coordination with the Ministry of Citizenship. Few activities and deadlines were adjusted, without modifications in outputs and outcomes.

- Budgetary restrictions: Due to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the HCP suffered budgetary restrictions and the MoC suspended the enrolment of new municipalities in the HCP from July 2020 to November 2021. This situation had an impact on the achievement of the expected final target of new municipalities. A campaign focused on stimulating the enrolment of new municipalities in the HCP and retention of current municipalities was launched in January 2022, finalizing in March 2022. Even though the number of municipalities did not increase as expected, the number of HCP beneficiaries did increase, reaching 1,657,038 in March 2022 - achieving the JP target of adding 1 million beneficiaries (baseline: ~600,000) - as participating municipalities increased the number of targeted families.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) worked together in a more coordinated manner than previous interagency projects during all phases: design (Theory of Change and results framework discussions), implementation (results and activities delivered by two or more agencies), monitoring and evaluation (quarterly checks to harmonize information). This approach was strengthened by the presence of a Technical Coordinator that liaised with PUNOs at the technical level and with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and the Lead Agency (UNICEF) at the strategic level. It is noteworthy that there were 3 different Ministers of Citizenship during this period, occasion when the Resident Coordinator, in hand with UNICEF Representative, took the opportunity to present and engage the project as part of the UN Reform vision for a more integrated, efficient and coordinated UN in the country, strengthening the UN system.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

The JP worked in close partnership with the Brazilian government in improving and expanding the HCP public policy, increasing the coherence of the UN work in the country.

- Operations: The close partnership among PUNOs facilitated programme implementation and cost reductions. In operational terms, LTAs (Long Term Agreements) were beneficial to the programme implementation by reducing time and cost. The support of the Joint Operational Facility (JOF), the Local Share Service Centre, was also valuable in optimizing processes.

- Joint work: Knowledge exchange among PUNOs and joint planning enhanced the quality of deliveries. For instance, UNICEF and UN Women shared experiences regarding the work with migrant and refugee pregnant women and children from Venezuela and worked together to collect primary data with migrant and refugee women in shelters. As a result, a consistent training material was validated by the Brazilian government and a guideline on how to better support these groups was delivered to the MoC. Another example is the joint work carried out by UN Women and UNFPA. Both agencies identified - in collaboration with the MoC - groups that were being left behind by the HCP and worked together on studies aiming to understand how to improve their access to the program. Agencies finalized studies on women and children in vulnerable conditions (migrants and refugees, women deprived of liberty, indigenous populations, homeless children and pregnant women). Another example is the online course on how to better attend traditional groups, defined with the MoC to reach the most vulnerable. UNESCO carried out the study and delivered the content and, based on that, UNICEF produced the course. In order to support the multi-sectoral approach, the joint work was also important, UNESCO carried out several studies to support municipalities which were compiled in two publications: "Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program" and "Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program", and UNFPA printed and distributed them to the MoC and local governments.

- Platform solutions: The JP in Brazil delivered the new ODL platform to the main social ministry of Brazil (the Ministry of Citizenship): (<http://novoead.cidadania.gov.br/>). The platform was officially launched in March 2022 and offers more than 40 online courses to improve competencies of the professionals responsible for delivering national social policies under the MoC responsibility, not just the HCP. As part of the online portfolio, the JP delivered four online courses to HCP professionals (17.619 home visitors and 3.025 regional supervisors) on LNOB, focused on traditional groups and communities, violence against women, co-responsibility in care work, and pregnant women. Based on previous assessment needs carried out by UNDP, UNESCO was responsible for supporting the MoC in delivering the new ODL platform. At the end, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF participated in the development of the platform and online courses.

- Communication: Communication materials were also produced and disseminated in a collaborative manner increasing the scale and impact of the JP. A multi-media campaign aimed at informing and empowering parents and caretakers on the importance of the early childhood life span - "Love, Play and Care - the ABC for the Early Childhood" - was produced by UNICEF with inputs from UN Women, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA and the MoC, and shared in social medias in June 2021. The "III Happy Child Programme International Seminar", held in December 2020, and events carried out during the Brazilian Early Childhood Month in August 2021, including the opening and closing ceremonies and the National Seminar on Early Childhood "Strengthening the intersectoral work of ECD public policies", counted with the support of all PUNOs, including the presence of the AFPs Representatives. UN Women and UNICEF also worked together during this month in two YouTube live events about care, active fatherhood and mother's mental health. A documentary on innovative practices of the HCP, reinforcing HCP core aspects - home visits and intersectoral/ multi-sectoral work - was produced by UNFPA and UN Women, covering municipalities in all regions of the country. Moreover, a national campaign focused on mobilizing new mayors from eligible municipalities (not enrolled in the HCP yet) on the importance of investments on ECD, the enrollment in the HCP, and HCP retention⁷, was carried out from January to March 2022, counting with UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA technical inputs, financing and dissemination.

- Partnerships: The project was strongly aligned with the national strategy, since early childhood development is considered the priority of the national planning document ([PPA 2020-2023](#)), which reinforced the partnership with the Government on the area. The project was also an opportunity to connect the UN System to other

⁷ Retention meaning the continuity of the programme in the municipality even with political transitions.

national development partners in the early childhood development arena, including civil society, foundations and the Legislative and Executive Powers.

SDG acceleration

- Early childhood development (ECD) as an SDG driver: The JP was based on evidence that shows that not enough investments in ECD and their families/caregivers is a bottleneck to achieving the SDGs. To promote SDGs acceleration, the JP promoted an integrated approach across five SDGs: poverty (1), health (3), education (4), gender (5), and inequality (10), with a specific focus on the SDG target 4.2: ensuring children's access to quality ECD, care and education through the scale up and improvement of the HCP. The HCP, as an integrated ECD and social protection intervention, also supports reduction of poverty and inequalities and a healthier life (SDGs 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 10.2, respectively). Considering that, the HCP directly benefited over 1,6 persons supporting ECD and accelerating the SDGs in the country.

-SDG 5: Moreover, the JP highlights the importance of equal share of childcare responsibilities among family members, the State, private sector and the communities through trainings and disseminated messages, as well as of recognizing and redistributing the care work performed by women, which contributes to SDG 5, particularly target 5.4. With the delivery of ECD trainings and guidelines on "Preventing gender-based violence", "Promoting balance on care work and shared responsibility between men and women", "Supporting pregnant women" and "Parenting to young parents", SDG targets 5.1 and 5.4 were addressed as home visitors are better prepared to support families, parents, caregivers and pregnant women in a way that contributes to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere and recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.

Policy integration and systems change

- JP's Result 1 focused on scaling up the HCP through integrated multi-sectoral policies. Integrated multi-sectoral policies are also the pillar 2 of the HCP, as the programme links families and children's needs with social policies (health, education, culture, justice, human rights, and social assistance) at the municipal level via Social Assistance Reference Centres (*CRAS*, in Portuguese) and Specialised Social Assistance Reference Centres (*CREAS*, in Portuguese) that are important mechanisms of the Social Assistance System in Brazil. The JP also supported the HCP's Municipal Intersectoral Management Committees, which are responsible for the strategic guidance and the achievement of the HCP objectives and targets, leading HCP's planning, decision-making and monitoring at municipal level, composed by the local social policies authorities. Therefore, when the JP supports the HCP expansion and multisectoral policies, integrated policies across sectors are also supported.

- More specifically, the JP delivered guidelines on "Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees"; "Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program" and "Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program"; the video-case "Municipal Plan for Early Childhood - A fundamental commitment of the municipalities with children" and the video class "Municipal Plan for Early Childhood - a fundamental commitment of the municipalities".

- The four online courses delivered were focused on LNOB groups (traditional groups and communities, violence against women, care work, and pregnant women) and based on an intersectoral approach to support families/caregivers and children.

- An international benchmarking in Early Child Development services and home visiting, analysing 10 countries: Argentina (*Primero la Infancia Acompañamos la Crianza*); Chile (*Chile Crece Contigo / Nadie es perfecto*); Colombia (*Strategy De cero a siempre / Servicios de educación inicial / Mis manos te enseñan*); Ecuador (*Creciendo con Nuestros Hijos*); Germany (*Pro Kind - Nurse Family Partnership model*); Guatemala (*Enseñame a crecer*); India (*Odisha*); Jamaica (*Reach up*); Peru (*Strategy Primero la infancia / Cuna Más*); and the United States (*Parents as Teachers*), was carried by the UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti and delivered to the MoC, providing evidence-based information to support HCP improvements on legal and policy frameworks, cost and governance, methods of cross-sectoral integration of services provided, attributes of professional and training in these services, and technological adaptations.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- Social protection: The HCP operationalizes LNOB by targeting the most vulnerable children and families/caregivers in Brazil, acknowledging disadvantages based on gender, race and ethnicity, targeting also

0–6-year-old children with disabilities benefited by the Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC). From 2020 to 2022, the JP supported the HCP expansion among the most vulnerable. As a result of JP support, 1,657,038 beneficiaries - 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women - were directly reached by the programme. Even though disaggregated data on gender and race is not available, the JP is working with a gender and race perspective, as the HCP attends Bolsa Familia (current "Auxílio Brasil") participants, who are mostly non-white and indigenous people.

- Digital solutions: Four online courses to HCP professionals, focused on improving the service delivered to at risk or vulnerable groups and enhancing the HCP professionals' capacities on "How to attend specific traditional groups and communities", "Violence against women", "Promoting balance on care work and shared responsibility between men and women", and "Supporting pregnant women" were produced along with the Brazilian Government in consultation with municipal authorities and 1,664 home visitors, supervisors and managers through a chatbot known as Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTM) tool. With the JP support, the MoC platform was reformulated, providing online trainings to professionals from all social policies related to this Ministry – the main ministry dedicated to the social agenda. In a pandemic context and in a continental country like Brazil, online training represents an important mechanism to promote inclusion, reaching the most vulnerable in different regions and distant municipalities of the country.

- Technical support: Guidelines and protocols on how to better deliver services to "Young parents, focusing on parenting", "Migrant and refugee pregnant women and children", "Pregnant women in deprivation of liberty", "Indigenous children and pregnant women" and "Children and pregnant women living on the street" were produced along with the Brazilian government, with inputs from municipalities and through consultations and workshops with HCP professionals implementing the programme in the field. Additionally, studies on the implementation of the HCP in municipalities with low subnational Human Development Index were delivered to support the Ministry strategy in these vulnerable territories. A direct support to migrants and refugees from Venezuela was also held, with the delivery of 3,500 hard copies of the book "ABC for the Early Childhood" in Spanish to shelters in Boa Vista and Pacaraima (Roraima) and Manaus (Amazonas).

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:

Total number 1,657,038

Percentage of women and girls: 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- Data: The JP worked towards ensuring gender-disaggregated data is available and used to inform the design and implementation of activities. PUNOs have also been collecting and analysing data disaggregated by gender and other categories when possible, such as age, disability, race, ethnicity, migratory status, among others. A workshop for all PUNOS to mainstream gender in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation was held by UN Women based on the "Gender-responsive United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework" guideline.

- Communication: In collaboration with PUNOs, UN Women supported mainstreaming of gender, race, and ethnicity in JP materials. Gender equality and women empowerment was mainstreamed in communication products, mainly i) in trainings of communicators on ECD and SDGs carried in 2020 and 2021, as a result of which 119 communication professionals had their capacities enhanced on early child development and the empowerment of women caregivers, in a series of five online workshops held by UN Women, UNDP and the National Association of Children's Rights (ANDI); ii) in the multi-media campaign "Love, Play and Care – the ABC for the Early Childhood", launched in July 2021; iii) in the campaign to sensitize new mayors from eligible municipalities on the importance of investments on ECD and the enrolment and retention in the HCP, launched in January 2022; iv) in the design and revision of the documentary on innovative practices of the HCP and LNOB approach delivered in March 2022.

- Technical support: four online courses to HCP professionals were delivered, with a special focus on women's rights and wellbeing by promoting better co-responsibility in childcare; educating about violence against women; addressing the needs and priorities of pregnant women and attending traditional groups and communities. These courses were piloted with HCP professionals on the ground. As a result of 6 workshops offered by UN Women to pilot three of these online courses, 100 HCP professionals (92 women and 8 men) increased capacities on the needs and priorities of diverse groups of women beneficiaries of the programme, as well as on LNOB principles for programme implementation.

- Knowledge products: Development of knowledge products that inform the work of the HCP professionals in the field and policymakers, contributing to making the programme more gender-responsive. A LNOB toolbox with 4 guidelines and protocols on women and children in vulnerable conditions (migrants and refugees, deprived of liberty, homeless, and indigenous populations) delivered to the MoC contributed to enhancing HCP home visitors' capacities to better attend these groups.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 29%

Human rights

- The HCP is central to the ECD in Brazil as it is an important public policy with an integrated approach that coordinates social protection policies at the local level, such as social assistance, health, education, culture, and human rights. In this sense, home visits ensure cognitive, emotional, and social development of children as envisioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), taking into consideration gender (Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - CEDAW), disability (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CRPD), race (Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination - CERD) and ethnicity (Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).

- Besides the activities carried out directly with children during home visits, and according to the HCP design, visitors also gathered elements that were shared with supervisors and other social protection professionals. Along with them, the access of children/families to several policies (CRC and CDESCR) at the local level were facilitated, for instance, access to school, how to avoid and act in case of violence against children and women, access to vaccination/ breastfeeding and health facilities (CESCR), among others.

- Visitors and supervisors also shared information and supported pregnant women and mothers, addressing pregnant teenagers and adolescent mothers (CRC) regarding violence against women, besides gathering elements shared with women's rights mechanisms and policies (CEDAW) at the local level.

Partnerships

- In December 2020, in order to organize the III International Happy Child Programme Seminar - focused on Social Protection initiatives on early childhood development throughout the globe - the JP worked along with the World Bank, sharing knowledge and supporting each other in the seminar preparation.

- The JP also worked with the National Association of Children's Rights (ANDI), organizing and delivering trainings to journalists, broadcasters and communicators to promote and disseminate messages on the importance of early childhood development and the empowerment of women caregivers.

- Alongside the ANDI and the National Early Childhood Network (RNPI) - a national network composed of more than 200 organizations of civil society - the JP delivered to the MoC an assessment methodology to diagnose and recognize municipalities with Best Practices in implementing early childhood policies.

- The JP also worked with the RNPI in developing a video-case and online classes to support the implementation of the Early Childhood National Plan (*Plano Nacional pela Primeira Infância*), promoting the development of Early Childhood Municipal Plans. Videos were delivered to the RNPI and the MoC.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- During the first quarter of 2021 an *ad hoc* group of HCP donors was established. This group composed by HCP supporters - the World Bank, the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank), Lego Foundation, Bernard Van Leer Foundation and Maria Cecília Souto Vidigal Foundation - worked in facilitating donor's coordination and optimizing the work with the Brazilian Government to guarantee the achievement of the HCP goals as well as the HCP sustainability.

- The JP worked along with the National Early Childhood Network supporting the mobilization for budgetary availability to the HCP.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	February 2020: "International Seminar on Impact Assessment of the Happy Child Programme". Launch event with the presence of the Resident Coordinator and PUNOs Representatives
Final JP event (closing)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	March 2022: "Seminar Building Better Lives from Early Childhood - Supporting the Happy Child Program to Accelerate SDGs in Brazil". Closing event with the presence of the Resident Coordinator, PUNOs Representatives and Joint SDG Fund donors: European Union Ambassador in Brazil, representants from the Embassy of Spain, Embassy of Switzerland, Embassy of Ireland, Embassy of Portugal, representants from the Brazilian government, at national and local level, and the UN in Brazil.
Other strategic events	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	December 2020: "III Happy Child Programme International Seminar", focused on Social Protection initiatives on Early Childhood Development.
			July 2021: Launch event of the multi-media campaign "Love, Play and Care – the ABC for the Early Childhood" with the presence of UNICEF Representative, Brazilian Secretary of States and parliamentarians.
			August 2021: "Brazilian Early Childhood Month" Opening ceremony with the presence of UNDP's Assistant Resident Representative for Programme.
			August 2021: "Brazilian Early Childhood Month" Closing ceremony with the presence of UNFPA Representative, Brazilian Secretaries of State and parliamentarians.
			August 2021: National Seminar on Early Childhood "Strengthening the intersectoral work of ECD public policies", with the presence of UNICEF Representative, Brazilian Ministers and Secretaries of State.

Innovation, learning and sharing

- Real-Time Monitoring (RTM)/ Rapid Pro (chatbot) implementation: An innovative solution supported by UN DCO and RCO, the RTM was used along with the government to gather information on the HCP implementation and to assess HCP professional's human capacity, gaps and needs. Consultations were also held with beneficiaries (migrants and refugees). Seven surveys with RTM were carried out, focused on the assessment and diagnosis on: 1. The impact of the COVID-19 in the HCP implementation (answered by 464 HCP professionals); 2. How the HCP was assisting pregnant women (answered by 1,664 HCP professionals: 1,497 women, 162 men and 04 other); 3. How the HCP support women and families to reduce violence against women (answered by 1,664 HCP professionals: 1,497 women, 162 men and 04 other); 4. How the HCP was working with families and parents to promote balance on care work and shared responsibility between men and women (answered by 1,664 HCP professionals: 1,497 women, 162 men and 04 other); 5. Capacity strengthening needs of HCP professionals (answered by 337 HCP professionals: 91% women and 9% men); 6. How HCP was supporting migrants and refugees' pregnant women and children (answered by 1,298 HCP professionals: 1,172 women, 123 men and 03 other) and 7. How HCP was supporting migrants and refugees' pregnant women and children (answered by 49 migrants and refugees: 42 women, 7 men).

- Open and Distance Learning (ODL) platform to the Ministry of Citizenship and online trainings for HCP professionals: The JP delivered a new [online platform](#) for Open and Distance Learning launched in March 2022. The platform offers more than 40 online courses to improve competencies of professionals from national social policies under the MoC responsibility, not just for the HCP, as the main social ministry in Brazil. As part of this portfolio, the JP delivered four online courses to HCP professionals that are available for 17.619 home visitors and 3.025 regional supervisors on LNOB (traditional communities, gender-based violence, co-responsibility in childcare, pregnant women).

- Assessing gaps on the HCP implementation, focusing on the intersectoral work capacities: Based on the JP efforts, guidelines on "Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees"; "Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program" and "Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program" were delivered.

- Training of communicators: 119 communicators from the five regions of the country had their capacities strengthened on communicating ECD and SDGs as a result of five workshops carried out in 2020 and 2021.

- Joint Implementation Plan for the JP: The Joint SDG Fund Technical Coordinator has been in continuous contact with PUNOs, RCO, and the MoC, organizing bilateral monitoring meetings with focal points, coordination meetings among all PUNOs, delivering knowledge-sharing meetings between PUNOs with similar issues and working on complementary topics, finding common and collaborative solutions to guarantee activities implementation. Joint meetings were also held with PUNOs Representatives and the RC.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
- Majority of expected results achieved
- Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

According to the JP's Results Framework and Theory of Change, the JP finalized its implementation in Brazil with 92% of programme implementation (26 activities planned, 24 activities implemented, 02 activities cancelled by the government). 95% of the Result 1 and 86% of the Result 2 was delivered, reaching 1,657,038 beneficiaries – 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women – achieving the target of adding 1 million beneficiaries (baseline: ~600,000). The JP budget expenditure was 98.9% (Joint SDG Fund contribution: USD 2,000,000.00. Budget expenditure in May 2022: USD 1,977,367.76).

Contribution to Fund's global results

⇒ Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)

- Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

- The JP contributed to the increase in scale of the implementation of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress, supporting the increment of HCP beneficiaries from 2020 to 2022, promoting more cognitive, emotional and social development of children. By the end of the JP implementation, the HCP reached 1,657,038 beneficiaries - 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women – achieving the expected target of adding 1 million beneficiaries (baseline: ~600,000). This means that more Brazilians are being reached by the most important national social protection scheme focused on early childhood and families/ caregivers. The HCP is based on periodic home visits by specialized professionals to strengthen families' capacities to provide nurturing care and increase the linkages between children and caregivers. Supporting ECD, pregnant women and families/caregivers the HCP, and the JP in Brazil, impacts on five different SDGs on poverty, health, education, gender, and inequality.

- Moreover, information gathered by home visitors and shared with supervisors and local social protection professionals helped municipalities to coordinate families with social assistance, health, education and human rights policies at local level, aligned with the Social Assistance System in Brazil. In addition, local governments had increased capacities to plan multisectoral policies as a result of manuals, guidelines and video classes delivered by the JP.

⇒ Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

- The JP contributed to the implementation of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress at the municipal level. The JP supported international and national seminars on strengthening the intersectoral work of ECD public policies. Also, based on an extensive assessment, guidelines and video classes were produced and delivered, as the "Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees"; "Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program"; "Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program"; the video-case "Municipal Plan for Early Childhood - A fundamental commitment of the municipalities with children" and the video class "Municipal Plan for Early Childhood - a fundamental commitment of the municipalities". Guidelines and protocols on LNOB and on how to attend pregnant women and children in vulnerable conditions (migrant and refugees, deprivation of liberty, homeless and indigenous) were also delivered to the MoC, supporting SDGs achievement.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

Output 1.1 (Municipalities mobilized on the topic of Early Childhood Development, and implementing/expanding the HCP):

- Creation and distribution of material for the mobilization of mayor candidates in the thematic of ECD and SDGs: carried out and finalized in November 2020. In total, 10,858 mayor candidates in 2,799 municipalities were targeted by the communication campaign. 41% of 82 million inhabitants were reached in 203 HCP municipalities covered by the campaign.
- Participation in events for mobilization and advocacy for ECD, SDGs and the HCP. In December 2020, the JP along with the MoC and the World Bank, organized an online event called “III HCP International Seminar - Enhancement of the actions of the Happy Child Programme and the impact on the early childhood care policies: challenges and opportunities” with more than 3,000 participants from Brazilian municipalities and international speakers. Several activities were supported in August 2021, the Brazilian Early Childhood Month, including the Opening and Closing ceremonies and the National Seminar on Early Childhood. PUNOs representatives participated in 2021 events’ opening sessions, along with Brazilian Ministers and Secretaries of State, highlighting the UN’s joint support to accelerate the SDGs in Brazil, via the Joint SDG Fund. A national Seminar, closing the joint programme in Brazil, presenting all technical tools to HCP professionals and donors was organized by the JP and held in March.
- Engagement of local media with trainings journalists and communicators to promote and disseminate messages on the importance of the ECD. 5 training sessions were delivered: 2 in 2020 and 3 in 2021. In total, 119 communication professionals were trained.
- The “Love, Play and Care – the ABC for the Early Childhood” campaign, a multi-media campaign aiming at informing and empowering parents and caretakers on the importance of the early childhood life span, was launched in July 2021.
- A campaign to mobilize new mayors from eligible municipalities on the importance of investments on ECD and the enrolment and retention in the HCP was carried out from January to March 2022. 1010 municipalities were covered (295 municipalities to adhere to the HCP and 715 to retention) and over 118 million people were reached, representing 62,3% of the population in these municipalities.
- A documentary with beneficiaries on good practices of the HCP and LNOB approach, reinforcing HCP core aspects: home visits and intersectoral/ multi-sectoral work, was delivered in March 2022.
- Along with the National Early Childhood Network (RNPI), the JP developed a video-case and online classes promoting the development Early Childhood Municipal Plans, to support the implementation of the Early Childhood National Plan (*Plano Nacional pela Primeira Infância*).

Output 1.2 (Good Practices of HCP implementation recognized by the UN and disclosed to other municipalities):

- Alongside the National Association of Children’s Rights (ANDI), the National Early Childhood Network (RNPI) - a national network composed of more than 200 organizations of civil society – and a group of experts, the JP delivered to the MoC an assessment methodology to diagnose and recognize Best Practices of HCP implementation.

Output 2.1(HCP professionals with improved competencies and capabilities on ECD, delivering the best support to families, women and children benefited by the programme):

- A guideline on how to support and promote parenting with pregnant adolescent girls, and adolescent parents was finalized and delivered in February 2021.
- The Ministry of Citizenship Open and Distance Learning online platform was developed and delivered in March 2022.
- RTM: seven online surveys using Rapid Pro chatbot to support the Ministry of Citizenship and PUNOs in gathering data on the HCP implementation and assess HCP professional’s human capacity were delivered, reaching more than 7,000 answers. The inputs were used to inform the production of courses and manuals.
- Online courses to HCP professionals were delivered to the MoC, improving the service delivered to the most vulnerable were produced with the Brazilian Government with inputs from municipalities, focused on: “Specific traditional groups and communities (indigenous people, gypsies and *quilombolas*)”; “Preventing gender-based violence”; “Promoting balance on care work and shared responsibility between men and women”; “Supporting pregnant women”.

Output 2.2 (Improved intersectoral work between the HCP and public services offered to children and their families and caregivers, particularly women, at the municipalities):

- The diagnosis of the state and municipal intersectoral committees and the analysis to strengthen the roles of HCP strategic actors were delivered. Based on these studies, the booklet “Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees” was delivered in August 2021.
- A Guideline Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Programme, supporting municipalities on how to promote intersectoral work between the HCP and public services offered to children and their families was produced and delivered in March 2022.
- A Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Programme, supporting municipalities on how to elaborate HCP Action Plan was delivered in March 2022.
- Studies to strengthen ECD initiatives in territories with low subnational Human Development Index were finalized and delivered to the government in December 2021.
- Studies to qualify the HCP in Minas Gerais and Santa Catarina, two federative unions, based on the assessment, monitoring and evaluation of the HCP implementation processes were finalized and delivered to the MoC in December 2021.
- A protocol for the State Permanent Education Plan implementation in the scope of the Early Childhood in the Unified Social Assistance System/ HCP according to the National Permanent Education Plan was delivered in January 2022.
- Guidelines and protocols to improve LNOB approach in the HCP with 4 guidelines on how to attend “Migrant and refugee pregnant women and children”, “Pregnant women in deprivation of liberty”, “Indigenous children and pregnant women” and “Homeless children and pregnant women” were delivered in March 2022.
- Technical studies to support the HCP information monitoring system were delivered in March 2022.
- An international benchmarking study to support the HCP sustainability, focused on Social Protection policies on ECD with home visits, was delivered in March 2022.

⇒ Achievement of expected JP outcomes

Outcome 1 Increased participation and retention of eligible municipalities in the HCP, expanding the number of beneficiaries: The JP supported the expansion of HCP beneficiaries reaching 1,657,038 beneficiaries – 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women, achieving the target of adding 1 million beneficiaries (baseline: ~600,000) and 3,026 municipalities.

Outcome 2 Improved capacities and enhanced quality of integrated multi-sectoral ECD programme interventions to address the needs of children and their families and promote women’s empowerment: The JP, along with the government and with RCO and UN DCO support, implemented the RTM/ Rapid Pro chatbot, an innovative solution to gather information on the HCP implementation and assess HCP professional’s human capacity. Seven online surveys using RTM were carried out reaching professionals all over the country. Another important achievement was the new ODL platform to the Ministry of Citizenship <http://novoead.cidadania.gov.br/> launched in March 2022. The platform offers more than 40 online courses to improve competencies of professionals from national social policies under the MoC responsibility, not just for the HCP. As part of this portfolio, the JP delivered four new online courses to HCP professionals on LNOB, focused on “Specific traditional groups and communities (indigenous people, gypsies and *quilombolas*)”, “Violence against women”, “Promoting balance on care work and shared responsibility between men and women”, and “Supporting pregnant women”. Guidelines on “Parenting to young parents” were delivered in February 2022.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection**

- Monitoring and data collection allowed the production of consistent reports with updated information on the programmatic and budget implementation. The JP technical coordinator and the lead agency worked alongside PUNOs promoting programmatic alignment in designing and delivering activities and outputs. In this sense, a spreadsheet with the JP annual workplan, based on the Results Framework, was designed and used to monitor the achievement of planned activities, outputs and related indicators, as well as budget commitment and budget delivery by each PUNO. JP Annual Work Plans were also designed and revised annually jointly by PUNOs and the MoC. Another internal alignment promoted was in terms of operational procedures, as coordinated mechanisms as LTAs and the JOF, the Local Share Service Center, were used when possible. Based on info

provided by PUNOs, data was collected and consolidated by the JP technical coordinator in order to report as a coherent UN System.

- Periodical meetings with PUNOs focal points were carried out to support programmatic implementation and to monitor JPs deliveries, occasion when the technical coordinator also supported the revision of products delivered by consultants. A spreadsheet with almost 50 consultancies was developed to monitor JPs contracts from companies and individual consultants responsible for implementing PUNOs activities. Along with PUNOs focal points, these contracts received technical and operational support, and monitoring was carried out in a collaborative manner.

- In order to monitor contextual risks, the JP technical coordinator – based at the lead agency – was in constant contact with the MoC and PUNOs, supporting technical products and approval procedures. Strategic risks were monitored regularly between the technical coordinator and the RCO and, when necessary, PUNOs Representatives and RC were mobilized and high-level meetings with the Ministry were carried out.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): Jan/22

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): May/2022

Main findings and Conclusions:

The summary of the main findings by evaluation criterion is presented below. The evaluation results indicate the overall performance of the Joint Programme in Brazil as "Very Good", with a total score of 1.89 (on a scale of 1 [Very Good/High] to 5 [Very Bad/Poor]).

- **Relevance:** The support from the Joint Programme was aligned to the needs of the beneficiaries and provided complementary support to the set of policies and programmes for the promotion of early childhood development and social protection. The JP contributed responding to the pandemic-related needs of COVID-19 in a flexible manner and with good adaptive capacity. The initial challenges for dialogue and articulation stimulated the search for alternatives by the UN system. Weaknesses identified: low targeting of persons with disabilities, which had no direct actions defined in the project, but was verified in a transversal way, and the participation of beneficiaries, which occurred in an indirect and punctual way through representative organizations and some consultations with frontline implementers and beneficiaries.

- **Coherence:** The JP was able to reflect synergies around the theme of early childhood development and its intersectoral character. The JP coordination team worked systematically to overcome the constraints imposed by the pandemic and maintained the coherence and implementation of the programme as well as communication between PUNOs and the MoC. The alignment of the JP with the SDGs is understood as an example for thinking about working with the SDGs in an integrated manner. The alignment with relevant international normative frameworks for gender equality and women's rights guided the transversality of the approach and was reflected in the products produced. The joint work was strengthened, mainly by the quality of the technical dialogue and the coordination performed by the lead agency with the PUNOs to avoid overlaps and leverage contributions was positive, ensuring the complementarity of actions and products among the agencies involved, with emphasis on the strategic and political coordination role played by the RCO.

- **Efficiency:** The analysis of the relationship between the results obtained and the resources implemented was not carried out in the evaluation, but efforts to save costs were observed, using the agencies' own procedures or the Joint Operations Facilities, the local LSSC. However, the demand for further streamlining of procedures to minimize operational and transactional costs is observed. The evaluation results also indicate that the JP was managed efficiently in terms of its human and financial resources, organizational structure, governance and transparency in resource management. The internal coherence of the work of the UN team in Brazil, the efficiency of the UNCT and the strategic coordination of the RCO are identified as success factors. Spaces for improvement: i) adoption of online management and communication systems, with tools for more detailed and

shared monitoring of actions and ii) definition of responsibility for the coordination of communications and the roles of each agency to maximize the dissemination of results.

- Effectiveness: The JP results were achieved as planned, with 92% of programmatic implementation and 98.9% of financial implementation. Outcome 1 achieved 95% programmatic implementation. One of the main indicators of this Result, to increase by 1 million the number of beneficiaries of the PCF (baseline was 600,000), reached 1,657,038 beneficiaries, including 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women, at the end of the JP. The target of increasing adherence by municipalities was hampered because Government closed the possibility of new applications for much of 2020 and 2021. Outcome 2 achieved 86% of its targets, which included the pilot use of an innovative solution - the Real-Time Monitoring and the support for the development of the new online platform, which was an innovation for open and distance learning (ODL) for the Ministry of Citizenship. The adaptative capacity of the JP was an outstanding factor. Other positive factors identified in the evaluation were the technical coordination of the JP, which avoided overlaps, promoted the integrality of actions and the horizontalization of decisions. All these positive factors reflected directly on the effectiveness of the joint approach, through the strengthening of the complementarity of expertise between the agencies and greater robustness of the products delivered. Some factors deserve attention, despite the success of the joint approach, such as the promotion of greater integration among agencies. The information supply and product decision flows need to be reviewed and agreed upon so that they do not affect product delivery, as it happened, where a consistent part of product implementation was compromised, with no effective use during the life of the JP, preventing inferences about its effectiveness and impact.

- Impact: The JP produced effects in raising awareness on the theme of early childhood development in Brazil and social protection and promoted new approaches for the development of technical capacity to provide differentiated services to vulnerable groups, especially after the pandemic and its consequences. Positive impacts generated by the CF are identified in the seven main SDGs involved in the theme of early childhood: SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10 and SDG 17 and the integrated approach of the SDGs from a program can be a model to be observed. Also, a positive point was the attention given to multisector policies and capacity development, coupled with the integration of services related to ECD, despite the need for greater efforts for its monitoring. The expansion of digital activities, due to the pandemic, ensured the maintenance of the JP and HCP actions, increasing communication with HCP visitors and families and increasing resilience of the most vulnerable against shocks and crises. The monitoring via RapidPro was a differential, but its results should still be interpreted with caution due to the size of the samples and the data collection tools. Finally, it is important to mention the need to think about impact evaluations to measure the effectiveness of JP interventions and support as a way of providing more evidence on what works and what does not.

- Sustainability: The positive evaluation on the sustainability of JP actions is mostly associated with the support to an already existing and somewhat consolidated programme. The JP interventions also had the capacity to contribute to local capacity building. However, several products delivered were not implemented or used during the programme. Continuous access and stimulus to use the material would strengthen the sustainability of the HCP. Communication needs to be intensified and expanded to integrate the various channels available and accessible to specific groups, without fragmenting actions. Monitoring tools are fundamental in this context and should be used to correct directions in real time and to consolidate a more robust set of indicators. An exit strategy for the JP, which could contribute to the consolidation of the effects achieved after the end of JP support, was not clearly observed, especially considering the risks of discontinuity of public policies in cases of change of government leaders.

Recommendations:

1: The RCO, in planning its action in the country as a strategic and political coordinator, may consider the possibility of articulating the support of the UN system to policies, programs or strategic projects, where there are spaces for innovations, or for the discussion of sensitive but essential themes for the country's sustainable development agenda.

2: The RCO intensify its efforts to promote greater integration and articulation among the various existing joint programmes seeking to encourage complementarity among them and avoid overlaps.

- 3: PUNOs in joint programmes be vigilant to promote greater integration between joint and bilateral programmes, wherever possible, with the aim of boosting and consolidating the joint approach in the country.
- 4: The RCO and the lead agency strengthen the technical coordination of the programs, with the maintenance of the already implemented monitoring on the results of the joint actions, as well as the articulation between the agencies and the technical coordination.
- 5: Exit strategies for joint programmes be developed in a participatory manner, ideally at the time of their formulation or at the very beginning of their implementation, to ensure continuity and sustainability.
- 6: Consider the execution of broader and more participatory needs studies, for the formulation of the project/programme support or innovation strategy, in addition to a baseline study.
- 7: Modernize the information systems used for the management of the pooled funds and the adoption of management information systems in the cloud.
- 8: Discuss and simplify the flows and deadlines for decision and approval of products with partners, as well as the flows and deadlines for information request and delivery, at the initial moment of the programme implementation, considering its feasibility and duration.
- 9: Establish digital records of participants and feedback on activities, feeding databases through online / offline forms in tools such as KoboToolbox, Survey123, ODK Cloud or ONA, as a way to support the facilitation of the reporting and monitoring processes of the activities, as well as the usefulness of the products, in complementation to the processes currently being implemented via RapidPro/Facebook.
- 10: Structuring a monitoring system that involves strategic levels of monitoring and decision-making.
- 11: Consider greater investment in fostering and strengthening spaces for communication, dialogue and visibility of the achievements obtained with decision makers and supporters (external funders, government institutions, civil society, among others), in order to increase institutional, political and financial sustainability for future interventions.
- 12: Consider strengthening the coordination of joint programme communication in association with the implementing agencies, based on strategic planning that defines the roles and responsibilities of the agencies and based on the integrated use of the various media available.
- 13: Adopt collaborative practices to include representatives of vulnerable groups and municipalities in planning and implementation activities of future joint programmes, which can be carried out through participatory planning and reporting workshops, public consultations or through needs assessment, to ensure that the demands and expectations of beneficiaries (especially the most vulnerable) are met to the extent possible and adjustments in implementation can be made where necessary.
- 14: It is recommended that programmatic intersectorality be encouraged more intensively by the UNCT in coordination with the RCO as a guideline for all joint programmes and can be a strategic differentiator of joint UN approaches.
- 15: Strengthen the inclusion of themes that are sensitive to the UN System, such as attention to persons with disabilities, in a more focused way in the projects.
- 16: Consider further sensitizing and mobilizing men to the issues of participation in the care and importance of early childhood, including the issue of overburdening women with family care activities.
- 17: Dialogue with the Global Fund Secretariat is recommended to allow a longer duration than two years.
- 18: It is recommended that it be suggested to the SDG Fund Secretariat the possibility of conducting impact evaluations, after programmes have been finalized, in order to verify that interventions are indeed able to generate evidence of what works.
- 19: Present and discuss the findings of this report with key stakeholders, especially civil society representatives and other possible supporters to identify ways forward and to ensure continuity and improvement of the interventions.

Lessons learned:

1. The JP in Brazil experienced different contexts and the main alternative used to strengthen the process of consensus building and technical alignment was to intensify the political dialogue between the Ministry, the RCO and PUNOs.
2. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic allowed the JP to demonstrate effective flexibility and adaptability to discuss and redefine with the Ministry several activities planned for the virtual modality.

3. The implementation time of the JP suffered direct impacts, both by the pandemic and by the discussion and approval flows of the products. Part of the products developed was delivered but not actually used during the JP implementation, preventing their follow-up and a better understanding of their possibilities.
4. The support to an already existing public policy or programme proved to be effective and with potential for greater sustainability of its results, despite the difficulties in intervening on existing approaches and methodologies or even contributing new methodologies or innovations.
5. The design of the JP did not favor more participatory approaches for its planning or implementation, relying on actions that involved civil society organizations involved with the HCP. In the implementation context, the participation of HCP operators and beneficiaries was strategic through direct consultations via chatbots to collect the necessary inputs for alignment and adjustments.
6. The RCO acted as strategic and political coordinator. Its performance was recognized as being of note in the process of articulation between agencies, especially in the support given to technical coordination, and in the composition of the performance with the coordination and lead agency. The performance of the RCO was also pointed out as a differential in the political articulation with the Ministry.
7. With the interruption of face-to-face interaction it was more important to create alternative channels to train communicators who work in the municipalities and the new channels that started to be used enabled a more continuous communication that can be used for other purposes.
8. The joint action of PUNOs is seen as a factor that strengthens interventions, since PUNOs reinforce each other technically. The joint approach benefited from the technical coordination that sought to integrate the actions, not only programmatically, but also the procedures for the operationalization of the products.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

Sustainability is the core of the JP's support to the HCP, as the two JP outcomes were designed aligned with the two HCP pillars. The Happy Child Programme (*Programa Criança Feliz*) is a national strategy instituted in Brazil by Decree No. 8.869 of October 5, 2016, integrated into the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) through Resolution 19, November 2016, and consolidated by Decree No. 9.579 of November 22, 2018. The programme is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Early Childhood Care – SNAPI, based in the Ministry of Citizenship, and provides guidelines for the formulation and implementation of public policies for early childhood development (ECD). Aligned with the national law "Legal framework of early childhood" (*Marco Legal da Primeira Infância* - law No. 13.257 of March 8, 2016) the HCP is structured in two pillars:

- 1) providing home visiting services to vulnerable pregnant women and children between 0 to 3 years benefiting from social assistance (registered on CadÚnico), between 0 to 6 with disabilities benefiting from the Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC) and COVID-orphans.
- 2) constructing an integrated public policy agenda for ECD.

As per the Theory of Change, the achievement of the JP's Result 1 – scaling up existing social protection scheme by doubling the number (adding 1 million children) to the government-led Happy Child Programme (part of famous Bolsa Familia) through integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG achievement – means the JP supported the government in providing ECD and social protection services for more than 1,6 million of HCP beneficiaries (1.657.038: 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women) and also strengthened multisectoral policies at the local level when delivered to municipalities manuals, guidelines, video-case and a video class on how to plan and implement multisectoral policies focused on these beneficiaries. In this sense, the HCP is rendering assistance to more young children and families, and local governments have access to tailored tools to develop multisectoral policies, reinforcing the HCP legal framework and the public policy continuity.

Still according to the JP's Theory of Change, when the JP increased human capacity at the local level and by introducing automated (AI) platform solutions (JP's Result 2), delivering a new [ODL platform](#) to the main social ministry of Brazil (the Ministry of Citizenship) with tailored courses to the HCP and its more than 20,000 HCP professionals, the JP improved the sustainability of the HCP by providing a better service to young children and families. To guarantee this aspect, is important the MoC encourages HCP professionals to take these courses, since they are not mandatory.

Studies on how to improve the HCP, considering targeting, funding mechanisms and management, based on evidence gathered by a comparative study with policy makers from 10 countries, and attention to specific vulnerable groups – as homeless children and pregnant women, or women deprived of liberty – were also delivered to the Ministry of Citizenship and presented in events with the Parliamentary Front for Early Childhood (*Frente Parlamentar da Primeira Infância*) and with the National Managing Committee of the HCP (*Comitê Gestor Nacional do Programa Criança Feliz*) composed by representatives from Ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Human Rights and Citizenship. Political will and advocacy will be crucial for the next steps.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

SDG 4.2 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

SDG 3.2 - By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

SDG 5.4 - Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ⁸	02	01	In broader terms, the JP contributes to the implementation of several integrated multisectoral policies connected to the Unified Social Assistance System that accelerate SDG progress, but with a specific focus on just one policy: the Happy Child Programme, the main ECD policy with potential to integrate multisectoral policies.
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Child Programme has improved its professionals' capacities and enhanced quality of integrated multisectoral ECD programme interventions to address the needs of children and their families and promote women's empowerment (Result 2). 			
1.2: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ⁹	02	01	With the JP support, the HCP reached 1,657,038 beneficiaries - 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women - achieving the programme target of adding 1 million new beneficiaries (baseline ~600,000). This means that they are being reached by the most important Brazilian social protection policy focused on early

⁸Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

⁹Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

			childhood development, as the JP strategy was to focus on the Happy Child Programme, the main ECD policy with potential to integrate multisectoral policies.
<p><i>List the policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Child Programme has increased participation and retention of eligible municipalities in the HCP, expanding the number of beneficiaries. 			

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	04	06	<p>The Real-Time Monitoring / Rapid, a chatbot supported by RCO and UN DCO were used along with the government to gather information on the HCP implementation and assess HCP professional’s human capacity. Seven surveys with RTM were carried out.</p> <p>Development of the new online platform for Open and Distance Learning (ODL) to the Ministry of Citizenship http://novoead.cidadania.gov.br/</p> <p>The four online courses were delivered (traditional groups and communities, violence against women, care work, and pregnant women) based on an intersectoral approach to support families/ caregivers and children.</p>
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	04	04	<p>The booklet “Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees” was produced and delivered to the MoC and municipalities adhered to the HCP.</p> <p>A “Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy</p>

			<p>Child Program” was delivered to the MoC.</p> <p>A “Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program” was delivered to the MoC</p> <p>An “International benchmarking in Early Child Development services and home visiting”, analyzing 10 countries, provided evidence-based information to support HCP improvements on legal and policy frameworks, cost and governance and methods of cross-sectoral integration of services provided, was delivered to the MoC.</p>
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Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The JP is supporting the main Brazilian social protection policy focused on early childhood development, the Happy Child Programme (HCP). The JP scales up and improves the HCP (SDG 4.2: ensuring children’s access to quality ECD, care and education). The HCP, as an integrated ECD and social protection intervention, also supports inequality and poverty reduction and to assure a healthier life (SDGs 12, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 10.2, respectively). The HCP, with JP’s support, reached more than 1,6 beneficiaries in March 2022.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1: Increased participation and retention of eligible municipalities in the HCP, expanding the number of beneficiaries				
# of new municipalities enrolled in the HCP	2,622	3,622	3,026	The economic crisis, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, affected the entire federal budget including the MoC. Applications to the enrolment of new municipalities in the HCP were closed from July 2020 to October 2021. Enrolment was reopened in October 2021 and closed again in November 2021. This situation had an impact on the achievement of the expected 2021 target of new municipalities. A campaign was carried out from January to March 2022 focused on encouraging the adhesion of municipalities to the HCP and retention of current municipalities.

# of HCP beneficiaries (data segregated by gender)	600,000	1,6 million	1,657,038 beneficiaries – 1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women	1,319,744 children and 337,294 pregnant women (disaggregated data is not available). Even though the number of municipalities did not increase as expected, the number of HCP beneficiaries increased as participating municipalities increased the number of targeted families.
Output 1.1: Municipalities mobilized on the topic of Early Childhood Development, and implementing/expanding the HCP				
# of mayors that received materials of advocacy about ECD, GEWE and the HCP	0	788	10,858 mayor candidates 3809 municipalities 118,2 million people reached	A campaign focused on mayor candidates during municipal elections was carried out in 2020. 10,858 mayor candidates in 2,799 municipalities were targeted by the 2020 campaign and received advocacy materials. A new campaign focused on new mayors was carried out from January to March 2022, 1010 municipalities were covered (295 municipalities to adhere to the HCP and 715 to retention) and over 118 million people were reached, achieving 62.3% of targeted population in these municipalities.
# of municipalities and states that received support for the establishment of an Action Plan for Early Childhood	0	500	3,026	Guidelines and manuals were distributed to the MoC and municipalities (through regional coordinations).
# of people reached through social media (by gender)	0	500,000	Radio: 33,410,429 Corporate websites: 8,351 (68% women) YouTube: 101,661 (50% women) Twitter: 34,646 (60% women) Facebook: 340,932 (68% women)	33,410,429 via radio. 41% of 82 million inhabitants were reached in 203 HCP municipalities covered by campaign focused on mayor candidates during municipal elections were carried out in 2020. The data was disaggregated by gender based on the sociodemographic profiles of the social media accounts of the PUNOs and the local UN accounts.

			Instagram: 469,615 (72% women)	
# of events with the UN participation for advocacy and mobilization of states and municipalities on the HCP	0	6	6	1 event in 2020, 4 events in 2021 and a closing event in March 2022.
# of communication professionals trained on the topic of Early Childhood Development, GEWE and SDGs	0	150	119	5 training sessions were delivered: 2 in 2020 and 3 in 2021. 119 communication professionals were trained, 90 women and 29 men.
% of news pieces submitted to award contest that incorporate GEWE alongside the topic of ECD	0	40%	0	In coordination with the MoC this award was replaced by a new methodology to identify Good Practices in promoting better indicators on Early Childhood aligned with Brazilian policies and legal framework.
Output 1.2 Good Practices of HCP implementation recognized by the UN system				
% of municipalities within the HCP receiving information on Good Practices	0	100%	100%	20,000 copies of the publication " <i>Good Practices on the implementation of the Intersectoral Management Committees</i> " were delivered to the MoC. This number covers home visitors (20,000) in all municipalities adhered to the HCP.
% of good practices identified that promote GEWE	0	30%	0	In coordination with the MoC a new methodology to identify "Good Practices in promoting better indicators on Early Childhood Development by municipalities" - aligned with Brazilian policies and legal framework was finalized. The Brazilian government will carry out the first round of this public recognition of municipalities by June 2022, afterwards the end of the Joint SDG Fund.
Outcome 2: Improved capacities and enhanced quality of integrated multi-sectoral ECD programme interventions to address the needs of children and their families				
# of municipalities that participated in trainings provided by the Joint Programme	0	525	12	Data refers to pilot phase of online trainings. Four online training-courses were delivered to the MoC in the e-learning platform and municipalities are starting to enrol in them afterwards the JP implementation.
Output 2.1: Improved intersectoral work between the HCP and public services offered to children and their families and caregivers, particularly women, at the municipalities				
% of local managers of new enrolled municipalities accessing	0	70%	100%	8,600 copies of the "Guidelines on how to manage the HCP" were distributed to HCP municipalities. The

quality tools to support multisectoral HCP interventions				document is used by the MoC in trainings to local managers. 25,000 hardcopies of the “Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program” were delivered to the MoC and all municipalities adhered to the HCP.
Output 2.2: HCP professionals with improved competencies and capabilities on ECD, delivering the best support to families, women and children benefited by the programme				
% of HCP professionals of new enrolled municipalities who received training with quality materials to improve work with families	0	80%	0,4% (100 HCP professionals trained until December 2021 – 92 women, 8 men, considering 23,898 home visitors and supervisors).	With the COVID-19 pandemic, the JP reoriented this activity, in order to focus in online solutions rather than face-to-face events. The new online platform to the Ministry of Citizenship was launched in March 2022. Four online courses focused on HCP professionals and LNOB subjects were delivered at the end of the JP implementation. In the elaboration of the online courses, six workshops were offered to HCP professionals as pilots. 100 (92 women and 8 men) professionals working in the frontline of the HCP increased capacities on the specific needs of diverse groups of women beneficiaries of the programme, such as pregnant women, refugee and migrant women, incarcerated mothers and children, as well as on fundamental and transversal themes for the programme implementation, as violence against women and co-responsibility in care.

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Good Practices on the implementation of	Aug/21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/publicacoes-1/desenvolvimento-

the Intersectoral Management Committees							social/CadernoBoasPrcticasemAImplemtaodosComitsGestoresInterseoriaisMunicipais.pdf
International benchmarking in Early Child Development services and home visiting	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
Guidelines Manual for intersectoral actions of the Happy Child Program	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/publicacoes-1/desenvolvimento-social/ManualdeorientaesparaesintersetoriaisdoProgramaCrianafelizv2.pdf
Manual for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Happy Child Program	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/publicacoes-1/desenvolvimento-social/Manualdeelaboraoplaneoapcf.pdf
HCP Good Practices Documentary	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://youtu.be/y4x_Y0tf-bY
Video-case Municipal Plan for Early Childhood – A fundamental commitment of the municipalities with children	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://youtu.be/bB-2sptv3u4
Video class “Municipal Plan for Early Childhood – a fundamental commitment of the municipalities”	Apr/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://youtu.be/f7wAEkart9A
Methodological proposal for the improvement of the HCP in	Feb/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a

Capitals and Metropolis							
Public Recognition of Municipal Early Childhood Policies - Implementation Manual	Feb/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Guidelines on how to manage the HCP (8,600 hard copies delivered. MoC training document to local managers, supported by the JP)	Feb/21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/crianca-feliz/publicacoes-1/Manual_Gestor_PCF_1012.pdf
Guidelines to home visitors (42,000 hard copies delivered. MoC training document to home visitors)	Feb/21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/crianca-feliz/publicacoes-1/MANUALDOVISITADORVERSOFINAL.pdf

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability

	(MM/YY)							(Yes/No)
Análisis de los programas de desarrollo infantil y sus implicancias para el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres	Nov/20	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Love, Play and Care – the ABC for the Early Childhood (<i>ABC para a Primeira Infância – Amar, Brincar, Cuidar</i>) https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/love-play-and-care-abc-early-childhood-brazil https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/livro-abc-para-a-primeira-infancia https://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/arquivo/crianca_feliz/Crian%C3%A7a%20Feliz%20Evento/ABC%20-%20primeira%20infancia/Ebook%20-%20Amar,%20Brincar%20e%20Cuidar%20-%20ABC%20para%20a%20Primeira%20Inf%C3%A2ncia.pdf	Jul/21	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Love, Play and Care – the ABC for the Early Childhood – in Spanish	April/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Migrants and refugees	Yes	No
Guideline on how to support and promote parenting with pregnant adolescent girls, and adolescent parents	Feb/22	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Pregnant women	No	No
Assessment for the Happy Child Program – Pregnant Women	Dec /21	Yes	Yes	No	No	Pregnant women	No	Yes
Assessment for the Happy Child Program – Care work and shared responsibilities	Dec /21	Yes	Yes	No	No	Caregivers	No	Yes
Assessment for the Happy Child Program – Violence Against Women	Dec /21	Yes	Yes	No	No	Survivors of violence against women	No	Yes
Assessment for the Happy Child Program - Migrant and refugee pregnant women and children	Jan/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Migrants and refugees	No	Yes
Guidelines on how to attend Migrant and refugee pregnant women and children https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/publicacoes-1/desenvolvimento-	Jan/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Migrants and refugees	No	No

social/Guiaparaacolhimentodemigrantesrefugiadaserefugiados.pdf								
Assessment for the Happy Child Program - Mothers and Pregnant Women in deprivation of liberty	Feb/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Deprived of liberty	No	No
Knowing the territories of intervention. A look at the performance of the HCP in the care of pregnant women and indigenous children	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Indigenou s	No	No
Suggestions on how the HCP can reach and attend Homeless children and pregnant women	Mar/22	Yes	Yes	No	No	Homeless	No	No
Implementation of the HCP in municipalities with low subnational Human Development Index	Mar/22	No	Yes	No	No	Municipalities with low subnational Human Development Index	No	No

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Guidelines: Home visits and pregnant women (42,000 hard copies delivered) https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/publicacoes-1/desenvolvimento-social/Manual_Gestantes_Digital.pdf	Feb/21	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- Complete online using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- Provide separately.