

BRAZIL Summary Results Matrix: UNICEF Country Programme, 2007 – 2011

UNICEF MTSP Focus Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area / Baseline Estimates for these Results	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes	Expected Key Results in this Focus Area will contribute to:
<p>1. Young Child Survival and Development</p> <p>CPD Programme: Survive and Develop</p>	<p>1.1: Increase to 10 millions the number of the most vulnerable families, including Indigenous and Afro-descendants of the Semi-arid, Amazon and popular communities in large urban centers in, adopting positive child-rearing practices and providing a safe, enabling and learning environment at home, including timely birth registration (Baseline 2006: 2 millions)</p> <p>1.2: Increase by at least 50% the number of municipalities of the Semi-arid, Amazon and popular communities in large urban centers, offering access to quality health and education services that contribute to young child survival, development, protection and participation. (Baseline 2006: n.a.)</p>	<p>1.1.1: number of families that have adopted improved practices in early childhood survival - disaggregated by race/ethnic, region</p> <p>1.1.2: % of children under 1 year without Birth Registration by region</p> <p>1.2: number of municipalities, offering access to quality health and education services disaggregated by region</p>	<p>1.1.1 UNICEF baseline and ongoing surveys</p> <p>1.1.1 MoH routine data at municipal and state levels</p> <p>1.1.2 National Institute of Statistics and Geography (IBGE)</p> <p>1.2 UNICEF State and municipal surveys</p>	<p>Ministries (Health, Education, Social Development, Justice, and Special Secretariat for Human Rights); Municipal and State Secretariats (Health, Education, Social Development & Labour); associations of municipal majors, PAHO/WHO, Brazilian Pediatric Society, Brazilian Association of Judges and Prosecutors, Child Pastorate, FUNAI (National Foundation of the Indigenous) FUNASA (National Foundation of Health); NGOs (Associação Terramar, Catavento, SOCEP, SOPER, UNDIMEs, CONASEMS), universities, indigenous movements, unions, private sector companies, media networks etc.</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2: Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities</p> <p>WFFC goal: Promoting healthy lives</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG 5: Improve maternal health</p> <p>National Priority of the Pluriannual Government Plan: Social Inclusion and reduction of Social inequalities</p>
<p>2. Basic Education and Gender Equality</p> <p>CPD programme: Learn</p>	<p>2.1: All out of school children aged 7 to 14 in the Semi-arid region, Amazon and popular communities in urban centers in schools by 2010 (Baseline: total for the country 800,000, no data for regions)</p> <p>2.2: Improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates in primary education, by reducing 50% the repetition and drop-out rates (Baseline</p>	<p>2.1: Net school enrollment rate of 7 to 14 year-olds disaggregated by age groups, region, race/ethnic and gender</p> <p>2.2.1. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5.</p> <p>2.2.2. Primary completion rate by</p>	<p>2.1: National Household Service - PNAD</p> <p>2.2. Annual Educational Census - MoE</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, State and Municipal Secretariats of Education, the National Union of Municipal Education Managers (UNDIME), the National Council of Education Secretaries (CONSED), the National Institute for Education Research (INEP), and the Secretariat for Special Education (SEESP), UN Agencies (UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM...) NGOs (CENPEC-Centre for</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2: Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities</p> <p>WFFC: Promoting quality education</p> <p>MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education</p> <p>National Priority of the Pluriannual</p>

	<p>National Plan of Education, Brazil 2002: repetition rate: 19.6; drop-out rate: 6.3)</p> <p>2.3: At least, 1 million of the 8 millions adolescents with low income and low school level, completing primary education and entering secondary education (baseline: to be refined - adolescents aged 12-17 either out of school or above proper age to grade 4,4 million, 2004)</p> <p>2.4. Policy and decision makers, establishing a compulsory pre-school and secondary education policy and allocating resources for its implementation. (baseline in 2006: to be estimated)</p>	<p>gender and race</p> <p>2.2. Literacy rate of 15 -17 year olds</p> <p>2.3: number of adolescent enrolled in secondary school disaggregated by income, race/ethnic and gender.</p> <p>2.4. % of federal budget (FUNDEB) devoted to pre-school and secondary education</p>		<p>Studies and Research in education, culture and community action, Ação Educativas...), privat sector (Itaú ...), adolescent associations, mídia companies.</p>	<p>Government Plan: Social Inclusion and reduction of Social inequalities</p>
<p>3. HIV-Aids and Children</p> <p>CPD Programme: Protect from HIV-AIDS</p>	<p>3.1 Reduce vertical transmission to around zero by the end of 2008 (baseline 2005: 8%)</p> <p>3.2. At least seven millions adolescents from secondary school with increased knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV/aids (baseline 2006:...)</p> <p>3.3. A specific policy for children and adolescents infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>3.1: Rate of mother to child transmission disaggregated by race/ethnic, gender and region of residence</p> <p>3.2 proportion of the population aged 15 – 24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission disaggregated by race/ethnic and gender (CEBRAP)</p> <p>3.3 Existence of policy and budget for children and</p>	<p>3.1: STD Aids National Programme, Ministry of Health</p> <p>3.2: Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento - CEBRAP</p> <p>3.3: Government publication of policies and legislations</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and National Programme on STD/Aids; Ministry of Education, States and Municipals Secretariats of Education and Health, Centers for Disease Control, UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS), media companies, NGOs (Viva Rachid, Juventude Positiva, GAPA, CRIA...), mídia companies (Andi, MTV, Globo TV, Magazines Saber Viver, Viração, YBNews) etc</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services</p> <p>Undaf Outcome 2: Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities</p> <p>WFFC: Combating HIV/aids</p> <p>MDG 6: Combat HIV/aids malaria and other diseases</p> <p>MDG 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women</p> <p>National Priority of the Pluriannual Government Plan: Social Inclusion and reduction of Social inequalities; national goal of the National</p>

	implemented by 2011 guaranteeing the rights established in ECA (Baseline 2006: no policy in place)	adolescents infected and affected by HIV/AIDS			programme: zero vertical transmission.
<p>4. Child Protection: Preventing and Responding to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse</p> <p>CPD Programme: Grow up free from violence</p>	<p>4.1. Reduce by at least 50% (2015) the number of adolescents being killed by homicides (target being negotiated, baseline 2002: 7919 15 to 19 yrs.</p> <p>4.2 Increase from 800 to 5565 the number of municipalities with functioning notification system for violence. (baseline: 800 in 2005)</p> <p>4.3. Increase the number of adolescents involved in social educative projects and initiatives to reduce violence in large urban centers and popular communities (baseline 2006: to be estimated)</p> <p>4.4. Reduce by at least 20% the proportion of children in formal care in non-family based care settings in 10 states (Baseline n.a.).</p> <p>4.5 Increase application of non-custodial sentences for all non-violent adolescents offenders (Baseline: n.a.)</p>	<p>4.1. Percentage (No.) of adolescents killed by homicide and violent deaths in large urban centers (and popular communities) by age group, race and gender.</p> <p>4.2 Number of municipalities with functioning notification system</p> <p>4.3. Number of adolescents involved in educative projects and initiatives to reduce violence in popular communities of large urban centers disaggregated by race/ethnic and gender</p> <p>4.4 Ratio of children in residential vs family based care.in RJ, SP, SC, RS, PR, PA, MA, CE, PE, BA,</p> <p>4.5 Percentage of</p>	<p>4.1. Routine data produced by the Institute of Legal Medicine and the National Institute of Geography and Statistics-</p> <p>4.2: Routine data systems Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Health.</p> <p>4.3. Routine data system of NGOs and state institutions</p> <p>4.4. Routine Data Systems Ministry of Social Development, Special Human Rights Secretariat, NGOs.</p> <p>4.5. Routine Data Systems</p>	<p>Ministries (Social Assistance, Health, Education & Justice, Special Secretariat for Human Rights ...), UN Thematic Group (UNDP, UNODC, ILO, OPAS UNESCO, ILANUD), National Council for Children and Adolescents' Rights (CONANDA), municipal and state child rights councils and guardianship councils; civil society forums, Brazil's Better Care Network Brazil, National Association of Child Rights Defence Centres (ANCED), Brazilian Association of Juvenile Judges and Prosecutors (ABMP), NGOs, CBOS, adolescents associations, media and private sector.</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 3: Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice</p> <p>WFFC: Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence</p> <p>MDG 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women</p> <p>Millenium Summit Declaration: Section 6 "Protecting the Vulnerable"</p> <p>National Priority of the Pluriannual Government Plan: Guarantee public security with implementation of decentralized and integrated public policies; Reduce vulnerability of children and adolescents regarding all forms of violence, improving the mechanisms to enforce their rights</p>

		adolescents in conflict with the law receiving custodial sentences, disaggregated by race/ethnic and gender.	Special Human Rights Secretariat, State Appeals Courts.		
<p>5. Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights</p> <p>CPD programme: Children first in public policies</p>	<p>5.1: Policy makers placing children at the center of the development agenda with increased allocation of public funds (Baseline: n.a.)</p> <p>5.2. Increased and consolidated partnerships with complementary objectives and mutually shared goals</p> <p>5.3. Increase policy dialogue and exchange of ideas among partners including civil society, and adolescents (voice of adolescents)</p> <p>5.4. Increased institutional capacity for generating and analyzing evidence-based and disparity analysis data, and reporting and advocating for the rights of children and women (Baseline: n.a.).</p> <p>5.5. Increased institutional capacity and integration of child</p>	<p>5.1: % of federal budget implemented in child related issues (Child Budget)</p> <p>5.2: Number and quality of partnerships and alliances</p> <p>5.3. Number and relevance of events and meetings conducted with partners, civil society and adolescents</p> <p>5.4.1. Number of Government and NGOs generating thematic analyses (e.g. on poverty, disparities, on economic or humanitarian crises affecting MDG outcomes) from a child rights perspective</p> <p>5.4.2. Number of institutions and publications using and producing data and disparity analysis</p> <p>5.5. Number of municipalities with</p>	<p>5.1. SIAFI, Child Budget Monitoring</p> <p>5.2. UNICEF's internal records and feedback perception from partners</p> <p>5.3. UNICEF's internal records</p> <p>5.4.1. Media and events monitoring system (UNICEF/ANDI)</p> <p>5.4.2. ANDI media monitoring system</p> <p>5.4.2. UNICEF's data system</p> <p>5.5.5. Human Rights</p>	<p>Ministries (Finance, Planning, Environment, social development), Federal Accounting Court – TCU, Parliamentary Caucus for Children at the National Congress, UN Agencies (UNDP, ILO, UNIFEM...), NGOs (IPEA, INESC, Abring Foundation...), Child Friendly Civil Society Network, Media companies (ANDI, TV Globo, MTV, ESPN magazines, newspapers, radios etc), adolescent network "Sou de Atitude", private sector (Ethos Institute, GIFE, Itaú...)</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2: Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 4: Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 5: More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development</p> <p>WFFC: all</p> <p>MDG 8: Develop global partnership for development</p> <p>National Priority of the Pluriannual Government Plan: 1) Social Inclusion and reduction of Social inequalities 2) Growth with employment and income generation, environmentally sustainable and reducing regional inequalities 3) Promotion and Expansion of Citizenship and strengthening Democracy.</p>

	<p>rights enforcement mechanisms and the use by children and families (Baseline: to be established.).</p> <p>5.6. Increase children and adolescents participation of the more vulnerable and excluded groups of the country with special focus on those of the Semi-arid, Amazon, popular communities of large urban centers. Baseline: 2500 groups in 2006.</p>	<p>functioning child rights guarantee systems</p> <p>5.6.1. Number of groups, networks and other forms of children and adolescents participation</p> <p>5.6.2. Number of adolescents participating in Child Rights Councils</p> <p>5.6.3. Number of adolescents (16-18) enrolled in the National Electoral Register</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>5.6.1. National Institute (IDAC)</p> <p>5.6.2. National Council of Children's Rights CONANDA</p> <p>5.6.3. National Electoral System</p>	<p>Child Friendly Civil Society Network, Media companies (ANDI) newspapers, radios etc), adolescent network "Sou de Atitude".</p> <p>National Movement of Street Children</p> <p>Adolescents' Movement for Citizenship</p> <p>National Institute for Citizenship Development</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 4: Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights</p> <p>National Priority of Pluriannual Government Plan 3) Promotion and Expansion of Citizenship and strengthening Democracy</p> <p>Millennium Declaration, section V, Human rights, democracy and good governance.</p> <p>WFFC: it is a principle that cut across most goals</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--