

Summary Results Matrix: Brazil – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012-2016			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): MDGs: 1, 4, 5; Millennium Declaration Commitment: III, CRC articles 1-7, 18, 23-25, 27, 29, 30			
UNDAF Outcome: Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: National and sub-national government institutions and civil society with improved capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate multi-sectorial and universal public policies, focused on the most disadvantaged populations.			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
1. Survive and Develop MTSP: FA 1	By 2016 infant mortality, maternal mortality, chronic malnutrition and early pregnancy <sup>1</sup> is reduced in Brazil, especially in the Amazon and Semiarid regions and among indigenous and afro-Brazilians; and a comprehensive National Policy for Early Childhood created and implemented with good practices and lessons learned systematized and disseminated in Brazil and other countries.	<p>1.1.1. <b>INDICATOR:</b> Proportion of children under five with low height for age (Brazil/Indigenous population in the Amazon region)  <b>BASELINE:</b> Brazil: 7% (PNDS 2006); Indigenous children in Amazon: 41% (FUNASA 2009). <b>TARGET:</b> Brazil: 5%; Indigenous: 35%</p> <p>1.1.2 <b>INDICATOR:</b> Infant Mortality rate (Brazil/NO/NE).  <b>BASELINE:</b> Brazil – 19.0 in 1,000 live births / North region – 21.1, / Northeast region – 26.7, Source:IDB/RIPSA 2008); <b>TARGET:</b> reduction of 30% from baseline data in North and Northeast regions.</p> <p>1.1.3. <b>INDICATOR:</b> Existence of national policy for ECH.  <b>BASELINE:</b> No. Existence of non-integrated sectorial public policies for Early Childhood. <b>TARGET:</b> Yes. Integrated national policy for Early Childhood formally established <b>and implemented.</b></p> <p><b>1.1.4 INDICATOR: rate of live births from girls aged 10 to 14. BASELINE: 9.8/1000 TARGET: 7.8/1.000</b></p> <p><b>1.1.5 INDICATOR: Maternal mortality ratio. TARGET: 30% reduction in 5 years</b></p>	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Social Development and fight against hunger (MDS), National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), National Health Foundation (FUNASA), municipal and state governments, Institute for the Promotion of Nutrition and Human Development (IPREDE), Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, United Nations agencies (PAHO, ILO, UNFPA and FAO), Civil Society organizations.
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): MDGs: 2, 3; CRC articles: 1, 2, 4, 12-15, 23, 28, 29			
UNDAF Outcome: Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: National and sub-national government institutions and civil society with improved capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate multi-sectorial and universal public policies, focused on the most disadvantaged populations.			

<sup>1</sup> Among children and adolescents aged less than 15 years old.

<p><b>2. Learn</b> <b>MTSP: FA 2</b></p>	<p>By 2016, each and every child aged 4 to 17 exercising their constitutional right to basic education; municipalities and state public schools networks achieved or surpassed quality official index (IDEB 2015) goals; teachers and municipal education and school managers have their capacities developed for quality education; basic education drop out and retention rates of most disadvantaged boys and girls decreased in the Amazon, Semiarid and in the 174 municipalities with more than 150 thousand inhabitants, especially among indigenous, quilombola, riparian, afro-Brazilians children and adolescents, those with disabilities, and also the most vulnerable to emergencies and disaster risks.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1 INDICATOR:</b>Attendance rate from 4 to 17 years old, disaggregated by state / gender / race / ethnicity) <b>Baseline:</b>91% (IBGE/PNAD 2009) <b>Target:</b> 100%</p> <p><b>1.1.2 INDICATOR:</b>Proportion of municipalities in North, Northeast and municipalities with more than 150 thousand inhabitants that achieved or surpassed IDEB 2015 goals <b>Baseline:</b>To be calculated based on IDEB 2009 <b>Target:</b>100%</p> <p><b>1.1.3 INDICATOR:</b> IAIA (Índice de Adequação Idade Anos de Escolaridade) <b>Baseline:</b>0.72 (INEP, 2007) <b>Target:</b> (to be defined with INEP and MoE)</p> <p><b>1.1.4 INDICATOR:</b>Proportion of children and adolescents with disabilities receiving the BPC attending regular schools <b>Baseline:</b>To be calculated <b>Target:</b> 90%</p> <p><b>1.1.5 INDICATOR:</b> Ministry of Education and State Education Secretaries, in coordination with National and State Civil Defense departments, have institutionalized capacity contingency plan and budget allocation for emergency response <b>Baseline:</b> Currently there are no existing planned actions. <b>Target:</b> Education Emergency Response teams functioning at National level and in the North and Northeastern States.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education (MoE), National Association of State Education Secretaries (CONSED); National Union of Municipal Secretaries of Education (UNDIME); Civil Society partners: National Campaign for the Right to Education; Movimento Todos pela Educação, CENPEC, Instituto Avisa Lá, Ação Educativa, Fórum Nacional para a Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil, Fórum Nacional de Educação do Campo); and Private Sector companies and Fundações empresariais: Banco Itaú e Fundação Itaú Social, CELPA, COELCE, CELTINS.</p>
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): MDGs: 3, 6; Millennium Declaration Commitment: III; CRC articles: 1-4, 8, 12-14, 23</b></p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome: Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: National and sub-national government institutions and civil society with improved capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate multi-sectorial and universal public policies, focused on the most disadvantaged populations.</b> <b>Outcome area IV: South-South cooperation; Outcome: Brazilian institutions with strengthened horizontal cooperation and consolidated mechanisms for south-south cooperation.</b></p>			

<p><b>3. Protect and be protected from HIV/AIDS</b>  <b>MTSP: FA 3</b></p>	<p>By 2016, vertical transmission reduced in the Amazon and Semi-arid regions; cases of AIDS decreased among adolescents, especially girls; specific strategies to guarantee universal access to prevention, protection and treatment of HIV/AIDS among boys and girls addressed in National Policy; and good practices and lessons learned on Youth Participation systematized and disseminated in Brazil, LSS and other countries.</p>	<p><b>3.1.1. INDICATOR:</b> Mother-to-Child Transmission Rate (Brasil, NO and NE) (Baseline: Brazil – 6.8 / NO – 13.4 / NE – 7.7 – MoH/Dept.STD/AIDS and Hepatitis/2006). <b>TARGET:</b> reduce to less than 1% in Brazil and less than 2% in both regions (NO and NE).</p> <p><b>3.1.2. INDICATOR:</b> Incidence Rate of Congenital Syphilis (Brazil, NO and NE) (Baseline: Brazil – 1.9 in 1,000 live births/ NO – 2.4 / NE – 2.1. MoH/Dept.STD/AIDS and Hepatitis/2008). <b>TARGET:</b> reduce rate to 0.5 per 1,000 live births in Brazil and both regions (NO and NE).</p> <p><b>3.1.3. INDICATOR:</b> Number of schools participating in the Health and Prevention Schools Programme (SPE). <b>BASELINE</b> – 61.201 schools (School Census – INEP/MEC ,2008). <b>TARGET:</b> increase number of schools in at least 100%.</p> <p><b>3.1.4 INDICATOR:</b> Existence of national policy for with specific strategies to guarantee universal access to prevention, protection and treatment of HIV/AIDS among children and adolescents. <b>BASELINE:</b> No. Non-existence of specific strategies in public policies to guarantee universal access to prevention, protection and treatment of HIV/AIDS among children and adolescents. <b>TARGET:</b> Yes. Integrated national policy formally established.</p> <p><b>3.1.5: INDICATOR:</b> Number of countries with one or more projects within the Youth LSS Network. <b>BASELINE:</b> 50% in 2010. <b>TARGET:</b> 100%.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (MoH) / National Aids Programme, Ministry of Education (MoH), State and Municipal Level Secretaries of Health and Education, United Nations agencies (PAHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS and UNFPA), National Network of HIV+ Youth and other civil society organizations.</p>
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): Millennium Declaration Commitment: III; CRC articles: 1-4, 8, 12-14, 23</b></p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome: Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: National and sub-national government institutions and civil society with improved capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate multi-sectorial and universal public policies, focused on the most disadvantaged populations; Outcome area: Public Security and Citizenship; Outcome: Justice and Public Security systems strengthened, universal and ensuring citizenship and human rights.</b></p>			

<p><b>4. Grow up free from violence: FA 4</b></p>	<p>By 2016, violence, exploitation and abuse against boys and girls, especially afro-Brazilian and indigenous are reduced; and National Child Rights Guarantee Systems (SGD) is strengthened at national and local level to ensure equitable realization of children’s rights, including those living with disabilities, taking into account, gender, race and ethnicity dimensions, with a focus on the Semiarid, Amazon and the prioritized urban centres.</p>	<p><b>4.1.1 INDICATOR:</b> Existence of Municipal plan against lethal violence.  <b>Baseline:</b> Partially: Methodological guide to elaborate Municipal Plan against lethal violence is available.  <b>Target:</b> Municipal plan against lethal violence is available and implemented in 74 municipalities in North and Northeast regions.  <b>4.1.2 Indicator:</b>Percentage of 1000 municipalities with lowest IDI and IDH in North and Northeast regions having Guardianship Councils using the operational flows.  <b>BASELINE:</b>98,3% of all municipalities have a Guardianship Councils (MoJ, 2009)  <b>TARGET:</b>100% of the Guardianship Councils in 1.000 municipalities with lowest IDI and IDH, from North and Northeast regions using the operational flows and monitoring child protection cases.</p> <p><b>4.1.3 INDICATOR:</b>Existence of local plan and adequate functioning of programs to implement open custody and socio-educational measures at the municipal level.<b>BASELINE:</b> 7 out of 26 state capitals have not completed the process of municipalisation of open custody and socio-educational measures; 8 out of 26 state capitals do not have a municipal plan on socio-educational measures; 9 state capitals do not have available information on socio-educational measures; 4 capitals are currently elaborating their municipal plans on socio-educational measures; Only 5 state capitals have a municipal plan on socio-educational measures. (2009)<b>TARGET:</b> Existence of local plan and adequate functioning of programs to implement open custody and socio-educational measures at the municipal level in 100% of state capitals (implementation of the SINASE recommendations).</p> <p>4.1.4 INDICATOR: Birth registration rate. BASELINE: 91% of children under 5 years of age registered. TARGET: to be determined</p>	<p>Local, national and regional violence networks and groups; National Human Rights Secretariat (SDH); National Youth Secretariat and National Youth Council, National Parliament Network for the Rights of the Child; and civil society institutions.</p>
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): MDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6; Millennium Declaration Commitment: III, V, VI; CRC articles: 1-5, 8, 9, 12-16, 23</b></p>			

**UNDAF Outcome** Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: National and sub-national government institutions and civil society with improved capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate multi-sectorial and universal public policies, focused on the most disadvantaged populations; Justice and Public Security systems strengthened, universal and ensuring citizenship and human rights.

<p><b>5. Be an adolescent</b> <b>MTSP: FA 5</b></p>	<p>By 2016, adolescent boys and girls from indigenous and afro-Brazilian origin, and those living in the semi-arid, the Amazon region and the poorest areas of urban centres are specifically targeted by a multisectoral public policy aimed at reducing existing inequalities in terms of rights realization for adolescents, and supported by a legal framework for the right to participation, with a positive perception by society on their capacity to contribute to social changes.</p>	<p><b>5.1.1. INDICATOR:</b> Number of municipalities implementing multi-sectorial policies to reduce inequities in rights realization for adolescents; <b>BASELINE:</b> Partially. Decennial Plan for children and adolescent rights produced only at a national level; National Education Plan to be voted by the national congress and implemented at subnational level; and National Guidelines for promoting Adolescent Health approved, but only partially implemented at subnational levels. <b>TARGET:</b> Yes. Decennial Plan for Children and adolescent rights approved and implemented at municipal level; National Education Plan approved and implemented at state and municipal levels; National guidelines for Adolescent Health adopted and followed by states and implemented in all PSE (Health in Schools Programme) municipalities.</p> <p><b>5.1.2. INDICATOR:</b> Existence of a national legal framework to promote, protect and guarantee participation as a right of children and adolescents, including budget allocation to ensure implementation. <b>BASELINE:</b> No. There is no national legal framework. <b>TARGET:</b> Yes. A legal framework to protect, promote and guarantee the right to participate for children and adolescents, built and approved with resource allocation, including innovative and institutionalized participation mechanisms within local rights councils, CRC monitoring and reporting processes, and other channels of participation.</p> <p><b>5.1.3. INDICATOR:</b> National, state and municipal media containing dedicated column space/airtime for adolescent rights and participation. <b>BASELINE:</b> No. To be developed in 2012 (Media Analysis/ANDI/Observatório da Imprensa). <b>TARGET:</b> Yes. Communication strategy for UNICEF to promote a positive view on adolescence among</p>	<p>Local, national and regional adolescent networks and groups; Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS); National Human Rights Secretariat (SDH); National Youth Secretariat and National Youth Council, National Parliament Network for the Rights of the Child; and civil society institutions.</p>
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		<p>opinion makers and media sources. Media coverage on issues related to adolescents approached in a positive and rights oriented language.</p>	
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC article(s): MDGs: 1-8; Millennium Declaration Commitments: III, IV, V CRC articles: 1, 2, 4, 8, 12-15, 17</b></p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome:</b>  <b>Outcome area I: MDGs for all; Outcome: Federal, State-level and municipal governments counting on strengthened national and sub-national information systems, with specific indicators disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, race, age, geographic levels and other drivers of inequity</b>  <b>Outcome area IV: South-South cooperation; Outcomes: South-south cooperation agenda expanded and based on broad, planned and complementary agenda; Strengthened mechanisms for knowledge generation; Brazilian institutions with strengthened horizontal cooperation and consolidated mechanisms for south-south cooperation.</b></p>			
<p><b>6. Advocate, generate knowledge, communicate and unite for children's rights</b>  <b>MTSP: FA 5</b></p>	<p>6.1. By 2016, child rights, equitable and sustainable development results for boys, girls and women, through a results-focused exchange of knowledge, skills, resources, including technology and information between and among stakeholders and partner countries are key themes, contemplated in Brazilian Government Horizontal cooperation triangular initiatives.</p>	<p><b>6.1.1. INDICATOR:</b>Number of national institutions capacitated to ensure CRC principles are addressed and contemplated into Brazil's horizontal and triangular cooperation agenda, projects and initiatives.  <b>BASELINE:</b> 2  <b>TARGET:</b>10</p> <p><b>6.1.2. INDICATOR:</b>Proportion of ECOSOC Humanitarian resolutions sponsored by Brazilian Government incorporating child rights issues.  <b>BASELINE:</b> To be defined.  <b>TARGET:</b>70%.</p> <p><b>6.1.3. INDICATOR:</b>Horizontal and Triangular initiatives and programs based on CRC principles and the equity agenda developed and effectively implemented, as per demand.  <b>BASELINE:</b> 3  <b>TARGET:</b>All demands effectively responded to and classified as excellent.</p> <p><b>6.1.4. INDICATOR:</b>Lessons learned and good practices that address drivers of inequity and benefit the most disadvantaged systematized, documented validated and disseminated nationally and internationally to support Brazil's horizontal cooperation.  <b>BASELINE:</b> 3  <b>TARGET:</b> 10</p>	<p>A variety of partners at all levels of government; civil society; knowledge centres; monitoring sections in major Ministries and national-level societies; media, the private sector; UN agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, WHO/PAHO, UNESCO, UNODC, UNAIDS, ISDR, World Bank); the international community and governments participating within Brazil's horizontal cooperation agenda (DFID, GTZ, SIDA, CIDA, JICA) and key Brazilian ministries (MRE, MDS, MEC, MS, SEDH), ; Brazilian Cooperation Agency, General Coordination of International Actions Against Hunger, Inter ministerial Group for Humanitarian Cooperation, Civil Defence, Brazilian Mission to the UN, IBGE, IPEA, INESC.</p>

	<p>6.2. By 2016, governments at national and sub-national levels, media, corporate sector and civil society with increased capacities and knowledge on the most disadvantaged children, contributing to the universalization of Child Rights, supporting specific public policies addressing inequities and prioritizing boys and girls in public budgets</p>	<p><b>6.2.1. INDICATOR:</b>Proportion of public social spending on total public expenditure.  <b>BASELINE:</b>29.53% (2009, STN/SIAFI)  <b>TARGET:</b>To be defined based on the new GoB multi-year plan.</p> <p><b>6.2.2. INDICATOR:</b>Number of state governments enabling public access to social expenditure on the internet.  <b>BASELINE:</b> To be defined (2011)  <b>TARGET:</b>17states in the North and Northeast regions (all states of referred regions)</p> <p><b>6.2.3. INDICATOR:</b>Proportion of targeted government data systems<sup>2</sup> that include disaggregated data by race/ethnicity, gender, and region, made available on the internet.  <b>BASELINE:</b> To be defined (2011)  <b>TARGET:</b> 27 (all states)</p>	
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<sup>2</sup>Target government data systems refer to core systems of information used to formulate GoB multi-year plan indicators and orient/monitor social programmes: IBGE/PNAD; IBGE/Registro Civil; IBGE/Munic; IBGE/POF; MoH/SINASC; MoH/SIM; MoH/SIAB; MoH/PNI; MoH/SISVAN; MoE/Censo Escolar; MDS/CadUnico; MJ/SIPIA; MJ/DisqueDenúncia. Total: 13 systems (2009).