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* The compilation of data required to present the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed submission of the present document.



Introduction

1. This third country programme document for Brazil covers the period 2007–2011. It was prepared in cooperation with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), taking into account the 2005 United Nations Common Country Assessment and the 2005 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and focuses on the areas in which UNDP has a clear comparative advantage within its mandate.

I. Situation analysis

2. The 2002-2006 programme was predominantly implemented during the term of office of the Government elected at the end of 2002, and was much influenced by its demands and priorities. The agenda of this Government agenda was strongly oriented towards social programmes, basic services and a strong commitment to reduce poverty nationally and internationally.

3. One of the main country achievements during this period was the consolidation of macroeconomic stability. Inflation rates went down from 12.5 per cent in December 2002 to an expected 5.5 per cent rate at the end of 2006. Gross domestic product growth reached a cumulative rate of 12.5 per cent for 2002-2006, as compared to 10.2 per cent in the preceding period¹. Unemployment rates, unequally distributed by region, race and gender, are still high at 10 per cent. Although positive, this overall short-term economic performance is not conducive to improvement in life conditions for a great majority of the population. Economic reforms are still needed².

4. Persistent high levels of inequality continue to impede the full realization of human rights in Brazil and the attainment of higher human development levels. Additional efforts are still required to make social policies more inclusive and sustainable and extend their coverage. Significant reductions in inequality levels also require more radical structural reforms that are yet to become a reality. Currently, Brazil ranks 63rd on the Human Development Index (HDI). Progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)³ is noticeable and Brazil, on the average, may meet MDG targets as a country, but the poorest regions and excluded populations may continue to be below targets.

5. In terms of national capabilities, situation analysis shows Brazil as a country with high professional skills and experience. Yet, capacity within the government is heavily concentrated at the federal level in some niches. Technical cooperation is still needed and demanded from international organizations for social policy design, monitoring and evaluation. At the state level, the existing capacity for development is slowly increasing and there are considerable shortcomings at municipal level. The successful implementation of national social policies at the state and municipal levels has been identified by the federal government as a priority for cooperation with international organizations.

6. ABC reinforced the need for this new programme cycle starting in 2007 to consolidate the transition from operational programme support to a knowledge-based approach with a significant increase in technical services. In this regard, the government has also emphasized the important role UNDP and other United Nations agencies can play in engaging in triangular initiatives with Brazil to promote South-South cooperation.

¹ Central Bank Bulletin, April 2006 (www.bcb.gov.br)

² *Common Country Assessment – A United Nations Reading of Brazil's Challenge and Potential* (www.onu-brasil.org.br/acoes_conjuntas.php) and *Microeconomic Reforms and Long-Term Growth* - Ministry of Finance (www.fazenda.gov.br)

³ Data from the national MDG report 2004 (www.ipea.gov.br)

7. During the preparation of this document, consultations were held with counterparts and national authorities⁴ who confirmed the need for the repositioning of UNDP in Brazil and strongly supported the change in focus towards working with states and municipalities. Provision of knowledge-based products and services, especially international experience from the extensive United Nations networks, and monitoring and evaluation was also required.

8. An office restructuring was undertaken to improve the technical capabilities in priority areas. The country office organized its functions in four groups of activities: advocacy, policy advice, special projects to develop new knowledge products and development services. The knowledge-based activities are expected to have a growing share of the country's portfolio, while development services will play a declining role starting at the federal level, but will still be provided where and when needed. A decentralization strategy was also introduced to provide for more specific needs at the local level that culminated with partnerships with state governments for the opening of five decentralized offices.

9. This brings challenges as well as opportunities to review the traditional approach to technical cooperation and increases the relevance of UNDP in achieving sustainable long-term impact. This is the background against which UNDP must define its future path in Brazil.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

10. Brazil has one of the world's largest programmes, which is also amongst the largest nationally-executed and fully cost-shared programmes. Supported programmes in Brazil registered a decrease in total delivery from \$195.7 million in 2002 to \$141 million in 2005. The main lesson learned was that the provision of operational development services by United Nations agencies, as practiced in the last 18 years, is no longer relevant to the federal government of Brazil.

A. Poverty reduction and increased social inclusion

11. The intervention of UNDP in social policies was focused on (a) the implementation of social policies aiming to strengthen critical sectors for human development; (b) support to decentralization policies and empowerment at the local level especially in health and education sectors; (c) advocacy of the related MDGs and sustainable human development concepts through projects; (d) institutional development and capacity-building at all government levels; and (e) the build-up of new networks and partnerships with private sector and civil society. Human rights protection, human security, gender mainstreaming, race issues, transparency, and local governance have been innovative issues that benefited from intense and high quality cooperation from the United Nations system.

12. Due to the relevance of the justice system as a condition for social and economic development and the consolidation of democracy, the country office started in 2003 to invest in the area. Some of the most important initiatives financed by UNDP were: (a) the implementation of pilot experiences on restorative justice and alternative sentencing, (b) the application of technology as a tool to facilitate the access to justice for poor communities, and (c) the development of a series of studies on the management of the judiciary system. On public security issues, a series of studies was developed that

⁴ Presidency of the Republic, Ministry for Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning World Bank, Global Compact Committee.

provided the basis for the design of the Unified Public System of Security (SUSP), an important national policy instrument for coordination of efforts.

13. An important effort has been undertaken towards the establishment of new partnerships and networks to strengthen the social responsibility activities under the aegis of the Global Compact. This will be an important area for the next cycle.

14. UNDP provided technical advice in the designing and collaborated in the development of monitoring and evaluation tools for programmes of conditional cash transfer, an important area to reduce poverty that will continue to be supported by this country programme.

B. Capacity development and sustainable governance

15. During this programme cycle, UNDP Brazil has supported government interventions for macroeconomic stability, such as the reform of the fiscal administration based on efficient and transparent management of revenues and expenditures. Those initiatives have been extremely successful and are being replicated at state and municipal levels. Information and Communication Technology for Development has also been successfully introduced as a tool to improve governance and to reduce the digital gap for poor communities. Ambitious programmes have been developed to integrate municipal, state and federal legislative houses through a virtual community and a system that links state revenue offices.

16. The active presence and technical advice provided by UNDP to state and municipal programmes to enable the equivalent modernization have been intensively required, notably through the decentralized offices. Thus, according to the mandate of the organization, institutional capacity-building at state and municipal levels will be among the priorities for the next cycle.

C. Sustainable environment and energy development

17. UNDP projects in the environmental area aimed to integrate human population and nature, enhancing sustainable development and improving quality of life while protecting biodiversity and ecological services. UNDP has also supported the institutional and technical consolidation of independent regulatory agencies in the public utilities sector (water, sewage and electricity services), reducing overall private investment risks while protecting consumers with lower incomes. UNDP actively supported the links between energy and poverty alleviation by deploying renewable energy in rural electrification.

D. Gender and race

18. The preparation of the national human development report on racism, poverty and violence contributed to the incorporation of specific targets for poverty reduction disaggregated by race and gender. Capacity development in strategic planning and policy formulation at the newly-created Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality was also a major step towards the formulation of well-advanced policies including affirmative actions in the educational sector. During this current cycle the racial issue has become one of the outstanding items of the national agenda.

E. Policy and target-setting within the sustainable human development framework

19. In the last decade, the concept of sustainable human development was further entrenched in policy setting and policy monitoring and evaluation in Brazil. The HDI was used to focus public policy and budget allocations, support civil society advocacy and even to guide private companies in their decision-making processes to allocate private investments.

20. UNDP also intensified its work on sustainable human development and invested in the research and development of new tools that enabled more qualitative measurement and reporting on the social condition at the national, state, and municipal levels, testing them in a pilot for the city of Recife. National and subnational MDG reports also proved to be very valuable tools for authorities to measure the impact of public policies with yearly national MDG reports being prepared by the government with support from United Nations agencies coordinated by UNDP. In addition, UNDP built new partnerships with the private sector, especially to support the MDGs campaign that had massive impact on public opinion and received the Innovation and Commitment Award from the Administrator.

21. Commitment towards the dissemination and achievement of MDGs has gradually become the core of country office efforts. During the current cycle, the country office developed its capabilities in policy advice and advocacy, successfully testing innovative tools, which will also enable knowledge-based interventions in the coming cycle.

III. Proposed programme

22. The proposed programme builds on the UNDAF outcomes and adapts them to the specifics of the mandate of UNDP and the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) goals. Most of the social and economic indicators of Brazil have improved in the last years. Nevertheless, racial and regional inequalities and a skewed income distribution continue to hinder full enjoyment of human development for Brazilians of all regions, sexes and races. UNDP intends to make a difference by supporting the country to optimize the use of its resources to improve the quality of life of the excluded and vulnerable populations, which systematically face constraints in fulfilling their needs and limited access to justice to guarantee their rights.

23. Addressing inequalities involves building the capacity of government, civil society and right holders to monitor and influence the level, focus and efficiency of social expenditures, thus assuring due prioritization of resources and their effective use in social programmes. It also requires strengthening democratic governance and the capacity of rights holders to participate in political life and in decision-making processes.

24. The emphasis of this country programme will be on two cross-cutting themes: achieving MDGs not only for the country overall but specifically for all excluded and vulnerable groups; and fostering democratic governance. Due to strong federalism of the Brazilian state and to maximize effectiveness of UNDP interventions, the focus will be at the local level. Additionally, the integration of governance objectives into MDG implementation is an important means to expand opportunities and freedoms for all.

25. In terms of capacity development between different levels of government, technical cooperation will have two scopes: (a) a national scope with action in areas with less capacity focusing on localizing MDGs and strengthening governance at all levels; and (b) an international scope in areas in which capacity is already developed, focusing on South-South cooperation through knowledge sharing, thus supporting Brazilian initiatives.

National scope

26. Localizing MDGs will facilitate prioritization in the use of public resources and their effectiveness to reduce inequalities. Knowledge transfer and policy advice will focus on best practices and diagnostic analysis, based on such tools as municipal human development atlases and state and municipal reports on MDGs. High-quality technical expertise, combined with a clear component of capacity-building, will be offered where

and whenever necessary. Advocacy will contribute to developing partnerships for MDG achievement.

27. UNDP will work to strengthen governance as a means to support modernization of the state for improving rule of law, external accountability, participation and transparent mechanisms, and to guarantee institutional quality in all areas of Government. Knowledge transfer will focus on the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned derived from monitoring and evaluation of projects, programmes and policies. Technical expertise will be provided to build and multiply capacity for development at individual, institutional and societal levels. Advocacy will be exercised with the participation of United Nations organizations and networks through policy dialogue on sensitive issues such as human rights, human security, transparency, race and gender.

International scope

28. The Government and UNDP will identify innovative mechanisms and best practices in the different thematic areas of UNDP intervention and promote the exchange of information among developing countries with systematization and sharing of best practices, through joint programming with United Nations agencies.

29. The emphasis on localizing MDGs, strengthening governance and South-South cooperation will be cross-cutting throughout all country programme outcomes⁵ as stated below:

A. Promoting equal access to public services

30. Particular emphasis is given to four dimensions which must be reinforced in order to enhance capacities of government, civil society and right holders in making use of these services: (a) Access – since universalization of public services is still restricted by constraints faced by the vulnerable and excluded; (b) Quality – ensuring that the service is offered in line with the standards set out in national plans and international instruments; (c) Participation – as a means to mobilize beneficiaries and organizations to demand services and fight for their rights; and (d) Social control – which will sustain ownership and foster transparency.

B. Ensuring gender and race equity

31. The strategy to achieve the reduction of gender, racial and ethnic inequalities chosen for this country programme is, together with other United Nations agencies; to strengthen capacities for gender and race mainstreaming, into legislation, policies and programmes. The country programme outputs include strong advocacy and policy advice contents.

C. Reducing vulnerability to violence

32. The outputs include advocacy for multi-sectoral partnerships, mobilization of government and non-government agents and institutions; training, replicating successful local community and government initiatives; and the transfer of knowledge nationally and internationally through South-South cooperation. Social exclusion and inequality, part of the root causes of violence, will be addressed by enhanced capacities of government to integrate different policies that include the construction of a culture of peace, social inclusion, safe public urban spaces, access to justice and institutional modernization of the bodies responsible for public security.

33. To guarantee access to justice by poor communities, UNDP will continue to test and expand new models of alternative justice and also contribute to the modernization of the judiciary system and the structuring of oversight bodies such as the National Council of

⁵ Detailed country programme outcomes can be viewed in the results and resources framework matrix annex.

Justice and the National Prosecutors Council. Technical expertise to use technology to increase access to justice is also on the list of priorities.

D. Promoting transparent policies and human rights

34. Main outputs are related to capacity-building in public administration reform and transparency at all levels of government. In this regard, UNDP will continue to contribute policy advice to support the implementation of projects for the modernization of the federal Government and studies and research to develop an operational framework for public policy partnerships.

35. In the strategy to localize MDGs through knowledge transfer and provision of technical expertise, the entry point for UNDP interventions will be to support the reform of fiscal administration in municipalities. Based on the use of diagnostic tools, UNDP will provide policy advice for project formulation, implementation and monitoring to build capacity at local level for MDG achievement as well as on best practices to increase revenues. Development services where and whenever necessary may be provided. At the local level, UNDP will support the strengthening of governance to improve the managerial performance and planning capacity of state public services. Transparency will be tackled at the local level through support to capacity-building of State Courts of Accounts.

36. UNDP will also work on the side of rights holders to develop capacities at the individual and institutional levels. Advocacy will be used to mobilize the private sector to play a greater role putting into practice the Global Compact. Using culture and sports, UNDP will promote human rights awareness among youth.

E. Supporting more sustainable economic development

37. Main outcomes are related to the provision of policy advice and knowledge transfer for the formulation and implementation of projects at state and municipal levels focused on the achievement of the MDGs and improvements in human development. Advisory services will be based on diagnostic tools, such as MDG reports and municipal Human Development Atlases. As best practices and lessons learned are systematized in partnership with the academic network they will be disseminated and made available for replication

38. In the context of the conditional cash transfer programme, a strong mechanism to qualify beneficiaries ensures a high standard of service delivery, reduction of waste and corruption, greater transparency, and easy programme evaluation. Capacity-building for participatory planning of public programmes and coordination mechanisms will also be provided in the framework of decentralization of public policies.

39. Another group of outputs are related to advocacy, capacity-building and policy advice for mainstreaming environmental aspects in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public projects, programmes and policies and the systematization and sharing of successful experiences and mechanisms.

40. Support to innovative methodologies aiming to promote development and social inclusion will be provided and best practices shared. Main areas of intervention are alternative routes by which the environment can contribute to development while promoting generation of employment and income and improving quality of life. By providing opportunities to the poorest populations, these initiatives promote their participation, including them in partnerships and contributing to mutual learning. In this way, they contribute to poverty reduction and promote environmental sustainability.

41. In this programme cycle, UNDP can play a role in capacity-building to expand bonus environmental markets such as carbon markets. In the medium and long term, UNDP can continue to play an important role to support the country in the post-Kyoto Protocol

period in building capacities for new trading mechanisms and adaptation policies and in research. Special mention should be made of the areas of new technologies to generate renewable energy; efficient and environmentally-friendly energy transmission systems, biomass and solar thermal power generation, and pilot testing hydrogen fuel cell-based public transport.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

A. Programme management

42. The intervention of UNDP will have to be further qualified as Brazil has built significant capacity at the federal level in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. Aligned with this new approach, UNDP has already developed in-house expertise in areas of human and social development and will increasingly focus on offering advice and action recommendations, as well as tools and methodologies for knowledge-based products and capacity development.

43. Taking into account the continued support needed for capacity-building at the local level, the country office will continue to invest in the consolidation of decentralized offices in order to assist the state and municipal levels of government and society. Supported by the Brasilia staff, trained decentralized personnel will be empowered to develop services that will positively impact achievement of the MDGs and at the same time operate on a cost-recovery basis. Support will also be provided for national efforts in using programme results to further promote the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices to different regions of the country, especially through the new decentralized UNDP offices in Brazil, and to strengthen South-South cooperation activities

44. The priority given to South-South cooperation will require an innovative approach. It also poses an interesting challenge for the country office to work more intensively with the network of UNDP country offices and to adapt procedures to deal with different countries and cultures. The Ministry of External Relations will play a major role in defining guidelines for this type of cooperation, together with UNDP.

B Monitoring and evaluation

45. Monitoring and evaluation will be paramount to the implementation of the country programme. The success of the strategy proposed for the period 2007-2011 is directly linked to the country office's ability to pull together good practices and lessons learned. The monitoring and evaluation function is the main supplier of information to be systematized into knowledge products and toolkits. It is important to mention that improving the Government's monitoring and evaluation capacity for projects and programmes was a recurrent demand of all the partners and as a means to improving the quality of public policy.

46. At the national level, UNDP will continue to support the strengthening of national monitoring and evaluation skills by enhancing capacities in data collection, analysis and development of indicators in areas where regular official data is lacking and fragmented with no reliable monitoring systems such as those related to human rights and law enforcement, governance, democracy, justice and security.

47. A special review will be undertaken in 2007 to ensure that the country programme remains connected to the national priorities of the Multi-Year National Plan 2008-2011. Routine review will take place in 2008 and 2010 in order to assess progress towards expected results. UNDP will look to develop joint programmes and evaluations with sister agencies to join forces, reduce costs and produce better results.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Brazil (2007-2011)

Social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities. Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services					
Programme Comp.	Country programme outcomes, indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners ⁶	Resources/Goal
MYFF GOAL (1)	Improved access and quality to basic social services.	Capacities of systems, institutions, Government and civil society strengthened for initiatives towards meeting the basic needs of people in vulnerable situations.	Dissemination of instructional material, best practices and experiences; Monitoring systems of programmes and capacity-building in public management policies; Construction and validation of environmental processes at schools and communities; Training of School Council; Support to the modernization of education census; International Congress on Higher Education promoted by Ministry of Education (MEC); Agencies informed and supported to advance modernization of water and sanitation services; New management model established and social control strengthened for actions in health and sanitation; Support to use management instruments in urban water and sanitation services; Support state power companies to engage in the electrification financing programme for electricity infrastructure; Area of epidemiologic surveillance and control of transmissible diseases established; Training, development of preventive actions and diagnosis and treatment; Database on health enhanced; Information system and network of sentinel hospitals developed; National Human Development Report for 2006 with focus on decent work; United Nations Volunteers (UNV) supporting Norwegian Hydrological Committee rapporteurs; Global Compact conference on principles of social responsibility among private sector and NGOs; National Committee for Citizenship and Solidarity work plans developed; Developing other countries' capacity to provide access to HIV/AIDS drugs.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Presidency of the Republic, National Secretariat for Youth Education, Secretariat for Diversity, International Labour Organization (ILO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), National Health Agency (ANS), National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equity (SEPPPIR), Global Compact National Committee, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Partnership with civil society in the framework of UNAIDS, National HIV/AIDS Programme of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Secretariat for Diversity, Secretariat for Basic Education, Municipal Councils for Education, National Union for Municipal Executives, National Institute for Educational Research and Studies (INEP), National Fund for Educational Development (FNDE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Friends of Children Network, National Health Foundation (FUNASA), Ministry for Urban Development, Ministry for the Environment and Agency for the Regulation of the Electrical Energy Sector	221,200,000 non-core 183,000 core
Social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities. Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities.					
MYFF GOAL (1)	Targeting gender and racial/ethnic inequalities through capacity-building, mainstreaming and participation.	Governmental and non-governmental players trained in gender/race mainstreaming; in promoting equal	Legal Empowerment Pro-Poor Justice Seminar; Further development of the country office's gender mainstreaming strategy; Quilombola and Afro-descendent community leaders and public managers trained in fundraising and local project management;	Fernando Henrique Cardoso Institute (IFHC), Government of Norway, Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equity (SEPPPIR), Conectas Human Rights, UNV, UNHCR, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNFPA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF, Global Compact National Committee.	1,100,000 non-core 280,000 core

⁶ [1] The list of partners focuses on strategic partnerships. The Brazilian Agency for Cooperation is the National Coordinating Authority. Federal government agencies listed (Ministries, Secretariats, Regulatory agencies, Institutes, public enterprises, SEBRAE national small business agency) and state governments are implementing partners and are responsible for managing projects and achieving project outputs. United Nations agencies listed are either implementing agencies or will participate in joint programming with UNDP. International financial institutions (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Inter-American Development Bank) and bilateral agencies will fund projects and provide technical assistance. Conectas is an implementing agency for a GLO project. Other NGOs listed are community-based organizations.

		opportunities and decent work to all, in indicators disaggregated by sex, race/colour and ethnicity; in advocacy capacities, including through South-South cooperation; and in mechanisms for promotion of diversity and participation of women, youth and blacks in the decision-making levels of companies.	International fundraising mapping for NGOs; UNV and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cooperation to reintegrate refugees; Dissemination of MDG reports for indigenous peoples; Regional reports written by the MDG academic network with disaggregated data; Seminar on the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; Institutional Racism Prevention Programme dealing with the health dimension and local development; Dissemination of Brazilian Racial Atlas; Strengthening of the Mothers of Febem Youths programme; International Seminar on Human Rights and Development; Dissemination of National Human Development Reports; Social control on public policies and legislation applicability; UNVs supporting Quilombola communities; Global Compact National Committee work plan; Consolidation of the partnership with National Movement for Citizenship and Solidarity for MDG advocacy and implementation of social responsibility projects; Institutional capacity of Secretary of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equity consolidated.		
Guarantee public security and reduce vulnerability regarding all forms of violence, improving the mechanisms to enforce their rights. Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice					
MYFF GOAL (2)	Violence prevention and reduction and victim care policies and programmes designed and implemented in an integrated manner.	Government and non-government agents trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of integrated policies for violence prevention and reduction and to have experiences evaluated, systematized and shared.	Training; Partnerships established with different agents; Development and dissemination of an inventory and handbook of violence prevention initiatives and a methodological guide for review and evaluation of violence prevention initiatives; Training for the National Plan for Control and Prevention of Torture; Youths at risk trained as civil guides and with basic skills for job placement; Violence prevention and sports in the Pan-American games.	Ministry of Justice, National Secretariat for Public Security (SENASP), UNODC, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP/BCPR), Special Secretariat for Human Rights	41,300,000 non-core 10,000 core
MYFF GOAL (2)	More modern and humanized justice system.	Public security institutions provided with instruments for and trained in management modernization, strengthening institutional and	International conference on governance of justice and security; Training on restorative justice; Alternative measures and criminal sentences in the prison system; Alternative dispute resolution centres established; Studies and workshops to support the judicial reform process; Pilot initiative on federal virtual justice processes disseminated;	Ministry of Justice, SENASP, Secretariat for the Reform of the Judiciary System, National Department for the Penitentiary System, Conectas, UNICEF, Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH), State Prosecutor Office, Federal Police Department, National Secretariat for Justice, UNODC, Secretary for Management of the Prison System.	4,200,000 non-core 0 core

		individual capacities in providing services to violence victims and perpetrators.	Training for penitentiary agents; Proposal for the penitentiary agents career plan; The federal prison system rules, procedure and regulations; Training for the implementation of the police community model.		
Promotion and expansion of citizenship and strengthening of democracy. Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management ensured, for the promotion and enforcement of human rights					
MYFF GOAL (2)	Increased participation of civil society, private sector and government institutions in the monitoring and enforcement of human rights.	Government, non-government agents, private sector and civil society competencies and awareness for human rights raised and mobilized.	New human rights national award, regarding promotion of civil registry; Dissemination of cultural spots; Pan American games supported with the development and monitoring of a virtual system for operating and controlling game; Global Compact conference on social responsibility among private sector and NGOs; Structuring of the National Justice Council and the National Prosecutors Council, oversight bodies; Diagnosis study on the public prosecutors office; Training to police forces, civil society and parliamentarians on small arms and light weapons; International human rights colloquiums.	UNODC, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Sports, Ministry of Justice, SENASP, Global Compact National Committee, Ethos Institute, São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA), Conectas, Public Prosecutors Office, Secretary for the Reform of the Judiciary, Public Defenders Office, UNDP/BCPR	24,630,000 non-core 30,000 core
MYFF GOAL (2)	Public administration provided with instruments for modernized and transparent management.	Strengthened civil society, municipal social agents and Government in use of information and communication technology (ICT), in provision of quality services, in exercise of social control.	Agreements signed for implementation of fiscal modernization programmes in municipalities; National Free Open Software and Systems Centre established and dissemination of tools and best practices; National System of City Indicators developed and disseminated; Internet Legislative Portals in more municipalities for dissemination of information on legislation, budget and others.	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Ministry for Urban Development, <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i> (UFMG), Federal Senate	115,300,000 non-core 30,000 core
MYFF GOAL (2)	Social players exercising enhanced participatory democracy at the different government levels.	Government institutions, civil society and networks with increased capacities to access government actions applying ICT.	Report on choices for political reform published; International seminar on political reform in Latin America held for debate and dissemination of the theme and of studies' findings.	Organization for Democracy in Latin America (PRODDAL)	1,800,000 non-core 200,000 core
Growth with employment and income generation, environmentally sustainable and reducing regional inequalities. More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development					
MYFF GOAL (2)	Prioritization of, increased allocation to and execution of public budgets in social programmes, maintaining efficiency in the use of available resources.	Social players and institutions qualified for participation in the process of design, planning, coordination, implementation, oversight and	Elaboration of MDG national and sub-national reports and human development. Human development reports and atlases; Procedures and mechanisms for implementation of public-private partnerships consolidated; Training programme for Court of Accounts; Councils, civil	Ministries of: the Environment, Agrarian Development, Integration, Health, Planning, Finance, Mines and Energy, Social Development, Social Security, National Institute for Research, Court of Accounts, Sub-regional Resource Facilities, UNV, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, private sector, Presidency of the Republic, state and municipalities, legislative houses, university networks, public universities, Brazilian Institute for the Protection of the Environment, Agency for Regulation of the Electric Sector, National Enterprise for Energy	69,000,000 non-core 200,000 core

		analysis of public budgets and resources allocation for poverty reduction and sustainable environmental management.	society and local managers trained to oversee cash transfer programme; Regional knowledge centres built and consolidated for monitoring MDGs; Increased capability of the National Power Regulatory Agency and enhanced ability to promote participatory processes; Increase of biodiversity conservation along ecological corridors; Small grants awarded to implement sustainable environmental management sub-projects.		
MYFF GOAL (3)	Public policies with increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the environmental dimension.	Increased institutional capacities in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies on the use of available natural resources.	Studies to implement public policy conducted on types of environmental impacts caused by economic activities	UNEP, ILO, Ministry for Mines and Energy, Environment, Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), Amazon Work Group (GTA).	50,000,000 non-core 0 core
MYFF GOAL (3)	Sustainable development government policies designed and implemented.	Public managers with strengthened capacities for design and management of sustainable development programs.	Private sector participation increased in urban water and sewage services; Management plans for Conservation Units; Training of environmental analysts and local technicians on the use of technology to detect deforestation; Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) market for low emissions technologies developed; National capacity developed for CFCs in the foam, refrigeration, chillers, solvents; Legal framework for South-South cooperation revised; Cooperation projects between Brazil and other countries; Successful experiences and best practices disseminated.	Ministry of Environment, Federal Environmental Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazilian Cooperation Agency	26,500,000 non-core 0 core