



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
26 September 2011

Original: English

First regular session 2012

1 to 3 February 2012, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Final country programme document for Brazil

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$13.5 million: \$4 million from regular resources and \$9.5 million through co-financing modalities and/or other, including regular, resources
Programme period:	Four years (2012-2015)
Cycle of assistance:	Fifth
Category per decision 2007/42:	B

Proposed indicative assistance by core programme and other areas (in millions of \$):

	Regular resources	Other	Total
Reproductive health and rights	1.5	3.5	5.0
Population and development	1.5	3.0	4.5
South-South cooperation	0.5	3.0	3.5
Programme coordination and assistance	0.5	-	0.5
Total	4.0	9.5	13.5

I. Situation analysis

1. Brazil, the world's fifth most populous country, has a population of about 191 million. In 2010, nearly 84.4 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.

2. Brazil is an emerging economy. It is making progress in reducing poverty and income inequality, which are often associated with race and gender. These disparities are most apparent in the northeast and north regions, and along the periphery of large urban centres. Indigenous people, women, youth and Brazilians of African descent are particularly affected.

3. Although Brazil experienced financial crises in the 1980s and 1990s, the gross domestic product has grown at a faster pace during the last decade. In 2009, for the first time, the country recorded a reduction in the levels of inequality. However, the Gini coefficient (used as a measure of inequality of income or wealth) is 0.543, indicating that Brazil still exhibits significant inequality in its society.

4. Poverty has been declining consistently since 1994, dropping from almost 35 per cent in 2003 to below 21.4 per cent in 2009. Brazil has made impressive gains in bridging social and economic gaps. Nevertheless, in 2009, 39.6 million people had a per capita income that was below the poverty line. The persistence of poverty and inequality continues to be an obstacle to sustainable development.

5. Between 1990 and 2008, the maternal mortality ratio declined from 140 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 58 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Total fertility has also fallen below replacement levels. However, adolescent pregnancy remains high, accounting for 20 per cent of births in 2008. Full access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services is required to reduce unwanted

pregnancies, especially among young, poor, black and indigenous women.

6. Brazil has approximately 630,000 people living with HIV. The epidemic is concentrated among men in high-risk groups, intravenous drug users and female sex workers. Only 50 per cent of pregnant women with HIV receive antiretroviral treatment to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. One third of all new cases diagnosed between 2003 and 2008 occurred among people in the advanced stages of infection, indicating a need to expand counselling and testing services for early diagnosis.

7. Current demographic and socio-economic trends, including slower population growth and a reduced dependency ratio, offer an opportunity to reduce poverty and inequality. To take advantage of this opportunity, the Government needs to: (a) implement policies to expand educational and productive opportunities for youth; (b) reduce the high number of deaths among young males due to external causes, especially violence; (c) adapt health services and social security to an increasing ageing population; and (d) address challenges related to urbanization and climate change.

8. Brazil has experience in implementing policies and programmes to reduce poverty, promote sustainable development and achieve the objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). This experience supports government efforts to build the capacity of partner countries through South-South cooperation. It has also strengthened the capacity of Brazilian institutions to achieve results domestically as well as in partner countries.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

9. UNFPA assistance to Brazil began in 1973. The UNFPA country programme, 2007-2011,

focused on: (a) improving access to high-quality, comprehensive, and gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health services, including by youth and adolescents; (b) establishing linkages between population, poverty, social and religious inequalities and the environment, to promote the incorporation of such linkages into national and local policies, plans and programmes; and (c) strengthening institutional capacity to engage in South-South cooperation in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equality.

10. Achievements in the area of reproductive health include: (a) the development of sexual and reproductive health policies for women, youth, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS; (b) strengthened capacity of civil society to advocate reproductive rights, improve the quality of services, and monitor public policies; (c) the development of initiatives at federal and local levels to reduce maternal mortality; (d) the integration of gender and race perspectives in public policies; and (e) the adoption of the national policy on men's health.

11. Achievements in the area of population and development include: (a) the design of a national policy to address the trafficking and sexual exploitation of youth; (b) increased and better-qualified human resources to analyse population data; and (c) the articulation of strategic thinking on emerging issues related to population and development.

12. Additional achievements in the area of population and development include: (a) promoting exchanges between the demographic community and the Government in relation to poverty-reduction strategies; and (b) preparing population projections for Brazil and large regions for the period 1991-2030.

13. In the area of South-South cooperation, UNFPA supported collaboration among countries in the areas of demographic analysis,

youth-friendly reproductive health services, gender issues, including gender-based violence, and men's health. This cooperation benefited approximately 30 countries in three regions.

14. Lessons learned include: (a) the need for implementing partners to adopt the results-based management framework; (b) the need to integrate the sexual and reproductive health agenda and the population and development agenda; (c) the need to strengthen partnerships to enhance capacity; (d) the need to strengthen the capacity of Brazilian institutions to provide South-South cooperation; and (e) recognition of the contribution of the Brazil country programme and its partners in advancing the Programme of Action of the ICPD.

15. Resource mobilization efforts were effective during the 2007-2011 programme cycle. The country programme for this period had a budget of \$4 million from regular resources and \$9.5 million from other resources. Resource-mobilization efforts raised \$10.5 million.

III. Proposed programme

16. The proposed programme is aligned with national priorities and is based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the ICPD Programme of Action, the Millennium Development Goals and the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013. UNFPA and the Government formulated the programme in consultation with partners, drawing from lessons learned from the previous programme.

Reproductive health and rights component

17. The reproductive health and rights component will contribute to the UNDAF outcomes that support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The outcome of this component is: access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV prevention, is increased, particularly for populations in vulnerable

situations. The following two outputs will contribute to this outcome.

18. Output 1: Increased national capacity to provide high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, focusing on populations in vulnerable situations. This output will be achieved by: (a) supporting the development and adoption of protocols on the quality of sexual and reproductive health services to ensure gender, race and age equity; (b) supporting civil society initiatives to promote and protect sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; and (c) working with the Government and civil society to promote gender equality, healthy lifestyles and responsible sexual behaviour, and to prevent violence.

19. Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national institutions and civil society to implement HIV-prevention programmes for populations in vulnerable situations in pre-selected areas. This will be achieved by: (a) supporting capacity development to ensure that target populations have access to HIV-prevention services; (b) supporting gender-sensitive, life-skills initiatives and advocacy training for youth peer educators; and (c) supporting initiatives on the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights of vulnerable groups that are at the highest risk of HIV infection.

Population and development component

20. This component will contribute to national priorities and the UNDAF outcome that seeks to ensure equity, inclusion and sustainable development. The outcome of this component is: population dynamics, including emerging issues and the rights of young people, are incorporated in national and local policies, plans and programmes that seek to foster sustainable development and reduce inequality. Three outputs contribute to this outcome.

21. Output 1: National and local institutions have increased capacity to produce, analyse and incorporate disaggregated population data and indicators in policies, plans and programmes. This output will be achieved by: (a) supporting the analysis and dissemination of the 2010 population and housing census; (b) supporting the development of methodologies to improve indicators for local planning; (c) improving local capacity to use disaggregated data for planning; and (d) supporting institutions and networks in monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes.

22. Output 2: Youth institutions have strengthened capacity to ensure the incorporation of the rights and needs of youth in public policies. This output will be achieved by: (a) supporting national institutions to incorporate the rights and needs of youth in public policies; and (b) supporting the formulation of the national youth policy.

23. Output 3: National and local institutions have increased capacity to analyse and use information and data on emerging population issues in order to design, develop, implement and monitor public policies. This output will be achieved by: (a) supporting and fostering knowledge to better understand the population dimension of emerging issues; and (b) generating and disseminating evidence-based policy options and scenarios.

South-South cooperation component

24. This component contributes to the national priority and the UNDAF outcome that relates to consolidating South-South cooperation mechanisms. The outcome of this component is: the national and international capacity to sustain the achievements and commitments of the ICPD is reinforced. Two outputs will contribute to achieving this outcome.

25. Output 1: National institutions have increased capacity to implement initiatives that seek to promote issues related to the ICPD

Programme of Action. This output will be achieved by: (a) building partnerships with institutions to develop skills for South-South and triangular cooperation efforts, and to design certification strategies to ensure the quality of cooperation initiatives; (b) developing mechanisms, systems and the capacity of national institutions to formulate and to engage in South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, especially those in support of UNFPA country programmes; and (c) expanding a national network of institutions with capacity for South-South and triangular cooperation on issues related to the ICPD Programme of Action.

26. Output 2: South-South and/or triangular initiatives, programmes and projects between national institutions and partner countries have incorporated ICPD issues. This output will be achieved by: (a) designing South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives on population; (b) promoting South-South cooperation partnerships to enhance collaboration on population issues, with a focus on youth; and (c) building South-South and triangular cooperation tools for knowledge management and for identifying and documenting best practices.

III. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

27. The Government, through the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation in the Ministry of External Relations, will oversee programme implementation and provide guidance in accordance with established UNFPA guidelines and procedures, using results-based management and accountability frameworks. UNFPA will design technical initiatives pertaining to South-South cooperation in coordination with and with the approval of the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation. UNFPA will seek to align its monitoring and evaluation efforts with the UNDAF in coordination with partner institutions.

28. UNFPA will pursue resource mobilization efforts with the Government, the private sector, and bilateral and other potential donors.

29. The UNFPA country office in Brazil consists of a representative, a deputy representative, two assistant representatives, an operations manager and national programme and support staff. UNFPA will maintain two sub-offices with other United Nations organizations in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

30. The UNFPA regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean, located in Panama City, Panama, will provide additional managerial and programme support.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR BRAZIL

<p>National priorities: (a) the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce racial, ethnic and gender inequities, especially among vulnerable populations, by promoting a human rights approach; and (b) South-South cooperation to promote a ‘culture of cooperation’ among government institutions, consolidating South-South mechanisms by increasing knowledge sharing and building the capacity of local partners</p> <p>UNDAF outcomes: (a) access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV prevention, is increased, particularly for populations in vulnerable situations; (b) population dynamics, including emerging issues and young people’s rights, are incorporated into national and local policies, plans and programmes that seek to foster sustainable development and reduce inequality; and (c) national and international capacity to sustain ICPD achievements and commitments is reinforced</p>				
Programme component	Country programme outcomes, indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs, indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources by programme component
Reproductive health and rights	<p>Outcome: Access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV prevention, is increased, particularly for populations in vulnerable situations</p> <p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio Baseline: 104.4 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for black women; Target: 62.64 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for black women • Number of live births among mothers aged 19 years old or younger (in thousands) Baseline: 610,000 live births; Target: 488,000 live births • Condom use during last sexual encounter among persons aged 15-54 years Baseline: 32.5% (women), 44.2% (men); Target: 43% and 56%, respectively 	<p>Output 1: Increased national capacity to provide high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, focusing on populations in vulnerable situations</p> <p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health services that have adopted protocols on the quality of sexual and reproductive health to ensure gender, race and age equity in pre-selected programme areas Baseline: 0; Target: 8 • Number of civil society initiatives supported to promote and protect sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights Baseline: 4; Target: 8 <p>Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national institutions and civil society to implement HIV-prevention programmes for populations in vulnerable situations in pre-selected areas</p> <p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of HIV-prevention initiatives for populations in vulnerable situations implemented by the Government with civil society participation Baseline: 0; Target: 15 • Number of comprehensive sex education initiatives for youth implemented by the Government with civil society participation Baseline: 4; Target: 6 	<p>Ministry of Health; parliamentarians; special secretariats for: Human Rights; Promotion of Racial Equality; Youth; and Women’s Affairs</p> <p>Civil society networks; the private sector; universities and research centres</p>	<p>\$5.0 million (\$1.5 million from regular resources and \$3.5 million from other resources)</p>

Population and development	<p><u>Outcome:</u> Population dynamics, including emerging issues and the rights of young people, are incorporated in national and local policies, plans and programmes that seek to foster sustainable development and reduce inequality</p> <p><u>Outcome indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new policy documents addressing the reduction of inequality that integrate population dynamics, the rights of youth and emerging population issues <p>Baseline: 0; Target: 3</p>	<p><u>Output 1:</u> National and local institutions have increased capacity to produce, analyse and incorporate disaggregated population data and indicators in policies, plans and programmes</p> <p><u>Output indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and local government technical staff using disaggregated population data and indicators for planning, policies and programmes <p>Baseline: 0; Target: 100 technical staff</p> <p><u>Output 2:</u> Youth institutions have strengthened capacity to ensure the incorporation of the rights and needs of youth in public policies</p> <p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth institutions that support the incorporation of the rights and needs of youth in public policies <p>Baseline: 1 at national level; Target: 4 at national and local levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth institutions and networks supported by UNFPA advocating the formulation and approval of a national youth policy <p>Baseline: no policy; Target: national youth policy is formulated and approved</p> <p><u>Output 3:</u> National and local institutions have increased capacity to analyse and use information and data on emerging population issues in order to design, develop, implement and monitor public policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of strategic documents designed that address emerging population issues <p>Baseline: 0; Target: 4 (ageing, urbanization, migration and climate change)</p>	<p>National, regional and local governments; Ministries of: Environment; and Planning, Budget and Management; special secretariats for Women's Affairs; and the Promotion of Racial Equality; parliamentarians</p> <p>Academia; civil society organizations and networks; Latin American Population Association; research institutions</p>	<p>\$4.5 million (\$1.5 million from regular resources and \$3 million from other resources)</p>
South-South cooperation	<p><u>Outcome:</u> The national and international capacity to sustain the achievements and commitments of the ICPD is reinforced</p> <p><u>Outcome indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of international initiatives that seek to reinforce the commitments of the ICPD Programme of Action <p>Baseline: One South-South and triangular technical cooperation programme between Brazil and UNFPA; Target: two new South-South and triangular cooperation programme agreements between Brazil and UNFPA</p>	<p><u>Output 1:</u> National institutions have increased capacity to implement initiatives that seek to promote issues related to the ICPD Programme of Action</p> <p><u>Output indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national institutions participating in the network of institutions engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation on issues related to the ICPD Programme of Action <p>Baseline: 10 national institutions engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation; Target: 15 national institutions participating in the above network and engaged in South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p><u>Output 2:</u> South-South and/or triangular initiatives, programmes and projects between national institutions and partner countries have incorporated ICPD issues</p> <p><u>Output indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of South-South or triangular cooperation projects or initiatives designed, and partially or fully implemented <p>Baseline: 11 South-South or triangular cooperation projects or initiatives related to the ICPD Programme of Action, involving Brazil and partner countries, have been designed and implemented; Target: 6 new projects or initiatives related to the ICPD Programme of Action have been negotiated and executed</p>	<p>Brazilian Agency for Cooperation; Ministry of External Relations; ministries with mandates concerned with the ICPD Programme of Action</p> <p>Academic institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the ICPD Programme of Action</p> <p>Other UNFPA country offices engaged in South-South and triangular initiatives</p>	<p>\$3.5 million (\$0.5 million from regular resources and \$3.0 million from other resources)</p> <hr/> <p>Total for programme coordination and assistance: \$0.5 million from regular resources</p>