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Draft country programme document for Brazil (2024–2027)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	3
III. Programme and risk management	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	7
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Brazil (2024–2027)	9



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. This UNDP country programme document (CPD) is aligned with the Brazil Pluriannual Plan 2024-2027 and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. It is also informed by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, through the application of its signature solutions and grounded in the UNDP regional vision of a three-lane road comprised of effective governance that simultaneously advances towards inclusion, resilience, and productivity.
2. Brazil is recovering from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that impacted the country, lowered growth, and increased unemployment, inflation, poverty and inequality. In all cases, those most affected are the most vulnerable: Afro-Brazilians, residents in the North and Northeast, indigenous people, and children living in poverty.
3. Despite gains from earlier decades, inequalities and discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, geography, and age continue to be development challenges in Brazil. A fundamental shift in financing and action is needed to accelerate the current pace of development and achieve the 2030 Agenda.²
4. Mostly government-financed, this country programme reflects Government of Brazil priorities and ownership. According to the independent country programme evaluation (ICPE), UNDP demonstrated comparative advantages in providing implementation support in the previous programme cycle, including the timely and cost-effective contracting of technical assistance and services. Additionally, UNDP and national implementing partners integrated gender and racial dimensions in project and non-project activities. Partners consider the UNDP network of country, regional and global centres to be an asset that should be used more.¹
5. In the preceding programme cycle, ICPE evaluators concluded UNDP Brazil had adapted to the evolving context by responding to federal, state, and local requests. To evolve socioeconomic development and governance, UNDP addressed pressing development challenges such as access to justice, localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mainstreaming gender. The UNDP environment portfolio remains relevant to ongoing climate change, biodiversity and natural resource management challenges in Brazil through a significant shift from policy development to implementation. The latter has resulted in reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, phasing out hydrochlorofluorocarbons and implementing land restoration measures.²
6. Other ICPE recommendations are for UNDP Brazil to enhance its strategic focus by engaging systematically with the private sector and using its convening power to facilitate dialogue between the government and civil society, especially on the SDGs. Also suggested was for UNDP to provide more balanced operational and technical support for government-financed programmes and strategically engage in South-South and triangular cooperation.
7. In the 2024-2027 cycle, UNDP will contribute to four UNSDCF pillars: (a) economic transformation for sustainable development; (b) social inclusion for sustainable development; (c) environment and climate change for sustainable development; and (d) governance and institutional capacities for sustainable development. UNDP thematic expertise in inclusive growth, social protection, gender, governance, the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development and Sustainable Finance Hub are invaluable to this country programme.
8. For an integrated United Nations response to achieve 2030 Agenda results, UNDP will continue to collaborate with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the United Nations Volunteers programme while establishing new partnerships with other agencies, funds and programmes. Along with the Brazilian Cooperation

¹ UNDP Brazil ICPE, 2021.

² *Ibid.*

Agency (ABC), UNDP will contribute to facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Lusophone (Portuguese language) countries.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. Inspired by the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’, the UNDP 2024-2027 vision is to leverage sustainable development action by collaborating for structural changes in Brazil to make the society more inclusive, productive and resilient. UNDP will focus on reducing multidimensional vulnerabilities by accelerating human development capacities and capabilities. UNDP acknowledges that strengthening women’s economic empowerment and leadership is pivotal to shifting social norms for gender equality—and it is an intersectional pursuit that involves addressing racial and gender prejudices that Afro-Brazilian women face.³

10. This programme is derived from the UNSDCF that was co-created with 300 public, private, and civil society organizations, and 2,700 people through online consultations. All consultations were organized by a team of representatives from the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and 24 resident agencies, funds and programmes.⁴

Economic transformation for sustainable development

11. The theory of change for economic transformation states: **If** regulatory reforms are implemented to improve the business environment in Brazil—deepening integration, competitiveness, innovation, and trade—**then** productivity growth will be higher in sectors other than agriculture and commodities, and this development model will help direct a shift from resource extraction and land degradation to result in a reinvigorated economy and reduce poverty.

12. To this end, UNDP will contribute to economic transformation in Brazil by working with the ministries of finance, industry and commerce to facilitate knowledge exchange and innovation to improve economic institutions. Alongside private and financial stakeholders, further supported by the Brazil Group of 20 presidency in 2024, UNDP will implement pilots that foster finance for development and allow for robust tracking, measuring and increasing financial flows for the SDGs.

13. UNDP will contribute to entrepreneurship by developing methodologies for accelerating business development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), including bioeconomy start-ups. In collaboration with the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service and Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development, the *Inova Amazônia* initiative supports networking, mentoring and digitalization of socioenvironmental SMEs to develop high-value chains in the region by leveraging traditional knowledge in indigenous communities. UNDP will support the design and implementation of a bioeconomy policy, together with the Presidency and Ministry of Environment.

14. UNDP will cooperate with the ministries of finance, industry and commerce, to implement the national strategy for women’s entrepreneurship, identifying and addressing visible and invisible barriers like low access to financing, job market informality, and excess burden of household work and childcare due to the lower participation rates of men in these areas. UNDP will also work with the Brazilian Space Agency and United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to encourage girls to choose careers in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

15. To increase public and private investments in sustainable infrastructure and logistics, UNDP will collaborate with Mato Grosso do Sul state stakeholders to design, support and promote public-private partnership initiatives in supporting national infrastructure plans and projects focusing on railways, transportation, and urban parks. In addition, collaborating with

³Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 2023.

⁴ UNSDCF, 2023-2027.

the National Water Agency will result in establishing regulations to implement the new sanitation legal framework.

16. In partnership with private sector energy companies and development banks, UNDP will promote local sustainable and inclusive production processes to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Social inclusion for sustainable development

17. **If** the capacities of institutional stakeholders are strengthened to consider the intersectional aspects of gender, race, ethnicity and generational equity when formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating social policies **then** Brazil can cope with labour market changes and manage the fiscal pressures of an aging population on health, social assistance and pension systems.

18. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance to improve social protection policies, as providing public and affordable childcare is central to closing the gender gap in labour force participation (20 per cent amongst the poorest quintile).⁵ UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the German Society for International Cooperation will foster knowledge exchange on social protection policies.

19. UNDP will continue to engage with private partners like the Industry Social Service and Ministry of Education to address school dropout rates and improve institutional capacities to develop and implement education-related policies.

20. UNDP will cooperate with the National Health Surveillance Agency to monitor population health and oversee health products and services. It will support the Ministry of Health to increase health access to Afro-descendants, indigenous and traditional communities, and people with disabilities who depend on public healthcare. A collaboration with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS with special attention on HIV prevention, diagnostic and treatment services.

21. In the state of Bahia, UNDP will work with the National Service of Cooperative Learning to improve public services through better planning, social protection, digitalization of services, and mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs in the poorest regions.

Environment and climate change for sustainable development

22. **If** national, state and local government, and private sector and civil society stakeholders have the awareness, capacities, resources, regulatory frameworks and public policy instruments to reevaluate ecosystem conservation as a central element of development, **then** a sustainable and green economy transition will occur, leading to an increase in the socioecological resilience of our planet to face environmental and climate change challenges.

23. In service of this theory, UNDP will cooperate with the government, multilateral development banks and vertical funds like the Global Environmental Facility, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, Green Climate Fund and Montreal Protocol to implement international commitments focused on biodiversity, climate change, desertification, chemical substances, and avoiding primary pollutants.

24. UNDP will support the design and implementation of the national framework for bioeconomy, green economy and financial instruments to promote the sustainable management of natural resources, including conservation, effective payment for environmental services, restoration of degraded areas, and territorial management—all while protecting indigenous people, women, traditional communities and rural populations. This work intends to guarantee the constitutional rights of these people and increase their resilience to climate change, ensure access to vital ecosystem services and biodiversity, and reduce land degradation. Working multidimensionally, UNDP will encourage productive inclusion with sustainable local value

⁵ World Bank and UNDP. Social Protection for Brazil of the Future: Preparing for Change, 2023.

chains, access to markets and benefit sharing to increase income through the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests and other ecosystems.

25. UNDP will support the Government of Brazil to guarantee healthy wetlands and oceans according to action aligned with international commitments and the United Nations Decade of Oceans.

26. Following the United Nations Decade of Restoration, UNDP will support national and subnational governments in designing and implementing restoration programmes to maintain, recover and expand forests and other ecosystems in several biomes. This will be done while stimulating a culture of ecological restoration and sustainable practices, contributing to a generation of socioeconomic opportunities for women rural producers, working to eliminate structural barriers to land access, credits, livelihoods, and augment traditional gender norms.

27. UNDP will support the government to build capacities to structure effective national governance of climate with multi/stakeholder engagement (civil society, private sector, academia, states, and municipalities). This participatory process will accelerate the implementation of long-term strategies and monitoring, reporting and transparency tools to guarantee a just transition to a low carbon economy in land use (70 per cent of national emissions), energy matrix and sustainable cities.

28. UNDP is a key partner of the Ministry of Science and Technology to deliver the National Communications of Brazil, Biennial and Transparency reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These present the initiative results that address climate change and align with country commitments and the current context.

29. UNDP is expected to cooperate with the government in the state of Pará, and its capital city Belém, to host UNFCCC (Conference of Parties 30) in 2025. The event puts Brazil back at the forefront of climate action by attracting investments and creating jobs in the region.

30. Brazil faces considerable challenges in solid waste management, as well as pollution control and reduction. UNDP will continue to support national and subnational governments on promoting innovation and improving management in these sectors.

31. UNDP will continue leading the implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the phase-out and phase-down of controlled substances areas such as the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. Reducing pollution and hazardous atmospheric substances can improve disease control and positively impact population health.

32. UNDP supports the government in fulfilling global environmental commitments by implementing the Convention of Stockholm under the National Implementation Plan for the Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyl. This initiative minimizes risks of polychlorinated biphenyl exposure to humans and the environment, using a sustainable market approach that delivers multiple benefits at municipal, state, federal and global levels by strengthening the institutional and environmental management and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl.

Governance and institutional capacities for sustainable development

33. **If** the governance and institutional capacities of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches are effective, accountable, and transparent—with vertical and horizontal integration—**then** decision-making will be more responsive, inclusive and participatory. As a result, there will be more policy coherence across branches to strengthen the 2030 Agenda in Brazil.

34. To this end, UNDP will work with multiple public organizations to promote innovation, digital transformation and improve people-centred public services. A collaboration with the National School of Public Administration will strengthen the capacities of federal and subnational civil servants. UNDP will also support the National Institute of Social Security to enhance citizen access to benefits and services and cooperate with the Office of the General Comptroller on supporting the institutional capacity development of regulatory agencies in

Brazil. The Administrative Council of Economic Defence and UNDP will work together on supporting antitrust and competition policy and regulation.

35. UNDP will implement the Gender Seal to strengthen institutional capacities in service of promoting gender policies in relevant public organizations, closing gender gaps and promoting women's empowerment and leadership. Furthermore, UNDP will strengthen the governance capacities of subnational governments in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and municipalities of Porto Alegre and Niterói.

36. UNDP will support social participation and transparency promotion initiatives, including partnerships with legislative institutions, civil society and academia at national and subnational levels.

37. To improve justice access and effectiveness UNDP will continue working with the National Council of Justice, Public Attorney's Office, Public Defenders Office, National School of Justice and National School of Labour Justice and other justice actors to transform the Brazilian Justice System through innovation and technology. UNDP will offer technical insight on qualifications of the national prison and juvenile justice systems to reorient human rights principles at its centre.

38. For violence prevention and reduction, UNDP will develop methodologies with the Ministry of Justice and UN-Habitat focused on vulnerable territories and states like Pernambuco. Included initiatives will consolidate the capacities of public security institutions with special attention given to victims of police interventions.⁶ Concurrently, UNDP and UNODC will strengthen links between human development and drug policies according to international guidelines and good practices.

39. UNDP will cooperate with the Ministry of Human Rights to strengthen human rights policies in Brazil, which includes guaranteeing and promoting children and adolescent rights and improving accessibility and inclusion for people living with disabilities. UNDP will strengthen the National System of Racial Equality with the Ministry of Racial Equality and engage with indigenous peoples and Afro-Brazilians to promote political participation and democratic governance.

40. The Brazilian approach to people-centred development will continue to be systematized and shared with developing countries through South-South and triangular cooperation. Together with the International Labour Organization (ILO), Brazilian Cotton Institute, and ABC, UNDP supports improving the capacities of African countries in the cotton sector in genetic improvement, land management and plague control.

41. Given the increase in physical and human capital losses following natural disasters like landslides and floods, UNDP will cooperate with Civil Defence to increase national governance and institutional abilities to develop and implement disaster risk management policies by focusing on poorer areas in the country.

III. Programme and risk management

42. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes, is prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

43. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to *force majeure*, if requested by the Government. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to projects concerned.

⁶ Anuario Brasileiro da Segurança Pública, 2022.

44. The programme will be governed by a joint Government-UNDP committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Committee members will undertake **annual reviews** in coordination with relevant ministries and other stakeholders and consider programmatic adjustments, especially in response to external events or changes in national policies or priorities.

45. Following the UNDP enterprise risk management policy, the accountability framework underscores its commitment to results and risk-based performance management, shared values and culture of accountability and transparency. Because most programme funds will be mobilized by the government there is a risk that national and subnational policy priorities may shift in the short and medium terms according to leadership changes vis-à-vis municipal elections in 2024 and state government and presidential elections in 2026. As such, the results implementation and resource mobilization matrices may need to be adjusted. To mitigate risks, UNDP will open communication channels across the political spectrum to better align initiatives with government plans and policies.

46. Moreover, there is a risk of UNDP experiencing a temporary reduction in capacity to implement timely and cost-effective technical assistance and services that adequately adapt to policy /procedural changes or national requirements. This may affect UNDP response times and operations. Mitigating measures include continuous communication with partners and staff and comprehensive updates on UNDP operations (e.g., project profiles, videos and tutorials).

47. Changes to the Brazilian international cooperation legal framework may affect resource mobilization, cost recovery policies and financial sustainability. Currently, the Government of Brazil is considering budget reforms that can affect financial resource management. As a mitigation measure, UNDP will continue communicating with the government to prepare for potential changes.

48. UNDP efforts on sustainable land management of indigenous peoples and local communities are meant to support these populations in improving their quality of life and securing social and economic autonomy.

49. UNDP will apply social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms to manage these types of risks. All UNDP projects avoid negative impacts on potentially affected local communities by adopting inclusive approaches. For example, a pilot project to reduce deforestation and forest degradation emissions using results-based payments was developed through prior consultations on safeguards. UNDP incorporates measures regarding indigenous peoples and local communities' concerns, demands and supporting needs according to Free Prior and Informed Consent guidelines.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

50. UNDP contributions to national results will be measured through national statistics from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. In collaboration with the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), UNDP will update the Atlas of Human Development platform, which is based on Census 2022 data—a relevant tool for policy advocacy. This disaggregation of human development data from all 5,568 Brazilian municipalities will be instrumental in updating progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

51. Timely data and evidence, disaggregated according to target groups—particularly women—will be captured by the UNDP programme and strategic planning teams and national systems. Project monitoring, evaluation, communications and audit costs will be charged to project budgets and included in their documents.

52. Evaluations will be used for continuous learning and policy advice. The evaluation plan comprehensively covers the programme and contributes to office accountability, knowledge, and strategic results.

53. UNDP will work with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and other United Nations agencies to monitor UNSDCF progress. An active member of the United Nations country team, UNDP will participate in four results groups and six inter-agency groups.

Annex – Results and resources framework for Brazil (2024-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic development and socioenvironmental and climate sustainability – Brazil Pluriannual Plan (PPA) 2024-2027 Axis 2.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP#1 (UNSDCF.1.1): By 2027, Brazil will have advanced in the sustainable, inclusive and responsive economic transformation to the issues of generation, gender, race and ethnicity, with the insertion of the socio-environmental dimension in the productive chains, with improved productivity, inserting itself in the ongoing technological and digital transformation and expanding national competitiveness and the development of human capacities.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>1.2.k Proportion of informal employment, by sex (IRRF.2.6) Baseline (2023): Total 38% (43.3% female, 38% male) Target (2027): Total 36% (40% female, 36% male)</p> <p>1.1.b Work Productivity Baseline (2022): - 4.5% Target (2027): 5%</p>	<p>Continuous national household surveys Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Productivity Observatory, Getulio Vargas Foundation, Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Output 1.1. National and subnational governments have developed public policies and regulatory models, with public and private investments and new technologies, especially in renewable energy, agribusiness and infrastructure, promoting digitalization, sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including through public-private partnerships (PPPs), capital attraction and financial sector engagement.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of finances for development methodologies, studies, and mechanisms developed and made available to the private sector, national and subnational governments. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 8 Source: UNDP, ABDE, Amazonia+21, Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of PPPs, infrastructure models, and investment initiatives designed, promoted, or supported. Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2027): 18 Source: UNDP, Infra, Bahia, Mato Grosso Sul Annually</p> <p>Output 1.2. Public and private institutions have strengthened capacities to increase productivity and competitiveness based on innovation, with a view to productive inclusion, value addition and greater</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade (MDIC) Ministry of Management National Water Agency Brazilian Development Association (ABDE) Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE) National Service of Cooperative Learning (SESCOOP/BA) Mato Grosso do Sul Bahia Caixa Econômica Federal Plata Basin Financial Development Fund Amazonia+21 Furnas Northeast Bank Northeast Superintendency Amazon Superintendency Brazilian National Development Bank</p>	<p>Regular 156,000 Other 7,000,000</p>

		<p>sustainability, especially for micro, small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, and businesses directly supported, trained or accelerated. Baseline (2022):6 Target (2027): 280 Source: UNDP, Humanize, SEBRAE, GCF, SESCOOP/BA, annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of measures implemented to eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in the labour market (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 6.1.1). Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 4 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Finance</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Social Development and Rights (PPA 2024-2027 Axis 1).

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP#2 (UNSDCF.2.1): By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened social protection and other public policies to be more intersectoral, inclusive, participatory and effective, evidence-based, attentive to groups and people in situations of vulnerability and oriented, at all levels of government, to respect for human rights and the reduction of poverty, hunger and inequalities of groups and people in situations of vulnerability and the promotion of generational, gender, racial and ethnic equality and environmental and social sustainable development.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>1.2.e. Proportion of youth (aged 18-24 years) not in education, employment or training. (IRRF.1.11) Baseline (2022): 35.9% Target (2027): 33%</p> <p>1.2.h. Rate of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex and race (IRRF.1.8) Baseline (2019):</p>	<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Continuous national household surveys</p>	<p>Output 2.1. National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened for the planning, budgeting, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies based on the SDGs and disaggregated data, improving inclusion of marginalized people, especially women, indigenous and traditional communities, Afro-descendants, people living with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ+ community.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of social technologies, innovations, or regulations supported, developed and/or piloted,</p>	<p>Ministry of Education Ministry of Development and Social Assistance Ministry of Health Ministry of Sports Minister of Foreign Affairs Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) Brazilian Industrial Social Service Institute of Applied Economic Research Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) Joao Pinheiro Foundation</p>	<p>Regular 150,000 Other 10,000,000</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92.1% women • 78.6% men • 94.1% AfroBrazilian women • 91.5% White women <p>Target (2027): 92.1% women, 83% men, 93.1% AfroBrazilian women, 92.5% white women</p> <p>4.2.j GDP expenditure (total public and private)</p> <p>Baseline (2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health: 9.6% • Social Assistance: 12.6% • Pension system: 14.5% <p>Target (2027)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health: 12% • Social Assistance: 13% • Pension system: 16% 	<p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator XX</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Treasury, Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>directly benefitting vulnerable populations. Baseline (2022): Total 15 (national 13, subnational 2) Target (2027): Total 80 (national 72, subnational 8) Source: UNDP, ANVISA, Ministry of Health, National Water Agency, Piaui, Pará, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs (IRRF.1.1.3). Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2027): 7 Source: UNDP</p> <p>Output 2.2. National and subnational policies for social protection, poverty eradication, and economic empowerment strengthened, considering regionalized demographic and social aspects, focusing on people suffering multiple discrimination, prioritizing the development of exit strategies, including the reduction of inequalities in the labour market, stimulating the increase of qualification, employability, and income.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of new or strengthened policies, legislations and regulations or investments in national care systems in place (IRRF.6.1.2). Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 3 Source: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of people who have improved capacities on science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2022): total 0, Target (2027): Total 2,624, women 1,357, men 1,267 Source: UNDP, AEB, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened to</p>	<p>Maria Cecilia Souto Vidigal Foundation Bernard Van Leer Foundation Bahia Piaui Salvador Porto Alegre Osasco Food and Agriculture Organization United Nations Children’s Fund World Food Programme International Labour Organization German Society for International Cooperation</p>
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promote female entrepreneurship, economic security and empowerment.
 Baseline (2022): 1
 Target (2027): 10
 Source: UNDP, SEBRAE, annually

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic development and socioenvironmental and climate sustainability (PPA 2024-2027 Axis 2).

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP#3 (UNSDCF.3.2): By 2027, Brazil will have advanced in the implementation of actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, reduce deforestation, risks of disasters, considering groups and people in situations of vulnerability, including forcibly displaced people, with a generational, gender, racial and ethnic equality approach, and protection of the territories of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest and riverside populations, aiming at promoting a resilient and decarbonized economy, considering national legislation and regulations and aligned with prevailing international commitments.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>3.2.b. Amazon deforestation area Baseline (2022): 10,573 km2 Target (2027): 5,000 km2</p> <p>3.2.a. Greenhouse gas emissions Baseline (2021): 2.422 MtCO₂e Target (2027): 1.614 MtCO₂e</p> <p>3.1.b. Total terrestrial and marine protected areas (km2) (IRRF.4.1.2). Baseline (2022): 2,514,709 km2 Target (2027): 2,700,000 km2</p>	<p>Amazon Institute of People and the Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p>National Communication to UNFCCC Frequency: Every two years</p> <p>MMA Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1. National and subnational policies strengthened for the restoration, conservation and sustainable and inclusive use of ecosystems and governance that supports vulnerable populations, respects traditional knowledge and benefits traditional people.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of hectares (ha) conserved and/or under restoration, directly benefitting indigenous lands, conservation units and private lands in the legal Amazon. Baseline (2022): 1,605 ha Target (2027): 5,729,329 ha Source: UNDP, MMA, FUNAI, ISPN, annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of hectares implementing sustainable land management practices, disaggregated by biome, directly benefitting indigenous lands, conservation units and private lands. Baseline (2022): total 0 ha, Cerrado 0, Caatinga 0 Target (2027): total 400,000 ha, Cerrado 300,000, Caatinga 100,000 Source: UNDP, ISPN, annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment (MMA) Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTI) Ministry of Finance Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Green Climate Fund (GCF) Montreal Protocol Interamerican Development Bank Acre Amazonas Amapá Maranhão Mato Grosso Pará Rondonia Tocantins International Fund for Agricultural Development Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)</p>	<p>Regular 150,000</p> <hr/> <p>Other 133,000,000</p>

Output 3.2. Indigenous people and traditional communities have strengthened capacities to access innovative income alternatives, maintain and use local traditions and generate knowledge for the sustainable use of socio-biodiversity, promoting local products, agroecology, and sustainable management.

Indicator 3.2.1. Number of representatives of local organizations participating in capacity development or strengthening, disaggregated by sex.

Baseline (2022): Total 640 (275 women, 365 men)

Target (2027): Total 2,300 (1,150 women, 1,150 men)

Source: UNDP, MMA, ISPN, FUNAI GCF, Maranhao, annually

Indicator 3.2.2. Number of local beneficiaries receiving incentives targeted to promote sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, disaggregated by sex.

Baseline (2022): total 0

Target (2027): total 76,584, women 37,000, men 39,584

Source: UNDP, MMA, ISPN, FUNAI, annually

Indicator 3.2.3. Number of local community-based socio-environmental projects with a gender approach

Baseline (2022): 5

Target 2027: 15

Source: UNDP, MMA, annually

Output 3.3. Public and private institutions have stronger capacities to internalize the financial, social and environmental costs of actions necessary to reduce emissions, damage and needs, as well as support the development of new financing mechanisms for a low-carbon economy to leverage strategic resources and improve financing systems, combining public and private resources, especially for small producers and traditional people.

	<p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of financial mechanisms for a low-carbon economy Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 4 Source: UNDP, MMA, FUNAI, MDIC, annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Number of policy measures⁷ in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement (IRRF.1.1.2) Baseline (2022): Total 0 Target (2027): Total 10 (adaptation 5, mitigation 5) Source: UNDP, MMA, annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Number of professionals – from the public and private sectors– trained to support polychlorinated biphenyl enforcement regulations, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2022): Total 0 Target (2027): Total 3,000 (women 1,500, men 1,500) Source: UNDP, MMA, annually</p> <p>Output 3.4. National and subnational policies and programmes strengthened to stimulate the green economy, sustainable production and consumption, bioeconomy, innovation, research and development, and creating inclusive green jobs, with fair distribution of benefits, valuing regional specificities and knowledge, considering the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of policies, programmes and instruments designed, revised, or strengthened for sustainable development. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 17 Source: UNDP, MMA, FUNAI, Finance, Presidency, annually</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Governance and institutional capacities for sustainable development (PPA 2024-2027 Axis 3).

⁷ Including governance, financing mechanisms and institutional capacities.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP#4 (UNSDCF.4.1): By 2027 Brazil will have strengthened, within the framework of the democratic rule of law, its governance, legislation, institutional capacities and articulation with an expansion of social participation to elaborate and execute public policies based on evidence, human rights and equality of generations, gender, race and ethnicity, with a view to preventing and confronting corruption, crime and multiple forms of violence, and oriented to the specificities of the territory and transparency, with innovation, national and international cooperation, and broad participation of society.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>4.1.m Gender Social Norms Index- Brazil (IRRF.I.6) Baseline (2022): Total 84.45%, Women 84,17%, Men 84.78% Target (2027): Total 80%, Women 79%, Men 80%</p> <p>4.1.g Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 people, by sex (IRRF.3.5) (Brazil.SDG.16.1.1) Baseline (2021): total 22.3, men 20.33, women 1.9 Target (2027): total 19.3, men 18.33, women 1</p> <p>5.1.b. Average Annual Loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (IRRF.3.3) Baseline (2019): 0.42% Target (2027): 0.35%</p>	<p>UNDP Frequency: Every five years</p> <p>Brazilian Forum of Public Security Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Public institutions and civil society have stronger capacities for management, control, development, and application of the legal framework of transparency, integrity, anti-corruption, and technological innovations in the public sector, ensuring access to data and information to expand the supply and quality of services provided to the population.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of public institutions and civil society actors participating in capacity development initiatives targeted to improving transparency and digital transformation in the public sector. Baseline (2022): total 3,000 Target (2027): total 10,000, women 5,000, men 5,000 Source: UNDP, ENAP, CGU, AGU, CNJ, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of national and subnational institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for improved service delivery (IRRF.2.3.1). Baseline (2022): total 15 Target (2027): total 30 Source: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3. Number of innovative or digital solutions developed with a focus on improving access and effectiveness of people-centred justice. Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2027): 10</p>	<p>Presidency Ministry of Human Rights (MDH) Ministry of Justice Ministry of Racial Equality Ministry of Women Civil Defence General Comptroller's Office (CGU) Federal Court of Accounts National School of Public Administration (ENAP) National Institute of Social Security Administrative Council of Economic Defence National Council of Justice (CNJ) National School of Labour Justice National School of Justice Public Defenders Office (DPU) General Attorney's Office (AGU) Public Attorney Offices (OMPs) Alagoas Pernambuco Rio Grande do Sul Niterói City of São Paulo United Nations Office for Project Services United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime United Nations Human Settlements Programme ILO Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) Brazilian Cotton Institute</p>	<p>Regular 150,000 Other 50,000,000</p>

Source: UNDP, CNJ, DPU, OMPs, annually

Output 4.2. National and subnational capacities strengthened to develop policies and programmes to guarantee human rights, reduce inequalities and discrimination, and guarantee the right to voice, participation and accountability.

Indicator 4.2.1. Number of institutional mechanisms implemented with a focus on improving human rights and social participation policies.

Baseline (2023): 0

Target (2027): 7

Source: MDH, CNJ, DPU, AGU, Ministry of Racial Equality, Ministry of Women, Piauí, annually

Indicator 4.2.2. Number of public institutions supported for the formulation/ or implementation of gender mainstreaming policies, with a focus on reducing inequalities and empowering women.

Baseline (2023): 0

Target (2027): 5

Source: UNDP, AGU, CGU, DPU, Ministry of Women, annually

Output 4.3. National and subnational institutions have strengthened public policies and programmes to reduce crime and violence against the most affected and vulnerable public, providing specialized social assistance services and access to justice for victims, their families and communities.

Indicator 4.3.1. Number of initiatives targeted to reducing violence against vulnerable populations; and promoting justice access and effectiveness implemented.

Baseline (2023): 5

Target (2027): 20

Source: UNDP, Ministry of Justice, MDH, DPU, annually

Indicator 4.3.2. Number of municipalities/territories reached by violence reduction initiatives targeted to

children and adolescents and their families, including a special focus on girls and indigenous populations.
Baseline (2023): 0
Target (2027): 15
Source: UNDP, MDH, Ministry of Justice, annually

Output 4.4. The public sector and civil society have strengthened institutional capacities to coordinate, share, and implement successful Brazilian social technologies through south-south and triangular cooperation.

Indicator 4.4.1. Number of partners in South-South and triangular cooperation countries.
Baseline (2023): 38
Target (2027): 43
Source: UNDP, ABC, annually

Indicator 4.4.2. Number of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives.
Baseline (2023): 156
Target (2027): 170
Source: UNDP, ABC, annually