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## United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

### **Draft country programme document\*\***

#### **Brazil**

##### *Summary*

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Brazil is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,995,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$122,752,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2024 to December 2028.

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\* E/ICEF/2024/1.

\*\* In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 14 November to 4 December 2023. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2024 first regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

## Programme rationale

1. With a total population of 203 million people,<sup>1</sup> 25 per cent of whom are children,<sup>2</sup> Brazil had in 2022 the twelfth-largest gross domestic product in the world<sup>3</sup> and a Gini coefficient of 53 per cent,<sup>4</sup> pointing to stark inequalities.

2. Brazil has made important progress in tackling child poverty over the past decades, yet in 2021, more than 20 million children and adolescents (0–14 years old) lived in monetary poverty and 5.8 million lived in extreme monetary poverty.<sup>5</sup> Even more children (32 million) are affected by multidimensional poverty,<sup>6</sup> with considerable regional, ethnic, racial and gender differences.

3. Brazil was heavily impacted by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, rolling back progress for children and jeopardizing poverty reduction, education, and food security. The country also experienced a progressive fragilization of social services following decreasing public budgets and investments.<sup>7</sup>

4. Vaccination coverage has been steadily declining since 2016, reverting successful eradication of measles. Brazil is home to 710,000 children who have never been vaccinated. The maternal mortality ratio increased from 58 per 100,000 live births in 2019 to 75 per 100,000 live births in 2020.<sup>8</sup> Neonatal, infant and child mortality rates are at 13, 8 and 14 per 1,000 live births respectively.<sup>9</sup> Afrodescendent<sup>10</sup> and indigenous children face, respectively, a 30 per cent and 50 per cent higher likelihood of dying before their first birthday than children born to white mothers.

5. Malnutrition is increasing among the most vulnerable groups, with deepening food insecurity severely affecting 15 per cent of households in 2022. Overweight affects 15 per cent of children under the age of 5,<sup>11</sup> 33.5 per cent of children aged 5 to 9 years old,<sup>12</sup> and 25.5 per cent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years old.<sup>13</sup> Stunting rates are estimated at 7 per cent,<sup>14</sup> though as high as 84 per cent among indigenous populations such as the Yanomami.<sup>15</sup> Only 54 per cent of children up to 6 months old were exclusively breastfed.<sup>16</sup>

6. The adolescent suicide rate increased by 81 per cent from 2010 to 2019, reaching 6.4 suicides per 100,000 adolescents.<sup>17</sup> Despite considerable reduction in adolescent pregnancy, there were still 380,000 births from mothers up to 19 years old

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Geography (IBGE), 2022. See <https://censo2022.ibge.gov.br>.

<sup>2</sup> According to Brazilian legislation, children are people aged up to 12 years old and adolescents are people aged 12 to 18 years old.

<sup>3</sup> International Monetary Fund, 2022. See: [www.imf.org/WEO](http://www.imf.org/WEO).

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 2022. See <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>.

<sup>5</sup> IBGE, Social Indicators (SIS), 2022. See <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br>.

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF, Multidimensional Poverty Study, 2022. See <https://www.unicef.org/brazil>.

<sup>7</sup> Senate, Siga Brasil, 2023. See [www9.senado.gov.br](http://www9.senado.gov.br).

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Health (MoH), 2020. See [www.gov.br/saude](http://www.gov.br/saude).

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF, 2020. See <https://data.unicef.org/country/bra>.

<sup>10</sup> Afrodescendent refers to black and brown populations (IBGE).

<sup>11</sup> UNICEF, 2020. See <https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/country/bra>.

<sup>12</sup> IBGE, Family Budget Survey, 2009. See [www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/educacao/9050-pesquisa-de-orcamentos-familiares.html](http://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/educacao/9050-pesquisa-de-orcamentos-familiares.html).

<sup>13</sup> Institute for Health Technology Assessment, “Study of cardiovascular risks in adolescents”, 2014. See <https://www.iats.com.br/projects/estudo-de-riscos-cardiovasculares-em-adolescentes/>.

<sup>14</sup> UNICEF, 2020. See <https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/malnutrition-data>.

<sup>15</sup> Jessem Douglas Yamall Orellana and others, “Association of Severe Stunting in Indigenous Yanomami Children with Maternal Short Stature”, *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, vol. 24, No. 5 (2019).

<sup>16</sup> MoH, 2022. See <https://sisaps.saude.gov.br/sisvan>.

<sup>17</sup> MoH, 2021. See [www.gov.br/saude](http://www.gov.br/saude).

in 2020, totalling 14 per cent of births in Brazil.<sup>18</sup> HIV/AIDS cases, despite declining overall, wavered upward among adolescents, reaching 4.9 per 100,000 in 2022.<sup>19</sup>

7. In 2019, more than 1 million children were not attending school despite high enrolment rates for primary education (97.5 per cent).<sup>20</sup> Repetition rates are high, with 5.6 million children in age/grade distortion<sup>21</sup> impacting 8.3 per cent of students in primary education and 12.5 per cent in secondary. Completion rates stood at 94.2 per cent in primary and had fallen to 77.8 per cent in secondary. Regional, racial, socioeconomic and gender differences are considerable, disproportionately affecting Afrodescendent and indigenous boys in the North and North-east regions.

8. In 2021, 33.8 per cent of children in second grade could not read or write single words, up from 15 per cent in 2019.<sup>22</sup> The gross early childhood education enrolment rate was 73.9 per cent in 2019, but only 59.5 per cent in rural areas, revealing strong inequities.<sup>23</sup> In 2021, around 2.1 million children under the age of 17 years were digitally excluded and 30,024 schools (22 per cent) remained without Internet access.<sup>24</sup>

9. In 2022, 26 per cent of youth aged 18–24 years old were not studying or working. Afrodescendants represented 73 per cent of the unemployed and the unemployment rate for women was 54 per cent higher than that of men. Up to 1.8 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 were exposed to child labour in 2019.<sup>25</sup>

10. Violence against children remains a major concern. Between 2016 and 2020, Brazil registered an average of 6,200 cases of physical violence against children under 5 years of age per year; 45,000 cases of rape against children per year, with girls representing 80 per cent of the victims<sup>26</sup>; as well as a total of 35,000 cases of adolescent homicides, with 90 per cent of victims being boys, 80 per cent of whom were Afrodescendants.<sup>27</sup> Over 53,000 adolescents were deprived of their liberty in 2020.<sup>28</sup> Many children and adolescents also face discrimination based on their sexual orientation, as do those affected by conflicts related to land rights and territorial disputes.

11. Only 51 per cent of the population have access to safely managed sanitation, with 35 million people lacking access to safely managed drinking water.<sup>29</sup> Two thirds of Brazilian municipalities lack a basic water and sanitation plan,<sup>30</sup> particularly in the North and North-east regions.<sup>31</sup> Indigenous, *quilombola*<sup>32</sup> and *ribeirinho*<sup>33</sup> communities are most deprived. Only 45 per cent of indigenous people have access

<sup>18</sup> United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2022. See <https://brazil.unfpa.org/pt-br/news>.

<sup>19</sup> MoH, 2022. See [www.gov.br/aids](http://www.gov.br/aids).

<sup>20</sup> IBGE, 2019. See <https://painel.ibge.gov.br/pnadc>.

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Education (MoE), National Institute for Educational Studies and Research (INEP), 2022. See [www.gov.br/inep](http://www.gov.br/inep).

<sup>22</sup> MoE, INEP, 2022. See [www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao](http://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao).

<sup>23</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019. See <https://uis.unesco.org/en/country/br>.

<sup>24</sup> Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society, 2022. See <https://cetic.br/pt/pesquisa/kids-online/indicadores/>.

<sup>25</sup> IBGE, 2020. See <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br>.

<sup>26</sup> UNICEF, 2020. See [www.unicef.org/brazil/media/16421/file/panorama-violencia-letal-sexual-contra-criancas-adolescentes-no-brasil.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/brazil/media/16421/file/panorama-violencia-letal-sexual-contra-criancas-adolescentes-no-brasil.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Brazilian Public Security Forum, 2022. See <https://forumseguranca.org.br>.

<sup>29</sup> World Health Organization and UNICEF, 2020. See <https://www.unwater.org/publications/who/unicef-joint-monitoring-program-water-supply-sanitation-and-hygiene-jmp-progress-0>.

<sup>30</sup> National Sanitation Information System, 2022. See <https://arquivos-snis.mdr.gov.br>.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Afro-Brazilian residents of quilombo settlements first established by escaped slaves in Brazil.

<sup>33</sup> Riverside dwellers who live near rivers and fish and cultivate small pieces of land to survive.

to quality drinking water,<sup>34</sup> leading to indigenous children being 14 times more likely to die from diarrhoea than other groups.<sup>35</sup>

12. Almost half of public schools (43 per cent) lack access to public sanitation services, while 24 per cent lack access to public water supply systems.<sup>36</sup> As a result, 321,000 female students did not have access to dignified menstruation hygiene facilities at school in 2015.<sup>37</sup>

13. Though Brazil is a key player in efforts to limit global warming and is home to 60 per cent of the Amazon rainforest, national environmental policies make little or no reference to children. Two and a half million children under the age of 14 years live in areas prone to disasters.<sup>38</sup> Deforestation has detrimental effects on indigenous people, whose territorial management model in indigenous lands is recognized for its effectiveness in preserving the environment and protecting biodiversity.

14. Since 2015, Brazil has received over 426,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants. Despite Operation Welcome's quality response, many families and children still face discrimination or xenophobia and have difficulties accessing education, health care and other basic services.<sup>39</sup>

15. Brazil has a well-established social protection system, providing conditional cash transfers to vulnerable families; however, capacity to address increasing poverty, inequalities and shocks requires strengthening and further investment. Only 14 per cent of social assistance services have quality standards in place.<sup>40</sup> Less than one third of Brazilian municipalities have a formal social surveillance system, limiting the capacity of social assistance to flexibly respond to impacts of natural hazards, shocks, and crises.

16. Lessons from the previous country programme's evaluation highlight the effectiveness and relevance of UNICEF field presence at subnational level in the North and North-east regions.<sup>41</sup> The evaluation points to the need to further focus on the most vulnerable groups, generating evidence and developing strategies to address gender, race and ethnic inequalities, as well as geographic specificities.

17. Concluding observations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the universal periodic review highlight the importance of expanding education quality and access as well as preventing and responding to violence, particularly armed violence, while strengthening State-level capacities to protect child victims of violence (including migrant and unaccompanied children).

18. Consultations held with adolescents from vulnerable groups indicated the following priorities: participation in learning, digital education, and skills development; mental health services; safety and protection from armed violence, gender-based violence and discrimination; and civic engagement, particularly around climate change.

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<sup>34</sup> National Water Access Programme on Indigenous Lands, 2022. See [www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sesai/deamb/pnati](http://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sesai/deamb/pnati).

<sup>35</sup> Poliana Rebouças and others, "Ethnoracial inequalities and child mortality in Brazil", *The Lancet*, vol. 10, No. 10 (2022).

<sup>36</sup> MoE, INEP, 2022. See <https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br>.

<sup>37</sup> UNICEF and UNFPA, 2021. See [www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/pobreza-menstrual-no-brasil-desigualdade-e-violacoes-de-direitos](http://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/pobreza-menstrual-no-brasil-desigualdade-e-violacoes-de-direitos).

<sup>38</sup> UNICEF, 2022. See <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/criancas-adolescentes-e-mudancas-climaticas-no-brasil-2022>.

<sup>39</sup> Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, 2023. See <https://reliefweb.int/report/brazil>.

<sup>40</sup> Ministry of Social Development, 2021. See <https://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/snas>.

<sup>41</sup> UNICEF, Country Programme Evaluation, 2022.

## Programme priorities and partnerships

19. The programme has the overarching goal to support the Government of Brazil in delivering equitable and sustainable policies and programmes focused on reaching and engaging the most vulnerable children and adolescents so that their rights and well-being can be fulfilled.

20. The programme contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), for which UNICEF co-leads the pillar on social inclusion, and is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025. The choice of programme priorities was informed by: consultations with partners, adolescents and stakeholders; national policies and plans; the Belem Declaration;<sup>42</sup> UNSDCF priorities; and UNICEF comparative advantages.

21. The country programme will contribute to strengthening Government flagship policies and programmes, and equity-focused investments for children. Policy advocacy, systems strengthening, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, evidence generation and financing options will be combined with operational strategies to reach the most vulnerable children and reduce inequalities of gender, race and ethnicity and geographical disparities.<sup>43</sup> Gender equality will be advanced using transformative approaches with a focus on adolescent health, skills development, as well as prevention and response to sexual violence.

22. UNICEF will leverage its field presence using a three-pronged approach. First, UNICEF will prioritize the Amazon and North-east regions via the initiative Selo UNICEF, engaging over 1,800 municipalities and 18 states. Second, UNICEF will prioritize urban geographies affected by armed violence. Third, UNICEF will prioritize the specific needs and identities of indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and children on the move.

23. In partnership with government actors at the federal and subnational levels, the programme will continue to foster trilateral South-South cooperation, facilitating knowledge-sharing, horizontal exchange and collaboration between Brazil and other countries, based on systematic good practices. Based on the global priorities of UNICEF and the Government of Brazil, such actions will be implemented to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Brazil and in other countries, promoting greater technical knowledge around the rights of children and adolescents and the improvement of public policies, programmes and legal structures in favour of them.

### Survive and thrive

24. This component contributes to enhancing access to quality prevention-oriented services and behaviours in health and nutrition across early childhood and adolescence. It contributes to the achievement of UNSDCF pillars 2 and 5.

25. In the area of maternal, newborn and child health, immunization has been prioritized as an entry point for strengthening the primary health-care system. UNICEF will work in partnership with the Ministry of Health to regain immunization coverage and to identify and immunize non-vaccinated children. Behaviour change, communication, digital solutions, and gender-transformative strategies will be used to expand demand and tackle misinformation and mistrust.

<sup>42</sup> Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, Belem Declaration, 2023. See <http://otca.org/en>.

<sup>43</sup> The most vulnerable children include Afrodescendent; indigenous peoples; *ribeirinhos* and *quilombolas*; children living with disabilities; children on the move; and children affected by humanitarian crises and environmental disasters.

26. UNICEF will promote universal access to healthy food and nutrition to address the drivers of malnutrition (undernutrition and obesity) and non-communicable diseases. Advocacy for policy implementation and behavioural change communication will promote quality, culturally and regionally oriented nutrition, aligned with sustainable dietary food systems and fostering healthy practices, ensuring the participation of specific groups, children, adolescents and families. Prevention, early detection and timely treatment of undernutrition, obesity and non-communicable diseases for specific populations will be prioritized and addressed with, for example, specialized indigenous health services.

27. UNICEF will advance inclusive, integrated and gender-responsive services for mental health, sexual and reproductive health, and HIV prevention, care, and treatment. The component will support the Ministry of Health in designing and delivering a national, integrated programme for adolescent and youth health promotion, prevention and care, including the development of tailored approaches for indigenous youth and communities.

### **Learning and skills**

28. This component contributes to ensuring that every child is enrolled in school, achieving learning outcomes and developing foundational skills, with a positive transition from school to the world of work. The component contributes to UNSDCF pillars 1 and 2 and is aligned with the goals of the National Education Plan.

29. In the area of enrolment, UNICEF will work with the federal, state and municipal governments and with stakeholders to strengthen and expand the identification, enrolment and retention of children and adolescents out of school via the “School Active Search” methodology. UNICEF will advance child protection standards and practices at school level, strengthening inclusive and protective school environments. It will further support education networks to access and manage available funding and resources for school connectivity.

30. To advance learning recovery, UNICEF will work with actors at municipal, state and federal levels to strengthen curriculum proposals, contextualized and anchored in innovative methodologies and digital technologies, with the active participation and engagement of children and adolescents. Digital skills and learning will be advanced through diverse pedagogical practices and digital resources focusing on integral education. Environmental education will be offered to equip children with knowledge and skills to advance the ecological transition. Quality early childhood education will be supported via capacity development of municipal educational managers and teachers, and through the dissemination of materials for caregivers.

31. UNICEF will advance partnerships, policy approaches and solutions with the Government, civil society, corporate partners, and youth organizations to deliver professional training, employment, entrepreneurship, and social change opportunities for vulnerable youth through initiatives such as One Million Opportunities.

### **Protection from violence**

32. This component contributes to ensuring that every child and adolescent is protected from violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse and neglect. The component contributes to UNSDCF pillars 2, 4 and 5. It advances articles 5, 18 and 70-A of the Brazilian Statute of the Child and Adolescent, and relevant national laws.

33. UNICEF will promote positive parenting practices to foster comprehensive nurturing care and protective family environments to address physical and domestic violence in early childhood and against children with disabilities, through gender-transformative and non-discriminatory approaches.

34. UNICEF will strengthen a comprehensive child-friendly child protection system working across sectors. National and subnational information systems will be enhanced to properly register, refer and monitor cases of sexual violence and armed violence, generating quality data for prevention and response. Service-level interventions will promote early detection mechanisms, quality case management and provision of gender-responsive survivor-centred services for child and adolescent who are victims or witnesses of violence.

35. Justice and public security systems will be supported to provide child-friendly, equitable and accessible mechanisms for children and adolescents in contact with the law. In urban contexts, UNICEF will build broad alliances with local governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities to expand opportunities for adolescents, providing quality, integrated services to address the impact of armed violence on children and adolescents. In humanitarian contexts, UNICEF will support justice and law enforcement actors to provide legal aid and guarantee alternative care, particularly for children on the move and unaccompanied and separated children.

### **WASH, climate and the environment**

36. This component will advance the right of every child and adolescent to gender-sensitive, climate-resilient, safe, and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at home and in institutions, and to live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment. The component contributes to the National Basic Sanitation Plan and to UNSDCF pillars 3 and 5.

37. UNICEF will advocate for, build capacities, and support the provision of quality, climate-resilient WASH services. Municipalities will be supported to develop and monitor sanitation plans and to expand school access to WASH services, prioritizing vulnerable municipalities from Semiarid and Amazon regions, indigenous, traditional, migrant and refugee populations. School managers and students will be mobilized to lead hygiene and health promotion actions complemented with advocacy at federal, state, and municipal levels to develop and implement standards for adequate menstrual health and hygiene practices at school.

38. Child-focused disaster preparedness and response plans and adaptation actions will be supported at state and municipal levels, including strengthened implementation of the National Protocol for Children in Disaster Situations. This will be complemented by investments focused on children and adolescents as agents for risk reduction.

39. The component will advance child-responsive climate policies, advancing youth-focused climate action, including practices from indigenous and traditional communities to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change. UNICEF will generate evidence on children's exposure to climate-related risks and disasters and on the impacts on their rights. Adolescent mobilization with national and local CSOs will inform climate and environmental policies, including the adoption of youth-led priorities, valuing sociobiodiversity and a solidarity-based economy, which will incorporate sustainable skills (green and soft skills) for work.

### **Child poverty and social protection**

40. This component contributes to the overall goal of eliminating child poverty, and to UNSDCF pillars 2 and 4. UNICEF will support the expansion of an inclusive, shock-responsive and adequately financed social protection system at national and subnational levels.

41. The component will seek to increase quality, integrated service coverage for the most vulnerable families and children, including in response to shocks and

emergencies. Technical assistance, capacity-building, intervention modelling and scale-up support will be provided to the most vulnerable municipalities.

42. UNICEF will generate evidence on multidimensional child poverty to inform the planning and budgeting of child-focused policies at national and subnational levels.

43. In the area of public finance for children, UNICEF will provide quality evidence on child-related public budget to strengthen accountability and transparency and foster investments for children. UNICEF will advocate for and support the implementation of child-related public budget monitoring tools by national and subnational governments, legislatures, and oversight institutions.

44. Child-focused policies will be supported at subnational level via technical assistance and capacity-building to municipalities for participatory planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation via the municipal Selo initiative.

### Programme effectiveness

45. This component will support effective, quality programme delivery with duty bearers and rights holders, including:

(a) Evidence generation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning of programme results and of policy approaches at the national level;

(b) Public advocacy, communication and social and behaviour change strategies to mobilize the public for action, accountability and support;

(c) Convergent and multisectoral programming, including early childhood development, youth empowerment and participation, gender-transformative strategies, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and emergency preparedness and response; and

(d) Business engagement to drive results for children and adolescents, leveraging resources, partnerships, and influence from corporate sectors partners, including companies' social and environmental responsibility.

### Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Survive and thrive	1 000	19 640	20 640
Education and skills	1 000	28 233	29 233
Protection from violence	900	18 413	19 313
WASH, climate and the environment	1 000	18 413	19 413
Child poverty and social protection	1 095	19 640	20 735
Programme effectiveness	0	18 413	18 413
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 995</b>	<b>122 752</b>	<b>127 747</b>

### Programme and risk management

46. This country programme document summarizes the contributions of UNICEF to national results and is the principal mechanism for accountability to the Executive



Board. The responsibilities and accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

47. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for overall coordination of the country programme, derived from the UNSDCF, where UNICEF will co-lead the pillar on social inclusion jointly with UNESCO and UN-Women. UNICEF programme components will be managed within UNSDCF overall governance, jointly with line ministries, state and municipal governments, relevant public institutions, CSOs and corporate partners.

48. Risk management tools, situation monitoring and emergency preparedness plans will serve to identify and mitigate risks. The risk of reduction of programme funds will be mitigated by prioritizing high-impact, cost-effective programme interventions; advocating for increased government investments in children; and further exploring fundraising options, including private sector resource mobilization.

49. The resource mobilization trend for UNICEF shows positive prospects spurred by a growth in local fundraising (individual giving and corporate) contributing to funding programmes in Brazil as well as growth in global regular resources and regional thematic funds.

## **Monitoring, learning and evaluation**

50. In cooperation with line ministries, United Nations agencies and civil society, UNICEF will advance national capacities to collect, analyse and use disaggregated data to monitor and inform policy decisions, to report on the situation of children and adolescents, and to monitor progress towards the realization of child rights. This will include:

(a) Field and programme monitoring, using the results and resource framework aligned with the UNSDCF. Rights- and results-based management approaches will be promoted, using data dashboards and community feedback mechanisms to inform programme strategies. Annual programme effectiveness reviews will be undertaken with partners and rights holders to assess progress and feed into UNSDCF annual reporting.

(b) Situation monitoring centred on child-focused Sustainable Development Goals, using the integrated monitoring, research and evaluation plan, strengthening data collection efforts and triangulating national, state and other information systems.

(c) Evaluation, using the costed evaluation plan and strengthening national evaluation systems and capacities to advance child-focused evaluations.

51. The progress of the trilateral cooperation will be monitored in coordination with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), through the data obtained during the stages of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the initiatives implemented under the country programme.

## Annex

## Results and resources framework

## Brazil – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2028

<p><b>Convention on the Rights of the Child:</b> articles 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 6, 19, 23–31, 34</p> <p><b>National priorities:</b> Sustainable Development Goals 2.2, 3–6, 8, 13, 16, 17 National Development Plan, National Health Plan, National Policy for Integral Care to Child Health, National Education Plan, Statute of the Child and Adolescent</p>
<p><b>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF):</b> Pillar 1. Economic transformation and sustainable development Pillar 2. Social inclusion and sustainable development Pillar 3. Environment and climate change for sustainable development Pillar 4. Governance and institutional capacities Pillar 5. Humanitarian actions and sustainable-development nexus</p>
<p><b>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</b></p>

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
<p><b>Pillar 2, outcome 1:</b> By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened social protection and other public policies to be more intersectoral, inclusive, participatory and effective, based on evidence and oriented to respect human</p>	<p>1. By 2028, every child, adolescent and pregnant woman survives and thrives, with access to quality primary health care, nutritious diets, mental health and nurturing practices.</p>	<p><b>Percentage of surviving infants who received (a) first dose and (b) three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine</b></p> <p><i>B:</i> (a): 79% (b): 70% (2021)</p> <p><i>T:</i> (a): 95% (b): 95%</p>	WHO /UNICEF estimates	<p>1.1. By 2028, vulnerable families and children, particularly those who have not received any vaccines, have access to quality, integrated primary health-care services, including immunization, health promotion and prevention measures.</p>	<p>Ministries of Health, Education, Social Development, Environment and Climate Change; state and municipal governments; Brazilian Society of Immunizations ; Brazilian Society of Paediatrics; CSOs; National Council of</p>	1 000	19 640	20 640
		<p><b>Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted</b></p> <p><i>B:</i> (2021)</p>	National health system (NHS) records					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
rights, to reduce poverty, hunger and inequalities of vulnerable groups at all levels of government, and to promote gender, race and ethnicity equality, and social and environmental sustainable development.		Brazil: 11.6% North region: 15.7%  T: Brazil: 9.2% North region: 12.5%	NHS records	1.2. By 2028, integrated, quality food and nutrition policies and services (education, health, social assistance) facilitate access of vulnerable children and adolescents to healthy diets and sustainable food.	Municipal Health Secretaries; Council of State Health Secretaries. CSOs; National Pact for Early Childhood; research institutions; corporate partners			
		<b>Percentage of children under 5 who are overweight</b>  B: Brazil: 15.7%  T: Brazil: 12.45%						
		<b>Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1 000 women</b>  B: Brazil: 50.4  T: Brazil: 44	IBGE and NHS	1.3. By 2028, vulnerable children, adolescents and youth have access to quality, integrated adolescent health programmes, services and initiatives (in mental health and psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health and HIV) that are gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory.				
<b>Pillar 2, outcome 1</b> (see above)  <b>Pillar 1, outcome 2:</b>	2. By 2028, every child and adolescent in Brazil has access to school and to quality learning opportunities to	<b>Schooling rate for children aged 4 and 5</b>  B: 94.1% (2019) North region: 88.2% White: 95.2% Afrodescendants: 93.4%	INEP  PNADc (Continuous National	2.1. By 2028, 30 per cent of the out-of-school children and adolescents who were identified through UNICEF	Ministry of Education; state and municipal governments; CSOs; foundations;	1 000	28 233	29 233

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
By 2027, Brazil will have advanced in the economic inclusion contributing to the reduction of poverty, hunger, vulnerabilities, inequalities and discrimination against generation, gender, race and ethnicity, and that guarantees the right to transformative education for the full development of the person and access to decent work, opportunities for income generation, social and economic protection and care policies and a resilient infrastructure, ensuring equal opportunities and their sustainability.	develop foundational transferable and digital skills.	Urban: 94.7% Rural: 91.5% 20% poorest: 92.1% 20% richest: 98.4%  T: 100% (Federal Constitution 1988, article 208)	<i>Household Survey)</i>	initiatives were supported to enrol in school, to access the Internet in schools and learning pathways.  2.2. By 2028, vulnerable children and adolescents in at least 10 states, experiencing learning opportunities to develop foundational, transferable and digital skills as expected to their age.  2.3. By 2028, multi-stakeholder partnerships are catalysed to build national and subnational policies, at least with 15 states and 2,000 municipalities, aimed at promoting a positive transition from school to the world of work for vulnerable youth,	corporate partners; research institutes			
		<b>Schooling rate for children aged 6 to 14</b>  B: 98% (2019)  T: 100% (Federal Constitution, article 208)	PNADc					
		<b>Schooling rate for children aged 15 to 17</b>  B: 92.6% (2019) White: 95.1% Afrodescendants: 91.1% Urban: 93.4% Rural: 88.8% 20% poorest: 89.6% 20% richest: 98.6%  T: 100% (Federal Constitution, article 208)	INEP  PNADc					
		<b>Completion rate</b>  B (2019): Lower secondary: 87% North region: 80.6% North-east region: 80.4%  Upper secondary: 69% North region: 60.6% North-east region: 61%	Sustainable Development Goal database  PNADc					

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						RR	OR	Total
		<p>T: Lower secondary: 93% Upper secondary: 84% (National Educational Plan)</p> <p><b>Percentage of youth not in employment, education or training</b></p> <p>B: 21.3% (2019)</p> <p>T: 11.6% (50% reduction)</p>	Sustainable Development Goal database  PNADc	connecting them to decent jobs and income that is equitable and gender-transformative, allowing aspirational skilling, and economic and social impact opportunities, and at empowering them to lead change-making in their communities.				
<p><b>Pillar 2, outcome 2:</b> By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened the rights guarantee systems to be more effective in the cross-cutting integration of respect for human rights and equality of generation, gender, race, and ethnicity; in confronting violations and its multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>3. By 2028, children and adolescents in Brazil, especially girls, lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender, queer, intersex (LGBTQIA+), Afrodescendants, indigenous, migrants and refugees, are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.</p>	<p><b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by age, sex and race/ethnicity</b></p> <p>B: 0–19: 12.07 (2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15–19: 40.26</li> <li>• Male: 21.66</li> <li>• Female: 2.04</li> <li>• Afrodescendants: 17.69</li> <li>• White: 4.07</li> <li>• Indigenous: 12.69</li> </ul> <p>T: 0–19: 7.65</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15–19: 25.52</li> <li>• Male: 13.73</li> <li>• Afrodescendants: 11.22</li> </ul>	National health data  Census data	3.1. By 2028, children, adolescents, families, communities (including school communities) and other groups adopt behaviours that reject violence against children, and decision makers prioritize children’s protection from physical, sexual and lethal violence in legislation and policy frameworks.	Ministries of Justice, Human Rights and Citizenship; state and municipal governments; Congress; justice systems; law enforcement; CSOs; social movements; religious and community leaders; corporate partners; research institutions	900	18 413	19 313
		<p><b>Proportion of population subjected to</b></p>	National health data					

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						RR	OR	Total
<p>and violence, including gender-based violence; and in promoting coordinated actions at all levels of government, as well as the participation of civil society.</p> <p><b>Pillar 4, outcome 1:</b> Within the framework of the democratic rule of law, by 2027, Brazil will have strengthened its governance, legislation, capacities and institutional coordination to design and execute evidence-based public policies on human rights and equality of generation gender, race and ethnicity; to prevent and fight against corruption, crime and multiple forms of violence; and oriented by the</p>		<p><b>physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by age, sex and race/ethnicity</b></p> <p><i>B:</i> 0–19: 0.15% (2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15–19: 0.23%</li> <li>• Female: 0.22%</li> <li>• Afrodescendants: 0</li> </ul> <p><i>T:</i> 0–19: 0.098%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15–19: 0.15%</li> <li>• Female: 0.14%</li> </ul>	Census data	<p>3.2. By 2028, cross-sectoral child protection systems are coordinated and well-resourced and have strengthened capacities to prevent and respond to violence against children and to provide quality and accessible services for all (child protection system strengthening).</p> <p>3.3. By 2028, eight urban centres present strengthened integrated, cross-sectoral and territory-based governance on planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for the prevention of and response to violence against children.</p>				

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specificities of the territory and towards transparency, with innovation, national and international cooperation and broad participation of society.								
<b>Pillar 3, outcome 1:</b> By 2027, Brazil will have advanced even further in environmental conservation and restoration, pollution reduction and sustainable production, consumption and disposal, based on evidence, technology, training, investment and financing; valuing regional and local expertise and knowledge; and promoting food and nutritional, health, water,	4. By 2028, every child, including adolescents, will have access to safe and equitable WASH services and supplies, and live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.	<b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</b>  <i>B (2021):</i> National: 84.2% North: 60% North-east: 74.7%  <i>T:</i> National (2033): 99% North (2028): 80% North-east (2028): 90%	National Sanitation Information System	4.1. By 2028, the most vulnerable indigenous, traditional and rural communities living in the North and North-east regions of Brazil have access to climate-resilient and safely managed water services that are safe and available, including in primary health-care facilities.  4.2. By 2028, schools have improved WASH services, allowing girls not to miss school activities	Ministries of Health, Indigenous Peoples, Cities, Integration and Regional Development, Human Rights and Citizenship, and Environment and Climate Change; state and municipal governments; CSOs; corporate partners; research institutions	1 000	18 413	19 413
		<b>Proportion of schools with access to drinking water, gender-separated sanitation facilities; and basic handwashing facilities</b>  <i>B:</i> Drinking water: 76% Gender-separated sanitation facilities: ND Handwashing facilities: 61% (2020)  <i>T:</i>	School census					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
<p>basic sanitation and energy security and sovereignty in the context of sustainable development from a generational, gender, racial and ethnic perspective.</p> <p><b>Pillar 3, outcome 2:</b> By 2027, Brazil will have advanced in the implementation of actions for the mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its effects, for the reduction of deforestation and the risk of disasters, considering vulnerable groups and people, including forcibly displaced persons, from the perspective of generation, gender and ethnicity and for the protection of</p>		<p>Drinking water: 90% Gender-separated sanitation facilities: 80% Handwashing facilities: 90%</p>		<p>during their period.</p> <p>4.3. By 2028, state and municipal frameworks for disaster preparedness and early action are child-sensitive and address the impacts of climate change on children and adolescents.</p> <p>4.4. By 2028, children and adolescents participate in climate change policy dialogue and fora so that their needs are reflected in national and subnational climate mitigation and adaptation plans.</p>				
		<p><b>Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</b></p> <p><i>B:</i> National: 33.8% North/North-east: 25.9%</p> <p><i>T:</i> National: 50% North/North-east: 40%</p>	Sustainable Development Goals database					
		<p><b>Extent to which the country is developing, financing and implementing child-sensitive climate policies and programmes</b></p> <p><i>B:</i> 0 <i>T:</i> 4</p>	Nationally Determined Contribution will be assessed against four criteria: reference children; rights-based; holistic and multisectoral; inclusive.					



<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
<p>territories and indigenous people, traditional groups and communities, and those living in rural, forest and waterside areas in general, with the purpose of promoting a resilient and decarbonized economy in the light of the national legal and regulatory frameworks, and in alignment with the international commitments in place.</p> <p><b>Pillar 5, outcome 1:</b> By 2027, Brazil will have its strategies, public policies and institutional capacities strengthened and expanded, at all levels of government and in coordination with the private sector and civil society, to</p>								

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
prevent, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises and disasters, based on evidence, with special attention to affected populations, refugees, migrants and stateless persons and other groups living in vulnerable situations, considering their diversity, hence combating xenophobia and intolerance and promoting respect for human rights and equality of generation, gender, race and ethnicity and sustainable development.								

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
<b>Pillar 2, outcome 1</b> (see above)  <b>Pillar 4, outcome 1</b> (see above)	5. By 2028, every child and adolescent lives free of poverty in all its dimensions and benefits from an inclusive, shock-responsive, and adequately financed social protection system that guarantees their rights in a comprehensive and equitable manner.	<b>Proportion of children living below the international poverty line (\$5.5, 2017 purchasing power parity)</b>  <i>B:</i> 42.3% (2021) <i>T:</i> 34.4%	PNADc	5.1. By 2028, Brazilian public institutions and civil society have better evidence and instruments to monitor child rights and multidimensional child poverty and inform public policies bringing an intersectoral perspective.  5.2. By 2028, national and subnational authorities in priority territories have enhanced capacities to deliver more inclusive social protection policies for those living in situations of poverty, exclusion and vulnerability.  5.3. By 2028, national and subnational public institutions and civil society have increased their capacities	Ministries of Social Development, Finance, Planning and Budget, Brazilian municipalities of Semiarid and Amazon regions; National and state parliaments; IBGE and IPEA; CSOs; research institutions, corporate partners	1 095	19 640	20 735
		<b>Percentage of public expenditure for children when compared to total public effective expenditure</b>  <i>B:</i> 3.92% (2021) <i>T:</i> 5.0%	IPEA (National Research Institute)/UNICEF Siga Brasil Platform					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				to promote public investments for children.  5.4. By 2028, UNICEF provides support to municipalities from 18 states from the Legal Amazon and Semiarid regions to implement and deliver policies for children.				
<b>All outcomes referenced above</b>	6. Programme effectiveness			6.1. Communication and advocacy  6.2. Research, planning, monitoring and evaluation  6.3. Public partnerships  6.4. Operational support	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; ABC – Brazilian Cooperation Agency	0	18 413	18 413
<b>Total resources</b>						<b>4 995</b>	<b>122 752</b>	<b>127 747</b>