



IEO | INDEPENDENT
Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION
BRAZIL
ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducts “Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs)”, previously known as “Assessment of Development Results (ADRs),” to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP’s contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP’s strategy in facilitating and leveraging national effort for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ The responsibility of the IEO is two-fold: (a) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (b) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function, and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

This is IEO’s second country programme evaluation conducted in Brazil.² The evaluation will focus on UNDP’s work during the ongoing programme cycle 2017-2021 and will evaluate the work up to mid-2020. The ICPE will be conducted in collaboration with the national authorities, with the UNDP Brazil Country Office (CO), and with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC). The evaluation is expected to provide a set of forward-looking recommendations as input to the new country programme document.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Brazil is an upper middle-income country with population of 211 million in 2018, of which 87 percent reside in urban areas.³ The country is considered within the high human development category, measured by the HDI value of 0.761 in 2018, positioning it at 79 out of 189 countries and territories and above the average of 0.750 for countries in the high human development group and above the average of 0.759 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁴ Brazil GNI per capita for 2018 was \$9,140, a 5.42 percent increase from 2017, the first year it recorded an increase since 2015 (see paragraph below).⁵

¹ See UNDP Evaluation Policy: www.undp.org/eo/documents/Evaluation-Policy.pdf. The ICPE will also be conducted in adherence to the Norms and the Standards and the ethical Code of Conduct established by the United Nations Evaluation Group (www.uneval.org).

² The first evaluation was the Assessment of Development Results (ADR) from 2011 and it covered the programme periods 2002 to 2010.

³ UN Data. Brazil. <https://data.un.org/en/iso/br.html>

⁴ HDR 2019. Briefing note – Brazil. http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BRA.pdf

⁵ Macrotrends, based on World Bank data, Brazil GNI per capita 1966-2020, available at: <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/BRA/brazil/gni-per-capita>

Economic development, poverty and inequality

Despite this classification, the country faces important development challenges, including high inequality. The HDI falls to 0.574 when inequality is considered, a loss of 24.5 percent, much higher than the overall loss of the group of High HDI, which is 17.9 percent.⁶

The Gini Index decreased between 2012 and 2015 (from 0.540 to 0.524), but the trend reversed from 2016 onwards, when the index increased to 0.537, hitting 0.545 in 2018.⁷ From 2017 to 2018, earnings increased by 8.4 percent for the richest 1 percent of the population and dropped for the group which represents the poorest, reaching a level in 2018 in which the monthly average earnings of the richest 1 percent population was nearly 34 times higher than those in the poorest group, which represents approximately 50 percent of the population.⁸ Additionally, significant disparities are found between demographic groups and regions in Brazil. The poverty rates in rural areas are double those of urban areas and much higher in the North and Northeast than in the rest of the country. While poverty rates are low for those aged 65 or above, thanks to the wide coverage of pensions and social assistance, a third of Brazilian children under 15 live in poverty.⁹ Disparity between regions can be found as well in terms of health, for instance, mortality in the neonatal period, between 2015 and 2017, exceeded eleven deaths per 1,000 live births in the North and Northeast, while it was below nine deaths per 1,000 live births in the Southeast and below eight deaths in the Southern region.¹⁰

Brazil's recent recession, in 2015 and 2016, saw the GDP dropping by 3.6 percent and 3.4 percent (respectively),¹¹ and ended an eleven-year streak of poverty reduction. Between 2003 and 2014, the poverty rate, measured as the share of the population living on less than US\$5.50 per day (in 2011 PPP terms), fell from 41.7 to 17.9 percent. The poverty impact of the recession was most pronounced in 2015, as 1.5 percent of the population fell into poverty. Poverty continued to increase in 2016 and in 2017, when poverty reached 21.0 percent of the population (43.6 million people). In 2018 poverty affected one fourth of the Brazilian population, or 52.5 million persons, touching mainly the black or afro-descent population, which represents 72.7 percent of the poor, or 38.1 million persons. Black or afro-descent women represent the largest number of people, 27.2 million persons, below poverty line.¹² In 2018, black or afro-descent persons had a per capita monthly household earnings of US\$934, almost half the average earnings of white persons (US\$1,846). Extreme poverty, understood as per capita average earnings below US\$145, or US\$1.9 per day, has reached its highest level in seven years in 2018, affecting 13.5 million persons.¹³ Even if Brazil has now re-entered a phase of positive economic growth, modest gains in 2018 and 2019 suggests limited poverty reduction in the short-term.¹⁴

⁶ HDR 2019. Briefing note – Brazil. http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BRA.pdf

⁷ <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-press-room/2185-news-agency/releases-en/25706-continuous-pnad-2018-10-of-population-concentrate-43-1-of-brazilian-wage-bill>

⁸ <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-news/2184-news-agency/news/25740-earnings-from-labor-of-richest-1-is-34-times-higher-than-the-half-poorest>

⁹ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

¹⁰ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 3 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

¹¹ The World Bank. Country Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/brazil/overview>

¹² <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-news/2184-news-agency/news/25895-extreme-poverty-affects-13-5-million-persons-and-hits-highest-level-in-seven-years>

¹³ <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-news/2184-news-agency/news/25895-extreme-poverty-affects-13-5-million-persons-and-hits-highest-level-in-seven-years>

¹⁴ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

Unemployment was seen as the main cause of increased poverty¹⁵ during the last recession. It doubled from 2014 to 2017 reaching 13.8 percent and since then it has mildly decreased to 12 percent in 2019.¹⁶ Young people are highly affected, with almost 11 million aged 15 to 29, which are neither employed nor studying/training.¹⁷ This group represents 23 percent of the country's population in this age group. At the same time, understanding the non-monetary dimensions of poverty highlights the long-term challenges faced by households in Brazil. The two critical challenges are educational attainment by the adult population and access to basic infrastructure. In 2017, around 17 percent of the population lived in households in which no adult has completed high school, a consequence of low investment in human capital in earlier generations.¹⁸

Gender

Brazil's 2018 Gender Development Index (GDI) value of 0.995 indicates a better situation than the average in the Latin America and the Caribbean countries (0.978) and better than the High HDI group of countries (0.960). Women perform better than men, in each of the HDI dimensions, except in the one related to GNI per capita, with an important gap of over 41 percent in favour of men. Female participation in the labour market is 54.0 percent compared to 74.4 for men.¹⁹ Women represented 52 percent of voters in the last election,²⁰ and 77 women currently hold seats at Parliament (15 percent of parliamentary seats).²¹ It is the highest number in the country's history,²² but far from the average of 31.6 percent of women in parliaments in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.²³

Key women's health indicators have improved in the last decade. For instance, 44 women died from pregnancy related causes, for every 100,000 live births, in 2015, 34 percent less than in 2005.²⁴ Adolescent birth rate is 59 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19 in 2017, 20 percent less than in 2005.²⁵

Since 2015, femicide is recognized as a criminal offense by law²⁶, representing an important step in recognizing the specificities of violence against women. Femicides correspond to 29.6 percent of intentional homicides of women in 2018. There were 1,151 cases in 2017 and 1,206 in 2018, an increase of 4 percent in absolute numbers.²⁷ The victims profile reveals that black women are the most vulnerable: they are 61 percent of the victims, while 38.5 percent are white, and 0.3 percent are indigenous women. The relationship between social vulnerability and violence can also be seen in schooling indicators: 70.7 percent of victims attended elementary school, while 7.3 percent have higher education.²⁸

¹⁵ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

¹⁶ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

¹⁷ According to the Continuous Pnad - Education Supplement, conducted by the IBGE in 2018

¹⁸ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

¹⁹ HDR 2019. Briefing note – Brazil. http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BRA.pdf

²⁰ Tribunal Superior Eleitoral. 2018. <http://www.tse.jus.br/>

²¹ Inter-Parliamentary Union. Brazil. https://data.ipu.org/content/brazil?chamber_id=13349#

²² Electoral law (9.504/1997 amended by law 12.034/2009) guarantees that lists contain a minimum of 30% of candidates of each sex. See <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas/country-view/68/35> for details on the electoral quota system in Brazil

²³ The World Bank Data. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS?locations=BR-ZJ>

²⁴ HDR 2019. Maternal mortality ratio. <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/89006>

²⁵ The World Bank Data. Adolescent fertility rate – Brazil. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT?locations=BR>

²⁶ Law no. 13.104

²⁷ According to data from the Brazilian Public Safety 2019 Yearbook <http://www.forumseguranca.org.br/>

²⁸ According to data from the Brazilian Public Safety 2019 Yearbook <http://www.forumseguranca.org.br/>

Institutional capacity and justice system

Brazil has experienced important advances in access to Justice, such as the strengthening of Public Defenders Offices, the creation of a National Council of Justice and the implementation of policies targeted to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms²⁹. However some key challenges in terms of institutional effectiveness remain and include: 1) violence, whether fatal or not, physical, psychological and sexual and how to face it by the complex criminal justice system³⁰; 2) access to citizenship; Brazil still faces problems in ensuring access to citizenship, fundamental freedoms, justice and public information; 3) Tax evasion and corruption which weaken public institutions; and 4) how to ensure that SDGs and the 2030 Agenda is indeed implemented by the federal, state, municipal, and federal district governments and their institutions, as well as the judiciary, the prosecutor, and the public defense.³¹

Since 2016, the Corruption Perceptions Index for Brazil shows a downward trend, scoring 35 percent in 2018, its lowest CPI score in seven years, and placing the country 105 out of 180 countries worldwide.³² Anti-corruption efforts helped bring corrupt individuals from across political parties and the private sector to justice.³³ These highlighted an extreme degree of abuse and corruption in many of Brazil's institutions, and it also revealed a growing cynicism and sense of hopelessness among citizens.³⁴

Environment, energy and natural resources

Brazil has some of the world's most abundant renewable and non-renewable resources. For example, with its extensive river systems and plentiful rainfall, Brazil has one of the largest hydroelectric potentials in the world. Forests cover about three-fifths of Brazil's land area, representing between one-sixth and one-seventh of the world's forest coverage.³⁵ Brazil is the most biologically diverse country in the world. It is classified at the top among the world's 17 megadiverse countries, and second only to Indonesia in terms of species endemism. It contains two biodiversity hotspots (the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado), six terrestrial biomes and three large marine ecosystems.³⁶ It is also estimated that Brazil hosts between 15-20 percent of the world's biological diversity, with the greatest number of endemic species on a global scale.³⁷

Aside from the conservation of forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, Brazil faces several environmental challenges. During the 1990-2014 period, 65 percent of all losses due to disasters were from floods, 11 percent from landslide and 9 percent from drought.³⁸ In 2015, Brazil saw 337.7 people killed, missing or affected by disasters per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2016 and 2017 the situation improved with 134.8 and 232.7 per 100,000, respectively.³⁹ The Northern region is particularly affected with 751 per 100,000 inhabitants people killed, missing and affected in 2017.⁴⁰

²⁹ UNDP Country Program Document 2017-2021

³⁰ The homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants has increased from 30 in 2007 to 41 in 2017. In that same period, homicides of black victims increased by 33.1 percent while homicides of non-black victims increased by 3.3 percent. Out of every 100 victims murdered, 75 are black. According to data from the Brazilian Public Safety 2019 Yearbook <http://www.forumseguranca.org.br/>

³¹ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 16 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

³² Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index 2018. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

³³ Transparency International. *CPI 2018 Regional Analysis: Americas*. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018#results>

³⁴ Transparency International. *CPI 2018 Regional Analysis: Americas*. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018#results>

³⁵ Enciclopedia Britannica, *Brazil*. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Brazil>

³⁶ Convention on Biological Diversity, Brazil Country Profile. <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=br>

³⁷ The Biodiversity Finance Initiative, 2019. <https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/brazil>

³⁸ Data from the OFDA/CRED - International Disaster Database. <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/bra/data/>

³⁹ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 13 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

⁴⁰ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 13 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

In cities, challenges relate to solid waste management, urban stormwater drainage, sewage disposal, and fresh industrial sewage management. In terms of basic infrastructure, a third of the population did not have access to improved sanitation in 2017, a deprivation that has health and environmental implications.⁴¹

In rural areas, Brazil has recently become aware of a lack of water quality monitoring, which is increasingly receiving pesticide residues, sometimes over-applied, as well as nutrients from fertilizers.⁴²

Electricity generation from renewable sources (hydro, wind, biomass, solar and others) reached 80.4 percent of the total supply in 2017, with predominant share of hydropower (65.2 percent). Other renewable sources, as wind and solar, increased their share from 28.6 percent in 2012 to 31.2 percent in 2017. The result is consistent with two actions in Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, that is, to expand the use of renewable sources other than hydropower in the energy matrix for participation by 28 percent to 33 percent by 2030 and increase the share of sustainable bioenergy in the Brazilian energy matrix to approximately 18 percent by 2030.⁴³ However, notwithstanding the high participation of hydroelectric plants in the generation of electricity, the energy tariff applied in Brazil is one of the highest in the world.⁴⁴

International cooperation

Brazilian foreign policy has been internationally recognized, in comparative terms, for its stability, continuity, and a high degree of predictability⁴⁵. A founding member of the BRIC group, Brazil has been active on several fronts, including international cooperation, and is recognized as an increasingly important aid player.⁴⁶ The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) has been active since 1987. ABC's activities include technical cooperation programs and projects through South-South cooperation. Brazil participated in 1 of every 5 South-South Cooperation exchanges that took place between Latin American countries during 2016.⁴⁷ As of 2016, Brazilian South-South Cooperation (SSC) had provided technical cooperation to 98 countries, most of them in Africa and Latin America, particularly Portuguese speaking countries.⁴⁸ The concept of "partnership for development", adopted by Brazil, consolidates the idea that development cooperation entails sharing efforts and benefits on both sides. Proposed initiatives are evaluated in the light of impact and outreach on recipient communities.⁴⁹ Brazil is also a key player in the international environmental negotiations, the conservation of Brazilian forest cover, and in particular the Amazon rainforest and the rich variety of biodiversity and ecosystems of the country have long been at the core of the discussions on how to reach the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Convention on Biological Diversity).

⁴¹ The World Bank. *Poverty & Equity brief. Brazil*. October 2019. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BRA>

⁴² Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 6 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

⁴³ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 7 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

⁴⁴ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA 2019. ODS 7 Report. <http://www.ipea.gov.br/>

⁴⁵ Oxford Bibliographies, 2019. *Brazilian Foreign Policy*. <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199756223/obo-9780199756223-0266.xml>

⁴⁶ See for example, Overseas Development Institute, 2010. *Brazil: an emerging aid player, briefing no 64*. At the same time, Brazil is still listed as an ODA recipient country, but income has been decreasing sharply from 1003 ml in 2015 to 265 in 2017. The main donors in 2017 were Germany and the EU institutions, for official ODA data see: https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACAidatag glancebyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:tooltips=no&:showVizHome=no

⁴⁷ Ibero-American Program for Strengthening South-South Cooperation (PIFSCS). <https://www.informesursur.org/>

⁴⁸ UNDP Brazil, Country Program Document 2017-2021

⁴⁹ Agência Brasileira de Cooperação <http://www.abc.gov.br/CooperacaoTecnica/OBrasileiaCooperacao>

COVID-19 pandemic

Brazil has become a global epicenter of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. As of 17 August 2020, there have been 3,317,096 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 107,232 deaths.⁵⁰ As a result, Brazil, Latin America's largest nation, is the second country with the most confirmed cases of COVID-19 only behind the United States. With a high-income inequality and rising poverty, Brazil is suffering a health care crisis. Although Brazil has a strong health care system, capacity is uneven across the country. People living in poverty especially in the North and Northeast of Brazil are less likely to have health insurance and to use health services. Therefore, exposing Brazil's population to the risks of COVID-19 and other health complications.

In addition, to health, the COVID-19 crisis is affecting Brazil's economy and exposing the country to social challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted Brazil's supply and demand, slowed down Brazil's domestic economic activity, and disrupted the country's financial market volatility. Rising unemployment and economic uncertainty has aggravated the macroeconomic challenges the country was already facing. The World Bank has estimated that a deep recession will hit Brazil, with an estimated growth rate at -8 percent in 2020⁵¹.

UNDP PROGRAMME STRATEGY IN BRAZIL

The IEO conducted an Assessment of Development Results (ADR) in 2011, covering the period 2002-2010. UNDP then implemented a new country programme, planned for the 2012-2015, extended to 2016.

The work of UNDP in the country for the period 2017-2021 is guided by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is aligned with the priorities identified by the Government in its Pluriannual Government Plan 2016-2019. The UNDAF, developed by the UN country team, focused on five pillars, of which the UNDP's Country Programme Document 2017-2021 committed to support the following four priorities:

1. Inclusive and equitable society with extensive rights for all men and women, including enhancement of public services in the areas of health, social assistance and rural development, with emphasis on gender, race, ethnicity and generational equity;
2. Sustainable management of natural resources for present and future generation, including implementation of national environmental legislation, productive inclusion and access to markets of vulnerable groups, resilience strengthening and sustainable production and consumption patterns;
3. Prosperity and quality of life for everyone, including inclusive economic growth and business models, inclusive dialogue with extractive industries and public-private collaboration; and
4. Peaceful, fair and inclusive society, including rule of law and access to justice, violence prevention, citizen participation, human rights, accountability and SDGs.

The country programme is focused on supporting the country in the achievement of the SDGs around the four keys areas of people, planet, prosperity and peace (see table 1 for details) and intended to pay special attention to vulnerable areas and populations, especially the North and Northeast, the rural poor, women of afro-descendant, indigenous people and the LGBTI. It aims to mainstream issues on the reduction of inequalities and resilience to shocks across the portfolio. Special attention was expected to be paid to increase partnerships with UNDP Global Centers. The programme intended to mobilize funds and in-kind contributions from national

⁵⁰ World Health Organization Global Data. <https://covid19.who.int/region/amro/country/br>

⁵¹ COVID-19 in Brazil, Impacts and Policy Responses, The World Bank, <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/152381594359001244/pdf/Main-Report.pdf>

counterparts from all government levels, IFIs, private sector, foreign governments interested in partnering with the Government of Brazil.

Table 1: Country Programme outcomes and indicative resources (CPD 2017-2021) ⁵²			
Country Programme Outcome	Country Programme Output	Planned resources, USD (per CPD)	Expenditures, USD (as of July 2020)
Outcome 1: People Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Institutional capacities strengthened to formulate and implement sustainable policies and strategies to improve the population access to health and promote wellbeing 1.2. Institutional capacities strengthened in order to promote access to rights and sustainable livelihoods, with special attention to vulnerable populations and traditional peoples 1.3. Institutional capacities strengthened to support the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, with participation and social control 1.4. SSCT initiatives supported oriented by the Brazilian Foreign Policy priorities 	120 million	72,747,746
Outcome 2: Planet Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the consistency and implementation of these policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Policies strengthened for the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change, mainstreaming and integrating national plans and international agreements 2.2. Policies strengthened to guarantee effectiveness of ecosystemic services and biodiversity conservation, promoting sustainable land use, recover degraded land and combat desertification 2.3. Partnerships with governmental institutions, private sector and civil society established to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, promoting energy efficiency, clean and renewable technologies, and environmentally sustainable practices 2.4. Strategies and technical capacities strengthened for making cities, communities and territories inclusive, integrated, safe, accessible, resilient and sustainable, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations 2.5. Capacities strengthened for the elaboration and implementation of policies and actions in DRM its preventive and disaster preparedness including climate change adaptation, in a multisector and integrated approach 	100 million	60,455,044

⁵² Resources received to date and indicative expenditure to date include data on regional and global projects in Brazil. Source: UNDP Brazil Country Programme Document 2017-2021 and UNDP data extracted from Atlas / PowerBi as of 17 July 2020. It does not reflect the re-allocation of outputs by outcome based on validation by the CO of the evaluation project list. These will be presented in the evaluation report.

Outcome 3: Prosperity Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises	3.1. Inclusive business and market ecosystem strengthened, through productive investments, information and implementation support. 3.2. Studies, information and technological innovation increased to maximize financial inclusion and promote inclusive economic growth. 3.3. Technical capacity strengthened to improve infrastructure and basic services to support Brazilian companies to reach underserved areas and foreign markets promoting an agile business environment and a more sustainable economic growth. 3.4. Multistakeholder partnerships intensified and expanded to support and promote inclusive and sustainable growth, through knowledge exchange and capacity building activities	10 million	17,658,026
Outcome 4: Peace A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all	4.1. Innovative approach to security policies and programmes promoted through capacity development, knowledge building, and dialogue, with a participatory and multidisciplinary methodologies. 4.2. Institutional and technical capacity developed to enhance transparency, accountability and innovative institutions at all levels, through social participation, effective management, information, and coordination mechanisms 4.3. Access to Justice actions promoted, strengthening the Justice System and promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, fostering a culture of peaceful dispute resolution at all levels 4.4. Strengthening national and sub-national mechanisms and policies for the promotion of human rights, considering gender, race, ethnicity and generational inequalities and excluded groups, regardless of their nationality	20 million	17,253,625
Total		250 million	168,796,311

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme to contribute to the process of developing the new country programme. Thus, the ICPE will focus on the current programme cycle (2017-2021), covering the period of 2017 to early 2020, to provide forward-looking recommendations as input to UNDP Brazil's formulation of its next country programme. It will also examine the degree of adoption and follow-up of the recommendations of the 2011 ADR evaluation.

The scope of the ICPE includes the entirety of UNDP's development programmes in the country, including those projects running from the previous cycle into the current one. The interventions under review are funded by all sources, including those from UNDP's regular resources, donors, and the Government. The efforts supported by UNDP's regional and global programmes will also be included.

METHODOLOGY

The ICPE will address the following key evaluation questions. These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report.

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?

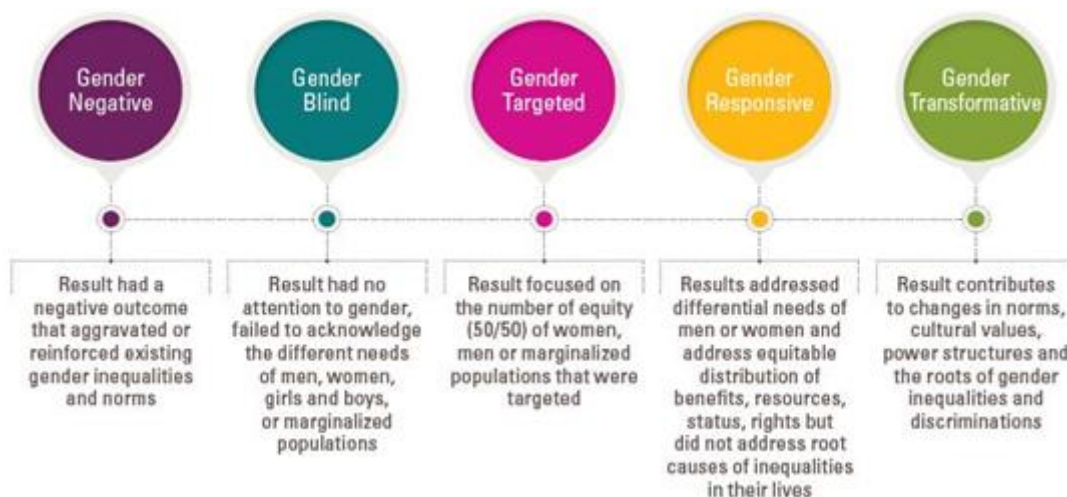
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results?

The ICPE is conducted at the outcome level, and its methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards. To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's evolution, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at.

The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analysed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved outputs and the extent to which these outputs have contributed to the intended CPD outcomes. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes will also be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that have influenced - both positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined under evaluation question 3. The utilization of resources to deliver results (including managerial practices), the extent to which the CO fostered partnerships and synergies with other actors (i.e. through south-south or triangular cooperation), and the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in design and implementation of the CPD are some of the aspects that will be assessed under this question.

Special attention will be given to integrate a gender-responsive evaluation approach to data collection methods. The evaluation will analyse the extent to which UNDP (country) support was designed to and did contribute to gender equality and will consider the gender marker and the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES). The GRES, developed by IEO, classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, gender transformative.



DATA COLLECTION

Data collection methods. The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of corporate and project documentation and surveys. All information and data collected from multiple sources and through various means will be triangulated to ensure its validity before the evaluation reaches conclusions and recommendations. The evaluation will rely on the triangulation of the following data sources:

- A portfolio analysis and desk review of all programme documents, including UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs) and corporate monitoring of programme results; project documents and project progress reports; quality assurance reports and risk assessments; project, outcome and CPD evaluations; audit reports; financial data and background documents on the national context.
- Remote interviews with key informants, including government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, UNDP country office, RBLAC and beneficiaries of the programme. Efforts will be made to collect views from a diverse range of stakeholders on UNDP's performance. A stakeholder analysis will be conducted with the support of the CO to identify relevant UNDP partners to be consulted during the main data collection phase of the evaluation.
- A pre-mission self-assessment questionnaire will be administered to the CO. It will focus on programme results and the CO internal management.
- A presentation of preliminary findings at the end of the data collection phase to validate initial findings with the CO staff.

In line with UNDP's gender equality strategy, the ICPE will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all the CO programmes and operations. Gender-related data will be collected by using corporately available sources (e.g., the Gender Marker) and programme/ project-based sources (e.g. through desk reviews of documents and interviews), where available, and assessed against its programme outcomes.

Assessment of data collection constraints and existing data. A preliminary assessment was carried out to identify the evaluable data available as well as potential data collection constraints and opportunities. The Evaluation Resource Center (ERC) information indicates that, at the time of this TOR preparation, twelve project evaluations and one thematic evaluation had been completed for the period under review. Twelve evaluations are planned before the end of 2020. Seven evaluations were conducted between 2014 and 2016.

With respect to indicators, the CPD Outcomes, UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Reports (ROAR) and the corporate planning system (CPS) associated with it provide indicators, baselines and targets. However, there is no data on progress and sources of verification for some of the indicators. To the extent possible, the ICPE will use these indicators and data, as well as other alternative indicators which may have been used by CO, to interpret the UNDP programme goals and to measure or assess progress toward the intended outcomes. However, the CPD indicators try to assess aspects of performance that are well-outside of UNDP's direct sphere of control, and for which the programme has limited influence. To mitigate these limitations, the evaluation will work with Theories of Change to try to estimate goals and map assumptions against the expected and achieved results.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will cover all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in Brazil: The Country Office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes,

projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The CO will provide support in kind (e.g. scheduling of interviews with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries, etc). To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the Country Office staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. The CO and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder debriefing, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented. Once a final draft report has been prepared, the CO will prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations, in consultation with RBLAC. It will support the use and dissemination of the final ICPE report at the country level.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: The UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean will support the evaluation through information sharing and will also participate in the final stakeholder debriefing. Once the evaluation has been completed, RBLAC is also responsible for monitoring the status and progress of the country office's implementation of the evaluation recommendations, as defined in its management response.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO team will include the following members:

- **Lead Evaluator (LE):** IEO staff member with overall responsibility for developing the evaluation design and terms of reference; managing the conduct of the ICPE, preparing/ finalizing the final report; and organizing the stakeholder debrief, as appropriate, with the Country Office.
- **Associate Lead Evaluator (ALE):** IEO staff member with the general responsibility to support the LE, including in the preparation of terms of reference, data collection and analysis and the final report. Together with the LE, the ALE will help backstop the work of other team members.
- **Consultants:** external consultants will be recruited to collect data and help to assess relevant outcome areas, paying attention to gender equality and women's empowerment. Under the guidance of the LE and ALE, they will conduct preliminary desk review, develop a data collection plan, prepare outcome analysis papers, conduct data collection, prepare sections of the report, and contribute to reviewing the final ICPE report.
- **Research Assistant:** a research assistant based in the IEO will provide background research and will support the portfolio analysis.

EVALUATION PROCESS

The ICPE will be conducted according to the approved IEO process in the Charter of the Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP. There are five key phases to the evaluation process, as summarized below, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. Following the initial consultation with the Country Office, the IEO prepares the ToR and the evaluation design, including an overall evaluation matrix with specific evaluation questions. Once the TOR is approved, additional evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals with relevant skills and expertise will be recruited if needed. The IEO, with the support of the Country Office, collects all relevant data and documentation for the evaluation.

Phase 2: Desk review and analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk review of reference material, identifying preliminary lines of inquiry which will be reviewed through a pre-mission questionnaire administered with the Country Office. Based on this, detailed questions and issues that require validation during the primary data collection phase will be identified.

Phase 3: Data collection. The evaluation team will conduct primary data/information collection through remote interviews with key stakeholders. At the end of the data collection phase, the evaluation team will hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings to the Country Office. After the debriefing, all additional data gaps and areas of further analysis should be identified for follow-ups.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process and draft the ICPE report. The first draft of the report will be subject to internal (IEO) and external peer review. It will then be circulated to the Country Office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean for factual corrections. The second draft, which takes into account any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and the UNDP Brazil Country Office will prepare the management response to the ICPE, under the overall oversight of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. The report will then be shared at a final debriefing (via videoconference) where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Considering the discussion at the stakeholder event, the final evaluation report will be produced.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report, including the management response, and evaluation brief will be widely distributed in hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to UNDP Executive Board at the time of the approval of a new Country Programme Document. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP and to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Brazil Country Office will disseminate the report to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website and the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). The Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the ERC.

TIMEFRAME FOR THE ICPE PROCESS

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively as follows:

Table 2: Timeframe for the ICPE process

Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR update	LE	Aug 2020
Selection of external evaluation team members	LE/ALE	Aug-Sept 2020
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	Evaluation team	Aug-Sept 2020
Phase 3: Data collection		
Data collection and preliminary findings	Evaluation team	Oct 2020
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis and Synthesis	LE	Nov-Dec 2020
Zero draft report cleared by IEO (following external peer review)	LE	Jan-Feb 2021
First draft ICPE for CO/RB review	CO/RB	Feb-Mar 2021
Second draft shared with the government	CO/GOV	Feb-Mar 2021
Draft management response	CO/RB	Feb-Mar 2021
Final debriefing with national stakeholders	CO/IEO	Apr 2021
Phase 5: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	Apr-May 2021
Final report and evaluation brief	IEO	May 2021
Dissemination of the final report	IEO/CO	September 2021
Presentation to the Executive Board	IEO	September 2021

ANNEX 2. PROJECT LIST

Projects for review are highlighted in yellow (45 projects)

Project Title	Start Year	End Year	Total Expenditure US\$ (2017-2021)
OUTCOME 33: Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services.			
BRA/05/018 - Avaliação e Aprimoramento Política Social	2005	2019	100,986
BRA/06/032 - Brazil "3 Tempos"	2006	2019	1,085,626
BRA/08/012 - Support for traditional communities	2008	2020	1,154,794
BRA/09/008 - Capacity Support for South-South Cooperation	2009	2022	5,193,446
BRA/10/005 - Projeto Sul-Sul de Fortalecimento do MSPP	2010	2018	415,071
BRA/10/008 - Projeto de Estruturação do Sistema de Vigil	2011	2024	5,401,185
BRA/11/006 Por uma Agenda Nacional de Esporte	2011	2017	15,571
ENGMT - APOIO ÀS ATIVIDADES ESTRATÉGICAS DO GOV FED	2011	2021	184,107
BRA/11/018 - CSS Fort. Programa Alimentação Escolar	2011	2021	285,544
BRA/12/002 - APOIO AO DESENV DO SETOR ALGODOEIRO	2012	2022	12,706,471
BRA/12/009 - Apoio aos Programas e Proj Prioritários Gov	2012	2020	450,000
BRA/12/006 - Apoio à gestão descentralizada do SUAS	2013	2020	1,194,761
BRA/13/008 Cons.da Cooperação Técnica Sul-Sul brasileira	2013	2023	14,753,448
IPC76338 Proteção Social	2013	2021	10,596
BRA/13/014 SBPCI - Sist. Brasileiro de Prom. Comercial	2013	2021	259,325
BRA/13/020-Sust Dev Peoples&Traditional Black Communitie	2013	2021	325,348
BRA/13/016 Populações estratégicas e/ou vulneráveis SUS	2013	2017	20,394
Innovation Facility	2014	2020	114,196
BRA/14/010 - SSC Africa-Social Protection and Gender	2015	2018	987,124
BRA/15/002 - Expansão INEP	2015	2021	764,023
BRA/15/004 IST, HIV/aids e hepatites virais	2015	2022	2,880,744
PROJ APOIO A CSS PARA PROMOÇÃO DO TRAB DECENTE	2015	2021	212,688
BRA/16/004 - Support to Education & Training in Haiti	2016	2021	1,876,483
BRA/16/006-Proteção Social na Bahia	2016	2022	134,185
Desenvolvimento Sustentável no Oeste do Paraná	2016	2021	340,815

BRA/17/018 - Saúde no Haiti	2017	2021	19,285,348
IPC98623 ME of WFPs Project in Mozambique	2016	2018	33,666
IPC99357 The South-South Learning Platform	2016	2018	36,209
BRA/17/003 - Fortalecimento Institucional INEP	2017	2019	517,749
BRA/16/019 - Avaliação Programa Criança Feliz	2016	2021	261,961
IPC100714 MENA Regional Office Support	2016	2020	266,131
BRA/16/024 - Desenvolvimento Territorial e Agenda ODS PI	2017	2021	873,354
BRA/17/004 - Promotion of Physical Activity for Human De	2017	2018	111,798
ENGMT - MEC (Ministério da Educação)/PNUD III	2017	2021	1,149,092
IPC104204 M&E Olympic Villages	2017	2019	300,552
BRA/17/025 Fortalecimento da CSS do MS	2017	2021	346,365
IPC106275 PNUD Studies and proposal for Measures SDG 6	2017	2019	61,023
IPC106779 FAO Country Policy Support SDG 1&2	2017	2018	24,154
BRA/17/027 - Apoio ao Programa Criança Feliz	2017	2023	915,604
IPC108126 PNUD Brasil 3T	2017	2020	323,177
IPC110370 IICA Baseline for Impact Evaluation	2018	2020	28,823
IPC111019 - UNICEF - Support to NPPS Kenya	2018	2019	165,810
BRA/18/007 - Advancing the Legacy of OV in Rio de Janeiro	2018	2020	86,571
IPC113749 GIZ Climate Change Expenditures in Brazil	2018	2020	113,330
IPC 114258 - AFD - IPEA COOPERAÇÃO RECEBIDA BRASIL	2018	2021	15,568
IPC114610 EDF Roadmap Brazilian rural economy 21st	2018	2019	39,994
IPC115123 FAO Social Protection in Rural areas in NENA	2018	2020	77,350
IPC115562 GIZ SP.ORG	2018	2021	886,910
IPC115563 UNICEF LACRO	2018	2021	131,157
BRA/18/026 - Algodão Sistema Registro Agrotóxicos	2019	2023	396,685
IPC115912 FAO CDP3	2018	2020	47,347
TRAC 2 Atlas of Human Development	2019	2019	209,470
IPC118192 DFAT Impact on Social Protection	2019	2022	231,043
COOPERATIVAS BRASILEIRAS E A AGENDA 2030	2019	2021	141,616
IPC120949 UNICEF SP policy in Morocco	2019	2020	100,549
BRA/19/017 - SDG Happy Child	2019	2021	121,373
IPC122956-FAO Seguro-Defeso	2020	2020	94,655
IPC128306 - Social Protection support to UNICEF MENARO	2020	2021	6,917

IPC129618 -Single Social Registry in Burundi	2020	2021	12,357
IPC130626-ADB's Support for Social Protection	2020	2021	0
IPC124451- FAO CDP 4	2020	2021	80
BRA/20/026 Desenv Sust.Amazônia CSS	2020	2025	0
BRA/20/021-Prog Espacial Brasileiro: fortalecim inst.t	2021	2024	0
BRA/20/022 Capacidade SUS SCTIE/MS	2020	2024	0
IPC132386-Innovation on SP - GIZ V	2020	2023	0
IPC129493 IPC Publications	2020	2020	4,704
SUBTOTAL - Outcome 33			\$78,295,921
OUTCOME 34: Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services.			
BRA/07/G32 - PIMS 3280 - Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil	2008	2017	714,297
4NR Support to GEF CBD Parties 2010 biodiversity targets	2015	2020	724,991
BRA/09/G31 - Energy Efficiency in Buildings	2010	2018	1,427,440
BRA/08/G32 - BRAZIL ESTABLISHMENT OF PCB	2009	2019	2,060,173
BRA/08/023 - Biodiversity Conservation	2009	2021	3,170,656
BRA/10/G31 - SUCRE - Sugarcane Renewable Electricity	2010	2020	6,069,416
BRA/11/001 - Support to Biodiversity Convention	2011	2018	538,244
BRA/11/009 - FORTALECIMENTO DA AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR	2012	2018	3,617,722
BRA/11/022 Suport Téc ao Processo Prep Rio+20 & Des Res	2011	2019	223,031
BRA/11/021- PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PAYMENT	2012	2019	891,285
BRA/12/G76 - HCFC Phase Out National Programme	2012	2020	3,645,904
BRA/12/G32 5th phase of Small Grants Programe in Brazil	2013	2019	1,152,322
BRA/12/G31 - PIMS 4815 National Biodiversity Planning	2012	2018	100,278
BRA/12/017 - Gestão de Riscos de Desastres Naturais	2012	2022	958,321
BRA/12/G77 Integrated Management for the Chillers sector	2013	2018	229,054
BRA/14/G31 PIMS 4675 Production of biomass-based charcoa	2014	2021	4,569,333
BRA/13/019 - PNGATI Implementation	2013	2022	445,740
BRA/14/G32 PIMS 3066 Sergipe	2014	2021	1,925,629
BRA/14/G33 PIMS4659 Production Practices	2014	2021	3,761,514
BRA/14/G72 - ODS waste management and disposal	2014	2022	1,157,400
BRA/16/G31 Fourth National Communication UNFCCC	2016	2021	4,632,118

BRA/14/007 - NEOJIBA III	2015	2020	458,440
BRA/14/008 - Dom Távora	2015	2021	3,718,901
BRA/15/001 - Temas da Agenda Internacional da Água	2015	2020	2,397,702
BRA/16/G76 - HCFC Phase Out Management Plan (Stage II)	2016	2021	8,043,239
BRA/16/G71 - Institutional Strengthening (phase VIII)	2016	2020	444,647
BRA/17/G31-PIMS 5896 MATOPIBA Soy Supply Chain	2017	2021	4,856,848
BRA/17/G41 - PIMS 5792 - IP - Phytotherapeutic Value Chains	2017	2019	163,430
BRA/18/003 - ABS Nagoia Protocol	2018	2021	951,229
Technical Assistance to REDD+ Implementation	2018	2022	345,597
Sixth National Reports on Biological Diversity in LACII	2017	2020	68,289
Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Phase II	2019	2020	107,819
UNDP NDC Support Programme	2017	2023	0
Enhancing UNCCD Implementation	2018	2018	155,915
BRA/18/G31 - PIMS 5792 - Phytotherapeutic Value Chains	2018	2024	97,819
BRA/19/G41 (PIMS 6278) 7th Small Grants Programme PPG	2019	2021	83,478
MPU Management Project	2017	2025	729,465
BRA/19/005 - GCF REDD+ Brazil	2019	2026	94,332
BRA/19/G42 (PIMS 6476) - IP/PPG - PCBs Destruction	2019	2021	92,351
SUBTOTAL - Outcome 34			\$64,824,369
OUTCOME 35: Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth			
BRA/06/024 - Monitoring of Investment Projects	2006	2019	1,733,407
BRA/09/004 - Institutional Strengthening of CAIXA	2009	2019	1,726,058
BRA/11/008 - Economic and Consumer Rights	2011	2021	1,270,107
BRA/12/001 - Sust. Dev. Innovation Promotion	2012	2020	849,762
BRA/12/008 Centro Antigo Salvador	2012	2020	856,919
BRA/13/013 - EPL (Empresa de Planej. e Logística)	2013	2023	3,042,561
BRA/14/003 - Global Compact Brazil	2014	2021	3,999,758
Iniciativa Incluir: Fortalecimento de Negócio	2015	2019	206,120
BRA/16/008 - Fortalecimento em Novas Estratégias de Negócio	2016	2020	1,837,665
BRA/16/013 - PPP (Parceria Público Privada) MS	2016	2021	1,190,852
Plataforma de Filantropia no Brasil	2017	2022	23,870
UN Partnership for Action on Inclusive Green Economy	2017	2021	173,298

BRA/17/019 - DESENVOLVIMENTO REGIONAL SUSTENTÁVEL DO NE	2017	2021	600,714
BRA/17/024 - Tesouro Nacional	2017	2021	540,359
BRA/17/026 - Pará Sustentável	2017	2020	183,247
BRA/18/015 - Mineração e os ODS	2018	2021	48,333
IPC117399 ILO TRANSFORM III	2019	2019	29,258
BRA/18/023 - Modernização da Economia	2018	2022	473,258
IPC121537 - Learning and Knowledge sharing activities	2019	2020	84,549
BRA/19/015 Infraestrutura SDI/ ME	2019	2023	181,703
BRA/20/008 Apoio a recuperação ativ econ pós-covid-19	2020	2022	339,813
SUBTOTAL - Outcome 35			\$19,391,611
OUTCOME 36: A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance			
BRA/11/003 - Human Rights Indicators	2011	2019	44,113
BRA/10/007 - INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON CHILDREN RIGHTS	2011	2022	1,114,467
BRA/11/023 - SDGs BRAZIL 2030	2012	2021	753,551
BRA/13/017 Proteção dos Direitos Crianças e Adol Fortale	2014	2021	2,072,985
BRA/14/011-FORTELECIMENTO DO SISTEMA PRISIONAL	2014	2021	655,822
BRA/15/006 - Fortalecimento dos Mecanismos de Justiça	2015	2021	868,458
BRA/15/010 - Fortalecimento e Expansão do SINAPIR	2015	2021	392,907
BRA/16/001 - SETAS (Sec. de Trabalho Assist. Social) MT	2017	2020	211,598
BRA/16/011- Plano de Desenvolvimento Econômico Bahia	2016	2021	140,757
BRA/16/020- Direitos Humanos fortalecidos	2016	2022	374,719
BRA/16/022 - ENAP Políticas Públicas	2016	2021	205,166
BRA/18/013 - Territorialização e Aceleração dos ODS	2018	2021	1,102,232
BRA/17/023 -Modernização da Gestão Penal em Rondônia	2017	2022	46,801
BRA/18/016 - CADE II	2018	2022	1,144,931
ENGMT 109767 - Apoio ENAP Pós-Graduação	2018	2020	60,058
BRA/18/008 - Fortal Garantia Dir Pess Def	2018	2022	16,434
BRA/18/024 - Redução violência contra criança e adolesce	2018	2022	9,993
BRA/18/019 - Sistema Prisional e Socieducativo CNJ	2018	2021	11,877,704
BRA/18/021 - FITS Global Forum on Innovation and Technog	2018	2019	6,235
BRA/18/022 - Support Venezuelan Migrant Response	2018	2020	198,378
IPC115913 UNICEF ROSA	2019	2021	468,585

BRA/19/008 - ENAMAT Fortal. Prod. Gest. Info. Just. Trab	2019	2021	147,705
BRA/19/002 - SEPLAG Rio Grande do Sul	2019	2022	0
BRA/15/009-APRIMORAMENTO DA GESTÃO NACIONAL DAS POLÍTICA	2015	2021	442,656
BRA/19/003-Agenda 2030 do Estado do Piauí	2019	2022	5,035
BRA/19/014 - POA 2030	2019	2022	0
Joint UNDP-DPPA Programme on conflict prevention	2019	2023	0
BRA/19/007 - DPJ Fortal. gestão info. Just Bras	2019	2021	181,745
BRA/19/013-SVPD Prog Prevenção ao Crime e Violência PE	2019	2022	6,093
BRA/19/012 - Consolidação LIODS no Judiciário	2019	2022	146,737
BRA/20/015 - Justiça 4.0 - Justiça para todos	2020	2023	0
BRA/20/003 - Processo Judicial Eletrônico - PJE	2020	2022	0
BRA/20/019 - Amplia Capac Institu Regula Brasil SFC/CGU	2020	2022	0
ENGMT - RFF - Governance & Inclusion NE Brazil	2020	2022	647
BRA/20/023 Fortalec inova na atua da advoca pub fed	2020	2023	0
BRA/20/016 - Metod integradas Seg Pub e Def Social	2020	2023	0
SUBTOTAL - Outcome 36			\$22,736,510
Total			\$185,248,412

Source: Data from Power BI as of February 2021

ANNEX 3. PEOPLE CONSULTED

Government of Brazil

ALMEIDA, Juliana, Logistics and Contracts Manager, General Coordination of Institutional Development, Sub-Secretariat for Corporate Affairs, National Treasury

AMBROSIO, Alessandra, Program Manager, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of International Affairs

BOECHAT, Camila, Coordinator, Ministry of Environment

BARBOSA SANTOS, Ednilson, Head of Communication Advisory, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Fisheries and Aquaculture

BARCELLOS FERREIRA, José Renato, Project Manager, Department of Genetic Heritage, Biodiversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment

BRASILIANO DA SILVA, Fabio, Project Manager, Department of Genetic Heritage, Biodiversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment

CAIXETA, Nelci, General Coordinator for Africa, Asia and Oceania, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of International Affairs

CALDAS, Marcelo, Director of Management, Planning and Logistics Company (EPL)

CASTILHO, Vera, Project Coordinator, João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP)

COSTAL, Grazielle, General Coordinator of Supervision and Institutional Articulation II, Special Secretariat of Productivity, Employment and Competitiveness, Ministry of Economy

CUNHA, Mauricio, Secretary, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

DAMASCENO FERREIRA, Aline, Project Coordinator, National School of Public Administration Foundation

DALCANALE, Mariana, Director of Administration and Planning, Administrative Council for Economic Defense

DA CRUZ NETO, Evaldo, Superintendent, Northeast Development Superintendence

DA SILVA, Carmen Lúcia, Technical Cooperation Project Manager, Dom Távora

DE CASTRO, Priscila, Coordinator, Institutional Development Support Coordination, National Treasury

DE LIMA RAMOS, Gustavo, Coordinator of Innovation of Sectorial Technologies, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)

DE MACEDO, Morenno, Manager, Federal Savings Bank

DELOURDES, Alves, General Coordinator of Administration and Budget, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of International Affairs

DEUSDARÁ, Luiza, Undersecretary of Supervision and Control, Special Secretariat of Productivity, Employment and Competitiveness, Ministry of Economy

DOUGLAS JUNIOR, Henrique, Special Secretariat of Productivity, Employment and Competitiveness, Ministry of Economy

FEITOSA CARDOSO LIMA, Caio Túlio, General Coordination of Interinstitutional Relations Team, administrative support, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

FERREIRA NOBRE, Gismário, General Project Coordinator, Dom Távora

FERREIRA TEIXERA, Maria Thereza, General Coordinator of Territory Management, Ministry of Regional Development

GOMES, Margareth Cristina, Manager, Ministry of Citizenship

GONÇALVES Bernardes, Liliane Cristina, Director of Management and Interinstitutional Relations Department, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

IGLESIAS, Patricia, President, Environmental Company of the State of Sao Paulo (CETESB)

LEITE, Ligia, Advisor to the Coordinator Board, Itaipu Binacional

LUDUVICE, Magna, Environmental Analyst, Ministry of Environment

LUSTOSA, Zenaide, State Coordinator of Public Policies for Women, State Coordination of Policies for Women

MALAGUTI PRADO, Cecilia, South-South Trilateral Cooperation Coordinator with International Organizations, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), Ministry of International Affairs

MARGUTI, Barbara, Research Assistant, Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)

MEDEIROS, Lenice, Researcher/Technologist in Information and Educational Assessment, Presidency, National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)

MENDES PEREIRA, Gerson Fernando, Director of the Department of Chronic Conditions and Sexually Transmitted Infections, Ministry of Health

MOREIRA, Lincoln Jorge Junior, General Coordinator of Institutional Development, Ministry of Economy Secretariat of the National Treasury

OLIVEIRA PIRES, Mauro, Environmental Analyst, Directorate of Social and Environmental Actions and Territorial Planning, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

PASQUAL MARQUES, Mariana, General Coordinator, Human Rights and Popular Education Center of Campo Limpo

PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, Nelcilândia, Director, Ministry of Environment

PIRES, Carlos, General Coordinator of Thematic Policies National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

POLI, Maria Cristina, Manager, Environmental Company of the State of Sao Paulo (CETESB)

RAMOS, Ana Paula, Director, Territorial Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment

RISUENHO LEÃO, Adriana, Project Coordinator, Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBio)

ROCHA DE OLIVEIRA, Lidiane, Project Coordinator, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

RODOPIANO, Paulo, Chief of Staff of the Executive Secretariat, Ministry of Health

ROJAS, Marcio, Project Director, Brazilian Center for Research in Energy and Materials, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

SABOIA FONTENELE E SILVA, Gustavo, Green Economy Coordinator, Secretariat for Industry Development, Trade Services and Innovation, Special Secretariat for Productivity, Employment and Competitiveness, Ministry of Economy

SALETE DETONI, Eliane, General Director of Project, Government of Mato Grosso do Sul, Office of Strategic Partnerships, Secretary of State for Government and Strategic Management

SANTOS, Eleonora, Director, João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP)

SILVA ROCHA, Alessandra, Environment Analyst, Ministry of Environment

SIQUEIRA, Washington, Manager, National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA)

SCHEFFER, Ariel, Superintendent of Environment, Itaipu Binacional

TAVARES, Rejane, Secretary, Secretariat of Planning of the State of Piauí

Civil Society and Non-Profit Organizations

BARCELOS, Karine, Project Manager, Conservation International

CERVI, Larissa, Project Advisor, National Front of Mayors, Frente Nacional dos Prefeitos

BARROS, Valéria, Senior Business Analyst, Innovation Unit, Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service

D'Ávila Moraes, Miguel, Senior Director, Conservation International

DE MENDONÇA SILVA, Nivete Azevedo, General Coordinator, do Cabo Women's Center

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ANNEX 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

In addition to the documents named below, the evaluation team reviewed project documents, annual project reports, midterm review reports, final evaluation reports and other project documents. The websites of many related organizations were also searched, including those of UN organizations, Brazil governmental departments, project management offices and others.

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ANNEX 5. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME INDICATORS

Table 3. Status of CPD outcome and output indicators						
Outcome Indicator	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2021	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Outcome 33: Strengthened social development throughout the country, with poverty reduction through access to quality public goods and services, particularly in the areas of education, health, welfare, food and nutritional security and decent work, equitably and with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality.						
Maternal mortality rate disaggregated by race.	Baseline: 63.9 per 100,000 live births national (62.8% afro; 34% white) (2015)	Target: 35 per 100,000 live births (52% afro; 47.5% white) (2021) 54 national; 52% afro; 42% white⁵³	64.0 (national) (64% afro; 33% white)	64.0 (national) (64% afro; 34% white)	64.5 (national) (64.5% afro; 36% white)	59 (national) (54% afro; 46% white)
Number of beneficiary families of Green Grant Program, disaggregated by sex of family head.	Baseline: 76,220 national (66,311 female; 9,909 male) (2016)	Target: 94,000 (81,780 female; 12,220 male) (2021)	80,000 (national) (70,000 female; 10,000 male)"	0	0	0
Number of contracts with National Program of Family Agriculture, disaggregated by sex	Baseline: 1.9 million national (Female 562,000; Male 1,338,000) (2015)	Target: 2.09 million (Female 700,000; Male 1,390,000) (2021); Target: 2.0 million; Female 612,000; Male 1,388,000) (2021)⁵⁴	119,637 (national) (Female 52,000; Male 67,637)	119,637 (national) (Female 52,000; Male 67,637)	140,000 (national) (Female 66,000; Male 74,000)	No data
Number of national data collection, measurement and analytical systems/reports to monitor SDGs' progress.	Baseline: 1 national (2015)	Target: 5 (2021)	1 (national)	2 (national)	2 (national)	3 (national)
Number of Brazilian institutions contributing to South-South Technical Cooperation (SSCT)	Baseline: 312 national (2015)	Target: 362 (2021)	322 (national)	322 (national)	310 (national)	300 (national)

⁵³ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁵⁴ Ibid.

Output Indicator	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2021	Output Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Output 33.1. Institutional capacities strengthened to formulate and implement sustainable policies and strategies to improve the population access to health and promote wellbeing.						
Number of strategies implemented to improve health services and promotion of sports for vulnerable populations, including afro Brazilian women, indigenous people, LGBT, etc.	Baseline: 2 (2015)	Target: 10 (2019)	5 (UNDP strategies)	5 (UNDP strategies)	2 (UNDP strategies)	3 (UNDP strategies)
HIV detection rate (20-24 years old), disaggregated by sex per 100,000 people ⁵⁵ .	Baseline: 30.3 male; 12.0 female per 100,000 people (2014)	Target: 6.7 male; 4.2 female per 100,000 people (2021)	33.9 male; 10.0 female	34 male; 10.0 female	35.8 male; 10.0 female	36.0 male; 9.0 female
Output 33.2. Institutional capacities strengthened in order to promote access to rights and sustainable livelihoods, with special attention to vulnerable populations and traditional peoples.						
Number of rural families with a focus on women empowerment receiving Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER).	Baseline: 629,262 national (2015)	Target: 900,000 (2021)	650,000 (national)	660,000 (national)	660,000 (national)	650,000 (national)
Number of states and municipalities participating of SINAPIR.	Baseline: 9 states and 23 municipalities (2015)	Target: 27 states and 173 municipalities (2021)	15 states and 51 municipalities	15 states and 60 municipalities	20 states and 71 municipalities	19 states and 67 municipalities
Output 33.3. Institutional capacities strengthened to support the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, with participation and social control.						
Number of new human development reports/atlas with high disaggregation of data prepared and promoted.	Baseline: 3 national (2015)	Target: 8 (2021) (1 IDHM disaggregated by gender and race, 1 RADAR PNAD 2012-2014, 1 new report with 3 metropolitan regions, 1 HDR on sports and physical activities and 1 new platform to monitor SDGs indicators.)	2 (national)	4 (national)	6 (national)	8 (national)
Number of federative entities (municipalities, states and consortia) aligning their planning tools to SDGs.	Baseline: 0 national (2015)	Target: 1,010 (2021)	70 (national)	100 (national)	218 (national)	218 (national)
Output 33.4. SSCT initiatives supported oriented by the Brazilian Foreign Policy priorities.						

⁵⁵ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

Number of new SSTC projects with GoB established.	Baseline: 5 national (2015)	Target: 8 (2021)	6 (national)	7 (national)	7 (national)	7 (national)
Outcome Indicator	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2021	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Outcome 34: Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the consistency and implementation of these policies.						
Tons of CO2 equivalent emitted annually. Billions of Tons of CO2 equivalent emitted annually⁵⁶	Baseline: 1.2 GtCO2e (2012) 2.091 national (2016)⁵⁷	Target: 2GtCO2e (2020) 2⁵⁸	2.071 (national)	2.1 (national)	2.1 (national)	1.8 (national)
Amazon deforestation area annually (km ²) ⁵⁹	Baseline: 5,831 km ² (2015) (6,200 km²) national⁶⁰	Target: 3,915 km ² (2021) (3,925 km² in 2021)⁶¹	6,974 (national)	7,900 (national)	9,762 (national)	11,000 (national)
Adoption of policies of sustainable production and consumption (PPCS)	Baseline: No Action Plan for PPCS produced national (2011)	Target: At least 2 Sectoral plans under implementation (2021)	Action plan produced	Action plan produced	Action plan produced	Action plan produced
Indigenous population by household situation (inside and outside indigenous lands), disaggregated by sex.	517,838 inside (51.6% male and 48.4% female) and 379,539 (48.7% male and 51.3% female) outside (2010)	700,000 inside (50.5% male and 49.5% female) and 300,000 outside (49.5% male and 50.5% female) (2020)	897, 377 national 517,838 inside indigenous lands 379,539 outside indigenous lands	897, 377 national 517,838 inside indigenous lands 379,539 outside indigenous lands	897, 377 national 517,838 inside indigenous lands 379,539 outside indigenous lands	896,917 national 517,383 inside indigenous lands 379,625 outside indigenous lands
Percentage of subnationals with DRM mechanisms for response and recovery.	Baseline: 52% (2013)	Target: 57.2% (2021)	8% (national)	8% (national)	8% (national)	8% (national)
		Output Target: 2021	Output Indicator Status/Progress			

⁵⁶ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

Output Indicator	Output Baseline		2017	2018	2019	2020
Output 34.1. Policies strengthened for the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change, mainstreaming and integrating national plans and international agreements.						
Tons of Ozone Depleting Substance (HCFC 141b) phased out.	Baseline: 168.8 national (2015)	Target: 469.7 (2021) (350)⁶²	127 (national)	400 (national)	420 (national)	450 (national)
Number of Mitigation or Adaptation initiatives implemented.	Baseline: 3	Target: 6	3 (national)	4 (national)	4 (national)	4 (national)
Output 34.2. Policies strengthened to guarantee effectiveness of ecosystemic services and biodiversity conservation, promoting sustainable land use, recover degraded land and combat desertification.						
Number of rural poor families benefiting of rural jobs and business development in Northeast states, disaggregated by sex of family head.	Baseline: 0	Target: 12,000 (3,600 female; 8,400 male) (8,400 female; 3,600 male)⁶³	(400 female; 687 male)	(500 female; 850 male)	(600 female; 1,000 male)	(1,000 female; 1,500 male)
Number of Small Grants Projects implemented, and socio biodiversity strategies/studies elaborated in Caatinga, Cerrado and Amazon biomes.	Baseline: 90 (2015)	Target: 135 (2021)	114 (number of projects)	114 (number of projects)	118 (number of projects)	120 (number of projects)
Output 34.3. Partnerships with governmental institutions, private sector and civil society established to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, promoting energy efficiency, clean and renewable technologies, and environmentally sustainable practices.						
Number of partnerships to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Baseline: 4 (2015)	Target: 10 (2021)	3 (regional)	4 (regional)	4 (regional)	4 (regional)
Output 34.4. Strategies and technical capacities strengthened for making cities, communities and territories inclusive, integrated, safe, accessible, resilient and sustainable, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations.						
Number of strategies/plans implemented for Environmental and Territorial management in Indigenous lands.	Baseline: 10 (2015)	Target: 20 (2021)	10 (number of strategies)	10 (number of strategies)	10 (number of strategies)	10 (number of strategies)

⁶² Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁶³ Ibid.

Output 34.5. Capacities strengthened for the elaboration and implementation of policies and actions in DRM its preventive and disaster preparedness including climate change adaptation, in a multisector and integrated approach.						
National development and key sectorial plans being implemented, that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive.	Baseline: 1 National, not gender responsive	Target: 1 National and 5 subnational/sectorial gender responsive	1 (national)	2 (national)	2 (national)	3 (national)
Outcome Indicator	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2021	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Outcome 35: Inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, with productive diversification, industrial strengthening, resilient infrastructures, increased productivity and innovation, transparency, social participation and enhancement of micro and small enterprises.						
Number of Individual, Micro and Small Companies in Brazil, disaggregated by sex of the entrepreneur	Baseline: 10 million (51% female; 49% male) (2015) (4,026,228) national⁶⁴	Target: 12 million (52% female; 48% male) (2021) (4,599,300) national⁶⁵	4,143,505 (51% female; 49% male)	4,259,805 (51% female; 49% male)	5,387,238 (52% female; 48% male)	4,599,300 (52% female; 48% male)
Entrepreneur's perception of banks financing services	Baseline: 55% Very good/good, 10% average, 35% fair/poor (2014) (41%) national⁶⁶	75% Very good/good, 10% average, 15% fair/poor (2021) (55%) national⁶⁷	41% (national)	37% (national)	30% (national)	30% (national)
Number of companies engaged in national and international business networks	Baseline: 720 (2016) (751) national⁶⁸	Target: 1,000 (2021) national	750 (national)	770 (national)	800 (national)	1,100 (national)
Output Indicator	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2021	Output Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Output 35.1. Inclusive business and market ecosystem strengthened, through productive investments, information and implementation support.						

⁶⁴ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

Number of business accelerators and incubators' capacity supported for the implementation of inclusive business models.	Baseline: 0 (2015)	Target: 15 (2021)	10 (national)	15 (national)	15 (national)	15 (national)
Output 35.2. Studies, information and technological innovation increased to maximize financial inclusion and promote inclusive economic growth.						
Number of new cases on inclusive finance mapped, presented and available through online platform	Baseline: 0 (2016)	Target: 10 (2021)	10 (national)	10 (national)	10 (national)	10 (national)
Output 35.3. Technical capacity strengthened to improve infrastructure and basic services to support Brazilian companies to reach underserved areas and foreign markets promoting an agile business environment and a more sustainable economic growth.						
Number of business and networks engaged in knowledge exchange on innovative models for access to infrastructure and basic services.	Baseline: 1 (2015)	Target: 10 (2021)	4 (national)	5 (national)	7 (national)	7 (national)
Output 35.4. Multistakeholder partnerships intensified and expanded to support and promote inclusive and sustainable growth, through knowledge exchange and capacity building activities.						
Number of business networks, schools, associations, think tanks and philanthropic foundations engaged in dialogues.	Baseline: 2 (2015)	Target: 11 (2021)	3 (national)	10 (national)	10 (national)	10 (national)
Outcome Indicator	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2021	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Outcome 36. A peaceful, fair and inclusive society promoted through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secularity of the State and ensuring human rights for all.						
Homicide rate, disaggregated by age, sex, race.	Baseline: 25.2 male; 4.8 female; 57,6 young; 40,4 afro per 100,000 inhabitants (2012) (National: 29.1) ⁶⁹	Target: 22.6 male; 3.9 female; 53 young; 37 afro per 100,000 inhabitants (2021) (National: 28.5) ⁷⁰	60.9 young; 113.6 young men; 4.4 female; 15.3 white; 37.7 black; 5.2 black women (National: 28.9)	65.5 young; 112.6 young men; 4.5 women; 16 white; 40.2 black; 5.3 black women (National: 30.3)	69.9 young; 130.4 young men; 4.7 women; 15.1 white; 43.1 black; 5.6 black women (National: 31.6)	60.4 young; 112.4 young men; 4.3 women; 13.9 white; 37.8 black; 5.2 black women (National: 27.8)

⁶⁹ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁷⁰ Ibid.

Federal Government expenditures as percentage of originally approved budget	Baseline: 34% (2014)	Target: 38% (2021)	34% (national)	34% (national)	33% (national)	33% (national)
Justice Stock Tax, by 1st and 2nd instance courts.	Baseline: 73% 1st; 47% 2nd (2014)	Target: 65.7% 1st; 42.3% 2nd (2021) Target: 67.0% 1st; 42.0% 2nd (2021)⁷¹	72% (first instance courts.) 45% (second instance courts.)	71% (first instance courts.) 44% (second instance courts.)	70% (first instance courts.) 45% (second instance courts.)	66% (first instance courts.) 42% (second instance courts.)
Percentage of compliance of the 170 recommendations received by Brazil in Universal Period Review (UPR) mechanism	Baseline: Brazil MTR underway (2015) (0%)⁷²	Target: 60% (2021) (25%)⁷³	0% (national)	5% (national)	5% (national)	5% (national)
Percentage of municipalities with human rights policies management structure	Baseline: 44.1% (2014)	Target: 52.9% (2021)	44% (municipal)	44% (municipal)	44% (municipal)	44% (municipal)
Output Indicator	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2021	Output Indicator Status/Progress			
			2017	2018	2019	2020
Output 36.1. Innovative approach to security policies and programmes promoted through capacity development, knowledge building, and dialogue, with a participatory and multidisciplinary methodologies.						
Number of Security strategic plans developed by municipalities, including cities in violent states of Alagoas, Espirito Santo and Ceará.	Baseline: 52 (2014)	Target: 104 (2021)	60 (municipal)	65 (municipal)	65 (municipal)	65 (municipal)
Number of “Casas da Mulher Brasileira” that provide integrated services to women victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence implemented in state capitals.	Baseline: 3 (2015)	Target: 8 (2021) (7)⁷⁴	4 (national)	4 (national)	4 (national)	5 (national)
Output 36.2. Institutional and technical capacity developed to enhance transparency, accountability and innovative institutions at all levels, through social participation, effective management, information, and coordination mechanisms.						

⁷¹ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

Number of new commitment agendas to reduce corruption formulated with public and/or private sector institutions.	Baseline: 1 (2015)	Target: 4 (2021)	2 (national)	2 (national)	2 (national)	2 (national)
Number of states and municipalities in compliance with Information Access Law (Escala Brasil Transparente).	Baseline: 8 states and 31 municipalities (2015)	Target: 27 states and 100 (200) ⁷⁵ municipalities (2021)	14 states and 65 municipalities	25 states and 209 municipalities	26 states and 110 municipalities	26 states and 110 municipalities
Output 36.3. Access to Justice actions promoted, strengthening the Justice System and promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, fostering a culture of peaceful dispute resolution at all levels.						
Percentage of prison units adopting new management models.	Baseline: 0% (2015)	Target: 70% (2021) (50%) ⁷⁶	10% (national)	10% (national)	10% (national)	50% (national)
Annual increase rate of women incarceration in Brazil, disaggregated by age and race.	Baseline: 40.5% a year (Total 37,380; Young 18,690; Afro 11,214) (2014)	Target: 20% a year (Total 82,690; Young 41,345; Afro 27,563) (2021) Target: 0% a year (Total 50,000; Young 20,000; Afro 10,000) (2021) ⁷⁷	12% a year national (Total 41,000; Young 19,355; Afro 12,000)	0% a year national (Total 36,400; Young 19,355; Afro 12,000)	0% a year national (Total 37,197; Young 20,000; Afro 16,000)	0% a year national (Total 37,200; Young 17,000; Afro 10,000)
Output 36.4. Strengthening national and sub national mechanisms and policies for the promotion of human rights, considering gender, race, ethnicity and generational inequalities and excluded groups, regardless of their nationality.						
Percentage of proposals presented in Joint Conferences of Human Rights (2016) translated into public policies actions.	Baseline: 0% (2015)	Target: 40% (2021)	0% (national)	0% (national)	0% (national)	0% (national)

Source: IRRF CPD SP Indicators

https://intranet-apps.undp.org/UNDP.HQ.CPS2018/Pages/IRRFPCDOutcomeIndicators.aspx?ou=BRA&cycle_id=146

⁷⁵ Data in bold light blue has been adapted from IRRF Website (different from the data in the original CPD)

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.



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