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Thematic Window for: Children, Food Security and Nutrition
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Program Title: Food and Nutrition Security of Indigenous Children and Women in Brazil

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Managing or Administrative Agent:
MDTF Office

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Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	**National Coordinating Authorities**
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2. Executive Summary

This proposal aims to contribute to guaranteeing the food and nutrition security of vulnerable indigenous children and women in the municipality of Dourados – Mato Grosso do Sul State (MS), and in Alto Solimões region (Alto Solimões River) – Amazonas state, Brazil (AM). The basic strategy devised to achieve this objective involves developing actions to support the qualification and integration of public policies, especially in the fields of health and social development at local level. In Brazil, indigenous communities, particularly women and children, have not fully shared in the improved health and quality of life indicators that have been identified for the population as a whole. Two lines of action will be developed: the first of these is related to promoting access to public programs and services, especially those concerned with health and social promotion, with the aim of reducing cases of malnutrition and the infant mortality rate. The second involves a set of initiatives to promote economic autonomy, the sustainability of production of and access to food, mainly by recognizing the value of local productive systems that rely on and respect the biodiversity and food culture of these peoples, in tune with the ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These actions, which should produce a positive impact on the food and nutrition security of these groups, will be developed from actions that contribute to qualify public action and empower indigenous communities. Core beneficiaries[1] of these actions – which are intended to promote equity and guarantee rights, particularly the Human Right to Adequate Food and the Right to Health - are pregnant women, children and adolescents. As a crosscutting axis, actions will be developed to empower Indigenous Peoples' communities, leaderships and organizations as well as to build competences in and foster the institutional strengthening of public organizations. All initiatives will be based on the principle of participation and informed action of communities, their leaderships and organizations and public agents. All actions have been defined from priorities set forth in strategic Brazilian government programs and community demands. The project was developed from the perspective of both providing concrete and qualified support for the set of strategies related to the food and nutrition security of indigenous peoples, which the Brazilian government has already been implementing, and contributing to empower leaderships and communities with a view to achieving significant results in the living conditions of indigenous peoples in the Dourados municipality and Alto Solimões region. In a broader dimension, the project is consistent with and aims to contribute to the full realization of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce hunger and infant mortality rates.

3. Situation Analysis

Brazil has made considerable progress as far as the nutritional and health conditions of its population are concerned. Results of the most recent survey into health and demographics published in 2008 (PNDS, 2006)[2] show that the percentage of women that do not undergo any pre-natal examinations is practically zero (in 1996, it stood at 14%, having fallen to 1% in 2006; data for the same year reveal that 77% of pregnant women underwent the minimum number of 6 recommended examinations). As for the nutritional and health state of children under five years old, even in regions with traditionally high levels of malnutrition and which were lagging behind the better-performing parts of the country, there have been significant improvements. An example of this is the Northeast Region, where stunting rates (height for age ratio) are currently similar to those of the Southeast (6%). However, the North Region is still displaying high stunting rates (15%) thus evincing a serious situation of malnutrition among children that is both chronic and disproportional to the rest of the country. Wasting rates (weight for height ratio) on the other hand, were not in excess of 2% in any region of the country, suggesting that any acute forms of energy deficiency in children have been virtually eliminated. The situation of disadvantage found in the North Region is confirmed by the results of the Nutritional Call held in 2007[3], when the height for age deficit stood at 23.1% for the region at large and 25.1% for the state of Amazonas, and the weight for age deficit was 5.2% for the region and 9.7% for the state of Amazonas. Still according to the PNDS, infant mortality rates fell by 44% between 1996 and 2006 – to 22 per 1000 live births, with some differences between rural and urban housing, skin color and mother's level of schooling. If in terms of averages results for the country can justify an optimistic conclusion, the same cannot be said when the most

[1] The main targets of the project are pregnant women, children and adolescents, according to the approach that malnutrition and infant mortality can only be effectively combated if the strategies adopted start to act from the time the woman enters the reproductive stage, thus enabling the child to develop healthily, and the pregnancy to run its course in adequate conditions (SCN, 2000). Moreover, in cultural terms there is no way of implementing health actions for children without considering the mother-child unit.

[2] BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. National Children and Women Demographic Survey-2006, Brasília, 2008.

[3] BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. 2007 Nutritional Call for the North Region, Brasilia, 2009

vulnerable groups in Brazilian society are analyzed. In the case of indigenous peoples, we still find the need to expand the range and quality of information about the life and health conditions they experience; however, the information available suggests a situation of cultural fragmentation, diseases and hunger[4] resulting from the loss of self-management capacity and economic autonomy. An analysis of the infant mortality coefficient for 2005, for example, shows that whereas the national average was 21.2 per 1000 live births, amongst indigenous communities this coefficient was 52.7 (FUNASA, 2008)[5]. Furthermore, in these communities the participation of mortality amongst children under 5 years old in the overall mortality rate is relevant and a large part of these cases involve malnutrition as an associated factor.

With the aim of making a contribution to sustaining and expanding the results the country has achieved in fulfilling the Millennium Development Goal to include the most vulnerable groups into Brazilian society, this project has decided to focus on two regions where the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRtAF) and the Human Right to Health (HRH) – as reflected in health and food insecurity indicators – are compromised, namely the Dourados municipality (Mato Grosso do Sul state) and Alto Solimões Region in Amazonas State. Dourados is located in the southern portion of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul – the city has almost 182,000 inhabitants of which approximately 15% are indigenous people, mainly of the Guarani and Kaiowá ethnic groups. The Alto Solimões Region, which lies in the middle of the Amazon forest, in the River Solimões meso-region, close to Peru, is made up of several municipalities. This project will operate in São Paulo de Olivença, Atalaia do Norte, Tabatinga and Benjamin Constant (see attached map) [6]. Program actions will involve the participation of indigenous population from other five municipalities of Alto Solimões region: Santo Antonio do Içá, Amaturá, Fonte Boa, Tonantins e Jutaí.

The Guarani and Kaiowá (approximately 27,500 indigenous people) in the Dourados Municipality are in the middle of an area where there are land disputes and where land use for growing sugar cane to supply the agrifuel industry is expanding. Data from 2007 show that 10% of indigenous children under 5 years old in the Mato Grosso do Sul region had low weight for their ages. Cases of deaths resulting from malnutrition have been reported in recent years. The community also suffers from cases of homicides, suicides, alcoholism, and poor working conditions – and in some cases forced labor – with indigenous children and women seriously exposed to rights violations. The land ownership situation is precarious and there are several indigenous settlements along the roadsides. In this region, it is particularly noticeable that there is a severe food and nutrition insecurity situation – a large part of the communities have lost their capacity to produce food and therefore depend on the distribution of food baskets by public authorities. As for the people in the Alto Rio Solimões region (37,838 indigenous people, mainly from the Ticuna, Cocama, Kaixana, Katutina, Madija and Kambeba ethnic groups), around 28% of the children under 5 years old have low weight for their ages. Long distances and difficult access have resulted in the provision of low pre-natal, vaccination and Indigenous People's Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (Indigenous SISVAN) services.

Although different, the two regions struggle with deficient access to public services. Public policies, when they manage to reach these communities, only do so precariously, and find it difficult to take local cultural and social aspects into consideration, leading to distorted approaches and values. Access restriction to essential public policies has been a common complaint from Indigenous Peoples in these regions. This lack of access to public services and a loss of self-managing capacity have permeated a scenario where cultural and community values have been lost, leading to an outbreak of suicides, homicides, and the consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Intra-family violence and assaults on women are major problems.

According to National Law No. 9836/99, healthcare to indigenous populations is provided by FUNASA and organized into a subsystem integrated to the Unified Health System. This subsystem includes the DSEIs – Special Indigenous Health Districts as a territorial and population base under a clearly defined health responsibility establishing respect for cultural specificities, political relations and the traditional demographic distribution of indigenous populations, which many times exceed the boundaries of the States and/or Municipalities where indigenous lands and communities are located. The main objective of a DSEI is to set up a network of basic health services in order to expand the area covered by the service and facilitate access.

[4] INESC, Institute of Socioeconomic Studies. Map of Hunger among Indigenous Peoples in Brazil II, Brasília, 1995
[5] FUNASA, Dept. of Indigenous Health – DESAI. VIGISUS II project. Selected Data and Indicators, Brasília, 2008
[6] For logistical and cost reasons, activities involving investment and support for action implementation will be carried out in the 3 municipalities mentioned. However, representatives from the 9 municipalities in the Alto Solimões region will be invited to participate in activities designed to develop public agents and empower indigenous leaderships.

Every DSEI is programmed to offer different services and to operate as a reference network for more complex services. Health units are located in areas of higher demographic concentration and preferably close to smaller communities, with a view to optimizing resources and enabling house calls. A limiting factor is the number of professionals available to guarantee universal service, as very few can adjust to and afford a differentiated professional routine as the one required by indigenous assistance. There are also restrictions in terms of inputs and equipment. Nutritional care actions developed within the indigenous health subsystem stem from the guidelines of the National Food and Nutrition Policy[7], which is an integral part of the National Health Policy.

The assumption of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with respect to Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights introduces principles and dimensions into the public agenda that can significantly alter the way of thinking and implementing public policies (Brazil, 2007).[8] As a *duty bearer*, the State must respect, protect, promote and provide the Right, by amongst other things carrying out public policies that implement and respect the principles of Human Rights, such as active and informed participation, the preferential inclusion of the most vulnerable, the promotion of equality and non-discrimination, the obligation to render accounts (responsibility of those that have the duty) and action within the parameters of the Rule of Law. All project phases and actions will be implemented through respecting and strengthening the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[9], the ILO Convention on indigenous peoples and ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child protection in relation to child labor, where self-determination, as well as the recovery and valuing of culture as well as of social, economic and political structures are key for the full enjoyment of rights. For this assumption to become a reality within the Project, all planning and implementation phases will have a strong participatory character, so that achievements and improvements are expressed in the self-determination of these peoples. Opportunities will also be promoted so that all professionals (public agents) charged with implementing actions will go through a process of sensitization and development that will help them understand and value the indigenous culture and its social expressions, particularly the ethnical and local specificities they deal with. An initial phase will include a diagnosis of the implementation status of public policies related to Project objectives, income generation capacity and food production conditions, from the identification of the environmental conditions of natural resources availability. Specific actions will be developed with a view to assessing the availability, quality and sustainable access to water both for consumption and production, as a fundamental condition for realizing the HRTAF as well as for Food and Nutrition Security. Women, adolescents and children will be the main focus of the process, as this approach is one of considering people's stage of life, promoting the health and development of the mother-child unit and guaranteeing rights. In tune with the recommendations of the IV National Conference on Indigenous Health[10] and the 3rd National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security[11], the crosscutting axis will entail empowering individuals and indigenous organizations, communities and leaderships as well as building competences and ensuring the institutional strengthening of public organizations.

The project has the distinguishing feature of proposing a strategy that articulates actions, sectors and institutions within the different dimensions of the food and nutrition security concept adopted in Brazil[12], having the human rights principles and dimensions as the structuring axis of all the actions proposed.

The project is consistent with the initiatives of the Brazilian Government to improve the public policy cycle targeted at indigenous peoples, by enhancing dialogue with their leaderships and organizations and gradually increasing investments towards the progressive realization of the human rights of indigenous populations. In 2008, a total of $160 million was invested in food and nutrition security projects in indigenous communities, surveillance and healthcare as well as land demarcation and ethno-development. The National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI - Ministry of Justice) and all public institutions are concentrating their efforts on these

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[7] BRAZIL, Ministry of Health. National Food and Nutrition Policy. Brasilia, 1999.

[8] BRAZIL, Institute of Economic Applied Research & Secretariat for Strategic Planning and Investments. Millennium Development Goals. National Follow-up Report. Brasília, 2007.

[9] United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Approved at the 107th UN Plenary Session on September 13, 2007. Available at http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_pt.pdf

[10] Final Report of the 4th National Conference on Indigenous Health, March 2006. Available at http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli_saudeInd.asp

[11] Final Report of the 3rd National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security, July 2007. Available at www.planalto.gov.br/consea

[12] "Food and Nutrition Security is the realization of the right of all to have regular and permanent access to quality foods in sufficient quantity, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on eating habits that promote health, respect cultural diversity and that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable". II National Conference on Food and Nutrition Security, Olinda, 2004. Available at www.planalto.gov.br/consea/documentos

major priorities. In this regard, the present Project supports initiatives like these by focusing on the most vulnerable people in these regions. The experience of promoting the qualification and integration of public actions with social participation could also concretely contribute to the process of regulating the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN) provided for in the Food and Nutrition Security Framework Law (LOSAN)[13] and currently underway in Brazil. Finally, lessons learned from this Project are also expected to serve as an experience to be disseminated to other regions and locations in Brazil and even to other countries within the context of South-South cooperation.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint program

Background/context: The project is focused on key issues concerning the food and nutrition insecurity of Indigenous Peoples in Project locations. A relevant aspect is the decision that all activities directly related to an increase in the supply of public services and programs will be coordinated and complemented by actions to empower both the indigenous community and its representatives as public agents. Given the way actions targeted at Indigenous Peoples are already being developed, there is a set of public institutions, universities, civil society entities, and indigenous leaderships and organizations involved in implementing actions. Project activities also include strengthening the institutional capacity of public entities and indigenous organizations to support inter-sectoral networking and social participation. The integrated and participatory action between public authorities and Indigenous Peoples is present in both the direct implementation of actions and social control forums. In addition to acting in coordination with existing initiatives and partnerships, the agencies engaged in the project will also integrate project actions to other actions with similar objectives, like the Pan American Alliance for Nutrition and Development[14].

Lessons Learned: The complexity of public authorities' action towards indigenous populations has produced several experiences. From a preponderantly patronizing model that generated negative consequences, the Brazilian State has organized itself so that new policy design and management models will incorporate the demands of Indigenous Peoples for participation protagonism and autonomy. A macro policy to coordinate public policies and programs known as "Citizenship Territories" has been recently implemented in the two regions where the project will operate. The Citizenship Territories initiative is a structuring policy aimed to promote economic development and ensure universal access to basic citizenship programs by means of a sustainable territorial development strategy. The initiative counts on the participation of 21 federal ministries and institutions and their peers at local level. Dourados municipality and Alto Solimões region are integrated into this strategy and in 2009 investments should total $50,877,401.35 for Dourados and $35,517,876.25[15] for Alto Solimões[16]. Furthermore, a Management Committee for Integrated Indigenous Actions of Greater Dourados - Mato Grosso do Sul[17] has been in operation since April 2007, for the purpose of integrating and qualifying government actions and strengthening dialogue with indigenous peoples in the region. Members of the Committee believe that the advances made to date are linked mainly to the way the work is being developed. Action is based on the participation of indigenous families; traditional forms of local organization such as *"ohendu"* (hear and be heard) and *"Aty Guasu"* (discussion and decision-making assemblies attended by men, women and children) are valued. An indigenous public management model in which indigenous people plays the main role in articulating, evaluating and monitoring all government actions[18] is therefore being used. The healthcare system itself has been organized so as to be as specific as possible in terms of service

[13] Organic Food and Nutrition Security Framework Law. LAW No. 11,346 of September 15, 2006**.** Establishes the SISAN, with the objective of guaranteeing the right to adequate food to the entire Brazilian population in a sustainable way. Available at www.planalto.gov.br/consea..

[14] . The Pan American Alliance for Nutrition and Development is an initiative of several UN agencies led by PAHO, whose objective is to address the social determinants of nutrition. The alliance intends to support the implementation of full-fledged and intersectoral programs within the framework human rights, with a view to expediting achievement of the MDGs, particularly those related to nutrition.

[15] $1=R$2.20

[16] http://comunidades.mda.gov.br/dotlrn/clubs/territriosrurais/one-community. Where applicable, actions concerning the "Citizenship Territories" of Dourados and Alto Solimões will be an integral part of the strategies planned for the project. Also included in Smart Output 3.5 is the follow-up and documentation of the Citizenship Territory of Rio Negro (Negro River), as this is an experience of articulation of public policies for indigenous peoples that has been underway for a longer period of time. This output will be included in the documentation of good practices to be published as project outputs.

[17] Presidential Decree of April 19, 2007.

[18] Actions of the Management Committee for Integrated Indigenist Actions of Greater Dourados – Mato Grosso do Sul. Activity Report. Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger. Secretariat for Institutional Articulation and Partnerships. Brasilia, 2007.

provision. Partnerships between public authorities and non-governmental organizations as well as the several social control forums are examples of this investment. Indigenous healthcare priorities are based on the resolutions of the National Conference on Indigenous Health, which is held on a periodical basis. The most recent one took place in 2006[19] under the themes of right to health; social control and participatory management; challenges; indigenous and non-indigenous health workers; food and nutrition security and sustainable development. The preparatory process for the Conference (local and district level meetings) involved 17,000 people and 1,228 people among users, indigenous and non-indigenous workers, managers, service providers, members of work commissions, national and international guests participated in the national phase. An analysis of the final document enables identifying, specifically with respect to the theme "*food and nutrition security and sustainable development*", the following claims: (1) reformulation of the Brazilian land policy with budget guarantee, so as to ensure the ethno-cultural status and sustainability of indigenous initiatives; (2) valuing of the biodiversity and traditional knowledge of indigenous populations through the implementation of public credit policies aimed at fostering research and encouraging agro-ecological production, fruit-growing, reforestation, fauna and flora management; (3) design and implementation of the nutrition surveillance policy for indigenous peoples, research and diagnoses; (4) adjustment of government programs, including income transfer programs; (5) design and implementation of a national food and nutrition security policy for indigenous peoples that takes into account ethnical specificities and implements structuring actions to fight malnutrition and encourage projects in the food production area. As for the right to health, the document suggests that (1) the DSEIs should be management units with political, financial and technical-administrative autonomy; (2) a working group should be set to re-discuss and implement the organizational Indigenous Healthcare framework[20]; (3) multidisciplinary teams should be complete with physicians, nurses, assistant nurses, dentists, dental assistants, indigenous health agents, and indigenous sanitation agents in 100% of indigenous villages; (4) logistical support should be offered to ensure a longer stay of the multidisciplinary team in the villages, with differentiated healthcare for indigenous people and health professionals with information on indigenous culture; (5) reference units should be improved with hospital equipment, medications, vaccines and specialized professionals; (6) social control deliberations should be respected, with a view to ensuring differentiated healthcare, as provided for in the law.

Therefore the principle adopted for the present programme is that its activities will be detailed through a participative process that incorporates the public sector, indigenous organizations and leaders, based on the accumulated experience of national public policy and the search for a dialogue with the social sectors involved. This will guarantee alignment with public policy and the priorities and modus operandi of the Indigenous communities – a sine qua non condition for the success and sustainability of the programme.

The proposed joint program: The proposed project is consistent with the aforementioned resolutions and focuses on the main issues related to the quality of life and realization of the rights of indigenous peoples. The action guidelines, main activities and outcomes proposed in the *concept note* were submitted to public managers and indigenous leaderships and communities in the regions where the project will operate. Two missions were organized for previous consultations with Indigenous Peoples and public agents[21]. In Dourados, a meeting with public managers and an *Aty* (Assembly) with residents of the Dourados village were held. The assembly was attended by 100 indigenous people, among whom were 22 leaderships. In Alto Solimões, two meetings were held in Manaus (the state capital of Amazonas). The first of such meetings counted on the participation of 29 indigenous people from the 9 municipalities in the Alto Solimões Region, among whom 22 were indigenous leaders (chiefs), in addition to the Mayor of Tabatinga, the deputy-mayor of Benjamin Constant, and their respective health secretaries. A second meeting was attended by technical staff of the state government and the State University of Amazonas. Project objectives and activities were welcomed by both indigenous representatives and municipal and state managers. Manifestations by indigenous communities and leaderships focused on the acknowledgement that although legitimate and necessary, the activities proposed

19 Final Report of the 4th National Conference on Indigenous Health, March 2006. Available at http://www.funasa.gov.br/internet/Bibli_saudeInd.asp

20 To fulfill this resolution, in December 2008 the Ministry of Health established a Working Group on Indigenous Health (Administrative Ruling No 3034) to propose the reorganization of indigenous healthcare. The WK, which is formed by sectors of the Ministry and FUNASA and representatives of social control forums has already submitted its final report to the Ministry of Health and is currently awaiting its decision.

21 The teams that traveled to Dourados and Alto Solimões were formed by representatives of United Nations agencies and the federal government.

should involve, from the very beginning, the active, informed and expanded participation of indigenous people. The main aspects of the diagnosis contained in the concept note were confirmed, with an emphasis on the concern of both adult men and women that young people should be offered the opportunity of an education, professional development, and access to certain assets typical of the "urban" way of life such as computers, agricultural machinery and the like. For the indigenous people, the positive encounter between traditional culture and these resources could lead to the revitalization of the local culture and economy and the value of living in a village. The core aspect of all these manifestations is the fact that young people should play a central role, as they are the repositories of hope in the future. It is a clear demand that all policies and programs should be revisited from a local perspective, based on the values and ways of doing of different peoples and ethnicities and that all professionals and technical staff should be sensitized to and trained in indigenous values, culture and ethnicities. Programs aimed at providing rights like the distribution of food baskets should be articulated with actions intended to promote autonomy. Positive results of this first consultation were the decisions, first of leaderships in Alto Solimões to send to project coordinators a proposal for the participation of local populations in the project activities and second of the state government of Amazonas to hold an event for integrated action planning, in support for the program. This positive receptivity is emblematic in itself, since the informed action and participation of local communities, their leaderships and public agents is both a condition and a principle undertaken by proponents and the main risk and challenge of the proposal. It is indispensable that a legitimate dialogue with the communities, their leaderships and organizations as well as with public institutions and their representatives be established.

Sustainability of results: The proposal of a Joint Program meets the fundamental requirement for the promotion of Food and Nutrition Security, namely the implementation of inter-sectoral actions. Integrated joint action by different agencies within the UN system and their respective national counterparts could produce greater impact and sustainability in terms of actions. Furthermore, actions to empower different subjects, allied to the institutional and material strengthening of social and public organizations could ensure future sustainability conditions for the actions. All project strategies and activities take into account current demands from both public managers and indigenous peoples for improved public policy implementation. Considering that the Project will add value and enable investments in priority actions, it is believed that the results achieved will not only have sustainability but will also be capable of decisively contributing to the desired impact.

5. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework (Annex table 1)

5.1. BRIEF NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The current project aims to contribute to the achievement of food and nutrition security of vulnerable Indigenous children and women in the Dourados municipality (MS) and Alto Solimões region (AM). It will contribute to the accomplishments that Brazil has been making toward the attainment of the MDG so that they may be accessible on a sustainable basis to Brazilian society's most vulnerable groups. The Joint Programme has as its structural axis the expansion of access to services and public policies while taking into account the cultural and social aspects of the JP's target population. All activities related to increasing the supply of health services will be coordinated by actions of empowerment by indigenous people. The consolidated experiences will be compiled into a collection of best practices for promoting food and nutrition security for indigenous people that may be applied both nationally and internationally — and particularly for South-South cooperation activities.

The key results associated with each output are given below. More details about outcomes, JP and SMART outputs, key agencies, key partners, indicative activities and budget lines are contained in Table 1 and Table 2.

Joint Program Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutrition security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Rio Solimões (Amazonas) region and Dourados municipality (Mato Grosso do Sul) of Brazil.**

This outcome is composed of a series of activities aimed at promoting food and nutrition security of indigenous women and children, focusing on the determinants of health and nutrition vulnerability. The main advance expected from this important outcome will be the implementation of actions that ensure the food and nutrition security of indigenous children and women. The actions of this outcome are focused on strengthening and building the capacities of institutions that implement public policies for indigenous people; in particular, health services and nutrition. To this end, we have defined three different outputs. The first output is related to the expansion of access to the actions taken by health services in respect to ethnic and cultural issues. This will be done through strengthening institutional capacity, by cooperation in training activities for public officials, support for the purchase of anthropometric equipment and micronutrient supplements, and the qualification of operating routines. Surveys will be conducted in a complementary and coordinated manner with the participation of indigenous leaders in order to identify communities' real health and nutrition needs, as well as an understanding of the extent to which they are aware of their rights. The participatory process will provide for the development and implementation of a plan for strengthening institutional capacity to meet service needs in an approach that is in harmony with the demands of its beneficiaries. It is important to note that this survey is one of the baseline components of the JP. Emphasis is given to tangible actions that are directly related to the improvement of health and lives of the population. Examples include: technical support activities for the implementation of protocols for food and nutritional vigilance and the reduction of malnutrition, AIDIPI, actions for promoting breastfeeding, actions to promote appropriate complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation for children, actions to promote healthy eating, and others. These actions are aligned with national public policies and local actions aimed at project sustainability. The qualification and expansion of these actions will impact the scope of the MDG in these regions. The second output is related to the support for arranging meetings with indigenous leaders, health professionals, and faculty organizations to facilitate the exchange of knowledge about childcare, as well as to support the establishment of humane practices in health services, while respecting indigenous culture. This is a process output that will provide information for the first output. Finally, the third output is the completion of a situation analysis regarding needs, agricultural traditions, and productive vocations. This analysis will be integrated into the JP's baseline, and will precipitate the definition and implementation of specific income generating activities in the community, as well as the creation of small projects by local organizations to capture funds from diverse sources.

The fourth output was created focusing on recognition and systematization of indigenous peoples' production systems from the perspective of agro-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the programme region. In this regard UNDP, ILO and FAO will work together to ensure strengthening of the indigenous people's production systems. UNDP will do a comprehensive study of the natural resources data at project sites as well as assess the condition of natural resources in those areas to establish whether they are sufficient for maintaining sustainability and food security. The Agency will furthermore prepare a baseline scenario identifying major threats to food security of indigenous people, risks and opportunities for local communities to promote their livelihoods based on natural resources. The ILO will focus on the human person's protection on sustainable management whilst FAO will strengthen indigenous peoples' capacity to better manage biodiversity with a focus on food production. Studies will be undertaken at sites during project implementation and the data produced will be fundamental for sustainable practices *in loco***,** including the implementation of agro-forestry systems and non-timber forest production, subject to availability of natural resources and willingness of indigenous peoples to undertake those initiatives as means of income generation.

Joint Program Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**

This outcome consists in a relevant cross cut JP strategy aimed to promote the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and their Leaderships and Organizations, with a view to strengthening Indigenous Peoples' capacity to demand their human rights, with an emphasis on the human right to adequate food and the right to health. Informative and capacity building activities have been planned to be carried out with young people, so as to prepare informative materials on the situation of local food and nutrition security in all its dimensions. Public consultations carried out prior to the project indicated that indigenous leaderships actually bestow the future on their youth. Indigenous women will be invited to participate in formative activities as a way of strengthening

their social participation. All JP activities are based on the information and social participation of Indigenous Peoples as well as on the respect for their traditions, cultures and ethnical references. Actions to empower different subjects and foster the institutional and material strengthening of social and public organizations should generate the conditions required for future action sustainability.

Thus, added to specific activities that aimed at empowering communities, leadership, and organizations, the work method adopted in all activities will have the perspective of promoting autonomy for those involved. In addition to specific contents about different public policies and programs, the function and role of social control agencies and public policy councils will be discussed to foster greater interest and participation. These activities will be developed with methodologies that respect and contribute to the revitalization of local culture, both in a general sense and with particular emphasis on revitalizing child rearing practices and traditional diet. The informational materials will be prepared in the traditional languages of the different ethnicities involved, and in many cases will be jointly prepared with Indigenous Peoples. One of the activities to be undertaken by the ILO is the translation of ILO Convention No. 169 to the languages of the indigenous and tribal people. The Convention should be translated along with other norms related to children and children's rights, such as the ILO Convention No. 138 (on minimum age) and No. 182 (on the worst forms of child labor), the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People into their languages.

One of the goals of this activity will be to provide training on the universal rights of children and adolescents and their relationship with collective rights, particularly to prevent children's exposure to production modes of the majority society involving risks, hazards and exploitation.

Abovementioned texts should not be translated literally, since – to be useful – some of the terms and contents must be adapted and contextualized to the indigenous culture and their worldview. The translation process should be done in consultation with the ethnic groups and their leaders during the translation and only after being validated by these leaders and the national authorities in the areas of indigenous peoples, children and adolescents, as well as norms and legislation, will the authorization to print the publications be given.

Thus, the translation, publication and distribution of these conventions will require the hiring of translators, anthropologists, sociologists and experts in the worldview of the indigenous ethnic groups concerned. They will consult with the respective communities on the content and terminologies. The consultation process will involve expenses for the travel of the experts from Brasilia to the two regions, and for the indigenous leaders from these regions to travel to Brasilia to negotiate the issue of translation with the national authorities (transportation, lodging, food, meetings, etc).

One of the priority groups for the actions that analyze and define priorities for the promotion of food and nutritional security will be youths, a definition resulting from a clear declaration during the consulting process undertaken with the communities — who explicitly stated that young people are fundamental in ensuring a future cultural and economic community revitalization. Women, due to their central role childcare and the necessity of fortifying them to deal with cultural changes in the community dynamic are also given priority in the empowerment and training processes.

In order to complete the cycle of empowerment, competency-building actions will also be developed in cooperation with public officials involved in the various dimensions of designing and implementing public policies and programs. Finally, it is important to point out that a majority of these activities will be brought into being in a coordinated manner with other training actions aimed at capacity and skill building — creating a fully-integrated training strategy.

Joint Program Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutrition security of indigenous populations carried out**

The third outcome of the JP is the diagnosis, monitoring, and evaluation of the food and nutritional security of Indigenous Peoples. Despite being presented as a third outcome, its activities must be carried out concurrently with the JP's three-year term. Not only will it serve to evaluate and monitor the previous two outcomes as well, but it also contains activities that precede them (for example, those that are related to establishing the baseline).

In order to effectuate this outcome, the collection and systemization of data available in various information systems (SIASI) has been scheduled, as well as a collection of qualitative indicators for the identification of the perception of the degree of realization of indigenous women and children's rights and the degree of community food security at the project's time zero. This analysis will be repeated at the end of the JP. The collection of some indicators at time zero will allow the monitoring and evaluation of planned actions which will provide inputs for the Multi-annual Plan. The multi-annual plan coordinated by the Executive Unit (EU) will be a participative strategic planning process by the JP that will result in a work plan for all levels of project execution, from national to local. This plan will detail all activities and inputs necessary to guarantee the attainment of the project's objectives and the people responsible for them. Principally, it will coordinate the actions to avoid duplication or waste of resources. At this stage of planning, all data survey actions, which are necessary for the different sectors and organizations involved, will be planned collectively. Likewise, the actions related to training public officials and community information and discussion will be harmonized in a "coordinated plan for capacity building." Another foreseen output is the strengthening of indigenous health and nutritional surveillance. It is important to note that in Brazil, the system for dietary and nutritional surveillance (SISVAN) is implanted in all Brazilian states and in the majority of municipalities. However, there is no integration between the surveillance system for Indigenous Peoples (SISVAN indígena) and the national system. Thus, one of the planned activities is facilitating the integration of these two systems. In addition, with the aim of strengthening nutritional surveillance, the JP will acquire anthropometric equipment (scales and stadiometers) and computers for health facilities. With this same aim in mind, the JP will also conduct awareness-raising activities for the indigenous population about the importance of monitoring children's growth and development.

Lastly, the final output is the creation of monitoring indicators, lessons learned, best practices documentation, and their dissemination domestically and internationally — particularly to strengthen South-South cooperation.

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

In order to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness in Program implementation and full participation of all stakeholders in all decision making forums, a number of coordination and management mechanisms will be established within the framework of the Program. The arrangements to be adopted are based on guidance documents produced by the UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F).

Considering their mandates, as well as technical and management capacities, PAHO and UNICEF will be responsible for the technical coordination of this Joint Program. While each participating agency will be responsible for the achievement of their respective outputs, the lead agencies (PAHO and UNICEF) will ensure that the common work plan is on track and that planned outputs, activities and results are delivered.

More specifically, UNICEF will be responsible for convening technical meetings as per Program needs, maximizing complementarities and synergies between agencies; while PAHO will guarantee the monitoring of activities and preparation and submission to the MDTF office in New York of a single annual narrative report on the Joint Program, as well as quarterly narrative reports.

Each participating UN organization headquarters will submit individual annual certified financial reports to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF), for consolidation with the narrative report. The consolidated report will be submitted by the MDTF Office to the Agencies involved at the country level, which will then share this document with National Counterparts.

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Brazil, who will coordinate the overall program implementation, two committees are to be involved in the supervision and implementation of activities: the National Steering Committee (NSC); and the Program Management Committee (PMC).

The MDG-F National Steering Committee (NSC), besides bearing responsibility for general supervision, will provide strategic guidance to the Program. The NSC will be comprised of the Brazilian Government, the UN System and the Spanish Government, represented, respectively, by the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation

Agency (ABC), the UN Resident Coordinator and the Director of the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) in Brazil. The implementing agencies and national partners of the Program may participate in the Committee as observers. If necessary, and depending upon specific contexts, other institutions may be invited to attend NSC meetings, including Civil Society Organizations. The NSC shall hold meetings at least twice a year, in which decisions will be made by consensus.

The Joint Program Management Committee (JPMC) will be composed of the focal points of the five participating UN agencies (UNICEF, PAHO, UNDP, ILO and FAO), as well as the focal points of the government agencies involved in the Program implementation: The National Indigenous Foundation – FUNAI, as main counterpart, but also the National Health Foundation – FUNASA, the Ministry of Health (MS) and the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger (MDS). The Committee will meet every three months or more often if the need arises, to discuss progress and monitor operational, technical and financial issues. If necessary, local focal points, managers and specialists linked to the Program and representatives of civil society may be invited to participate in JPMC meetings.

It is important to note that besides the participation of the abovementioned government agencies in the JPMC, other national institutions will be involved in the implementation of specific components of the JP. To guarantee greater efficiency in the process, these partnerships will be established on a bilateral basis between the UN agency responsible for a particular action and relevant national counterparts.
Occasionally, the two Committees (NSC and JPMC) may hold joint meetings, in order to increase communication between the supervision and operational coordination functions.

Responsibilities of the NSC:

a. Review, adoption and, if necessary, modification of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the NSC.
b. Approval of the Joint Program Document, prior to submitting it to the Fund.
c. Approval of the strategic guidelines for the implementation of the Joint Program, in accordance with the operational frameworks authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee.
d. Approval of management and coordination arrangements.
e. Approval of workplans and annual budgets, making the necessary adjustments to attain the expected results.
f. Review and analysis of the Joint Program Consolidated Report, prepared by the Administrative Agent of the Fund (MDTF Office), sharing comments and decisions with the United Nations agencies participating in the Program.
g. Suggest actions to correct the course of the Program when strategic problems occur during implementation.
h. Establish synergies and relations with similar projects and programs supported by other donors.
i. Approve communications and information plans targeted at the general public, prepared by the PMC.

Responsibilities of the JPMC:

a. Ensure operational coordination.
b. Manage resources for achieving the defined results and outcomes of the Program.
c. Align the Program activities with the strategic priorities approved by UNDAF.
d. Establish baselines for the Program, so as to enable reliable monitoring and evaluation.
e. Define procedures for drafting Program reports.
f. Establish the monitoring and evaluation system.
g. Ensure integration among workplans, budgets, reports and other Program documents, thereby enabling correction of any gaps in, or overlapping of, budget resources.
h. Exercise technical and substantive leadership in the implementation of activities foreseen in the Annual Work Plan.

i. Make recommendations to the UN Resident Coordinator on reallocation of resources and budget reviews, when necessary.
j. Resolve management and implementation problems.
k. Identify lessons learned.
l. Prepare communication and information plans for the general public.

An Executive Unit (EU) will be created to support the general project implementation, under the direct supervision of PAHO. This EU will be composed of a technical coordinator who will be recruited at the national level to articulate the Program's outputs among UN agencies and support the overall execution and monitoring of the Program activities. The EU will also be composed by a project assistant to support the technical coordinator and monitoring and financial technicians hired to deliver specific outputs (e.g. general reports and data systematization). The technical coordinator will work under the overall guidance of the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC). The coordinator will represent the interests of the five UN agencies involved in the JP and he/she will monitor the achievement of the entire goals. While the contractual supervision will be ensured by PAHO, his/her Terms of Reference shall be defined by the five participating agencies in the framework of the JPMC.

Other activities related to the dissemination of project results, identification of best-practices and sharing of experiences will be led by UNDP.

In order to ensure full participation of all actors in the Program implementation, local committees will be involved in the areas foreseen by the JP, including representatives from State/Municipal Governments, the academic sector, Civil Society and Indigenous Leaders. To this end, Local Executive Units (LEU) will be formed. In *Dourados* municipality, the involvement of these actors will be facilitated, as a "Steering Committee for Integrated Indigenous Actions in Grande Dourados" (*Comitê Gestor de Ações Indigenistas Integradas da Grande Dourados*) has already been created by the Government in 2007 to foster coherence and coordination among actors working to promote Indigenous Rights in the region. In Alto-Solimões region, a local committee remains to be created. As agreed during the consultation meeting in Manaus (AM), the Indigenous Communities in Alto-Solimões will contribute to define the format, composition, objectives and *modus operandi* of this committee.

The EU will be established in Brasilia, at PAHO's office and will work in intensive coordination and communication with the project's LEUs. LEUs will be established in Tabatinga (Alto-Solimões region) and Dourados municipalities, both at FUNASA's office. LEUs representatives will be present at periodic monitoring meetings. This participation will be preceded by local discussions that include the participation of those involved in carrying out the actions in order to monitor progress and to identify problems and priorities. As a compliment to the meetings, EU representatives will also make periodic visits to the two regions.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be established at the beginning of the first quarter of the programme at JPMC meeting, based on the MDG-F guideline.

A monitoring and evaluation program information system, already developed by ILO, will be used for management the whole Monitoring and Evaluation system. Some data-entry will be provided by LEUs. This system will be available to all UN agencies, LEUs and will be managed by EU.

The most part of the budget to support M&E system is allocated at EU to:

- Develop the multi-annual Work Plan in a coordinated and participatory manner (3.3.1. activity);
- Coordinate the implementation and monitoring of programme activities as well as progress reports, and to monitor programme indicators (3.3.2. activity);
- Record, evaluate, systematize and prepare periodical reports (progress reports) and documents on programme outcomes (outcome indicators, good practices, lessons learned) (3.5.2. activity).

The budget to support M&E activities is also related to UN staff-time (field supervisions, periodical reports, information data-entry, evaluation meetings etc) and supervision trips.

In order to ensure capture and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned as well as to facilitate smooth programme implementation, a mechanism for articulation between Joint Programs in Brazil will be established. Lead Agencies Focal Points and/or National Programme Coordinators and the Office of the Resident Coordinator will hold meetings on quarterly basis. The Office of the Resident Coordinator will provide overall support as well as act as liaison between this mechanism and the MDG-Achievement Fund.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

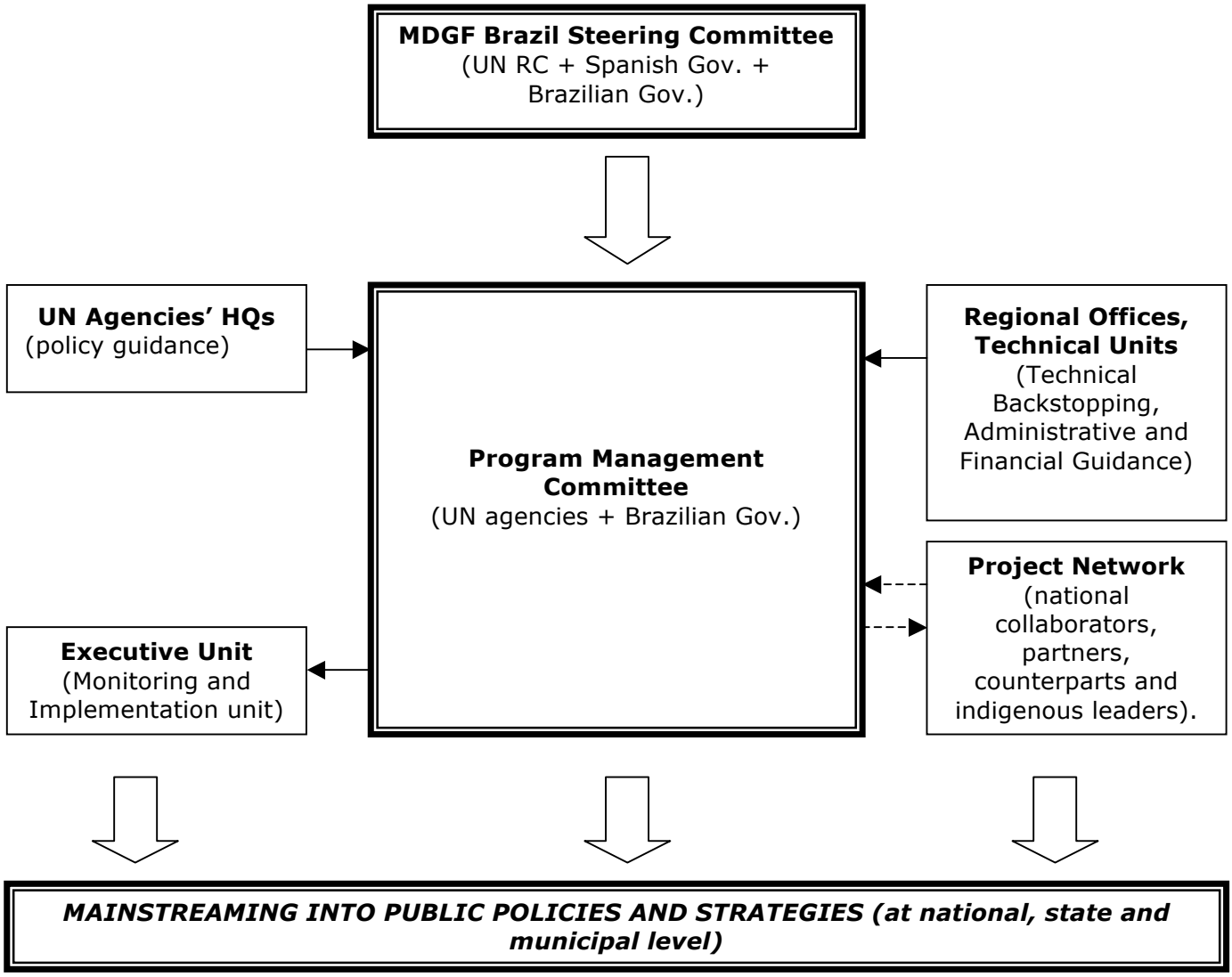
The Joint Programme has a total budget of 6 million US dollars. As foreseen in the MDG-F guidelines, the "pass-through" modality will be adopted, with UNDP serving as the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA will release funds directly to the headquarters of the participating organizations (POs), which will then be responsible for the transfer of the funds to the country office.

Each PO assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the AA and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations and rules. For that purpose, each PO will establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA. POs are requested to provide certified financial reporting directly to the MDTF Office, according to the budget template MDG-F Operational Guidance Note and are entitled to deduce their indirect costs on contributions received not exceeding 7% of the JP budget, in accordance with the provisions of the MDG-F MoU signed between the AA and the POs.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with Annual Work Plans approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold (legally binding contacts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years) of 70% of the previous fund release to the Pos combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organization's performance.

On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the workplan requirements have been met. If the overall expenditure of the programme reaches 70% before the end of the twelvemonths period, the participating UN Organizations may, upon endorsement by the NSC, request the MDTF to release the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC should then make the request to the MDTF Office on the NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.



8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (Two pages)

(Table 2: Joint Program Monitoring Framework (JPMF) – annex Table 2)

The table below summarizes the general monitoring, evaluation and documentation activities to be developed during programme execution. It should be pointed out that all activities included in this Joint Program converge to improving the food and nutrition security of indigenous children and women, a population group that has been notoriously vulnerable in Brazil, particularly in the regions chosen for the programme. Concerted efforts have been made by the Federal Government and its institutions in charge of public policies for indigenous populations, to promote the health, autonomy and quality of life of Indigenous Peoples. Nonetheless, only in recent years data and studies on the health, nutrition and living conditions of these peoples began to get more visibility, although important gaps still remain to be filled. Brazil has quality information systems and carries out periodical nationwide household surveys of the general population, but these do not yet include representative samples of indigenous populations living in their villages of origin. The programme includes an initial diagnosis based on secondary data[22], which compose the baseline for analyzing the progress achieved and for carrying out comparative and evaluations studies at the end of the third year. This baseline should describe the food and nutrition security situation of Indigenous Peoples in the Programme Dourados municipality and Alto Solimões region and, in addition to providing inputs for the correct targeting of public programs and actions should ensure full national visibility of the problems faced by those populations in these regions. As explained in the table below, the *"Diagnosis of the food and nutrition security situation of*

[22] The baseline will be accomplished using the database of the different public and research institutions operating in the Project regions and also from the results of the Indigenous Peoples' Health and Nutrition Survey, which is being carried out by FUNASA,

Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Rio Solimões region (AM) and Dourados municipality (MS)" will include two other sub-studies provided for in items 1.1.1 and 1.3.1., Table 2. This study should provide inputs and contributions for the periodical review of all activities contained in the Multi-annual Work Plan.

Type of monitoring and evaluation activity	Time frame	Responsibility
1. Diagnosis of the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) situation (baseline) of Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Solimões region (AM) and Dourados municipality (MS) (see Table 2, item 3.1). This diagnosis will also consider the degree of perception of food and nutrition security – perception in meeting household/family food requirements (qualitative indicator) (see Table 2, item 3.1.3)	Y1 (at start) and Y3	PAHO
1.1. Survey of the health and nutritional demands of Indigenous Peoples and of the needs of public health services carried out, as an integral part of the baseline diagnosis mentioned in item 1 above (see Table 2 item, 1.1.1)	Y1 (at start)	PAHO
1.2. Study of the situation, traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, preparation and consumption of Indigenous Peoples' foods carried out, as an integral part of the baseline diagnosis mentioned in item 1 above (see Table 2 item, tem 1.3.1)	Y1 (at start)	FAO
2. Diagnosis of the situation concerning the guarantee of the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women carried out (see Table 2, item 3.2.1) and the perception in participating in discussions related to public policies for food and nutrition security (qualitative indicator, see Table 2, 3.2.2)	Y1 (at start) and Y3	UNICEF
3. Monitoring of programme activities and progress reports, and monitoring of Programme indicators	Y1, Y2 and Y3 (ongoing activity)	PAHO (executive unit)
4. Lessons learned from successful programs and experiences	Y3 (during last six months)	UNDP
5. Multi-annual Work Plan	Y1 (at start)	PAHO
6. Annual Programme Report	End of each Year (Y1 and Y2)	
7. Mid-Term Evaluation Report	End of Y1 and Y2	
8. Final Evaluation Report	End of Y3	
9. Financial Reports	End of each Year (Y1 Y2 Y3)	
10. Final Auditing	End of Y3	

All the knowledge generated by the Programme should be disseminated in the form of documents and events among all programme actors, national institutions and countries involved in South-South cooperation. Programme internal monitoring and evaluation will be carried out on three different moments: first, during the initial activity, through the preparation of a baseline study that enables comparisons upon programme completion; second, through the collection and systematization of programme internal monitoring indicators, on an ongoing basis over the entire activities implementation period, with consolidations and evaluations carried out at the end of each year (Annual Programme Report and Mid-Term Evaluation); and third, studies to be performed after the action implementation period, close to programme completion (Final Evaluation). The strategy to be used in getting information should combine the following methodologies: i) indicators specific and internal to the Programme, to be collected and systematized by the agencies responsible for each action; ii) a review of the data and information available in public institutions and interviews with public managers working in the indigenous issue; iii) a demographic survey of the Food and Nutrition Security of Indigenous Peoples in the first year of the programme; iv) information and indicators available in public systems (Indigenous SISVAN, SIASI and others) of public institutions and indigenous organizations; and iv) commissioning of surveys and studies, if necessary. All the indicators produced within the scope of the Programme will be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, and territory and will have as their universe Indigenous Peoples with appropriate comparisons with the general population in the Programme regions, with a view to reflecting ethnical, gender, life-course phase, and social and economic vulnerability inequalities and inequities. The internal quantitative and qualitative indicators of each expected outcome are described in Table 2 - Joint Program Monitoring Framework.

Annual/regular reviews, evaluation and reporting:

PAHO, in conjunction with all other agencies involved will be responsible for preparing and submitting the following reports that are an integral part of the monitoring process.

(a) Pluriannual Work Plan

The Pluriannual Work Plan will include a more detailed narrative of the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of programme related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on programme establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect programme implementation. When finalized, the report will be circulated to programme counterparts, who will be given a period of one calendar month within which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the Plan, the Participating UN Organizations will review the document.

(b) Annual Reports and Mid-Term Evaluation Reports

The Annual Programme Report and Mid-Term Evaluation will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the National Steering Committee, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the Program's Multi-annual Work Plan and assess performance of the programme in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the Multi-annual Programme Report is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of Joint Program performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- AWP and other expenditure reports by each Participating UN Organization;
- Lessons learned;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

The multi-annual Programme Report will be the basis for the joint narrative progress report to be submitted to the MDTF Office by the Programme manager.

(c) Final Evaluation Report

During the last three months of the programme, PAHO and the entire programme team will prepare the Programme Final Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all Programme activities, achievements and outputs, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of Programme activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of Programme activities.

(d) Financial Reports and Audits

As per Joint Programming Guidelines, each Participating UN Organization will be accountable for the resources it receives and utilizes and will prepare annual financial progress reports in accordance with its financial rules, regulations and operational policy guidance and submit them to the MDTF Office. By signing this JP document, each signatory UN Organization takes full responsibility for implementing the activities assigned to them and for achieving the related results. Auditing will be conducted according to the Joint Programming Rules. A general financial report will also be prepared by the EU.

9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The Participating UN agencies in Brazil follow the principles of Revised Standard Agreement signed on December 29, 1964 between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations and of the Basic Technical Assistance Agreement between of the Government of Brazil and the United Nations established by Decree 59,398 of September 23, 1966.

UNDP	This Joint Program shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations Development Program, signed on December 29, 1964.
PAHO	Technical Cooperation Program between the Government of Brazil and Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization for the 2008-2012 period.
UNICEF	Agreement between the United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF and the Government of the United States of Brazil, formalized by Decree No. 62,125 of January 16, 1968. The Country Program Document (CPD) was signed by UNICEF and the Brazilian Government for the 2007-2011 period.
FAO	This Joint Program shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Brazil and the United Nations Development Program, signed on December 29, 1964.
ILO	This Joint Program is founded on the Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the International Labor Organization on Technical Cooperation with other Latin America and African Countries, signed in Geneva, on July 29, 1987; and the Memorandum of Understanding between the International Labor Organization and the Federative Republic of Brazil, signed by the President of Brazil and the ILO Director-General, in Geneva, on June 2nd, 2003, for the Establishment of a Technical Cooperation Program for the Promotion of a Decent Work Agenda, launched by the Minister of Labor and Employment of Brazil, in Brasilia, in May 2006, which established the child protection about child labor.

10. Workplans and budgets

ANNEX I

The total programme budget will be cover with the UNDP Fund. The annual work plan and budget for the first year of the programme, 2009-2010, can be found in Annex I.

UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund

Submission of UN Country Team in: **Brazil**

Application to MDG-F Country Thematic Window for: **Children, Food Security and Nutrition**

Table 1: Summary of Results Framework **U$**

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups improved in highly affected locations								
Joint Programme Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Solimões region (Amazonas) and Dourados municipality (Mato Grosso do Sul), of Brazil**								
Indicators[1]: i) % of indigenous women provided with 4 or more pre-natal care appointments ii) child mortality rate iii)% of indigenous children under 5 years of age with weight/age deficit iv) % of indigenous children under 5 years of age with heigth/agre deficit v) inquiry on the food and nutritional security situation of indigenous peoples completed								
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	**SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization**	**Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme**	**Implementing Partner**	**Key indicative activities**	**Resource allocation and indicative time frame**			
					Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Total**
1.1. Indigenous children and women with expanded access to public health policies based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples	*Diagnosis of the health and nutritional demands of Indigenous Peoples as well as of local health service needs produced *(integral part of the baseline diagnosis provided for in 3.1)*	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	1.1.1. To produce a participatory survey of health and nutritional demands, taking into account the situation of water supply coverage and needs of local health services, within Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and social participation forums and public institutions, with a view to developing an action plan intended to strengthen institutional capacity	**$78.000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$78.000**

	* Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs for Indigenous Peoples developed and recognized by local Governments	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	1.1.2. To support development of the Plan to strengthen public health services and programs for Indigenous Peoples	**$93.537**	**$20.000**	**$20.000**	**$133.537**
	* Indigenous Peoples in the programme region informed about how to access public health policies	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	1.1.3. To hold participatory and informative meetings with Social participation Forums and Indigenous Peoples' Leaderships	**$18.987**	**$16.060**	**$16.060**	**$51.107**
	* Implementation of the Plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of public health services and programs	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	1.1.4. To support implementation of the Plan with actions to develop and train public and civil society actors	**$36.261**	**$36.261**	**$36.261**	**$108.783**

	* Integrated local strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat and reduce malnutrition, with a focus on mother-child undernourishment implemented	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	1.1.5. To provide technical support and inputs for implementation of the Protocol and AIDPI, the REACH strategy, actions to promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding after six months of age and micronutrient supplementation programs redesigned from the perspective of the ethnicities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples in the programme region [1]	**$21.588**	**$107.408**	**$107.408**	**$236.404**
1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices	* Indigenous leaderships, traditional healers in the programme region, young people, indigenous health agents (AIS) and other professionals and municipal managers permanently exchanging knowledge and practices on how to care for small children	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.2.1.To support the organization of participatory meetings for the exchange of knowledge about and training in childcare based on the Strengthened Brazilian Family Kit, with the participation of leaderships, youths, traditional indigenous healers, AIS and other professionals and municipal managers in the programme region	**$127.130**	**$35.640**	**$35.640**	**$198.410**
	* Health services (basic health units, hospitals and others) prepared to receive (humanization) Indigenous Peoples and with practices based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.2.2. To support the establishment of humanized practices in existing health services, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	**$64.870**	**$64.870**	**$64.870**	**$194.610**

1.3. Increased production of, access to and consumption of healthy food based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous populations	* Study of Indigenous Peoples' situation, traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, preparation and consumption of foods completed *(an integral part of the baseline diagnosis provided for in 3.1*)	FAO		1.3.1. To perform a study of the situation of the needs, agricultural traditions, productive vocation, and income generation of Indigenous Peoples' communities in programme locations	**$44.380**	**$0**	**$0**	**$44.380**
	*Dissemination among and debate with indigenous peoples of the results of the study carried out on the situation of agricultural traditions and productive vocations	FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.2. To promote participatory events for debates on productive strategies of traditional and sustainable forms of income generation that meet the needs identified in 1.4.1.	**$0**	**$37.127**	**$36.044**	**$73.171**
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.3. To support social assistance activities for the agricultural production and marketing of foods and income generation, programme management, access to credit, and supporting funds	**$49.427**	**$37.727**	**$36.644**	**$123.798**
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.4. To support the establishment of school and community vegetable gardens as actions of the local FNS plan	**$147.327**	**$139.127**	**$116.044**	**$402.498**

		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.3.5.To implement Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) experiences and Good Agricultural Practices (GGAP) (FAO)	**$41.427**	**$41.427**	**$35.544**	**$118.398**
		UNDP	MMA, NGOs, UNDP/GEF Noroeste do Matogrosso (Northwestern Mato Grosso) and Caatinga Programmes	1.3.6. To promote the exchange of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agri-forest systems, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples' in the programme region	**$20.000**	**$30.000**	**$30.000**	**$80.000**
1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the programme region	* Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations trained to protect the human person in the context of their production systems and sustainable management on local agri-biodiversity	UNDP	NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	1.4.1. To assess the situation (opportunity, risks and threats) of the natural resources base (water, edaphic and biological) required for maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security[23]	**$107.110**	**$60.000**	**$60.000**	**$227.110**

[23] This activity will be carried out in the 03 years of project implementation, with most of the resources in the first year given that in this period a broader study will be undertaken. It entails hiring consultancy work and site visits to assess natural resources levels (water, edaphic and biological resources) and monitoring those over the years, with a comprehensive analysis of food security for indigenous peoples and risks, threats and opportunities for resource use. It also includes the purchasing of some equipment for data collection, whenever necessary, and training of personnel to undertake indicators monitoring measures at sites. Given the location of those communities (Dourados and Alto Solimões) a considerable part of the resources will be spent on provision of mobility to consultants. For the first year, the breakdown of costs is the following: personnel (US$200/hour@110hours); contracts (US$317/hour@117hours); trainning (US$50/hour@300hours); supplies (US$416/month@12months); equipment (US$135/day@37days); travel (US$1,500/mission@05mission@02sites); miscellaneous (US$250/month@12months).

		ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.4.2. To promote the dissemination of knowledge and actions to protect the human person in the context of the production systems of Indigenous peoples and the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity [24]	**$167.672**	**$160.078**	**$95.812**	**$423.562**
		UNDP	NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	1.4.3. To promote sustainable management practices of local biodiversity	**$60.000**	**$70.000**	**$70.000**	**$200.000**
		FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	1.4.4. To strengthen Indigenous peoples' capacities to use and manage local biodiversity resources for food production	**$33.803**	**$57.557**	**$0**	**$91.360**
[1]The corresponding baseline indicators and targets will be developed during first six months of programme, based on participatory process; [2]AIDPI (Integrated Attention to Childhood Prevailing Diseases - PAHO); Manual for the Promotion of the Healthy Nutrition of Children Under 2 years of age (Health Ministry and PAHO);Protocol of Assistance to Seriously Undernourished Children (Health Ministry and PAHO); and Brazilian Family Kit – a set of five serial albums developed by UNICEF with 29 partners and REACH: Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition (Translate and adapt REACH strategy manuals to the ethnic reality of indigenous peoples in each programme region)								

Joint Programme Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the rigth to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**
i) Community support network built and recognized by Indigenous Peoples (Local management Committee) Network buit and implemented ii) No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in informative meetings; iii) No. of indigenous women participating in development activities; iv) Nº of information instruments developed in the original languages of the ethnicities in programme regions printed and distributed

[24] This activity will require studies about the food consumption of the indigenous people, the community agricultural biodiversity vocation and the environmental impact of the productive activities. Besides that, is required a follow-up of the impact on the health of the communities as a consequence of the way of these models of decent work for indigenous people as strategy of child labour prevention or other types of exposure to threats, violence and exploitation. It will also require the development of risk maps to determine criteria of health and safety work in the labour relations in the indigenous communities.
On the other hand, besides training, the activity will require implementation actions of productive activities. The implementation of these activities will require production and donation of appropriate productive equipment to the indigenous cultures, which will consume most part of the forecasted funds. Moreover, after the implementation of production ways which allows a dignified life for these people, the activities will require technical assistance, monitoring and systematization of the activities held *in loco.*

JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
2.1.Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed and strengthened to demand the human right to adequate food and the right to health within the context of public policies	*Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations recognized and supported by Indigenous people and public authorities	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	2.1.1. To strengthen through information and workshops local strategies to increase social participation by Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and civil society organizations, with a view to building a community network to demand the realization of human rights	**$26.060**	**$26.060**	**$26.060**	**$78.180**
		PNUD	Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	2.1.2. To provide institutional support for Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations as regards their participation in public and social control councils in the field of food and nutritional security	**$20.000**	**$20.000**	**$20.000**	**$60.000**
	*Information instruments on human rights (with an emphasis on HRAF and Health) developed in the original languages of local ethnicities, printed and distributed	FAO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.3. To develop primers and instructional materials in the original languages and local cultures through a participatory process with Indigenous Peoples, with a view to developing skills on the exigibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health	**$31.362**	**$44.517**	**$0**	**$75.879**

	* ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities translated in the form of original communication of the peoples involved .	ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.4. To translate, publish and distribute ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in the form of original communication of the Peoples involved (ILO).	**$68.433**	**$87.985**	**$39.105**	**$195.523**
		ILO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.5. To hold participatory workshops with a view to informing Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations on ILO Convention 169	**$52.310**	**$61.996**	**$29.891**	**$144.197**
	* Indigenous childcare culture and practices revitalized and respected	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.1.6. To prepare supporting material for Indigenous Peoples' leaderships through a participatory process in the local languages and cultures, with the aim of guiding them on the care and rights of children and adolescents [25]	**$100.740**	**$62.140**	**$35.640**	**$198.520**
2.2.Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people	* Communication materials developed and distributed by young people	UNICEF	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	2.2.1. To promote participatory workshops with indigenous youths in schools, with the participation of the school community and local managers, so as to prepare and disseminate communication material on Food and Nutritional Security to the entire community	**$40.758**	**$156.970**	**$68.510**	**$266.238**

[25] The Workshops will aim "to prepare supporting material for Indigenous Peoples' leaderships through a participatory process in local languages and cultures" and will result in products containing practices and knowledge of indigenous people in respect to care needed for their children during early childhood, and care needed during pregnancy and birth. The workshops will include participation from Indigenous Health Agents, who will have received training through their participation in Activity 1.2.1.

2.3.Strengthening indigenous women's social participation	* Initiatives to support the social participation of indigenous women	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	2.3.1. To promote participatory workshops with women, representatives of social participation forums and indigenous leaderships, with a view to expanding participation opportunities for women	**$26.060**	**$26.060**	**$26.060**	**$78.180**
2.4.Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the rights of indigenous children and women	* Training public managers and servants in Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UNDP	FUNAI, State and Municipal Governments in the programme region	2.4.1 To train local public managers to support the implementation of public policies that promote and ensure realization of the rights of indigenous peoples	**$20.000**	**$20.000**	**$20.000**	**$60.000**
Joint Programme Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out**								
i) Diagnosis (baseline) of food and nutritional security carried out in programme regions; ii) diagnosis indicators and results shared with public insitutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations; iii) Population coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous SISVAN increased (% of children and pregnant women assisted); iv) lessons learned from the programme documented, systematized and disseminated								
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	**SMART Outputs for the Responsible UN organization**	**Reference to Agency Priority or Country Programme**	**Implementing Partner**	**Key indicative activities**	**Resource allocation and indicative time frame**			
					Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	Total

.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Alto Solimões region (AM) and Dourados municipality (MS) rivers produced	*Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) carried out in programme regions *(include in programme text: this diagnosis will have 4 objectives: (1) programme baseline; (2) monitoring during and at the end of programme; and (3) provide inputs for programme Master Plan (planning of activities); and (4) of the FNS Plan in programme regions)*	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	3.1.1. To collect and systematize available information from databases on the food and nutritional security of Indigenous Peoples in the programme regions (UNDP, PAHO, FAO)	**$114.423**	**$56.204**	**$56.204**	**$226.831**
	* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions	PAHO	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	3.1.2. To disseminate baseline results among all actors involved in the programme, identify and define priorities for action	**$37.270**	**$37.270**	**$37.270**	**$111.810**
			Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	3.1.3. To promote participatory workshops with social participation forums and Indigenous Peoples' leaderships, with a view to assessing problems, priorities and solutions aimed to promote food and nutritional security	**$100.000**	**$59.568**	**$0**	**$159.568**

3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the programme region	* Diagnosis of the situation of the realization of the human rights of children, adolescents and women carried out	UNICEF	Indigenous Organizations and Leaderships; Municipal and State Governments, Universities, FUNAI. FUNASA	3.2.1 To produce a diagnosis that enables monitoring the realization of the rights of children and women in the programme region	**$79.826**	**$35.640**	**$72.013**	**$187.479**
3.3. Programme multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women	* Programme multi-annual workplan (planning of activities) to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women developed	PAHO (executive unit)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.3.1.To develop the multi-annual workplan in a coordinated and participatory manner (PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO)	**$75.000**	**$35.000**	**$35.000**	**$145.000**
	* Programme multi-annual workplan implemented, evaluated and monitored	PAHO (executive unit)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.3.2. To coordinate the implementation and monitoring of programme activities as well as progress reports, and to monitor programme indicators (PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO)	**$45.000**	**$45.000**	**$45.000**	**$135.000**
3.4. Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition	*Institutional strengthening of the Indigenous SISVAN	PAHO	FUNASA	3.4.1. To strengthen the Indigenous SISVAN by developing public agents, sensitizing them towards a surveillance attitude, purchasing equipment (scales, stadiometers, computers, etc.), and integrating the Indigenous SISVAN with the National SISVAN	**$95.285**	**$95.285**	**$95.285**	**$285.855**

		PAHO	FUNASA	3.4.2 To promote indigenous community participation in carrying out nutritional surveillance and sensitize them towards the importance of following up the development of children (surveillance attitude), with an emphasis on those under 2 years of age	**$26.363**	**$26.363**	**$26.363**	**$79.089**
3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation	* To systematize lessons learned from successful programs and experiences	UNDP	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.1. To follow up and document the experience of the Citizenship Territory of the Alto Rio Negro	**$50.000**	**$50.000**	**$50.000**	**$150.000**
	* Texts, reports, videos, lessons learned, experiences and result systematized and documented	PAHO (executive unit)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.2. To record, evaluate, systematize and prepare periodical reports (progress reports) and documents on programme outcomes (outcome indicators, good practices, lessons learned) (PAHO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO and UNDP)	**$45.000**	**$45.000**	**$45.000**	**$135.000**
	* National and international events to disseminate programme outcomes held	UNDP	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	3.5.3. To promote national and international events to disseminate lessons learned from the programme	**$0**	**$0**	**$50.000**	**$50.000**
PAHO	Programme Cost U$				$838.834	$631.539	$571.971	$2.042.344
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)				$58.718	$44.208	$40.038	$142.964

	total PAHO	**$897.552**	**$675.747**	**$612.009**	**$2.185.308**
UNICEF	Programme Cost U$	$413.324	$355.260	$276.673	$1.045.257
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	$28.933	$24.868	$19.367	$73.168
	total UNICEF	**$442.257**	**$380.128**	**$296.040**	**$1.118.425**
FAO	Programme Cost U$	$347.726	$357.482	$224.276	$929.484
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	$24.341	$25.024	$15.699	$65.064
	total FAO	**$372.067**	**$382.506**	**$239.975**	**$994.548**
UNDP	Programme Cost U$	$277.110	$250.000	$300.000	$827.110
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	$19.398	$17.500	$21.000	$57.898
	total UNDP	**$296.508**	**$267.500**	**$321.000**	**$885.008**
ILO	Programme Cost U$	$288.415	$310.059	$164.808	$763.282
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	$20.189	$21.704	$11.537	$53.430
	total ILO	**$308.604**	**$331.763**	**$176.345**	**$816,711**
TOTAL	Programme Cost U$ (3 Years)	**$2.165.409**	**$1.904.340**	**$1.537.728**	$5.607. 477
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	**$151.579**	**$133.304**	**$107.641**	$392,523
	Total Programme U$	**$2.316.988**	**$2.037.643**	**$1.645.369**	**$6.000.000**

UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund
Submission of UN Country Team in: **Brazil**
Application to MDG-F Country Thematic Window for: **Children, Food Security and Nutrition**

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)					
Expected Results (outcomes & outputs)	**Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)**	**Means of verifications**	**Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)**	**Responsibilities[1]**	**Risks & assumptions**
Joint Programme Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Solimões region (Amazonas) and Dourados municipality (Mato Grosso do Sul) of Brazil**					
Indicators[2]: i) % of indigenous women provided with 4 or more pre-natal care appointments ii) child mortality rate iii)% of indigenous children under 5 years of age with weight/age deficit iv) % of indigenous children under 5 years old with heigth/age deficit v) inquiry on the food and nutritional security situation of indigenous peoples completed					
1.1.Indigenous children and women with expanded access to public health policies based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples	1.1.1.Indicator: Diagnosis of demands carried out Baseline: 0	Access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS, FUNAI information systems and reports, interviews with public managers, and public consultations with Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	Information systems, qualitative interviews, workshops and meetings (Year 1 during 1- 6 months)	PAHO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation
	1.1.2.Indicator: Plan developed Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular programme management (Y1 during 6-12 months)	PAHO	Public managers and agents and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations recognize and accept the plan as developed
	1.1.3.Indicator: No. of indigenous leaderships and organizations participating in informative meetings (break down by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Regular programme management reporting system (Y 1 during 6-12 months)	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations

	1.1.4.Indicator: Implementation degree (%) of the plan developed Baseline: 0%	Programme progress report and monitoring strategies	Regular programme management reporting system (Y 2 1x and Y 3 1x)	PAHO	Public managers and agents accept and implement the plan as developed
	1.1.5.Indicator: reduction (%) in severe child undernourishment (weight/age deficit) in children under 5 years of age Baseline:0% Target: 20% reduction in 3 years	*Access to information systems (Indigenous SISVAN) DSEIs and FUNASA/MS reports	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 (baseline) Y2 1x and Y3 1x)	PAHO	Public managers and agents accept and implement the local strategies proposed to prevent, diagnose and treat mother-child undernourishment
1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices	1.2.1.Indicator: No. of leaderships and healers (pajés) participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and healers (pajés)
	1.2.2.Indicator: % of health units (by category) participating in the service humanization programme Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y3)	UNICEF	Active participation of public managers and agents
	1.2.3.Indicator: Brazilian Family Kit Supplement re-developed from the perspective of the ethnicities and culture of Indigenous Peoples in the programme region Baseline: 0	Kit supplement re-developed	Implementation of regular programme management (Y2)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships, youths, and healers (pajés) and public agents

1.3. Production of, access to and consumption of improved healthy foods, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	1.3.1.Indicator: Local study of the situation of Indigenous Peoples' traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, food preparation and consumption carried out Baseline: 0	Document text written	Document text written (Y2 Y3)	FAO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' and Indigeneous Peoples' cooperation
	1.3.2. Indicator: No. of indigenous leaderships and organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.3.Indicator: No. of technical assistance visits carried out Baseline: 0	Programme internal records	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.4.Indicator: No. of school and/or community vegetable gardens established Baseline:0	Vegetable garden established	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.3.5.Indicator: No. of experiences in Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) implemented Baseline:0	Experience implemented	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents

	1.3.6.Indicator: No. of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agriforest systems identified and disseminated Baseline:0	Experiences identified and disseminated	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the programme region	1.4.1. Indicator: Situation of the natural resources base assessed Baseline:0	Document text written	Document text written (Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.4.2.Indicator: Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed about the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity Baseline: 0 participants	Participatory meetings agenda and minutes	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	ILO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.4.3.Indicator: sustainable management practices in use Baseline:0	Evidence of practices being adopted	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	1.4.4.Indicator: No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline:0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1 Y2 Y3)	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents

Joint Programme Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the right to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**					
i) Community support network built and recognized by Indigenous Peoples (Local management Committee) Network buit and implemented ii) No. of Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations participating in informative meetings; iii) No. of indigenous women participating in development activities; iv) Nº of information instruments developed in the original languages of the ethnicities in programme regions printed and distributed					
2.1.Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations informed and strengthened to demand the human right to adequate food and the right to health within the context of public policies	2.1.1.Indicator: No. of Indigenous leaderships and Organizations participating in informative meetings on human rights (HRAF and HRH) Baseline: 0 meetings	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular programme management reporting system	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.2. Indicator: No. of Indigenous leaderships and Organizations participating in public policy and social control councils Baseline: 0 participants	Consultation with public councils in programme regions	Direct consultation with public entities in places where the councils are located	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.3.Indicator: Primers on the eligibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health developed Baseline: 0 primers	Programme internal records	Regular programme management reporting system	FAO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.4.Indicator: ILO Convention 169 translated into the original languages of local programme ethnicities Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular programme management (Y2)	ILO	Active participation of indigenous women and organizations and public agents

	2.1.5.Indicator: Workshops on ILO Convention 169 held Baseline: 0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular programme management reporting system	ILO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
	2.1.6.Indicator: Material on the care and rights of children and youths developed Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular programme management (Y2)	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public agents
2.2. Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people	2.2.1.Indicator: Communication material developed and disseminated by indigenous youths Baseline: 0	Text and printed matter, newsletter and other materials developed and distributed	Regular programme management reporting system: samples of materials developed	UNICEF	Active participation of indigenous youths and students
2.3.Strengthening indigenous women's social participation	2.3.1.Indicator: No. of indigenous women and organizations participating in meetings (by category) Baseline: 0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous women and organizations and public agents
2.4. Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women	2.4.1.Indicator: No. of public managers and servants participating in workshops on Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Baseline:0	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	Attendance list of meetings held (programme internal records)	UNDP	Active participation of public managers and agents

[2] *Documents to be translated: (1) re-developed Brazilian Family Kit Supplement; (2) Reports on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with an emphasis on the human right to adequate food and the right to health; (3) Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of children's and women's rights in the programme region; (4) reports on food and nutritional security for indigenous youths; (5) ILO Convention 169 ; (6) informative materials on the health and nutrition of small children*[11]

Joint Programme Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out**					
ii) Diagnosis (baseline) of food and nutritional security carried out in programme regions; ii) diagnosis indicators and results shared with public insitutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations; iii) Population coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous SISVAN increased (% of children and pregnant women assisted); iv) lessons learned from the programme documented, systematized and disseminated					
3.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Alto Solimões region (AM) and Dourados municipality (MS) produced	3.1.1.Indicator: Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) carried out Baseline: 0	* Local data available FUNASA/MS's *Indigenous SISVAN - access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS information system and reports	Data collection from FUNASA/MS, FUNAI and local database and institutions	PAHO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation
	3.1.2.Indicator: Diagnosis indicators and results shared with public institutions and Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations Baseline:0	Agenda and minutes of participatory meetings	Regular programme management reporting system	PAHO	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public managers and agents
	3.1.3. Indicator Degree of perception of food and nutrition security - meeting household/family food requirements	Interview and group activities with indigenous communities	Data collection (Y1 Y3)	PAHO	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation
3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the programme region	3.2.1.Indicator: Diagnosis (baseline) carried out Baseline:0	Text with outcomes written	Regular programme management reporting system (Y1)	UNICEF	AIS and indigenous community cooperation
	3.2.2. Indicator Perception in participation in discussions related to public policies for food and nutrition security	Interview and group activities with indigenous communities	Data collection (Y1 Y3)	UNICEF	Difficulty/ease in accessing data and ensuring public managers' cooperation

3.3. Programme multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women	3.3.1.Indicator: Programme Multi-annual Plan developed Baseline:0	Document text written	Implementation of regular programme management (Y1)	PAHO	Local Inter-sectoral and inter-agency articulation
3.4.Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition	3.4.2.Indicator: Programme Multi-annual Plan implemented, evaluated and monitored Baseline: 0	Document text written	Implementation of regular programme management (Y1Y2Y3)	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	Inter-agency articulation,
	3.4.1.Indicator:Coverage of FUNASA's Indigenous SISVAN increased (% of children and pregnant women assisted) Baseline: "will be develop with local partners"	*FUNASA/MS's *Indigenous SISVAN - access to DSEIs, FUNASA/MS information system and reports	Data collection from FUNASA/MS database and local institutions	PAHO	Active participation of public managers and agents
3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation	3.5.1.Indicator: Lessons learned from programme documented, systematized and disseminated Baseline: 0	Progress Report and Brochure of programme experience and lessons learned	Regular programme management and report system	UNDP	Active participation of indigenous leaderships and organizations and public managers and agents
[1]The first agency listed for each item is the Agency with lead responsibility; [2]The corresponding baseline indicators and targets will be developed during first six months of programme, based on participatory process;					

UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund
Submission of UN Country Team in: **Brazil**
Application to MDG-F Country Thematic Window for: **Children, Food Security and Nutrition**

Annex I: Work Plan for: Food and nutritional security of Indigenous children and women in Brazil

Joint Programme Outcome 1: **Improved food and nutritional security for indigenous children and women in the Alto Rio Solimões region (Amazonas) and Dourados municipality (Mato Grosso do Sul) of Brazil**										
UN organizations specific Annual targets	**UN organization**	**Activities**	**Time frame**				**Implementing partner**	**Planned Budget**		
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators adn baselines)			**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		**Source of funds**	**Budget description**	**Amount**
1.1. Indigenous children, adolescents and women with expanded access to public health policies, based on the ethnicity and culture of indigenous peoples										
Diagnosis of health demands of indigenous children and women completed and action plan developed	PAHO	1.1.1. To produce a participatory survey of health and nutritional demands, taking into account the situation of water supply coverage and needs of local health services, within Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and social participation forums and public institutions, with a view to developing an action plan intended to strengthen institutional capacity					Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$78.000**
									Personnel	**$19.975**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$26.704**
									Transport	**$9.000**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$4.073**
									Travel	**$16.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$2.263**
									subtotal	**$78.015**

	PAHO	1.1.2. To support the design of the Plan to strengthen public services and programs for Indigenous Peoples' health			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$93.537**
									Personnel	**$19.975**
									Contracts	**$38.522**
									Trainning	**$6.179**
									Transport	**$6.000**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$4.073**
									Travel	**$12.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$6.788**
									subtotal	**$93.552**
	PAHO	1.1.3. To hold participatory and informative meetings with Social participation Forums and Indigenous Peoples' Leaderships			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$18.987**
									Personnel	**$0**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$9.198**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$8.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.788**
									subtotal	**$18.986**

* Indigenous leaderships, traditional healers in the programme region, young people, indigenous health agents (AIS) and other professionals and municipal managers permanently exchanging knowledge and practices on how to care for small children	PAHO	1.1.4. To support the Plan implementation with actions to develop and train public actors and civil society				**X**	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$36.261**
									Personnel	**$12.347**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$16.900**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$7.013**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$36.260**
	PAHO	1.1.5. To provide technical support and inputs for implementing the Protocol of Assistance to Seriously Undernourished Children, the REACH strategy, actions to promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding after six months of age and micronutrient supplementation programs redesigned from the perspective of the ethnicities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples in the programme region [1]				**X**	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$21.588**
									Personnel	**$9.975**
									Contracts	**$4.000**
									Trainning	**$2.613**
									Transport	**$5.000**
									Supllies	
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$0**

									Miscellaneous	
									subtotal	**$21.588**
1.2. Health professionals and managers, teachers, women (particularly pregnant women), indigenous leaderships, and traditional healers sharing a set of child-care knowledge and practices										
Brazilian Family Kit Supplement re-developed from the perspective of the ethninicites and culture of Indigenous Peoples in the programme region	UNICEF	1.2.1. To support the organization of participatory meetings for the exchange of knowledge about and training in childcare based on the Strengthened Brazilian Family Kit, with the participation of leaderships, youths, traditional indigenous healers, AIS and other professionals and municipal managers in the programme region		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$127.130**
									Personnel	**$17.640**
									Contracts	**$85.850**
									Trainning	**$17.640**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$6.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$127.130**
Health services (basic health units, hospitals and others) trainned to receive (humanization) Indigenous Peoples and with practices based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples	UNICEF	1.2.2. To support the establishment of humanized practices in existing health services, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$64.870**
									Personnel	**$17.640**
									Contracts	**$41.230**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**

	Travel	**$6.000**
	Miscellaneous	**$0**
	subtotal	**$64.870**

1.3. Production of, access to and consumption of improved healthy foods, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples										
Local study of the situation of Indigenous Peoples' traditional agricultural practices, productive vocations, and food preparation and consumption performed and disseminated	FAO	1.3.1. To perform a study of the situation of the needs, agricultural traditions, productive vocation, and income generation of Indigenous Peoples' communities in programme locations	**X**	**X**	**X**		Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$44.380**
									Personnel	**$28.357**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$1.200**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$14.823**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$44.380**
	FAO	1.3.2. To promote participatory events for debates on productive strategies of traditional and sustainable forms of income generation that meet the needs identified in 1.4.1.					Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$0**
									Personnel	**$0**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$0**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	

	FAO	1.3.3. To support social assistance activities for the agricultural production and marketing of foods and income generation, programme management, access to credit, and supporting funds	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$49.427**
									Personnel	**$23.344**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$6.000**
									Transport	**$4.800**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$10.000**
									Travel	**$4.283**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$49.427**
	FAO	1.3.4. To support the establishment of school and community vegetable gardens as actions of the local FNS plan		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$147.327**
									Personnel	**$79.744**
									Contracts	**$30.000**
									Trainning	**$10.000**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$3.500**
									Equipment	**$9.000**
									Travel	**$13.083**
									Miscellaneous	**$2.000**
									subtotal	**$147.327**
	FAO	1.3.5. To implement Peri-urban Agriculture (PUA) experiences and Good Agricultural Practices (GGAP)		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$41.427**

									Personnel	**$26.344**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$3.000**
									Transport	**$4.000**
									Supllies	**$4.000**
									Equipment	**$2.000**
									Travel	**$1.083**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$41.427**
	UNDP	1.3.6. To promote the exchange of successful experiences in the field of extractivism and agri-forest systems, based on the ethnicity and culture of Indigenous Peoples' in the programme region			**X**	**X**	MMA, NGOs, UNDP/GEF Noroeste do Matogrosso (Northwestern Mato Grosso) and Caatinga Programmes	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$20.000**
									Personnel	**$5.000**
									Contracts	
									Trainning	**$5.000**
									Transport	**$2.500**
									Supllies	
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$7.500**
									Miscellaneous	
									subtotal	**$20.000**
1.4. Production systems of Indigenous Peoples recognized and systematized from the perspective of agri-biodiversity and indigenous culture protection and appreciation in the programme region										

Production systems of Indigenous Peoples mapped, documented and disseminated from the perspective of local sustainability and agri-biodiversity	UNDP	1.4.1. To assess the situation (opportunity, risks and threats) of the natural resources base (water, edaphic and biological) required for maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security	**X**	**X**	**X**		NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations - FUNAI	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$107.110**
									Personnel	**$22.000**
									Contracts	**$37.110**
									Trainning	**$15.000**
									Transport	**$5.000**
									Supllies	**$5.000**
									Equipment	**$5.000**
									Travel	**$15.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$107.110**
	ILO	1.4.2.To promote the dissemination of knowledge and actions to protect the human person in the context of the production systems of Indigenous peoples and the sustainable management of local agri-biodiversity			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$167.672**
									Personnel	**$42.000**
									Contracts	**$55.000**
									Trainning	**$37.672**
									Transport	**$5.000**
									Supllies	**$5.000**
									Equipment	**$5.000**
									Travel	**$15.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$167.672**
	UNDP	1.4.3. To promote sustainable management practices of local biodiversity			**X**	**X**	NGOs, Universities and Indigenous Peoples Organizations	**MGD-F**	**Total (valores informados na table 1)**	**$60.000**

									Personnel	**$7.000**
									Contracts	**$20.000**
									Trainning	**$15.000**
									Transport	**$2.000**
									Supllies	**$2.000**
									Equipment	**$2.000**
									Travel	**$9.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$60.000**
	FAO	1.4.4. To strengthen Indigenous peoples' capacities to use and manage local biodiversity resources for food production			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$33.803**
									Personnel	**$28.344**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$1.000**
									Transport	**$240**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$3.219**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$33.803**

Joint Programme Outcome 2: **Empowered Indigenous Peoples able to demand their human right to adequate food and the rigth to health, and public institutions that have been trained and strengthened to carry out their duties.**										
Informative workshops held and instructional material developed and distributed	PAHO	2.1.1. To strengthen through information workshops and definition of strategies to increase social participation by Indigenous Peoples' leaderships and civil society organizations, with a view to building a community network to demand the realization of human rights				**X**	Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS,National Forums, State Forums, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEIs/AM/ DSEis/MS	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$26.060**

									Personnel	**$7.294**
									Contracts	**$8.000**
									Trainning	**$6.692**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$4.073**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$26.060**
	UNDP	2.1.2. To provide institutional support for Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations as regards their participation in public and social control councils in the field of food and nutritional security				**X**	Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$20.000**
									Personnel	**$5.000**
									Contracts	
									Trainning	**$5.000**
									Transport	**$2.500**
									Supllies	
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$7.500**
									Miscellaneous	
									subtotal	**$20.000**
	FAO	2.1.3. To develop primers and instructional materials in the original languages and local cultures through a participatory process with Indigenous Peoples, with a view to developing skills on the exigibility of the human right to adequate food and the right to health			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$31.362**
									Personnel	**$23.344**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$400**
									Supllies	**$0**

									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$6.618**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$31.362**
	OIT	2.1.4.To translate, publish and distribute ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in the form of Indigenous Peoples' communication (ILO)	**X**	**X**			Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$68.433**
									Personnel	**$29.433**
									Contracts	**$15.000**
									Trainning	**$5.000**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$3.000**
									Equipment	**$5.000**
									Travel	**$5.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$68.433**
	OIT	2.1.5. To hold participatory workshops with a view to informing Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations about ILO Convention 169			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$52.310**
									Personnel	**$12.000**
									Contracts	**$5.000**
									Trainning	**$23.310**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$3.000**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$3.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$52.310**

	UNICEF	2.1.6. To prepare supportig material for Indigenous Peoples' leaderships throguh a participatory process in the local languages and cultures, with the aim of guiding them on the care and rights of children and adolescents		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the programme region, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$100.740**
									Personnel	**$17.640**
									Contracts	**$77.100**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$6.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$100.740**

2.2. Food and nutritional security discussed, promoted and disseminated by young people										
Informative workshops with indigenous youths held and instructional material developed and distributed	UNICEF	2.2.1. To promote participatory workshops with indigenous youths in schools, with the participation of the school community and local managers, so as to prepare and disseminate communication material on FNS to the entire community				**X**	Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the programme region, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$40.804**
									Personnel	**$17.640**
									Contracts	**$17.118**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$6.000**

	Miscellaneous	**$0**
	subtotal	**$40.804**

2.3. Strengthening indigenous women's social participation										
Informative workshops with indigenous youths held and instructional material developed and distributed	PAHO	2.3.1. To promote participatory workshops with women, representatives of social participation forums and indigenous leaderships, with a view to expanding participation opportunities for women			**X**	**X**	Indigenous Leaders & SPI, FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, National and State social control forums, state and municipal governments in the programme region	**MGD-F**	**Total (valores informados na table 1)**	**$26.060**
									Personnel	**$6.000**
									Contracts	**$3.060**
									Trainning	**$8.000**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$5.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$26.060**
2.4. Local public institutions and managers strengthened and trained in their duties to promote, respect, protect, and provide the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the rights of indigenous children, adolescents and women										
Informative workshops with local public managers held	UNDP	2.4.1 To train local public managers to support the implementation of public policies that promote and ensure realization of the rights of indigenous peoples		**X**	**X**	**X**	FUNAI, state and municipal governments in the programme region	**MGD-F**	**Total (valores informados na table 1)**	**$20.000**
									Personnel	**$5.000**
									Contracts	
									Trainning	**$10.000**
									Transport	**$1.000**
									Supllies	
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$4.000**

	Miscellaneous	
	subtotal	**$20.000**

Joint Programme Outcome 3: **Diagnosis, monitoring and assessment of the food and nutritional security of indigenous populations carried out**										
3.1. Diagnosis of the situation (baseline) of the food and nutritional security (FNS) of Indigenous peoples in the Alto Solimões region (AM) and Dourados (MS) municipality produced										
Diagnosis of the FNS situation produced, disseminated and action plan developed	PAHO	3.1.1. To collect and systematize available information from databases on the food and nutritional security of Indigenous Peoples in the programme regions (UNDP, PAHO, FAO)	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, forums, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEIs/AM/ DSEis/MS	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$114.423**
									Personnel	**$19.975**
									Contracts	**$52.448**
									Trainning	**$15.000**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$3.000**
									Equipment	**$5.000**
									Travel	**$15.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.000**
									subtotal	**$114.423**
* Report completed and disseminated, with indication of priority actions	PAHO	3.1.2. To disseminate baseline results among all actors involved in the programme, identify and define priorities for action				**X**	Indigenous Leaders and Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, Health Ministry, National and State social control Councils and Forums, States and Municipalities Governs, Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs) of programme regions	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$37.270**
									Personnel	**$10.000**
									Contracts	**$8.000**
									Trainning	**$8.000**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$2.000**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$5.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.270**
									subtotal	**$37.270**

	PAHO	3.1.3. To promote participatory workshops with social participation forums and Indigenous Peoples' leaderships, with a view to assessing problems, priorities and solutions aimed to promote food and nutritional security			**X**	**X**	FUNASA, FUNAI, SAS/MS, GE/AM, GE/MS, SES/AM, SES/MS, DSEIs/AM/ DSEis/MS	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$100.000**
									Personnel	**$19.975**
									Contracts	**$32.000**
									Trainning	**$21.692**
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	**$5.000**
									Equipment	**$4.073**
									Travel	**$10.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$4.260**
									subtotal	**$100.000**
3.2. Diagnosis (baseline) of the degree of realization of the human rights of indigenous children and women in the projetc region										
Diagnosis of the situation of the realization of the human rights of children, adolescents and women produced and rights monitoring system defined	UNICEF	3.2.1 To produce a diagnosis that enables monitoring the realization of the rights of children and women in the programme region	**X**	**X**	**X**		Indigenous Organizations and Leaderships; Municipal and State Governments, Universities, FUNAI, FUNASA	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$79.777**
									Personnel	**$17.590**
									Contracts	**$56.236**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$6.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	**$79.777**

3.3. Programme multi-annual workplan to promote food and nutritional security, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of indigenous children, adolescents and women										
Multi-annual workplan developed and shared with other agencies and national partners	PAHO	3.3.1.To develop the programme Master Plan in a coordinated and participatory manner	**X**				PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$75.000**
									Personnel	**$19.975**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$25.000**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$4.073**
									Travel	**$20.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$5.952**
									subtotal	**$75.000**
	PAHO (executive unit)	3.3.2. To coordinate the implementation and monitoring of programme activities as well as progress reports, and to monitor programme indicators	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$45.000**
									Personnel	**$15.000**
									Contracts	**$15.000**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$2.000**
									Equipment	**$4.073**
									Travel	**$7.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$1.927**
									subtotal	**$45.000**

3.4. Strengthening surveillance of Indigenous health and nutrition										
Equipment for the Indigenous SISVAN purchased and public managers and agents trained	PAHO	3.4.1. To strengthen the Indigenous SISVAN by developing public agents, sensitizing them towards a surveillance attitude, purchasing equipment (scales, stadiometers, computers, etc.), and integrating the Indigenous SISVAN with the National SISVAN		**X**	**X**	**X**	FUNASA	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$95.285**
									Personnel	**$8.000**
									Contracts	**$3.000**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$5.000**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$68.000**
									Travel	**$8.285**
									Miscellaneous	**$3.000**
									subtotal	**$95.285**
	PAHO	3.4.2 To promote indigenous community participation in carrying out nutritional surveillance and sensitize them towards the importance of following up the development of children (surveillance attitude), with an emphasis on those under 2 years of age				**X**	FUNASA	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$26.363**
									Personnel	**$8.000**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$15.363**
									Transport	**$1.000**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$0**
									Miscellaneous	**$2.000**

									subtotal	**$26.363**
3.5. Indicators monitored, lessons learned and good practices recorded, analyzed, documented and disseminated both nationally and internationally, with a special view to strengthening South-South cooperation										
Documentation and data collected as an ongoing activity for the purpose of consolidation at the end of each programme year (Annual and Final Programme Report)	UNDP	3.5.1. To follow up and document the experience of the Citizenship Territory of the Alto Solimões region and Dourados municipality		**X**	**X**	**X**	Indigenous Peoples Organizations, FUNASA, FUNAI, social control forums, DSEIs of programme regions, Municipal and State Governments, Universities	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$50.000**
									Personnel	**$25.000**
									Contracts	**$15.000**
									Trainning	
									Transport	**$3.000**
									Supllies	
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$5.000**
									Miscellaneous	**$2.000**
									subtotal	**$50.000**
	PAHO	3.5.2. To record, evaluate, systematize and prepare periodical reports (progress reports) and documents on programme outcomes (outcome indicators, good practices, lessons learned)	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$45.000**
									Personnel	**$10.000**
									Contracts	**$25.000**
									Trainning	**$5.000**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	
									Travel	**$5.000**
									Miscellaneous	
									subtotal	**$45.000**

	UNDP	3.5.3. To hold participatory workshops to monitor programme progress with Indigenous Leaderships and Organizations in the programme region (social control)					PAHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, FAO and all national partners	**MGD-F**	**Total**	**$0**
									Personnel	**$0**
									Contracts	**$0**
									Trainning	**$0**
									Transport	**$0**
									Supllies	**$0**
									Equipment	**$0**
									Travel	**$0**
									Miscellaneous	**$0**
									subtotal	
Total PAHO Budget										**$838.848**
7% indirect costs										$58.719
Total UNICEF Budget										**$413.321**
7% indirect costs										$28.932
Total FAO Budget										**$347.727**
7% indirect costs										$24.341
Total UNDP Budget										**$277.110**
7% indirect costs										$19.398
Total ILO Budget										**$288.414**
7% indirect costs										$20.189
Total Planned Budget* (Year 1)										**$2.317.000**
*The Total Planned Budget should include both programme cost and indirect support cost (7%)										