



National Planning Series

Cross-cutting Agenda Women

PPA 2024-2027



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Executive Summary

In the 2024-2027 Multiannual Plan (PPA), **the encouragement to take a cross-cutting view of public policies** began in the workshops held for its elaboration, between April and July 2023. They were attended by both authorities and technicians from the areas, as well as guests from other bodies. The workshops helped with broader reflections on audiences and topics, as well as on the possibilities of addressing and monitoring cross-cutting issues within this planning instrument.

The results of the identification and debate on cross-cutting issues when formulating the PPA programs formed the cross-cutting agendas, the definition of which clearly elucidates their purpose: “public policy approach based on the grouping of attributes of the PPA that are distributed in the finalistic programs and that contribute to a certain topic of interest to society, or to a specific target audience.” Five cross-cutting agendas were defined for the PPA 2024-2027 in Law 14.802, 2024: women, children and adolescents, indigenous peoples, racial equality and the environmental agenda.

Several bodies have made commitments related to cross-cutting agendas, and **45 of the 88 programs in this PPA** have an attribute, program, specific objective, delivery or institutional and regulatory measure marked as **referring to the women’s agenda**. These attributes are presented in this report.

The ministries involved cooperate to serve the public in question in one of the five dimensions covered here: **1) living without violence; 2) economic autonomy; 3) equal decision-making and power; 4) health and environment; and 5) institutional capacity.**

There is a great deal of complementarity in the work of the bodies. On issues related to combating violence, the Ministry of Women (MMULHERES) works together with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), the Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) to provide support equipment for women. Physical or mobile reporting channels are provided by MMULHERES, MJSP and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). The commitment to training the professionals in the MMULHERES network is also reflected in the MJSP’s actions. The work to raise awareness about rights is carried out by MMULHERES, the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). In the production of information, the Ministry of Health (MS) appears to be a major partner in the agenda. MMULHERES, in turn, plays an important role in liaising with Women’s Policy Organizations (OPM), in the actions of the National Policy for Comprehensive Women’s Health Care (PNAISM), as well as in expanding the care network for women in situations of violence, promoting humanized care and access to specialized health services. All this synergy is found not only in the dimension of Living without Violence, but also in the other themes.

In the Economic Autonomy dimension, when it comes to care, MMULHERES and MDS have several complementary deliveries. The Ministry of Education (MEC) and the MTE also play an important role. As for increasing opportunities in the job market, in addition to MMULHERES and the MTE, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), the Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture (MPA), the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the MDS have delivered many disaggregated goals for women.

In the dimension of Equal Decision-Making and Power, MMULHERES and MPI have deliveries aimed at strengthening women's collectives. In science and technology, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Sport (MEsp) are working on incentives to increase the presence of women. As for training, the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI) and MEsp are involved, as well as MMulheres itself.

In the Health and Environment dimension, although the Ministry of Health focuses mainly on the delivery of equipment, appointments, medicines and training, the Ministry of Cities (MCidades), in turn, plays an important role in the environment in which women live, so that they don't fall ill due to lack of basic sanitation and minimum housing conditions, and the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR) is proposing to support the Ministry of Health in the production of data.

The **state capacity dimension** involves planning sectors and final bodies, which have shown efforts to produce information, train public managers and incorporate social participation in a variety of ways in order to deliver better results to society.

The goals for the period from 2024 to 2027 for the attributes marked in the PPA are presented throughout the report.

Acknowledgments

To the entire Federal Government Planning Network, which worked hard to draw up the PPA and provided the information that makes publications like this possible.

To the Ministry of Women, which worked hard to revise the report, contributing to its quality.

To UN Women, for their partnership in publishing and launching this report.

Preface

It is with great satisfaction that I present the Report “Transversal Agenda for Women in the PPA 2024-2027”, from the “National Planning” series, an initiative of the National Planning Secretariat of the Ministry of Planning and Budget. The report starts from a strategic approach in relation to public policies for women, aiming to increase their effectiveness and efficiency and transform the lives of more than half of the Brazilian population. It not only reflects the commitment of the Brazilian State as a signatory to different internationally agreed norms on women’s rights, but also incorporates one of the main innovations introduced by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (document resulting from the IV World Conference on Women, held in 1995 in China): the concept of transversality. This platform is still considered the most complete roadmap for realizing women’s human rights.

Gender mainstreaming in public policies is based on the principle that inequalities between men and women in their diversity permeate all spheres of society and governance, thus requiring concrete actions in different social fields under the responsibility of different state bodies. It is recognized, therefore, that policies and programs to be effective must integrate a gender perspective in their design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Through this approach, it is ensured that public policies are sensitive to the different needs, realities and experiences of women and girls, thus promoting a more inclusive and fair society. Furthermore, intersectionality must be considered when addressing gender issues. Women are not a homogeneous group; They are diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, social class, sexual orientation, gender identity, among other aspects. Therefore, policies and programs must be designed in ways that recognize and address the intersections of oppression and discrimination that women face, ensuring that no woman is left behind.

It was based on the concept of transversality and the results presented in national reports on the progress of UN member countries in implementing policies aligned with the 12 priority areas that make up the Beijing Platform for Action¹, that around 10 years ago, UN Women promoted discussions with Member States, the private sector, multilateral cooperation organizations, civil society, among others, with the aim of raising awareness about the need to adopt a transversal approach to the new development agenda in negotiation: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is how a double advance and a double challenge were achieved: the adoption of a specific objective – Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 which aims to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” – and targets and gender-sensitive indicators across all SDGs, with explicit disaggregation across at least 12 other goals.

The innovations introduced in the PPA 2024-2027 are very welcome, as they align with this logic and put the Brazilian State on the path to resuming the implementation of the SDGs at

1 1) Women and Poverty; 2) Education and training of women; 3) Women and Health; 4) Violence against Women; 5) Women and armed conflicts; 6) Women and Economy; 7) Women in Power and Leadership; 8) Institutional Mechanisms for the advancement of Women; 9) Women’s Human Rights; 10) Women and the Media; 11) Women and the environment; 12) Girls’ Rights

an urgent pace, considering this double advance, in the midst of the recovery process from the crisis multifaceted impact caused by COVID-19. As the world prepares to celebrate 30 years of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Transversal Women's Agenda stands as a response and can serve as a good practice to inspire other countries around the world.

However, to truly make a difference, applying these approaches requires adequate funding and governance to be successful. It is critical that gender initiatives are effective and have a lasting impact, in all areas that directly affect the lives of women and girls. This includes adopting clear objectives and targets, as well as gender-sensitive budgeting and monitoring, in line with international experiences tracked by UN Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As we move forward on this journey towards gender equality, continued and collaborative commitment is required from all stakeholders, including government, civil society, the private sector and the international community. UN Women reaffirms its commitment to supporting the Brazilian government's efforts in this regard, working closely with all stakeholders to achieve a future in which the rights and dignity of all women and girls are fully respected and realized. I am confident that this report will serve as a valuable tool to guide and strengthen actions towards realizing the human rights of all Brazilian women in their diversity in the coming years.

Ana Carolina Querino

Interim Representative of the
UN Women office in Brazil

Presentation

Women face major challenges and inequalities in access to public rights and services, and deserve special attention in the formulation and implementation of public policies. Society's participation in the Participatory PPA shows that it recognizes the importance of prioritizing this public in the government's actions over the coming years. The ministries need to work together to implement effective measures aimed at women and reducing gender inequalities.

Out of the 35 strategic goals of the PPA 2024-2027, one directly concerns women: "Strengthening policies to protect and care for women, seeking equal rights, financial autonomy, equal pay and a reduction in violence." A number of other strategic objectives point to challenges the government must face in dealing with this public.

The Women's Cross-Cutting Agenda report addresses these challenges and the actions aimed at overcoming them, grouping them into five dimensions: 1) living without violence; 2) economic autonomy; 3) equal decision-making and power; 4) health and environment; and 5) institutional capacity.

In order to guarantee equal rights in society, women need to be able to live free from violence, enjoy economic autonomy and participate actively in the exercise of power and citizenship in society. It is not feasible to deal with the multiple dimensions of poverty, precariousness and inequality in the world of work, gender violence, the overload of care work, the under-representation of women in spaces of power and decision-making, without relying on the joint work of other portfolios and other bodies of the Executive Branch, from data collection to the building of equipment that meets the greatest needs of Brazilian women. This publication presents an effort to organize information on this cross-cutting agenda, with the aim of boosting synergies and highlighting complementarities in order to perfect the services provided and transform the reality of Brazilian women.

This report points out that the Cross-cutting Women's Agenda is present in more than half of the programs in the PPA 2024-2027 (45 out of a total of 88) - a figure that shows, in a broad and integrated way, the priority given by the federal government to this agenda. Together, the programs have much more power to positively impact women's lives in a coordinated fashion and face the immense challenges related to this issue in our country.

The pursuit of equal rights and opportunities for women and men and the fight against misogyny - hatred and aversion towards women - are the tasks of everyone in public administration. The cross-cutting nature of public gender policy increases the capacity to solve systemic and historical problems and the effectiveness and efficiency of actions.

Transversality depends on political decisions and the efforts of managers. The re-creation of the Ministry of Women resumes the construction and coordination of public policies for women after years of neglect and setbacks, and intensifies the dialogue between different sectors

and federal entities. The cross-cutting Women's Agenda brings together the efforts of the Ministry of Women - with an intense agenda in the last year related to calls for proposals for structuring and equipping spaces, research and studies, investments - as well as 21 other ministries, to implement public policies.

A transformation is underway for public institutions to incorporate a gender perspective into the way the state operates, so that, together with civil society, they can be effective key players in the achievement of fundamental rights for women, taking into account the historical liabilities related to this group and the fundamental participation of feminist and women's movements over time.

The creation of the Cross-cutting Women's Agenda, presented in detail in this document, with its respective goals, is a way for the government to account for what it intends to do and what it actually does in relation to this public, as well as to advance the integration of policies in the coming years. This is an important and unprecedented instrument that will contribute to the different forms of monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the services provided, whether governmental or not, including allowing the perception of gaps, grey areas and other public policy needs.

The challenge of rebuilding planning in the federal government is huge and the time taken to draw up the PPA [illegible]. Despite these limitations, the first seeds for transforming the lives of Brazilian women were planted during this process. The next few months will be a time of continuing efforts to ensure that, over the course of this PPA, good fruit is harvested and that we can achieve the PPA's vision of the future, built with social participation: "A democratic, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity."

Simone Tebet
Minister of Planning and Budget

Cida Gonçalves
Minister of Women

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Introduction

1



1 Introduction

Leany Lemos
Daiane Menezes
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The year 2023 marked the reconstruction of planning in Brazil. The re-creation of the Ministry of Planning and the National Planning Secretariat, after a period in which the task of planning was practically reduced to the legal minimum, with a strong weakening of the country's main planning instrument, provided for in art. 165 of the Federal Constitution, allowed, on the other hand, a huge opportunity for innovation, which did in fact occur in the PPA 2024-2027. The strengthening and creation in law of a strategic layer, with key national indicators; a focus on results, with metrics in all layers and the use of a logic model; social participation, in partnership with the General Secretariat of the Presidency; increased regionalization; the establishment of priorities from the center of government and the participatory process are some of them. The decision to induce the process of cross-cutting public policies *ex ante*, already in the PPA Law, and not *ex post*, following previous efforts, was another relevant innovation, taken in February 2023, when defining the methodology that would lead the planning process. But before we get into the process of inducing and drawing up the PPA 2024-2027 and how this report is detailed, it's important to remember why we tagged the attributes of this and the other cross-cutting agendas (Children and Adolescents; Environmental; Racial Equality; Indigenous Peoples).

The **first goal** of marking the deliveries and results relating to the Women's Cross-Cutting Agenda is to have a **general map** of these actions. It's therefore possible to think about other **forms of policy integration, overlapping** deliveries and points where **greater coverage is needed, or even other types of policies**. Subsequently, the actions of the other federal entities can be mapped to complement the women's policy portfolio.

The **second goal** of monitoring the attributes of this agenda is to give **transparency** to what the federal government is delivering to society with regard to women. The indicators monitored are used to feed the process **of monitoring and evaluating policies**, whether governmental or not, so that they can be adjusted in the best possible way.

The **third goal** is to advance the form of **governance of the agenda**. In other words, defining those responsible and relevant players who, through projects and activities, create methods and instruments that make it possible to integrate public policies so that women get the best possible results from what is offered by the federal government.

Cross-cutting issues were introduced during the first round of **workshops to build the 2024-2027 Multiannual Plan (PPA)**², held in April 2023, when it was decided which programs would be coordinated by the ministries. In the second cycle, between May and July 2023, cross-cutting issues were reinforced with discussions on the attributes that would make up the programs - specific objectives, indicators and goals. All interested bodies were invited to participate, not just the sectoral ministry responsible for the policy, in order to highlight what was of greater importance to the public or the issues they represented. Thus, various bodies and ministries were able to enrich the discussion and the possibilities for meeting their objectives and monitoring specific results.

Afterwards, when the agencies were at the stage of feeding the Integrated Planning and Budgeting System (SIOP), filling in the goals of their specific objectives and deliverables (sometimes with specific goals for the audiences of the cross-cutting agendas), they were urged to mark the attributes of their programs that related to the agendas initially defined (women, children and adolescents, racial equality, indigenous peoples and the environmental agenda). In the case of women, in addition to the specific targets for this audience, 44 delivery goals were broken down so that it would be possible to monitor deliveries **specifically** for them. In addition to these, there are ten specific objectives broken down for “women”. For example, the target of family farmers in situations of extreme poverty receiving technical aid as part of inter-ministerial actions for socio-productive inclusion has a specific target for **women farmers**, representing 60% of the total target.

After this stage, considering the short time to accomplish so many tasks for the delivery of the PPA (August 31st of the first year of government is the constitutional deadline), part of the team from the National Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) of the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO) got involved in reviewing the scheduling of the agendas, using the following criteria:

1. **Inclusion of all the attributes of the programs of the bodies responsible for the agenda:** the program of the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents; the three programs of the Ministry of Women, the three programs of the Ministry of Racial Equality and the two programs of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.
2. **Inclusion of a specific objective or delivery with a target broken down by the audiences in question:** children and adolescents; women; the black population; quilombolas; traditional peoples and communities; and indigenous peoples.
3. **Search for keywords in the wording of the specific goals, deliverables or institutional and regulatory measures relevant to the agendas.** In the case of women, the following words or word fragments were searched for: harassment, contracept, domestic, femin, reprod, gender, pregnant, prenatal, matern, menstruation, childbirth, researchers, civil registration, sexual, women workers.

² A total of 125 workshops were held at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) in both cycles, as well as the workshops to coordinate regional development plans and the PPA, which amounted to 716 hours of direct, face-to-face interaction. Federal government officials and technicians took part in the discussions. The workshop lists totaled 4,400 attendees.

4. **Justification of merit:** the target audience is made up more than proportionally of one of the groups that make up the cross-cutting agendas or the attribute has results that solve problems specific to the group. For example: Family Allowance - 81% of the people responsible for the families assisted are women; Care Policy - care falls mainly to women, especially black women.

In the first cycle, we presented as a basis for discussion the first version of the **strategic dimension**, built by SEPLAN together with technical partners (IPEA, IDB, CAF) and which would later be validated with the Intercouncil Forum and other government bodies. Among the values and **guidelines** of this dimension, there is one that directly concerns the Women's Cross-Cutting Agenda:

- diversity and social justice: Strengthen **gender**, race and ethnic **equity**, with respect for sexual orientation and the inclusion of people with disabilities; promote the reduction of social and regional inequalities;

The **35 strategic goals** were also presented, one of which is directly related to the Cross-Cutting Agenda in question, located in **Axis 1 of the PPA, Social development and guarantee of rights**³:

- Strengthening **policies to protect and care for women, seeking equal rights, financial autonomy, equal pay and a reduction in violence**;

Four examples of projections for achieving the goals of these strategic goals can be found in the following graphs. Three are directly related to women, the first being domestic violence. It should be noted that in the strategic layer, vision and strategic goals are translated into national key indicators, which are a set of indicators that measure Brazil's social, economic, environmental and institutional progress, considering the multiple dimensions of individual and collective well-being, in order to achieve the national goals in the respective areas. A band system was adopted for the targets, which represents an interval for the evolution of each indicator in the time horizon up to 2027. This system offers greater flexibility to deal with uncertainties, anchors the expectations of social players around the desired improvement with a medium-term vision and allows for the monitoring of each of the defined strategic goals⁴.

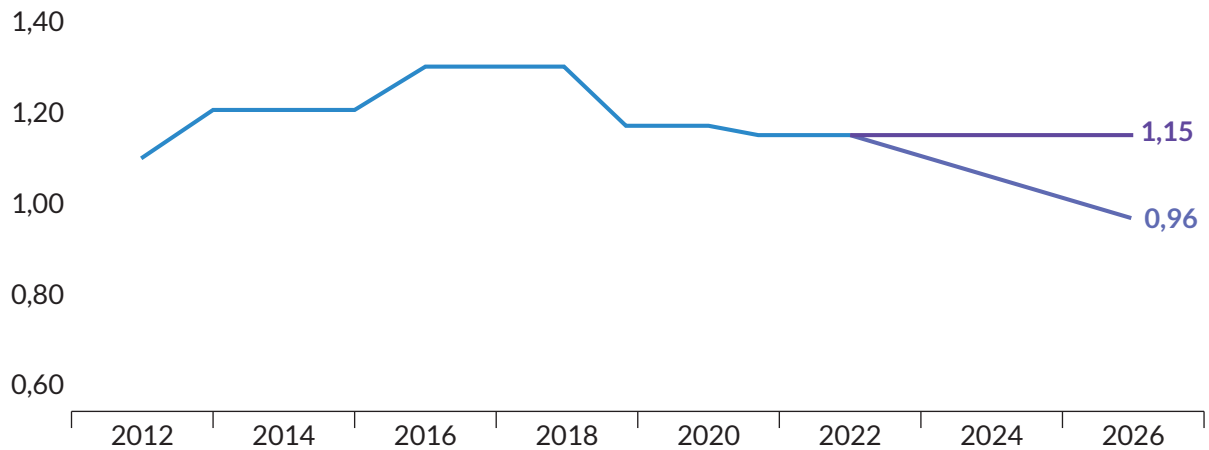
The first graph reflects the goal of reducing murder rates among women in the home, while the second deals with reducing gender inequalities in the job market, with the key indicator to be monitored being the ratio between the average income of men and the average income of women in Brazil.

³ The vision for the future is organized along three axes: Social Development and the Guarantee of Rights; Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability; and the Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the state and sovereignty.

⁴ For more details on the strategic dimension and its methodology, see Annex I of Law 14.802 of 2024, the PPA Law 2024-2027.

The third graph shows the target of increasing the proportion of children aged 0 to 3 in nursery or preschool, which contributes strongly to tackling the problem of the excessive burden of caring for people experienced by women, which ends up reducing their potential for the job market (more difficulty entering the job market, staying in it, working full time, etc.). Finally, the fourth graph is related to women’s health, with targets for reducing maternal mortality.

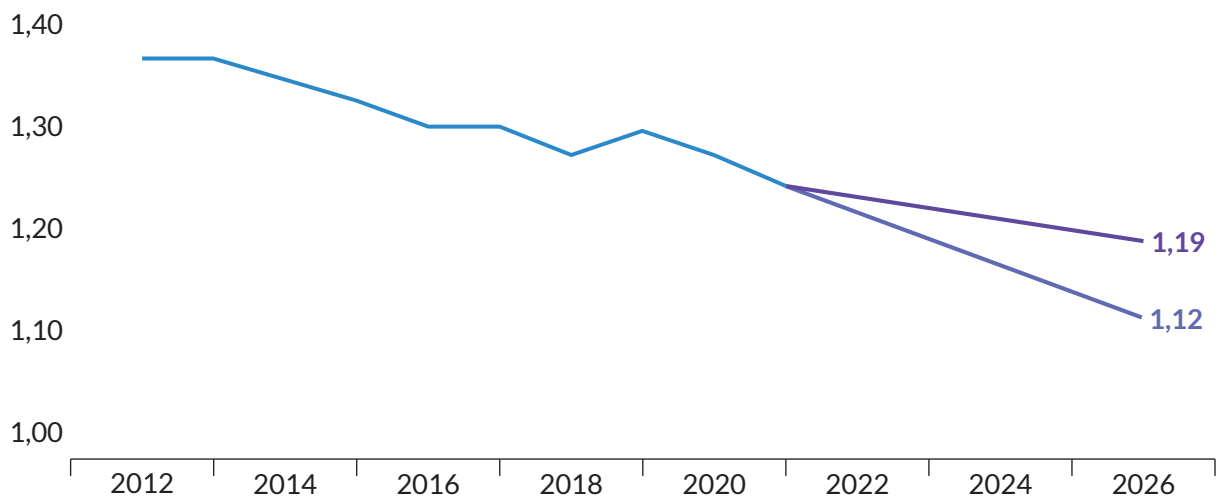
Graph 1. Murder rate of women in the home - Brazil



Source: Violence Atlas - IPEA

Projections drawn up by the MPO based on information from MMULHERES and estimates from IPEA.

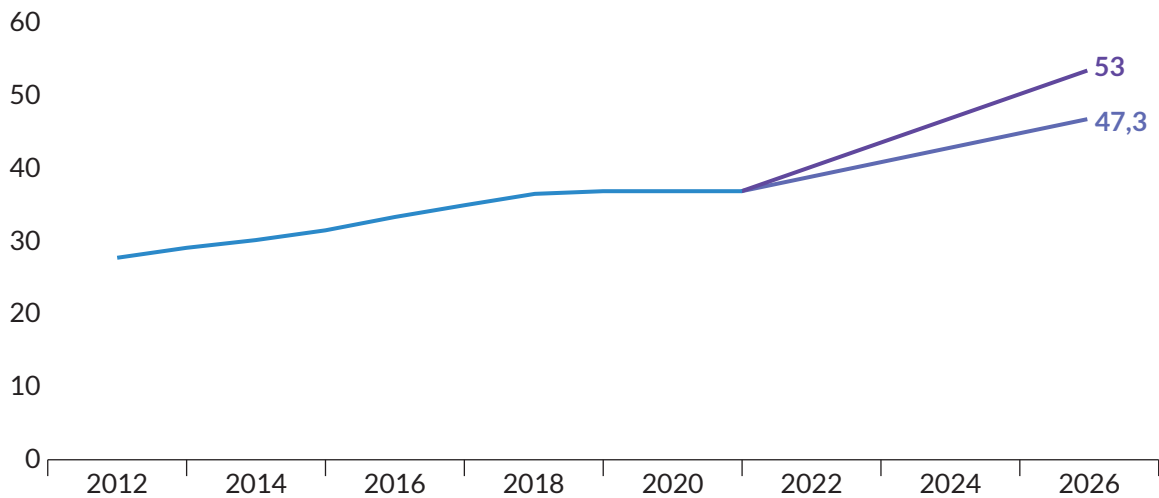
Graph 2. Ratio between the average income of men and the average income of women - Brazil



Source: Summary of Social Indicators - IBGE

Note: Projections drawn up by the MPO based on information from MMULHERES and estimates from IPEA.

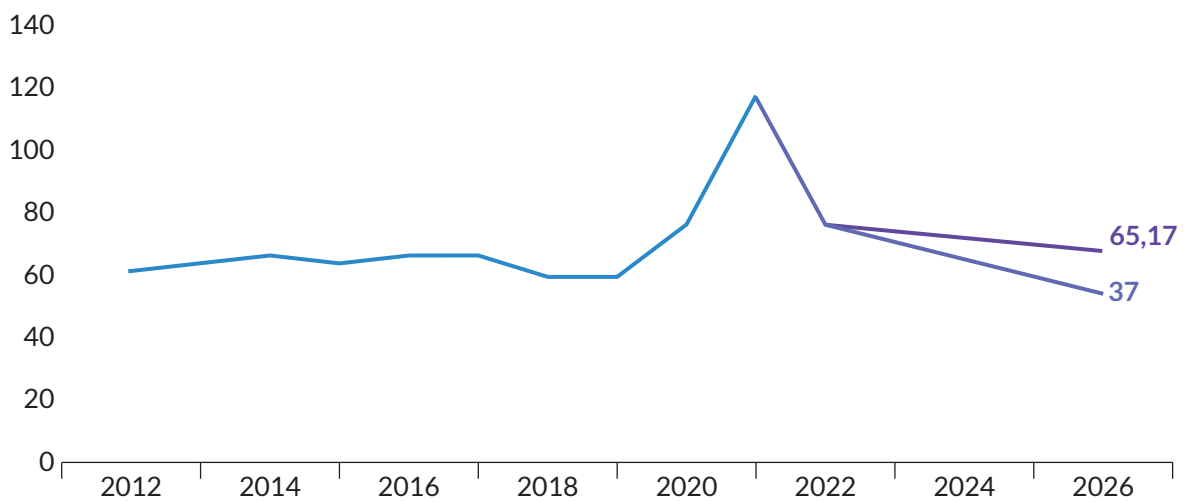
Graph 3. Proportion of the population aged 0 to 3 attending nursery or preschool - Brazil



Source: National Education Plan Monitoring Panel - INEP/MEC.

Note: Projections drawn up by the MPO based on information from MEC.

Graph 4. Maternal mortality ratio - Brazil



Source: SIM, Sinasc and Busca Ativa - Ministry of Health.

Note: Projections drawn up by the MPO based on information from the Ministry of Health and simulations from IPEA.

In all, the Women’s Cross-Cutting Agenda covers **45 of the 88 programs, 85 specific goals** linked to it, **191 deliverables and 75 institutional and regulatory measures**. As far as the specific goals are concerned, their indicator baseline and targets for each year, regionalized where possible, can be found in Annex V of the PPA 2024-2027. **The purpose of this report is to highlight in particular those specific goals that are notably linked to the agenda, by means of graphs and with information in addition to that contained in said Annex, aiming at facilitating their communication and understanding by a wider community other than specialists. In addition, this report contains the deliverables and institutional measures**

that are in the management layer⁵, under the umbrella of a specific program or goal, **from which the link between the Women’s Cross-Cutting Agenda and the legal layer attribute identified becomes more clearly visible**. When the items with the clearest impact on the agenda are deliveries, these are chosen to be highlighted in graphs. The regionalization of targets is also demonstrated countless times throughout the report.

Those attributes that respond to the proposals coming from the process of society’s participation in the PPA are also highlighted. A total of 21 new proposals on women were incorporated into the consultative process of the Participatory PPA. Out of these, seven came from the Digital platform (four incorporated, two not incorporated, one partially incorporated). Out of the 14 originated at the Intercouncil Forum, six were incorporated and the others were partially incorporated⁶.

The following sections are based on the **dimensions identified by the Ministry of Women in its programs**, in addition to other dimensions with important deliveries by the federal government for women: **1) living without violence; 2) economic autonomy; 3) equal decision-making and power; 4) health and environment; and 5) institutional capacity**. These dimensions are also directly linked to the **targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 5) - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**, which seek to “eliminate discrimination, value paid and unpaid work, equal rights to economic resources, violence, harmful practices, leadership in political, economic and public decision-making, empowerment through the use of technologies, sound policies and applicable legislation, sexual and reproductive health”⁷.

In fact, in the International Relations and Assistance to Brazilians Abroad program, the specific goal “Acting internationally in favor of human rights, social development and the fight against hunger” has a delivery on this SDG that covers all dimensions: Launch of priority commitments and south-south cooperation to reduce gaps in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5. The goal is to have two cooperation actions supported or implemented by a network of related countries per year during the PPA.

These dimensions are also in line with the six public policy categories used in the publication “Women in the Budget 2022”, by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF)/MPO ⁸: access to rights and combating violence against women, social protection, economic autonomy, education and health. It should be noted that social protection is linked to access to rights and combating violence, and education is related to both economic autonomy and equal power and decision-making.

5 Published after approval of the PPA, within 90 days of its sanction.

6 More than 300 votes or a proposal coming from the Intercouncils is the criterion used to mark “Participatory PPA” for monitoring the proposals coming from society.

7 Available at: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/ods5.html>. Access on: Feb 1, 2023.

8 <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/a-mulher-no-orcamento-2022.pdf/view>

The same report provides information on the Global Gender Gap Index, a ranking produced annually by the World Economic Forum, made up of four variables: economic participation and opportunity; educational attainment; health and survival; and political empowerment. In 2022, Brazil was well ranked internationally in terms of education and health. In economic participation and political empowerment, it ranked among the bottom.

That's why it's so important for women not only to have the right to live without violence, but also to have economic autonomy and equal decision-making and power. It's also important to maintain or increase the levels of health provision, so that this is no longer an item of inequality, and to strengthen state capacities in order to provide specific public policies for this population.

The dimension, the name of the program and, if any, the specific goal linked to the Women's Cross-Cutting Agenda are listed throughout the sections of the report.

There is a high degree of **complementarity in the work of the bodies**. On issues related to combating violence, MMULHERES works together with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) to provide **support equipment** for women. Physical or mobile reporting channels are provided by MMULHERES, MJSP and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). The commitment to training the professionals in the MMULHERES network is also reflected in the MJSP's actions. The work to raise **awareness** of rights is carried out by MMULHERES, the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). In the production of **information**, the Ministry of Health (MS) appears to be a major partner of MMULHERES. You can find all this synergy in the dimension of **Living without Violence** alone.

In the **Economic Autonomy** dimension, on issues relating to **care**, MMULHERES and MDS have several complementary deliveries, with the Ministry of Education (MEC) and MTE also playing an important role. As for increasing opportunities in the job market, in addition to the MTE and MMULHERES, there are many deliveries with disaggregated goals for women, generally guaranteeing 50% of what is expected, from the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), the Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture (MPA), the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMULHERESA) and the MDS.

Also, in the dimension of **Equal Decision Making and Power**, MPI supports MMULHERES in strengthening women's **collectives**. In **science and technology**, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Sport (ME) work on incentives to increase female presence. As for training, in addition to MMULHERES, the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI) and ME are involved.

In the **Health and Environment** dimension, although the Ministry of Health focuses mainly on the delivery of **equipment, appointments, medicines and training**, the Ministry of Cities (Mcidades) plays an important role in the environment in which women live, so that they don't fall ill due to lack of **basic sanitation and minimum housing conditions**, and the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR) is proposing to support the Ministry of Health in the **production of data**.

The challenge of integrating public policies is not new. Brazil has already accumulated seminal experiences in cross-cutting agendas for this public, such as the PPA 2012-2015 and the PPA 2016-2019, but ex post, without being included in the law. In the first case, the focus was on having “**alternative ways of organizing the information contained in the Plan**, which make it possible to **grasp the action planned for issues that are dispersed in the thematic programs**, making use of the greater capacity of the PPA 2012-2015 to reveal the **government's commitments to specific audiences**. They are thus a reference, **another perspective, for monitoring**” (Brazil, 2014: 9)⁹.

In the second case, the PPA's cross-cutting agendas were presented as “**cross-cutting sections of its attributes in which Programs, Goals, Targets and Initiatives related to a public** (such as indigenous peoples, children and adolescents, LGBT, among others) **or specific theme** (such as multiple uses of water, solidarity economy) are aggregated”, which “**allows the aggregation of actions previously dispersed in the plan in a common locus, allowing an understanding of how a given cross-cutting theme is approached in the plan** as a whole” (Brazil, 2018)¹⁰.

The construction of the Cross-cutting Women's Agenda in the PPA 2024-2027 is the start of a process that will continue to develop over the coming years and will materialize in the implementation of concrete actions. The coordinated efforts of the various bodies involved will be crucial to its success. The Cross-cutting Women's Agenda is not only a guiding instrument for this coordinated work, but also an important tool for monitoring and evaluating actions throughout the life of the PPA.

9 Brasil, 2014 “Mais Brasil [More Brazil] PPA Plan 2012-2015: cross-cutting agendas - participatory monitoring: base year 2013”. Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Secretariat for Planning and Strategic Investment; General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, National Secretariat for Social Liaison - Brasília: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management/SPI, 2014. Available at: https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/arquivos/planejamento/arquivos-e-imagens/secretarias/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-1/arquivos/170331_SumrioExecutivo_AnoBase2013.pdf. Accessed on 10/22/2023.

10 Brasil, 2018; “SDG Agendas in SIOP Annual Monitoring Report Base Year 2017”. Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Secretariat for Planning and Strategic Investment; General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, National Secretariat for Social Liaison - Brasília: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management/SPI, 2018. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/orcamento/plano-plurianual-ppa/arquivos/ppas-anteriores/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019> Accessed on 10/22/2023.

Living without Violence

2



2 Living without Violence

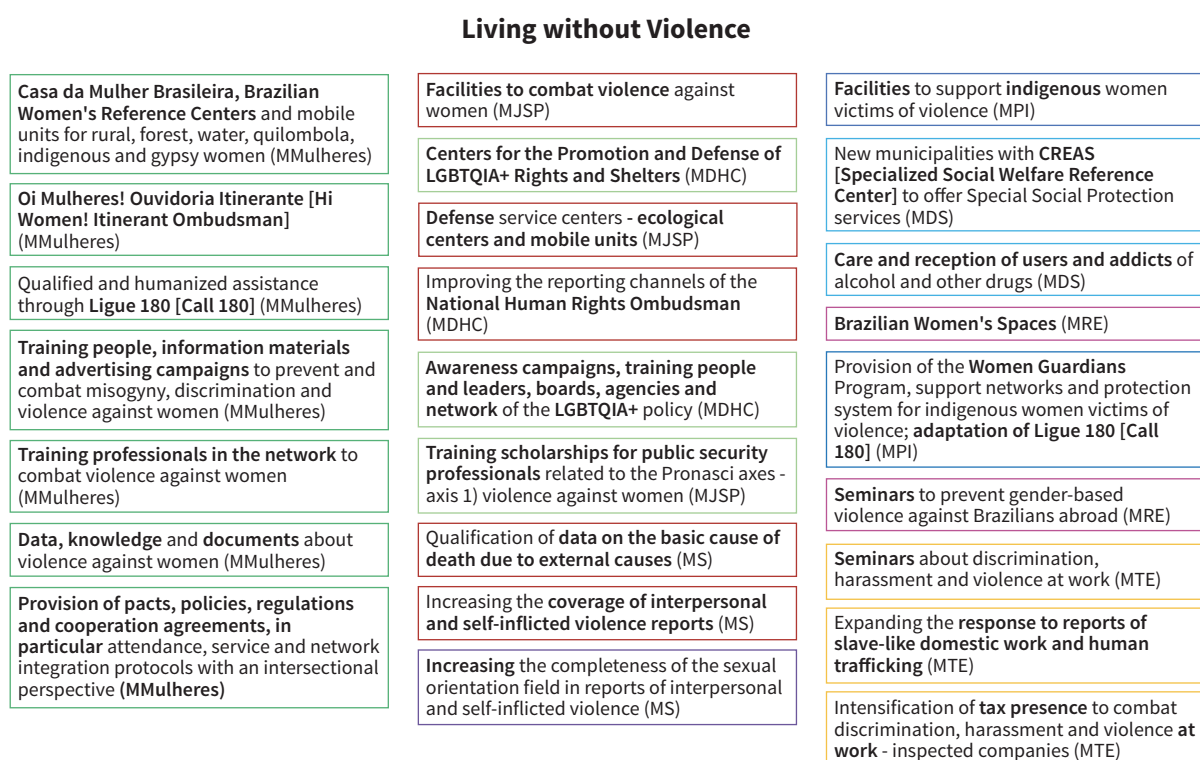
According to the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340, of August 7, 2006), the following conducts, among others, are forms of domestic and family **violence** against women:

- I. **physical:** offense to bodily integrity or health;
- II. **psychological:** emotional damage and diminished self-esteem or harm and disturbance of full development or aimed at debasing or controlling actions, behaviors, beliefs and decisions, through threat, embarrassment, humiliation, manipulation, isolation, constant surveillance, persistent persecution, insult, blackmail, violation of intimacy, ridicule, exploitation and limitation of the right to come and go or any other means that causes harm to psychological health and self-determination;
- III. **sexual:** constraint on witnessing, maintaining or participating in an unwanted sexual relationship, through intimidation, threats, coercion or the use of force; inducement to commercialize or use sexuality, impediment to the use of birth control or constraint on marriage, pregnancy, abortion or prostitution, through coercion, blackmail, bribery or manipulation; or limitation or annulment of the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights;
- IV. **patrimonial:** retention, subtraction, partial or total destruction of objects, work instruments, personal documents, goods, values and rights or economic resources, including those intended to satisfy their needs;
- V. **moral:** slander, defamation or libel.

In addition to these forms of violence, there are those that occur on the street, in the job market, in politics, among others - all addressed in one of the following dimensions. Figure 1 highlights some of the main deliverables for society with regard to women's right to live without violence, all of which have their targets highlighted in the following sections.

There are a number of **public facilities** aimed at women, in general or specific groups (LGBTQIA+, indigenous, Brazilians living abroad, etc.), which are supported in their creation, structuring and operation by various ministries (MMULHERES, MJSP, MDHC, MPI, MDS, MRE). There is also a major effort by various bodies to **receive and forward complaints**, such as ombudsmen's offices, Ligue 180, defenders' offices, etc. (MMULHERES, MDHC, MJSP and MTE) and to **train the network's professionals** (MMULHERES and MJSP). Another important line of action by the federal government is to raise **awareness** by training people, using information materials, campaigns, seminars, etc. (MMULHERES, MDHC, MRE and MTE). Finally, MMULHERES, MS and MDIR have made an effort to give visibility to these issues by **qualifying data and conducting in-depth analyses**.

Figure 1. Main policies focused on the Women Living without Violence dimension in the PPA 2024-2027



Source: own elaboration, SEPLAN.

2.1 Women Living Without Violence

In the first half of 2022, according to the Brazilian Public Security Yearbook, Brazil hit a record high for femicides, registering around 700 cases. In 2021, more than 66,000 women were victims of rape; more than 230,000 Brazilians suffered physical aggression due to domestic violence. Although all women are exposed to this violence, black women account for 67% of femicide victims and 89% of sexual violence victims.

There are various causes of violence against women, most often related to machismo and the patriarchal structure. The objectives of this program are to deconstruct these behaviors and confront violence, as well as to offer quality, comprehensive services so that women can get out of situations of violence.

According to information contained in the Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women - RASE-AM (2021), based on calls to Ligue 180, **reports of physical violence are the most significant**, generally perpetrated by partners or ex-partners, affecting black women the most. Cases of **sexual violence** are more often reported by white women. Complaints are concentrated among women aged between 18 and 40.

2.1.1 Promote primary, secondary and tertiary prevention actions to protect women, in all their diversity and plurality, against all forms of violence

There are different ways of dealing with this violence, such as **prevention**:

- a. **primary** - actions to prevent the occurrence of violence, as well as changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviors to eliminate gender stereotypes, promote a culture of respect and zero tolerance for discrimination, misogyny and gender-based violence;
- b. **secondary** - qualified early intervention to prevent violence from recurring and its effects from worsening, and
- c. **tertiary** - mitigates the effects of violence and promotes the guarantee of rights.

The target for this goal is 44 prevention actions in 2024, 43 in 2025, and 45 in each of the final years of the PPA. The delivery that most contributes to these targets concerns **training and qualification actions to prevent misogyny, discrimination and all forms of violence against women, in all their diversity and plurality** (there will be 40 each year), followed by the **production of information materials on the guidelines, strategies and actions to prevent and combat violence** (three in the first three years and ten in 2027), **advertising campaigns to combat misogyny and discrimination against all forms of violence against women in their totality and plurality** (there will be four throughout the PPA) and the **production of data, knowledge and documents on violence against women in all their diversity** - through an annual report.

The institutional measures linked to this specific goal are:

- Action Plan of the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicide
- Updating the National Policy to Combat Violence against Women
- Creation of regulations on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work
- Production of guidelines, technical standards and protocols for care, services and network integration with an intersectional perspective
- Regulatory act creating the National Policy for the Prevention of Violence against Indigenous Women
- Regulatory act creating the National Policy for the Prevention of Gender and Race Political Violence
- Regulatory act on moral and sexual harassment in the field of public security.

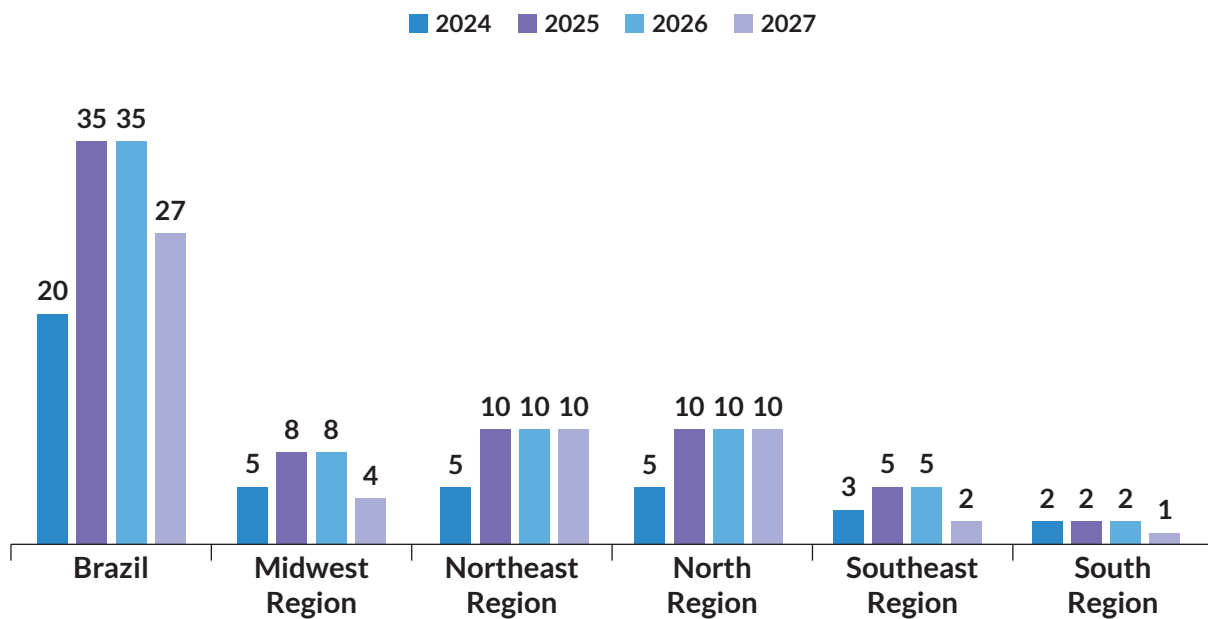
2.1.2 Expand the care network for women in situations of violence, promoting human-

ized care and access to specialized services in the fields of health, public security, justice and the welfare network

This specific goal incorporates three different proposals from the Participatory PPA. The first concerns the **employability of mothers, income and combating violence against mothers and children**, from the Participatory Brazil Platform, with 676 votes. The second refers to the **Casa da Mulher Camponesa [Peasant Women’s House] - welcoming victims of violence, and the third, “Welcoming and guaranteeing the rights of drug-using women in women’s policy services and facilities”**, both of which came from the Intercouncil Forum.

The care network for women in situations of violence, with specialized services implemented throughout the country, is made up of: **Casa da Mulher Brasileira – CMB** (Construction and equipping of five units in each year of the PPA); Brazilian Women’s Reference Centers - CRMB (Construction and equipping of ten units per year) and mobile service units for rural, forest, water, quilombola, indigenous and gypsy women (expansion of ten units each year).

Graph 5. Targets for Units for the Care of Women Victims of Violence created in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil and Major Regions



Source: Annex V of the PPA 2024-2027.

In addition to the units themselves, the service is being expanded through the growth of qualified and humanized service through Ligue 180, i.e. quick access to information, adequate reception and a reduction in waiting times compared to the previous period.

There are also **plans to train and qualify professionals in the network to combat violence against women** (10 per year) and to provide **Oi Mulheres!** [Hi Women!] services. **Itinerant Ombudsman** in the five regions of the country. The Ombudsman’s Office of the Ministry of

Women, in conjunction with the women's rights protection network, local government entities and civil society organizations, works to resolve social conflicts, train public agents and civil leaders involved in promoting and defending women's rights and social participation within the ombudsman's office. There will be 24 services in 2024, totaling 60 in 2027.

There are also institutional measures linked to this specific goal:

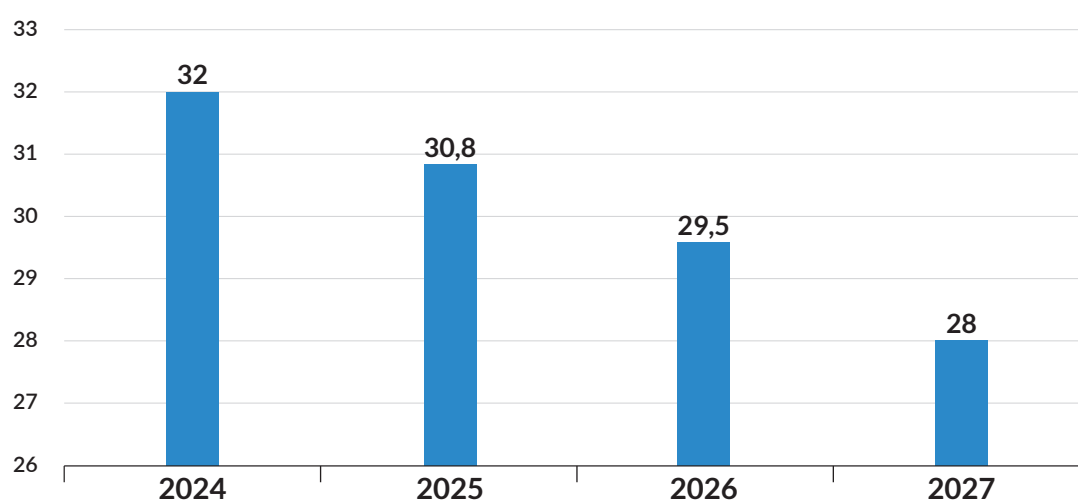
- Technical Cooperation Agreements with states and municipalities to implement the Women Living Without Violence Program
- Technical Cooperation Agreements with bodies in the Justice and Security System to forward complaints to Ligue 180
- Reinstatement of the Permanent National Forum to Combat Violence against Rural, Forest and Water Women

2.2 Public Security with Citizenship

2.2.1 Promoting citizen security and a culture of peace, with a focus on preventing violence against vulnerable groups of people

The index that accompanies this goal is the **perception of the risk of victimization**, measured by the absence or control of threats to people. In order to gauge the perception of the risk of victimization, a number of aspects are taken into account: type of location; home situation; time of day; victimization; existence of public services, incivilities and crimes in the surrounding area. The types of victimization considered in this index are: 1. Being mugged or robbed violently in the street; 2. Having your home stolen or robbed; 3. Having your car, motorcycle or bicycle violently assaulted or stolen; 4. Being mugged on public transport; 5. Being a victim of sexual assault; 6. Being murdered. The latest existing figure on risk perception, from 2022, is 33% of the population. By the end of the PPA, this indicator is expected to fall to 28%.

Graph 6. Targets for the index of perceived risk of victimization in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA 2024-2027

According to the IBGE (2022)¹¹, in the six victimizations listed above, women have higher percentages of high or medium risk. If it were possible to break it down by sex, it would be possible to think of a specific target for women, since there are specific deliveries for them and big differences between the sexes. For example, among people who feel safe: 1) in the city, 52% are women and 58% are men; 2) in the neighborhood, 69% are women and 75% are men. 67% of women and 76% of men feel safe walking alone in the vicinity of their home. As for the level of trust in people and institutions, men still have a higher percentage than women.

Within this goal, there is a specific delivery for women: **structuring public facilities aimed at combating violence against women**. This involves the construction and equipping in capitals or cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, which have Women's Policy Organizations (OPM), of specialized services for the reception of women and girls in situations of violence. The goal is to reach three units by 2024 and 12 by 2027.

Another delivery that has not yet been scheduled, i.e. which is not included in the Women's Cross-cutting Agenda, but which has an impact on issues relating to women's safety, **is the training grants for public security professionals relating to the five axes of PRONASCI¹², the first of which relates to combating and preventing violence against women**.

2.3 Health and Environmental Surveillance

2.3.1 Provide accurate and timely information on vital statistics and population morbidity through health surveillance information systems

In this goal, three deliverables are directly related to issues of gender-based violence. The first concerns qualified data on the underlying **cause of death from external causes** - in order to help identify cases of violence against women. Non-specific external causes do not define the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury, such as events whose intent is undetermined, exposure to unspecified factors and unspecified land transport accidents. The completeness of this field reinforces more effective care and protection measures, as well as making it possible to implement actions that reduce morbidity and mortality due to violence. The goal is that by 2024 **the percentage of events whose intention is undetermined** will be 8.6% and by 2027 it will be down to 6.5%, as shown in the graph below (Table 3).

The second refers to the **coverage of notifications of increased interpersonal and self-inflicted violence** - notifications of interpersonal violence are necessary to produce data on vi-

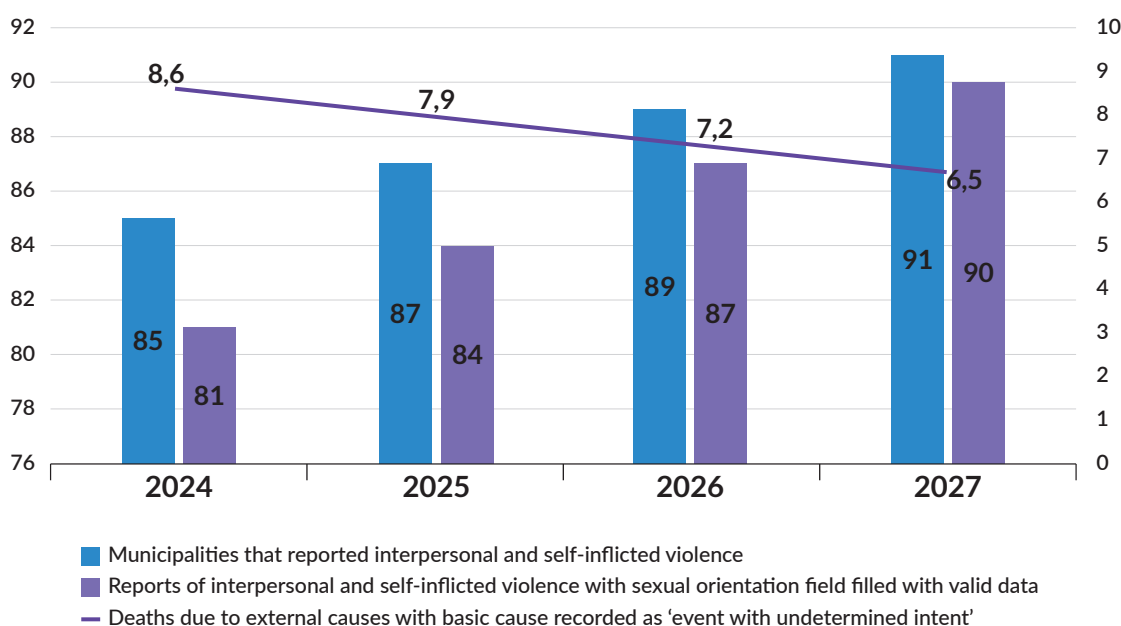
11 IBGE. Directorate of Surveys, Coordination of Household Sample Surveys. Victimization: Sense of security 2021. Continuous PNAD [National Household Sample Survey] 2021. IBGE, 2022.

12 Decree No. 11.436, of March 15, 2023, points out the priority axes of PRONASCI II: I - promoting policies to combat and prevent violence against women; II - promoting public security policies, with citizenship and a focus on vulnerable territories with high violence indicators; III - promoting citizenship policies, with a focus on work and formal and vocational education for prisoners and former prisoners; IV - support for victims of crime; and V - combating structural racism and the resulting crimes.

olence against women. In 2004, the Ministry of Health made it compulsory for all health services to report violence against women (like hospitals reporting cases of Covid, measles, etc.), with protocols and a reporting flow. Health professionals are obliged to report suspected or confirmed cases of violence against women. The Ministry of Health coordinated the strategic action plan for setting up sentinel reference services. In 2009, these notifications began to be included in SINAN, and were universalized for all health services in 2011.

Notification is a tool for understanding the epidemiological profile and for important intervention measures. Thus, cases of violence are removed from invisibility, supporting the design of public policies to deal with these problems, preventing repeat violence and allowing the network of protection and guarantee of rights to be articulated. The high rate of underreporting interferes with the chain of care and protection for women in situations of violence. The goal for 2024 is for 85% of municipalities to have reported interpersonal and self-inflicted violence and for this to reach 91% by the last year of the PPA.

Graph 7. Targets for the percentage of deaths from external causes with ‘event of undetermined intent’; of municipalities that reported interpersonal and self-inflicted violence; and of notifications of interpersonal and self-inflicted violence with the sexual orientation field completed in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

Finally, the third deliverable is the **completeness of the sexual orientation field in reports of increased interpersonal and self-inflicted violence**. The inclusion of information such as sexual orientation, gender identity and the social name on the notification form in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) since 2014, as well as the field for filling in the motivation for the violence, which now includes LGBTphobia (homophobia/lesbophobia/biphobia/transphobia), has made it possible to identify and monitor cases of violence suffered by the LGBTQIA+ population, but these fields are still not filled in enough. This, together with the underreporting of interpersonal and self-inflicted violence, reinforces invisibility, increases mor-

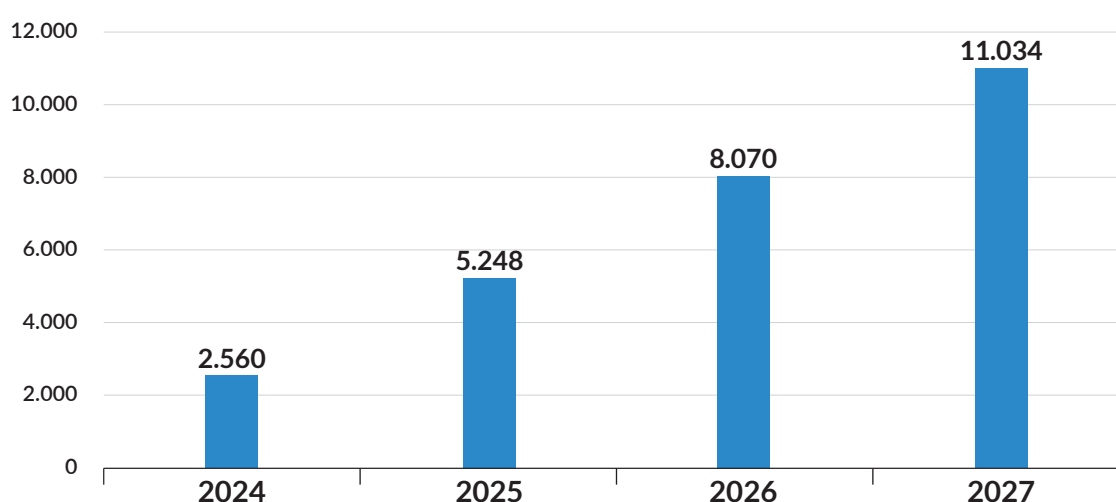
tality and weakens public policies. The target is for 81% of notifications to contain this information in the first year of the PPA and for 90% of notifications to be reached by 2027. Increasing the completeness of this field could reinforce more effective care and protection measures, as well as implement actions to reduce morbidity and mortality from violence.

2.4 Promoting Decent Work, Employment and Income

2.4.1 Ensure equal opportunities and treatment in organizations' working environments by demanding compliance with legal measures to prevent discrimination, harassment and violence at work

In order to ensure equal opportunities and equal treatment in the workplace in organizations, the goal has been set to increase the number of workplaces inspected to 11,034 by 2027, with a view to combating discrimination, harassment and violence.

Graph 8. Targets for working environments inspected to combat discrimination, harassment and violence in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

In addition to the **national seminars on discrimination, harassment and violence at work**, which should total 24 over the course of the PPA 2024-2027, 6 of them in the first year, there is another delivery to **intensify the tax presence in the fight against discrimination, harassment and violence at work** by increasing the **number of companies inspected** and the efficiency of the inspections conducted. The baseline is 3,260 and the goal is to reach 14,223 by the end of the PPA.

The institutional measures linked to this goal include:

- Create special national groups to combat discrimination, harassment and violence at work
- Holding discussions on discrimination, harassment and violence at work

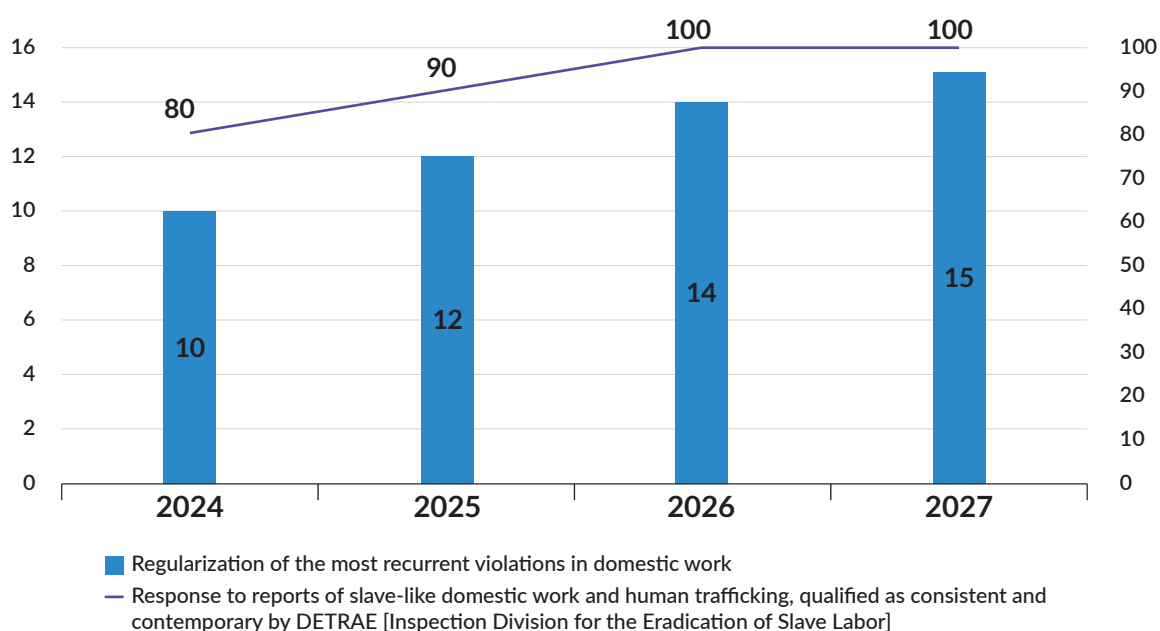
- Implement regional coordinators to combat discrimination, harassment and violence at work in Regional Labor Superintendencies
- Ratify ILO Convention 190 and improve legal and regulatory instruments for the full protection of workers from harassment and violence at work.

2.4.2 Ensuring dignity at work for domestic workers

The **percentage regularization of the most recurrent infractions in domestic work** in April 2023 was 6.34%. This percentage is expected to reach 15% by 2027.

One of the targets for achieving this goal is to increase the number of complaints about slave-like domestic work and human trafficking. By 2026, 100% is expected to have been achieved. The other deliverables of this goal are related to better conditions for financial autonomy.

Graph 9. Targets for the percentage of regularization of the most recurrent infractions in domestic work and the percentage of complaints of slave-like domestic work in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA and Siop

The institutional measures linked to this goal include:

- Drawing up regulatory standards on health and safety in domestic work
- Publishing an Ordinance authorizing the use of cars, fuel and per diems for civil servants to accompany rescued domestic workers to the reception site

2.5 Social Protection through the Unified Welfare System (SUAS)

2.5.1 CRAS co-financed to offer Basic Social Protection services in the territories

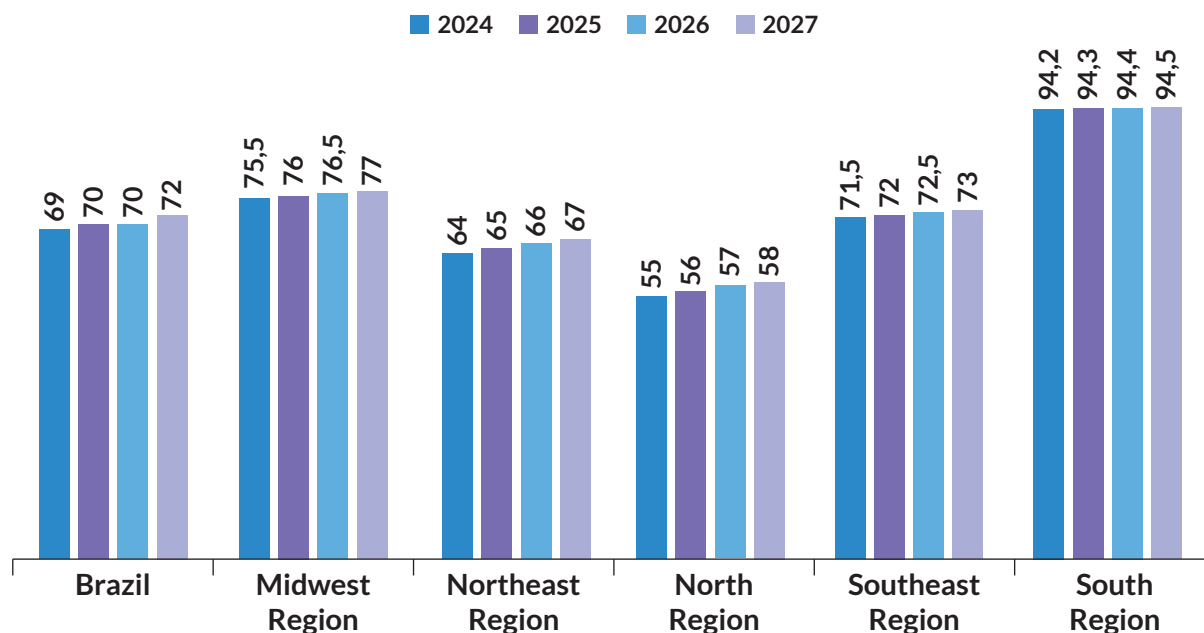
The Welfare Reference Center (CRAS) is the territorial unit of SUAS, and is the most capillary and the benchmark for Basic Social Protection services and programs, almost all of which are offered within the CRAS unit or referenced to it. The Comprehensive Family Care and Protection Service (PAIF), carried out in the CRAS, has as its goal the provision of ongoing welfare actions, through social work with families in situations of social vulnerability, with the aim of strengthening the family's protective role, contributing to: improving their quality of life; preventing the breakdown of family and community ties, making it possible to overcome situations of social fragility; supporting families whose members include individuals in need of care, by promoting collective spaces for listening and sharing family experiences. It is well known that women are mostly responsible for caring for and protecting vulnerable family members.

PAIF/CRAS is also responsible for monitoring families who are not complying with the conditionalities of the Bolsa Família [Family Allowance] Program. It is this monitoring that, to a large extent, avoids discontinuity in the receipt of the income transfer and favors the prioritization of the family for actions to guarantee rights. It is well known that women make up the vast majority of family leaders who receive the Family Allowance. According to information from the SUAS/2022 Census, the majority of the public in the collective services registered at CRAS are women (69.7% of people); 45.6% of CRAS registered the fight against Domestic Violence against Women among the main topics covered in their workshops; 76% of CRAS carried out campaigns to prevent and combat violence against women.

In addition to this service, CRAS provides spaces for socializing and exchanging social experiences and community participation: women accounted for 58.6% of the people assisted in the Coexistence and Bond Strengthening Service (SFCV) in the 3rd quarter of 2023, especially in the elderly life cycle.

Currently, the coverage of families with an income of up to ½ the minimum wage registered in the CadÚnico [Unified Register for Social Programs] by CRAS units co-financed by the federal government is 68.2%. The goal is to reach 72% by the end of the PPA.

Graph 10. Targets for increasing the percentage coverage of families with incomes of up to ½ the minimum wage registered in the Unified Register by CRAS units co-financed by the Federal Government



Source: SIOP-SEPLAN

2.5.2 Maintain, qualify and expand the Special Social Protection services and programs offered to families and people in situations of social risk, violence and rights violations

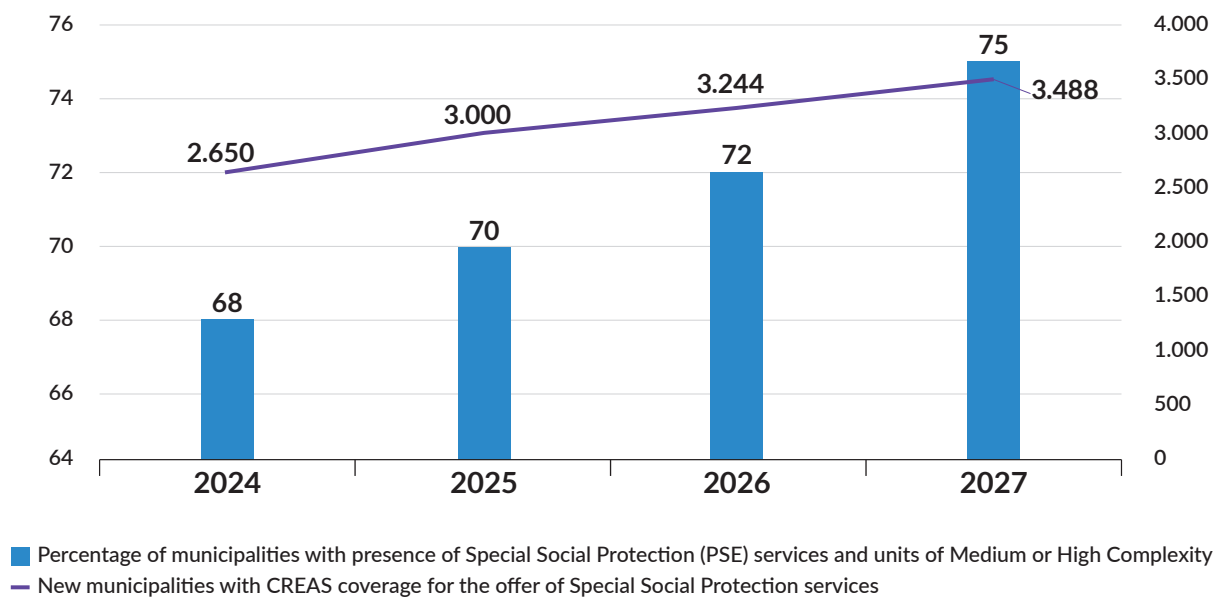
Currently, the percentage of municipalities with Medium or High Complexity Special Social Protection (PSE) services is 65.51%. The goal is to reach 75% by the end of the PPA.

The Specialized Assistance Service for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) is a service aimed at families and people who are at social risk or have had their rights violated. According to data from the SUAS 2022 Census¹³, this service is provided by both municipal and state CREAS, which offer assistance more often to adult women than to adult men, for example, in situations of: 1) **physical violence** (31.2% versus 10.8% in municipal CREAS and 29.7% versus 9.9% in state CREAS); 2) **psychological violence** (30.0% versus 11.4% and 30.5% versus 10.5%); 3) **sexual abuse/sexual violence** (29.4% versus 7.4% and 32.8% versus 7.5%); 4) **property violence** (32.6% versus 0% and 35.8% versus 0%¹⁴). In this regard, the delivery of **new municipalities with Specialized Welfare Reference Centers (CREAS)** to offer Special Social Protection services is especially important for women.

13 <https://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/snas/vigilancia/index2.php>

14 4.3% in the first case and 11.7% in the second do not address this type of situation. The other predominant category is the elderly, with 63.0% and 52.5%.

Graph 11. Targets for the percentage of municipalities with PSE services and units and the number of new municipalities with CREAS coverage in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



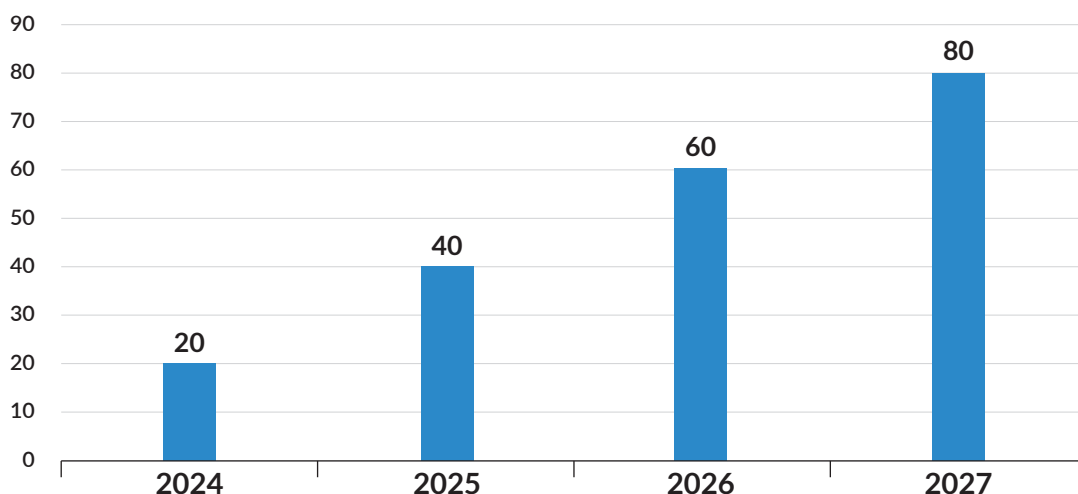
Source: SIOP

2.6 Promoting Access to Justice and the Defense of Rights

2.6.1 Expand the services provided by public defenders’ offices with a focus on vulnerable groups, especially women, the black population, the LGBTQIA+ population, indigenous peoples and traditional communities

By 2024, the goal is for 20 defense service centers to have been set up. The centers will be made up of **ecological centers** of the defense offices and mobile units that will allow for itinerant action. The delivery of vehicles to enable defenders to travel to places of difficult access will also be considered an expansion of services. By the end of the PPA, the country should have 80 centers.

Graph 12. Targets for defense service centers implemented in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



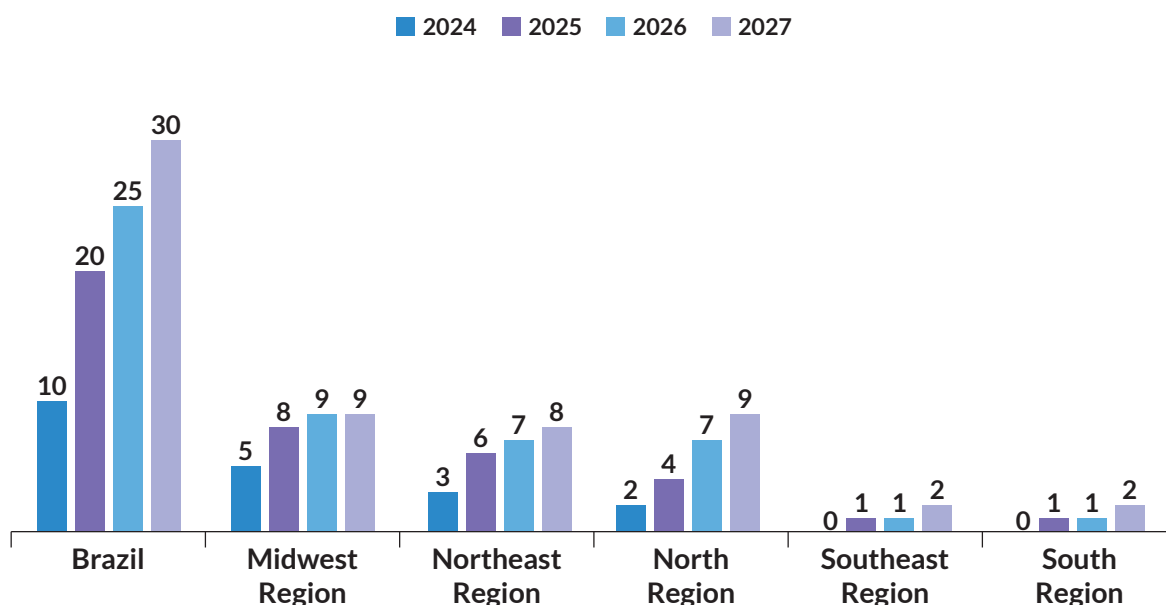
Source: Annex V of the PPA

2.7 Multiethnic Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship and the Well-Being of Peoples

2.7.1 Expanding indigenous peoples’ culturally appropriate access to their rights and to public policies and services, respecting their self-determination and plurality in all specificities, including indigenous women, children, young people, the elderly, LGBTQIA+, immigrants, refugees, cross-border, urban and disabled people

This goal includes a specific delivery: **structured facilities to support indigenous women who are victims of violence, taking into account their socio-cultural specificities.** The goal is to reach the end of the PPA with 30 facilities distributed throughout the major regions.

Graph 13. Cumulative targets for equipment structured to support indigenous women victims of violence in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: SIOF

Within the scope of this specific goal, the following institutional measures stand out:

- Supporting the structuring of support networks for indigenous women victims of violence
- Supporting the structuring and implementation of the Women Guardians Program. The program, in partnership with the Ministry of Women, is expected to increase the capacity to prevent and confront the various forms of violence against indigenous women and girls, as well as give indigenous women a greater role in decision-making.
- Create a system to protect indigenous women who are victims of violence
- Propose adjustments to the Women's Call Center - Ligue 180

2.8 Promotion of Citizenship, Defense of Human Rights and Reparation for Violations

The policies presented in this item incorporate society's demands contained in the proposal **Strengthening public human rights policies based on the deliberations of the National Conferences**, originating from the Intercouncil Forum in the process of social participation in the PPA.

2.8.1 Improve the National Human Rights Ombudsman's reporting channels

Measured by the satisfaction rate of users of Disque 100 [Dial 100], this goal aims to achieve a score of 4.6 (5 being the maximum score) in all the years of the PPA. The deliveries include: 1) **expanding the reach of the National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (ONDH)** by offering **itinerant ombudsman actions in places that require greater attention, protection or information** on human rights, such as **remote areas, major events or emergency situations** (with actions in 12 municipalities per year); 2) **restructuring and enhancing the partnership network of Disque 100** - Disque Direitos Humanos (Dial 100 - Human Rights Hotline), to forward and respond to complaints received; and 3) **creating and improving specialized service protocols** (starting with three in 2024 and ending the PPA with eight).

2.8.2 Promote and expand access to civil birth registration and basic documentation for people of all origins and nationalities, with a focus on intersectionalities and combating structural racism

The goal is for the **number of interconnected registry office units set up in hospitals** to reach 20 by 2024, and 80 by the end of the PPA. The priority is in the North and Northeast, totaling 32 units in the former and 48 units in the latter by 2027.

This goal includes the delivery of **itinerant actions for access to basic documentation aimed at vulnerable people of all age groups and origins**, with 11 actions expected in each of the first two years, 12 in the third and 14 in the fourth.

2.9 Promotion and Comprehensive Protection of the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents with absolute priority

There is an institutional measure linked to this program that is directly linked to women:

- Revising the plan to combat sexual violence

2.10 International Relations and Assistance to Brazilians Abroad

2.10.1 Strengthen multilateralism, reform global governance and promote peace

This goal is made up of a specific delivery for the audience covered by this report: **Coordination of the drafting and implementation of the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**. The goal is two annual inter-ministerial coordination meetings to draw up the plan.

2.10.2 Expand the network and modernize the provision of consular services, guaranteeing assistance to Brazilians abroad

Two deliveries concern women: 1) **Creation of new Spaces for Brazilian Women**. By 2024, the number of new spaces should be six, with the aim of reaching 12 by the end of the PPA; and 2) Prevention of gender-based violence and racism against Brazilians abroad, holding one seminar a year to provide guidance and share practices that address gender-based violence.

2.11 Care and Reception of Users and Dependents of Alcohol and Other Drugs

In this program, when hiring services for people with drug addiction, **priority** is given to those that serve **nursing mothers**.

2.12 Promotion and Defense of the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People

2.12.1 Set up a protection, promotion and defense network for LGBTQIA+ people

The goal is to increase the number of partnerships and agreements for the Protection, Promotion and Defense of human rights signed by the National LGBTQIA+ Secretariat by 25% each year.

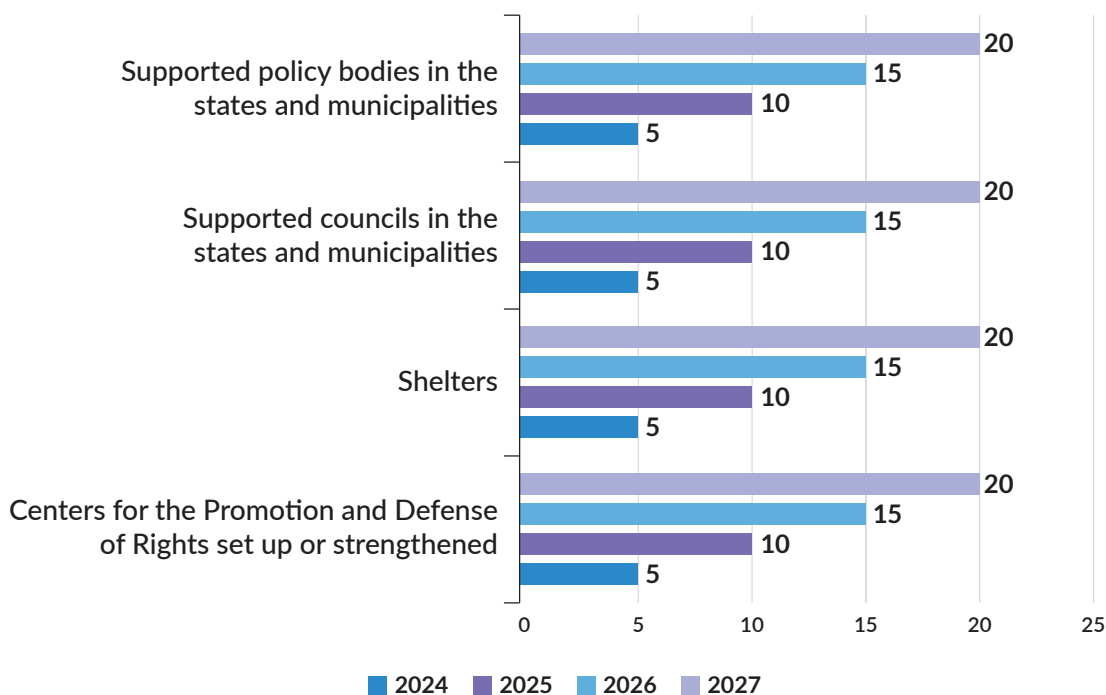
Data provided by the National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals (ANTRA) show that this is the 14th consecutive year that Brazil has been the country with the most murders of transsexuals and transvestites (BENEVIDES, 2023)¹⁵. In addition, the National LesboCensus

¹⁵ Benevides, Bruna G. Dossiê: murders and violence against Brazilian transvestites and transsexuals in 2022.

points to a worrying picture of lesbophobic violence: 78.61% of the women interviewed reported having experienced some form of lesbophobia. The most prevalent forms of violence were: interruption of speech (92% of interviewees), forced sexual contact (39.1%), being prevented from leaving the house (36.5%), moral harassment (31.4%), sexual harassment (20.8%) and psychological violence (18.4%)¹⁶ (TAGLIAMENTO; BRUNETTO; ALMEIDA, 2022, p. 39).

There are many deliverables under this goal relating to LGBTQIA+ people: 1) Strengthening and/or implementing Centers for the Promotion and Defense of Rights, for the promotion, protection and defense of the rights of LGBTQIA+ people, with mobile teams; 2) strengthening and/or implementing Shelters for LGBTQIA+ people expelled from their families with broken family ties; 3) promoting the training of LGBTQIA+ people to act as Human Rights Defenders aimed at the segment - starting with 500 people a year, increasing by 500 each year, thus ending the PPA with 2,500 leaders trained in the year; 4) equipping and funding Councils; and 5) LGBTQIA+ policy bodies in States and Municipalities; 6) entities joining the National Protection, Promotion and Defense Network; 7) inclusion of the chosen name in civil registers and rectification of the first name and gender of transgender people (five joint efforts a year are planned); 8) awareness-raising campaigns on the prevention of various forms of violence and hate speech against LGBTQIA+ people (five per year); 9) training for rural LGBTQIA+ leaders, including indigenous leaders, to combat violence and hate crimes, based on self-management and self-protection geared towards territorial and regional particularities (10 territories in 2024; 15 in 2025; 15 in 2026; 10 in 2027).

Graph 14. Cumulative targets for facilities to support the LGBTQIA+ population in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: SIOP

ANTRA (National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals) – Brasília, DF: Distrito Drag; ANTRA, 2023. 109p

16 NATIONAL LESBOCENSUS. Grazielle TAGLIAMENTO; Dayana BRUNETTO, Raquel ALMEIDA, 2022.

2.13 National Program to Promote the Rights of the Homeless Population

2.13.1 Promoting the dignity and citizenship of the homeless population

This goal includes some very important deliveries for women, such as: 1) Dissemination of up-to-date data on the homeless population by conducting a National Survey that includes the contingent, profiles, data broken down by race/color/ethnicity, **gender**, age, income, disability, nationality and the diagnosis of public policies aimed at this public; and 2) Creation of support points in the municipalities with free services for the homeless population, such as luggage racks to store personal belongings, documents and other items, access stations and free use of drinking fountains, bathrooms with showers and laundries.

2.13.2 Promoting access to housing for chronically homeless people with the support of a multidisciplinary team through the National Housing First Program

This specific goal brings the perspective of decent housing not only as a right, but as a gateway to accessing other essential rights. In addition to the program's own criteria (chronic homelessness), it also uses the prioritization criteria of the Minha Casa, Minha Vida [My House, My Life] Program (families with women as heads of household) to provide immediate access to temporary housing, in a safe and accessible environment, being assisted with housing services and technical social support, as a way of overcoming homelessness; promoting access to public policies and social and community coexistence.

Economic Autonomy

3



3 Economic Autonomy

Structural social inequalities have a different impact on women, in all their diversity, and have a direct impact on the conditions of women's economic and political autonomy. Gender inequality hinders women's access to formal jobs, naturalizes the overload of domestic and care work carried out by women, affects their use of time and hinders their participation in the public and productive spheres.

These are barriers which, on the one hand, hinder women's economic autonomy and, on the other, mean that domestic and care work carried out by women sustains the dynamics of the economy by guaranteeing the conditions for the social reproduction of the workforce and the sustainability of human life. Also affecting the difficulties in promoting women's autonomy are systemic social arrangements that legitimize oppression such as misogyny and machismo based on the understanding that women are not subjects of rights.

Thus, MMULHERES has the Women's Economic Autonomy program, considering that the impediments to women's economic autonomy, such as structural and material, require corrective measures through the implementation of public policies to promote and guarantee women's rights with appropriate legislation, economic redistribution policies and the prioritization of social policies and affirmative actions.

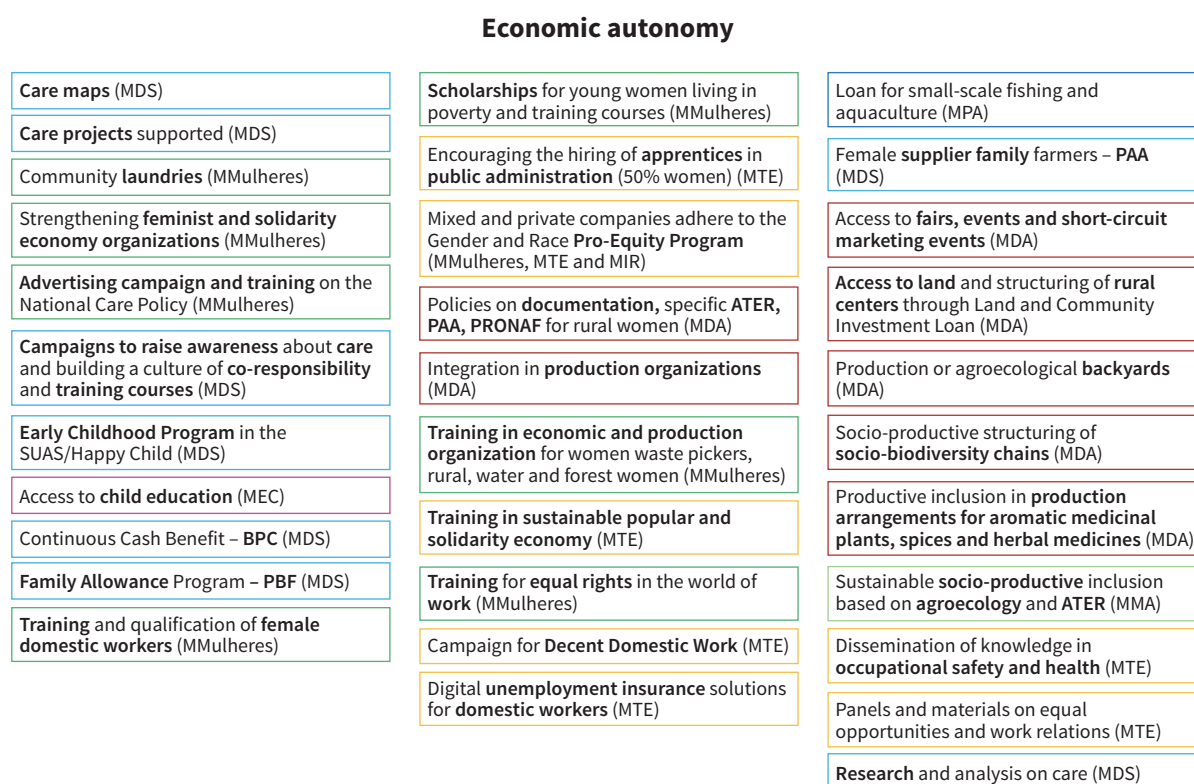
Policies from the MDS and MEC help MMULHERES to offer women access to social protection, both for themselves and for their children and elderly people in their care, as well as cooperating in the process of raising **awareness**. Still on the subject of care, it's important to look at **paid domestic work**, which is often precarious and mostly carried out by women. With this focus, MMULHERES has the contribution of the MTE.

There are deliveries that act directly to increase women's economic autonomy, such as scholarships and courses, hiring apprentices in public administration, companies joining the Pro-Equity Program, broad policies for economic organization, especially for rural improvements, but also for other groups.

In addition to these issues, there is a need for training on equal rights in the world of work and for research and analysis on these topics.

The policies summarized in Figure 2 are described in the following sections, as are the targets set for the PPA.

Figure 2. Main policies focused on the dimension of economic autonomy for women in the PPA 2024-2027



Source: own elaboration

3.1 Women’s Economic Autonomy

According to the data that contextualizes the program, the Continuous PNAD (IBGE) for the 4th quarter of 2022 shows that Brazil has approximately 90 million women (52% of the total population), but they make up 43.8% of people aged 14 or over who work or are looking for work (Economically Active Population - EAP). Among women in the EAP, 9.8% are unemployed and among men, 6.5%. The percentage of underemployed people working less than 40 hours a week is also higher among women: 6.8% compared to 4.4% among men.

Women account for 54.4% of the unemployed and 64.4% of the population outside the labor force. Among the discouraged (people who have given up looking for work), they represent 55%.

Considering the average monthly income from all jobs¹⁷, women earned 22% less than men. The average income of black women was R\$1,597.00, while white women earned R\$2,594.00. This means that black women had an average income 38% lower than white women, and that white men had a monthly income almost 2,000 reais higher than black women. As for the distribution between income brackets, 73% of women earned up to 2 minimum wages from their

17 Deflated by the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] and accumulated in the reference quarter.

main job (among black women, 81%), while this percentage among men was 64%. These issues will be discussed at length in the Report on the Cross-cutting Agenda for Racial Equality.

These figures can be explained by the difficult access to the job market, the wage gap between women and men, but also by the high number of women working in undervalued, poorly paid sectors with precarious working conditions: 22% worked in education, human health and social services; 19% in commerce; 12% in domestic services.

According to the report “Women: Insertion in the job market”, prepared by DIEESE with data from the 3rd quarter of 2022 from the Continuous PNAD, women represented 91% of those employed in the domestic services sector and earned 20% less than men in this sector. In education, health and social services, they accounted for 75% of those employed and earned 32% less.

3.1.1 Promote economic autonomy through actions to encourage the socialization of care and income generation

This specific goal includes a proposal from the Intercouncil Forum, as part of the process of society’s participation in the PPA.

The target to be achieved in this specific goal is a **percentage increase in women’s real income from work** of 0.7% per year, through the following deliveries.

Three deliveries refer to more general training: 1) one **advertising campaign on the National Care Policy**, per year, for the first three years of the PPA; 2) six **training sessions on the National Care Policy** in each year of the PPA; and 3) two hundred organizations benefiting per year from **training in economic organization for women who collect recyclable materials and for productive and economic organizations for rural, rural, water and forest women**.

Three deliveries have regionalized targets: 1) 2,700 **qualification scholarships for young women living in poverty** in each year of the PPA; 2) **strengthening of 100 feminist and solidarity economy organizations** per year; 3) **professional qualification of 800 women in the care area** per year.

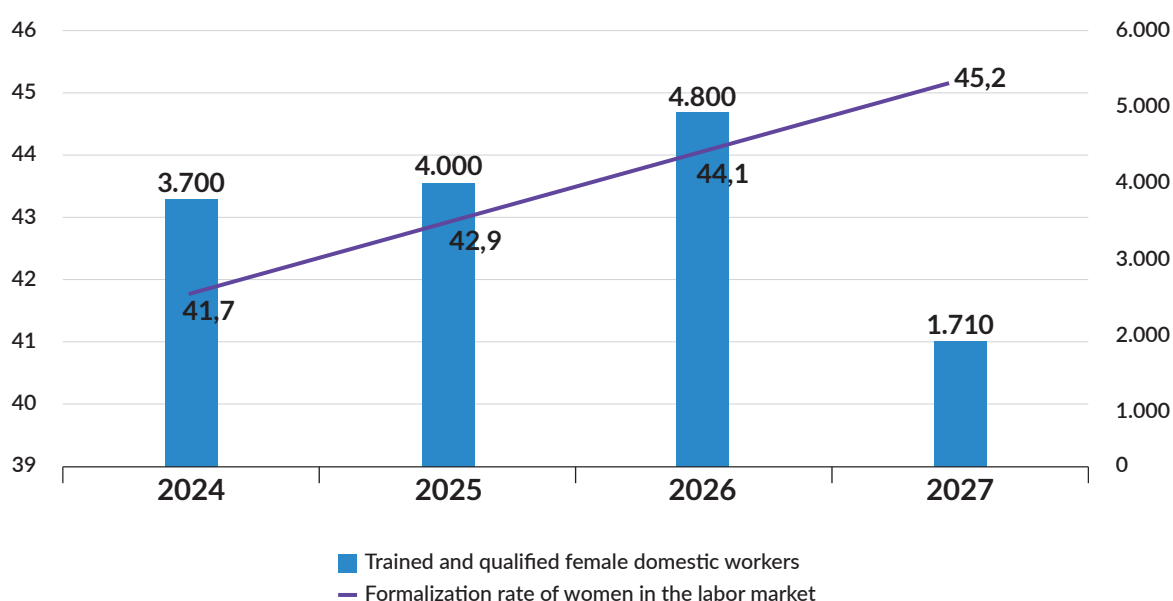
In addition, there are six **actions to promote the socialization of work, by offering collective community laundries** each year.

3.1.2 Increasing opportunities for women to access and protect labor rights

In order to achieve the goal of 45.2% formalization of women in the job market by the end of the PPA, MMULHERES has a number of deliveries to contribute to this.

The delivery of **professional qualification courses for women** has a target of 30,000 beneficiaries per year. The **training and qualification actions for domestic workers**, meanwhile, will train more than 14,000 women over the course of four years. There are also **training and qualification actions for equal rights in the world of work**, the metric of which is the number of training actions, 52 in all (four in 2024, 32 in 2025, 11 in 2026 and five in 2024) and the delivery of **adhesions by Mixed and Private Companies to the Gender and Race Pro-Equity Program**¹⁸. In this case, the goal is to increase the number of companies by 7.5% from one edition to the next.¹⁹

Graph 15. Targets for the formalization rate of women in the job market and for trained and qualified domestic workers in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA and SIOP

The following institutional measures are linked to this goal:

- Regulation of Law No. 14.542 of 2023, which amends Law No. 13.667 of May 17, 2018, to provide for priority service to women in situations of domestic and family violence by the National Employment System (Sine).
- Regulation of the Equal Pay Act
- National Equal Pay Plan

18 Program run in partnership with international organizations, MTE and MIR. Adhesion of mixed and private companies Mixed and private companies with affirmative measures implemented through the adhesion of mixed and private companies with a view to adopting affirmative practices for gender and race equality in the workplace.

19 There is also the publication of the Situational Report on Territorial Connectivity and Women’s Digital Literacy.

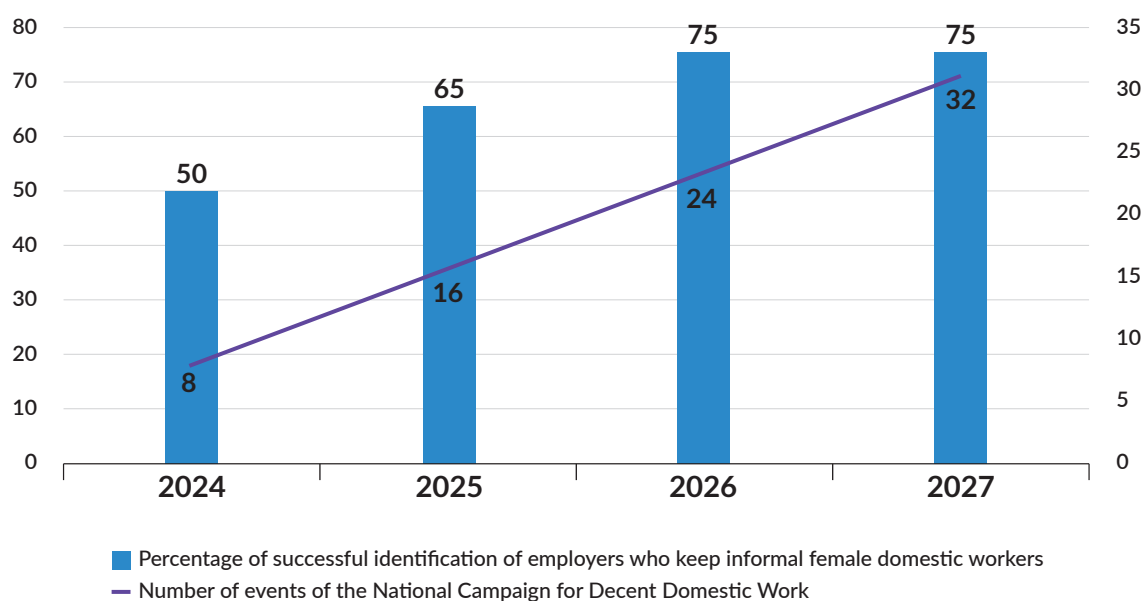
3.2 Promoting Decent Work, Employment and Income

The program’s institutional measures include the **creation of the Decent Work and Equity at Work seal**²⁰, as well as an increase in the value of labor fines (art. 634, paragraph 2 of the Consolidated Labor Laws) and a change in the update index, measures that can encourage equity in work environments and discourage violence. There are two specific goals in this program related to women.

3.2.1 Ensuring dignity at work for domestic workers

This goal has two deliverables, already addressed in the Women Living Without Violence dimension, which are more directly related to the economic autonomy dimension: 1) **National Campaign for Decent Domestic Work – CNTD**; 2) **Expanding the fight against the informal status of domestic workers**.

Graph 16. Goals for decent domestic work campaigns and percentage use of digital unemployment insurance solutions for domestic workers in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: SIOP

The National Campaign for Decent Domestic Work is structured along three lines: 1) **social dialogue** - consultation and active listening to the demands of representatives of domestic workers and employers, exchange of information and presentation of institutional initiatives; 2) **information and awareness** - information and clarification actions for the general public, including Labor Inspectors; and 3) **inspection** - labor inspection in the domestic sphere, through direct and indirect inspections.

²⁰ A working group will be created to draw up a Pro-Equity at Work Program with the aim of evaluating the adoption of affirmative action in companies and good decent work practices.

The informality of work carried out in the home, a space protected by the constitutional principle of the inviolability of the home, needs to be combated creatively by the Labor Inspectorate in the development and implementation of strategies and methodologies to overcome this obstacle. This is why actions to raise awareness and guide society are necessary in order to identify irregularities that occur in the private sphere and then report them through simplified and accessible channels.

The institutional measures linked to this goal include:

- Amend the legislation to definitively make the labor and social security rights of domestic work the same as those of permanent employment.

3.2.2 Improving digital services for workers

There is a specific target, also related to domestic work, which is predominantly carried out by women: **Expanding the use of digital unemployment insurance solutions for domestic workers**. The target is for the percentage of digital solutions to rise from 50% in 2024 to 75% in 2027.

3.2.3 Reducing risks in the workplace

This goal is delivered with a target opening for women: New technical and scientific knowledge in **occupational safety and health** disseminated. It is expected that by 2024 there will be 30 published studies and surveys, and by 2027 there will be a total of 120, with one specific study on women each year.

3.2.4 Expanding the inclusion of young people in quality professional apprenticeships

In promoting the increase in the hiring of apprentices in the Federal, State, Federal District and Municipal Public Administration (direct, autarchic and foundational), there is a target for the number of women enrolled in professional apprenticeships, with 50% of the planned vacancies, starting at 1,500 and ending the PPA with a total of 6,000.

3.2.5 Generate and disseminate strategic information on work, employment, income and labor relations

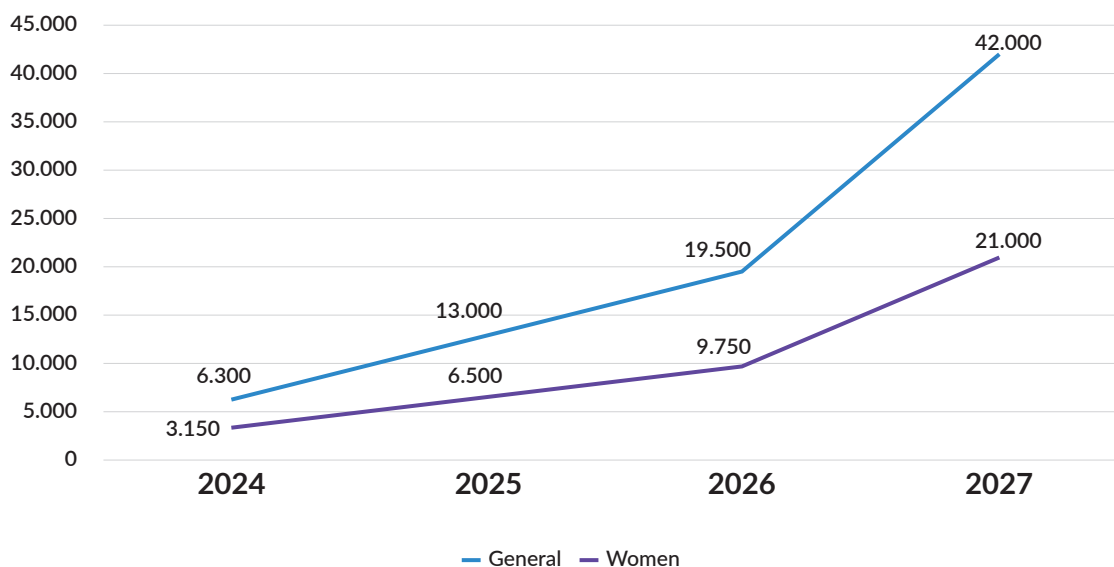
This goal will be measured by counting accesses to the Labor Statistics Dissemination Portal. The goal is to start with 21,000 accesses in 2024 and reach 24,300 accesses in 2027. The deliverables, all of which have a target of six over the period, concern: 1) **creation and updating of data panels to promote equal opportunities in the job market**; 2) **production of materials on labor relations**; and 3) **availability of data dashboards on the Labor Relations Information Portal**.

3.3 Sustainable Popular and Solidarity Economy

3.3.1 Promoting popular education, technical qualifications and citizen training in the Popular and Solidarity Economy

The target for this goal is broken down by gender and 50% of those completing the training processes must be women.

Graph 17. Cumulative targets for the number of graduates from sustainable Popular and Solidarity Economy training processes in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

This goal includes the provision of **qualified training agents to socialize knowledge of the Popular and Solidarity Economy and socio-environmental education**. This delivery also has a specific target for women, with half of the qualified training agents having to be women. By 2024 there should be 150 in all, to reach a total of 1,000 qualified agents by 2027.

3.4 Structuring the National Care Policy

This program includes two proposals that came from social participation in the PPA drafting process: the “**Care Policy**” proposal and the “**National Policy for Care and Support for Maternity and Early Childhood**” proposal, which received 522 and 417 votes respectively on the Participatory Brazil Platform, together consisting of the second most voted proposal on the Women’s agenda in the Participatory PPA (939 votes).

As presented in the information that contextualizes the program, everyone is entitled to and needs care throughout his or her life cycle, which is central to sustaining and reproducing human life, as well as guaranteeing people’s physical, psychological and emotional well-being.

Care needs are greater at certain stages of this cycle (such as childhood, especially early childhood, adolescence and among the elderly) and in certain conditions where people's autonomy is more reduced.

The process of population aging leads to an increase in the demands of caring for the elderly and the fall in fertility rates leads to a reduction in the number of people in families to carry out these activities. Projections indicate that there will be an increase in the need for elderly care without a proportional decrease in the need for child care, putting pressure on the budget and the service network. Added to this is the transformation of family structures, with an increase in single-parent families (mostly headed by women), elderly people without children and the greater participation of women in the labor market.

For 30% of women, the main reason for not looking for a job is unpaid domestic and care work, while among men the figure is 5%. This proportion rises among women with children, especially up to three years old (62%) and between four and five years old (54%). Furthermore, it is higher for black women (32%) compared to white women (27%).

The context of insufficient care policies and services (such as early childhood education, comprehensive schools, care services for the elderly and people with disabilities, popular restaurants and laundries) reinforces an unfair sexual division of labor, overburdening women who rely on informal and often precarious arrangements. This organization also increases the risks for people in need of care, such as children left without adult supervision, caring for other children, exposed to child labor, or elderly or disabled people without support for their activities.

The responsibility for providing care is still centralized in families, turning a social problem into an individual issue, without a culture of social co-responsibility between the family, the state, the market, companies and the community.

The burden of care creates strong barriers to completing education and professional training, entering the job market and participating in public life on equal terms with men, leading to the reproduction of poverty and inequalities. The implementation of care policies and programs, in addition to reducing inequalities, generates a virtuous circle with multiplier effects on the economy, the redistribution of resources and the fight against poverty.

3.4.1 Guarantee the right to care by drawing up, coordinating, integrating and implementing the National Care Policy and Plan

This goal targets the plan's monitoring reports and two deliverables: 1) **Technically and/or financially supported care projects** (implementation, modernization or improvement of care provision, valorization and recognition of unpaid care work and promotion of decent work for care workers - three projects in the first year, two in the second, and one per year in the last two years of the PPA); 2) **Care Maps** (a tool for geolocating care services available on the MDS Portal), increasing the number of georeferenced care services/facilities by three in the first year, six in the second, eight in the third and ten in the last.

3.4.2 Promote social awareness of the importance of care for the reproduction of life, the functioning of economies and people's well-being

The target of the specific goal is to implement three annual initiatives that contribute to raising awareness and cultural change on the subject of care. The following deliverables make up this goal: 1) **awareness-raising campaigns on the subject of care and on building a new culture of co-responsibility in the provision of care** (the target is to have one per year); 2) **information, data, research and analysis on care** (18 documents disseminated throughout the PPA); 3) **training courses on care**, the target being to train 100 people per year.

Among the institutional measures linked to this program are the **National Care Policy and Plan**, measures related to increasing awareness and debate, such as **Satellite Accounts**²¹ and the **Care Observatory**²².

3.5 Social Protection through the Unified Welfare System (SUAS)

With regard to services/facilities for the elderly, it can be seen that the number of shelters has increased by 68%, from 1,227 in 2012 to 2,059 in 2022, according to the SUAS Census. Day centers, on the other hand, increased from 1,340 units in 2015 to 1,919 in 2022 (43%). This increase is still not enough to meet the demand for care. The next program deals with the issue of day-care centers and the general development of early childhood is accompanied by the program of the specific goal that follows.

3.5.1 Promote the protection and all-round development of children in early childhood, taking into account their families and life contexts

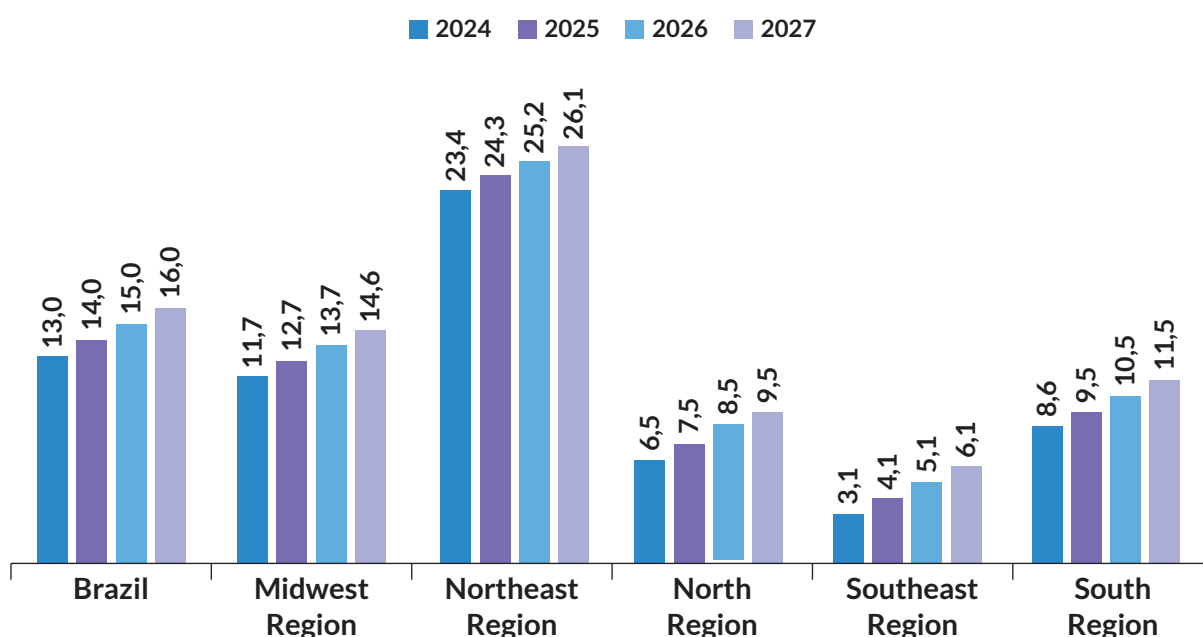
This specific goal includes the **Social Development and Guarantee of Rights** proposal, which came from the Intercouncil Forum and was carried out as part of the process of society's participation in the PPA.

This specific goal refers to the **Early Childhood Program at SUAS/Criança Feliz [Happy Child]**. Aimed at the protection and all-round development of early childhood children **in situations of vulnerability and social risk**, by strengthening family and community ties, supporting families in exercising their protective role and increasing access to welfare services and rights, its target is to raise the percentage of assisted **children aged 0 to 3** from 13% in 2024 to 16% in 2027.

²¹ Construction of a methodology for accounting for unpaid care work in the national accounts. Annual calculation of the contribution of unpaid care work to the economy and production.

²² It will produce and disseminate information and data on care policies, encouraging the production of studies and research on the subject, as well as allowing the dissemination and centralized consultation of information on the subject.

Graph 18. Targets for the percentage of children aged 0 to 3 enrolled in the Unified Register, assisted by the Early Childhood Program in SUAS/Criança Feliz [Happy Child] in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil and Major Regions



Source: SIOP

The **home visit** makes it possible to identify family demands for the various public policies and enables families to participate in other actions, both SUAS, health, education, etc.²³.

The target is to increase the percentage of municipalities that have joined the Early Childhood Program in SUAS/Happy Child in relation to the number of municipalities eligible for the Program. The indicator’s baseline is 68%, with a target of 70% for 2024 and 75% at the end of the PPA.

3.5.2 Improve Continuous Cash Benefit management to reduce the time it takes to grant benefits, speeding up access for applicants

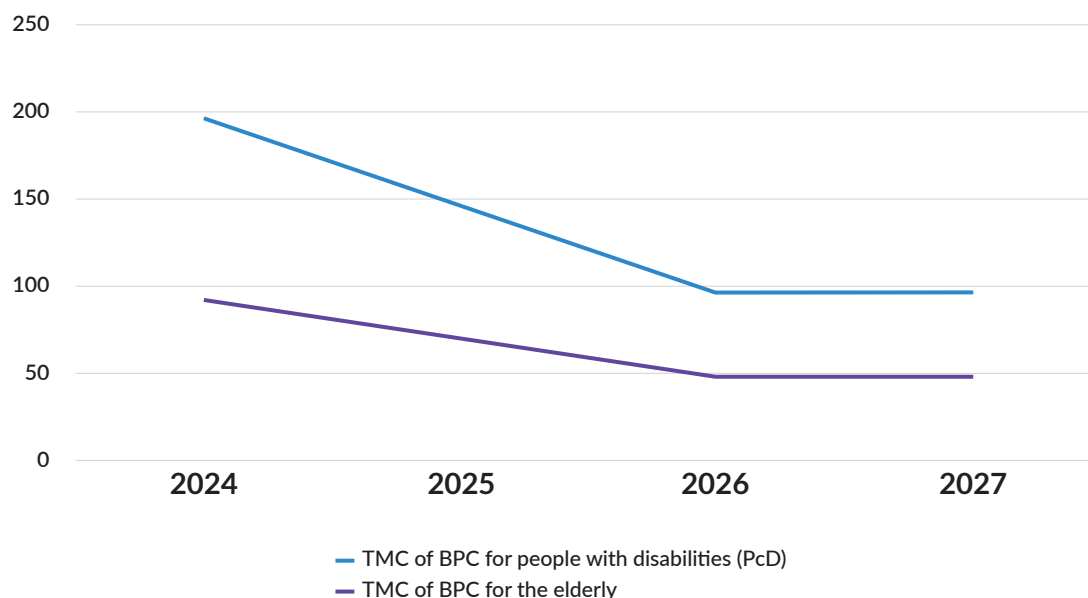
In August 2023, the Elderly Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC) benefited 60% of women and the Disabled BPC benefited 45.6%. Even when they are not the majority of direct beneficiaries, women are often the caregivers.

In 2024, the average grant time (TMC) for BPC (Disabled and Elderly) should be 133 days and, from 2026, 70 days.

23 It assists pregnant women, children up to 36 months old and their families who are beneficiaries of the Family Allowance; children up to 72 months old and their families who are beneficiaries of the Continuous Cash Benefit or who have been removed from family life due to the application of a protection measure. Brazil (2023). Ministry of Development and Welfare, Family and Fight against Hunger. “SUAS and the Happy Child Program. Integrated Action”. Brasília: MDS. 29p

The deliveries that form part of this goal are: Benefits (BPC) granted to People with Disabilities (PwD) within 90 days or less; Benefits (BPC) granted to Elderly People within 45 days or less.

Graph 19. Targets for Average BPC Grant Time (TMC) in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Fonte: SIOP

3.6 Democratic Basic Education, with quality and equity

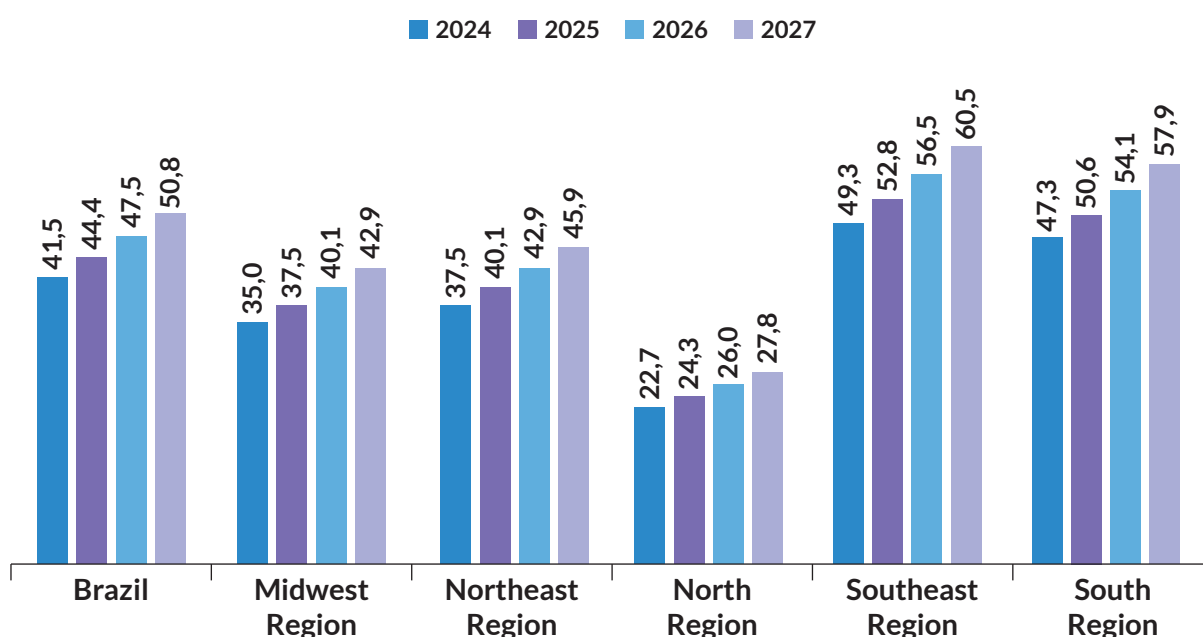
3.6.1. Expand access to Early Childhood Education (nurseries and preschools) by expanding enrollment with quality and equity, with the aim of guaranteeing the right to education and reducing inequalities, prioritizing vulnerable groups in their diversity, in compliance with the National Education Plan

This specific goal incorporates the proposal **Valuing Early Childhood Education**, which came from the Participatory PPA.

Directly targeting **early childhood**, its indicator is the percentage of the population aged zero to three attending school/**nursery**. The latest data available, according to the Continuous PNAD, points to a coverage of 37.3%. From 2024 to 2027, the targets to be achieved in each region are shown in the graph below. For the country, by 2027 the target is for more than 50% of children aged between zero and three to be attending nursery schools.

Given that the deficit in nursery schools is greater than in preschools, the delivery target for nursery schools is bolder: from 32,707 expected places in 2024 to 40,066 in 2027. With regard to preschool places, the target for 2024 is 14,359 and for 2027, 17,590. In order to reinforce the achievement of the targets of these two deliveries, there is also a third one, which deals with support for the construction of nurseries and preschools and which should be given to 2,500 units by 2024.

Graph 20. Targets for the percentage of the population aged 0 to 3 attending school/nursery school in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil and Major Regions



Source: Annex V of the PPA

3.7 Family Allowance: Social Protection through Income Transfer and the Coordination of Public Policies

3.7.1 Contribute to reducing poverty among vulnerable families through direct cash transfers

The goal here is to ensure that the Family Allowance Program (PBF) benefits families with a profile of remaining in the Program and that the percentage of families with a PBF profile (ratio between the number of families benefiting from the PBF and the estimate of families with a profile of remaining in the PBF), calculated on the basis of the PNADC, remains at 100%.

Although there is no specific target for women, according to Cead data from October 2023²⁴, in absolute numbers 17.6 million female breadwinners are being benefited, while 3.5 million male breadwinners are being benefited. In proportional terms, 54.6% of the women responsible for the family unit in the Unified Register receive PBF, while among the men responsible for the family unit, 33.4%.

²⁴ CECAD - Consultation, Selection and Extraction of Information from CadÚnico [Unified Register]. Available at: https://cecad.cidadania.gov.br/tab_cad.php. Accessed on January 11, 2024.

3.7.2 Contribute to increasing access to education and staying in school for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 who are beneficiaries of the Family Allowance Program (PBF).

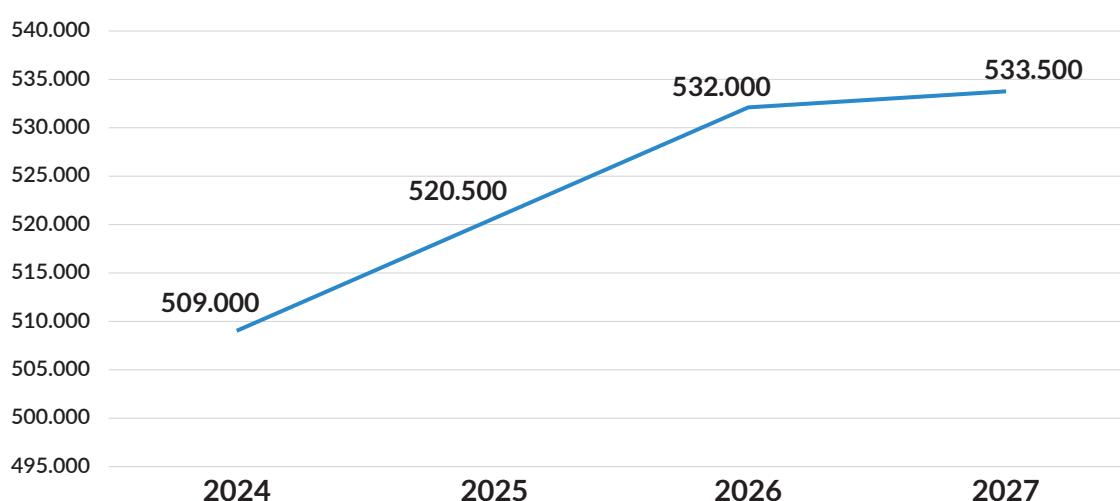
In this specific goal, the target is to raise the follow-up rate for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 from 70.1% in April 2023 to 80% by the end of 2027.

3.8 Family Farming and Agroecology

3.8.1 Strengthen the economic and productive autonomy of rural women

In this case, the specific goal itself is aimed strictly at women. The target is to increase the **number of women benefiting from public policies on documentation**, specific Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (**ATER**), the Food Acquisition Program (**PAA**), the National Program to Strengthen Family Farming (**PRONAF**), among others.

Graph 21. Cumulative targets for the number of women benefiting from public documentation policies, specific ATER, PAA, PRONAF, among others in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

There are several deliveries: 1) Rural women who sell for public purchases (PAA) - target of 15,000 per year; 2) Women assisted by specific technical assistance and rural extension - target of 20,000 per year; 3) Documents issued in the Rural Workers' Documentation Task Forces as one of the actions of the Citizenship and Good Living Program - target of 20,000 in the first year, 30,000 in the second and 40,000 in the last two years of the PPA; 4) Loan contracts under PRONAF signed by women - starting from a target of 453,000 in 2024, with the aim of reaching 454,500 by 2027; 5) Women with structured productive or agro-ecological backyards - starting with a target of 500 and ending the PPA with 2,000; 6) Women integrated into productive organizations - same target as previous delivery.

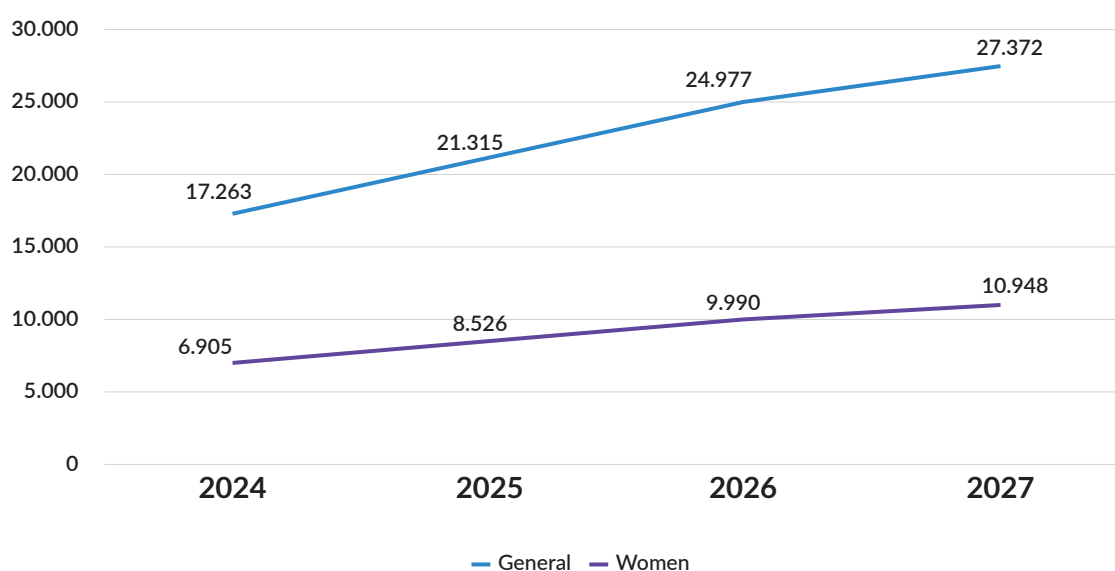
The following specific goals are not exclusive to women, but have a breakdown of targets.

3.8.2 Promote bioeconomy in family farming in an inclusive manner, with an emphasis on the sustainable use of socio-biodiversity resources

The target is to increase the number of male and female family farmers supported by actions, projects and policies for the socio-productive structuring of socio-biodiversity chains and medicinal, aromatic and spice plants. In this case, the targets set for women are at least 40%.

The deliverables are made up of actions and projects with male and female family farmers, traditional peoples and communities: 1) socio-productive structuring of socio-biodiversity chains - by 2027, the target is to have reached 3,042; 2) inclusion and productive qualification in production arrangements for aromatic medicinal plants, spices and herbal medicines - by the end of the PPA, 2,653 family farmers should have been benefited.

Graph 22. Cumulative targets for the number of family farmers supported by actions, projects and policies for the socio-productive structuring of socio-biodiversity chains and medicinal, aromatic and spice plants in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

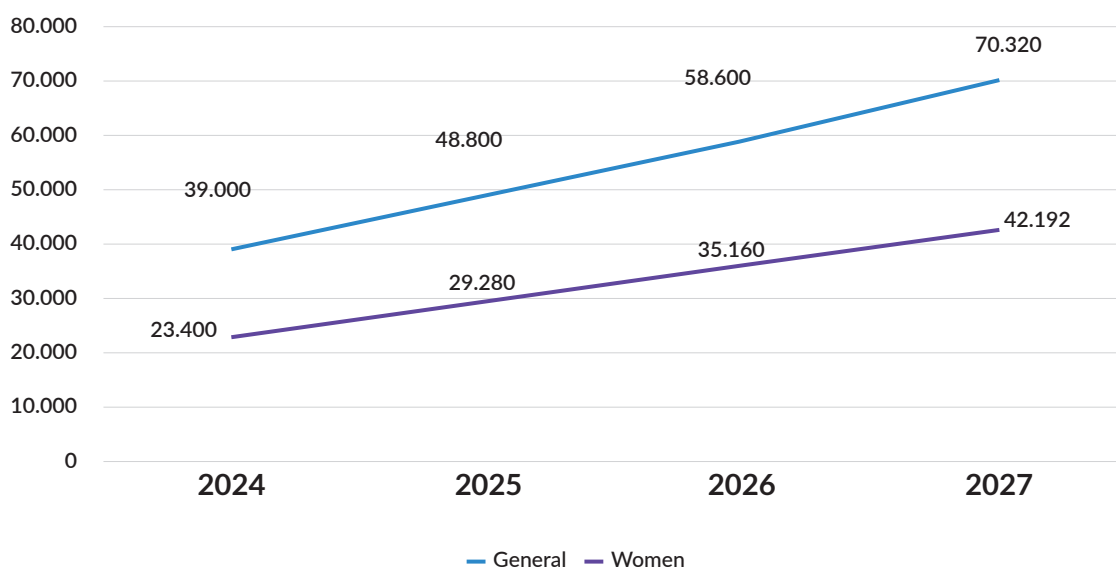


Source: Annex V of the PPA 2024-2027 and Siop

3.8.3 Encouraging the productive inclusion of male and female family farmers living in poverty and extreme poverty

Within this goal, **there is a delivery with broken-down targets for women, who represent 60% of female and male family farmers in situations of extreme poverty assisted by ATER within the scope of inter-ministerial actions for socio-productive inclusion.**

Graph 23. Cumulative targets for the number of male and female family farmers assisted by ATER within the scope of inter-ministerial actions for socio-productive inclusion in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

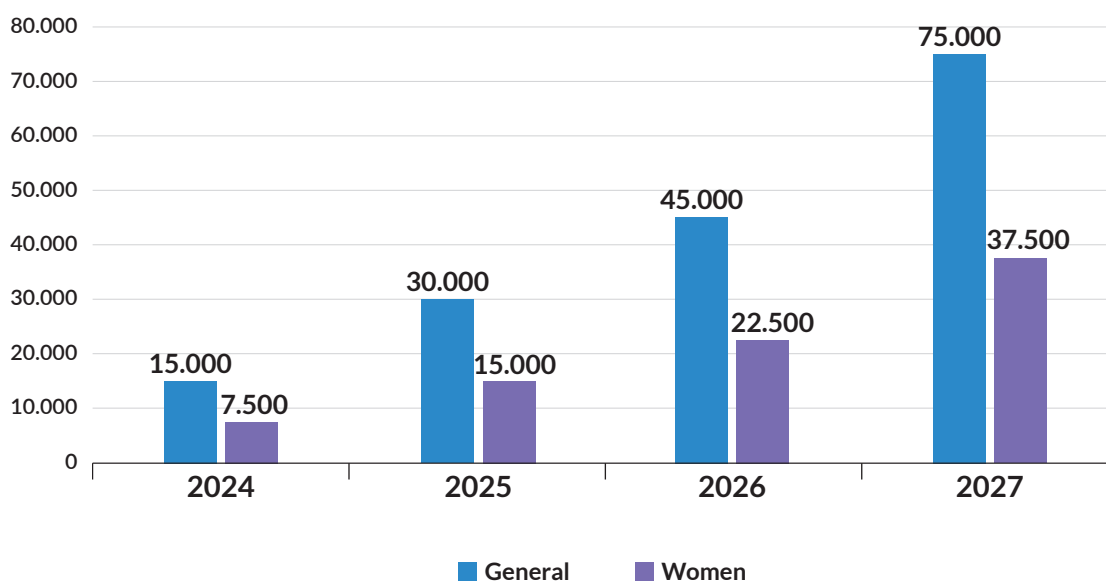


Source: Siop

3.8.4 Promote access to ATER services for family farmers in line with the principles of PNATER and in accordance with the priority demands and strategic policies for Family Farming

In the case of the target for this specific goal, 50% of the beneficiaries must be women.

Graph 24. Annual targets for the number of male and female family farmers benefiting from technical assistance and rural extension in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



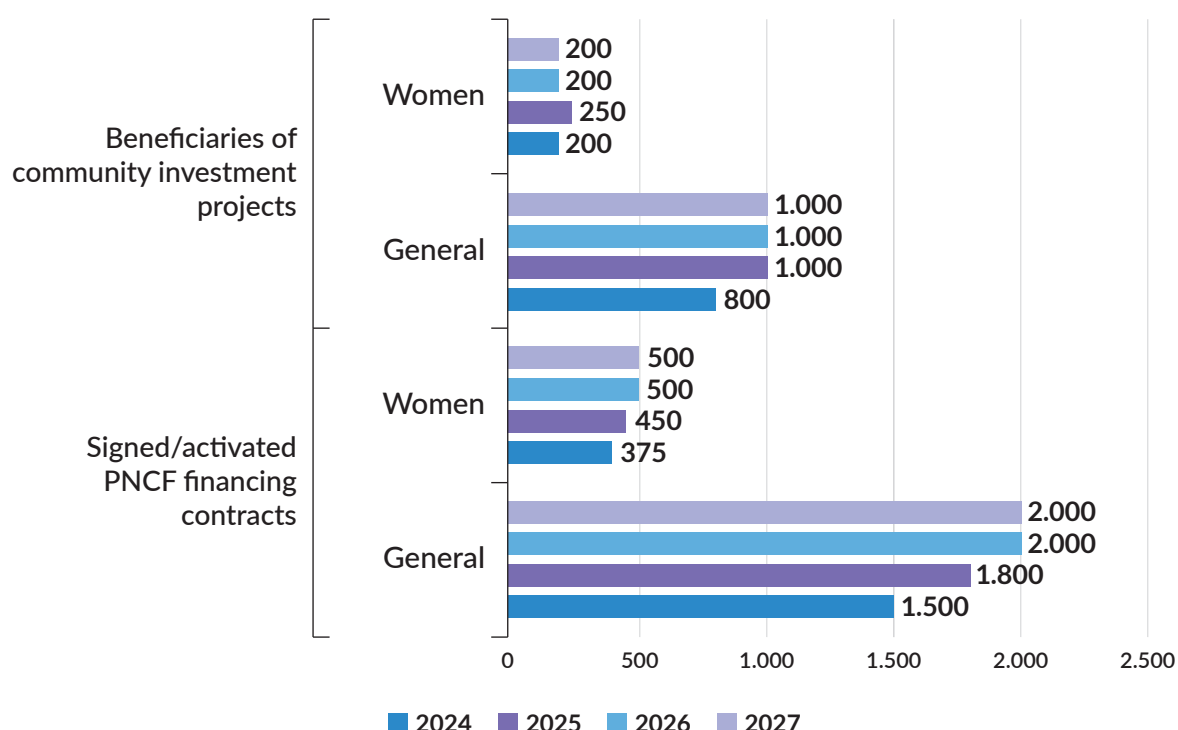
Source: Annex V of the PPA

3.9 Land Governance, Agrarian Reform and Regularization of the Territories of Quilombolas and Traditional Peoples and Communities

3.9.1 Promoting democratized access to land

Two deliverables within this specific goal have **specific targets for women**, at least 25% of which must be achieved: 1) families with access to land through **Land Credit**; and 2) structuring the **rural nuclei** of Land Credit and Community Investments - Combating Rural Poverty.

Graph 25. Annual targets for the number of PNCF [Programa Nacional de Crédito Fundiário] financing contracts signed/activated by beneficiaries and the number of families benefiting from community investment projects in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



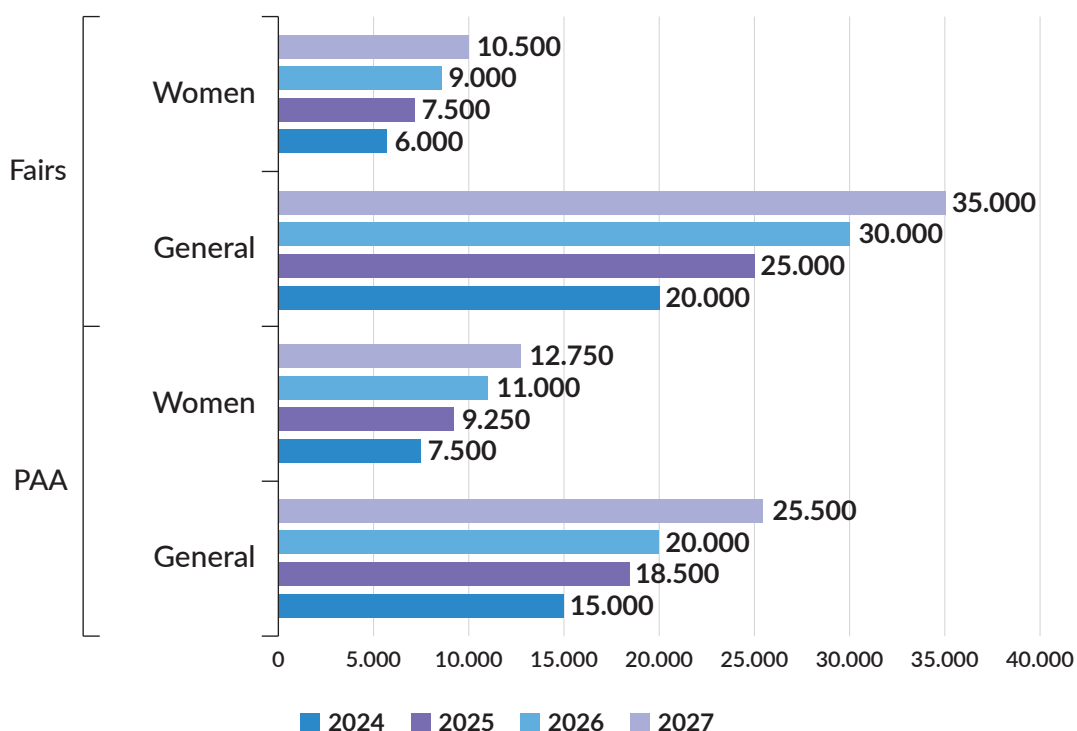
Source: SIOP

3.10 Food Supply and Sovereignty

3.10 Promote the marketing and public procurement of family farming, ensuring the participation of traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples, rural youth and rural women

Two deliverables of this goal have a **specific target for women**, achieving 50% and 30% of what was proposed, respectively: 1) Increased participation of family farming in **public procurement** markets, strengthening the modalities of stock building and institutional purchasing (this is the PAA); 2) Promotion and strengthening of marketing and access to markets for family farming at **fairs, events and short marketing circuits**.

Graph 26. Annual targets for the number of family farmers (families) selling to the institutional market (PAA) and for the number of family farmers benefiting from access to fairs, events and short marketing circuits in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



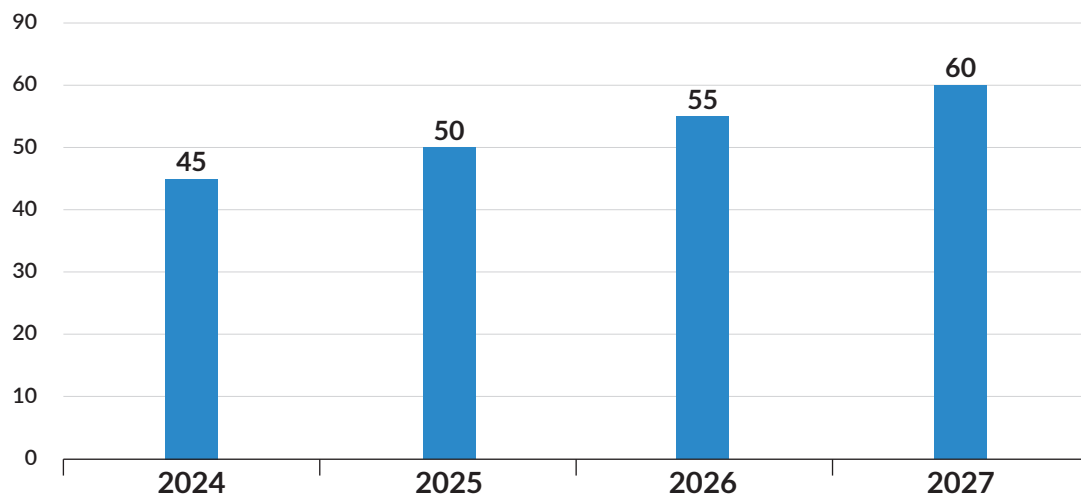
Source: SIOP

3.11 Food and Nutrition Security and Combating Hunger

3.11.1 Acquire food from family farming, increasing the participation, with gender equity, of the priority groups defined in the PAA legislation, as suppliers of the food that supplies the Food and Nutrition Security actions and facilities.

One of the deliveries is aimed exclusively at the audience of this agenda: Women as PAA suppliers. In this case, the goal is to have half of all women family farmers as PAA suppliers by 2025 and to have 60% of them in this situation by 2027.

Graph 27. Annual targets for the percentage of women family farmers supplying the PAA in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

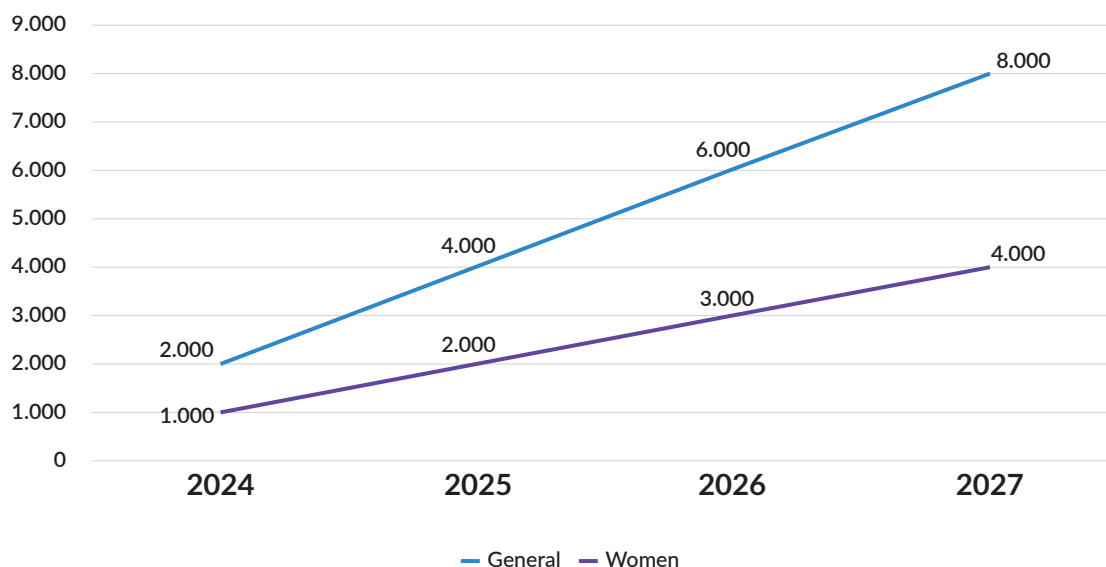


3.12 Bioeconomy for a New Cycle of Prosperity

3.12.1 Promote environmental management in rural territories with agro-ecological, socio-biodiversity and agro-industry initiatives, with environmental conservation and recovery of degraded areas

Two deliveries have specific targets for women: 1) Family farming families, traditional peoples and communities, young people and **women** assisted with **sustainable socio-productive inclusion initiatives based on agroecology, both agricultural and non-agricultural**. Half of those assisted must be women, according to the graph below. 2) Family farming families, traditional peoples and communities, young people and **women** assisted with **technical assistance and rural extension**, with a focus on agro-ecological activities and the development and strengthening of rural environmental management tools. The figures for technical assistance and rural extension are exactly the same as those for socio-productive inclusion.

Graph 28. Cumulative targets for the number of target families assisted with socio-productive inclusion in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: SIOF

3.13 Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture

3.13.1 Promote the valorization of national fishing and increase aquaculture production

This specific goal incorporates the proposal “**Small-scale fishing, specific policies for fisherwomen**”, which came from the Intercouncil Forum.

There is one delivery that highlights women: expanding access to credit for small-scale fishing and aquaculture, considering **gender** and youth aspects, but without a specific target. The target is that in the first year of the PPA there will be 17,060 contracts granted for small-scale fishing and aquaculture, a number that will increase annually until it reaches 27,296.

An institutional measure linked to this goal:

- Creation of a contextualized education program for young people and women in small-scale fishing

3.14 Tourism, that's the destination

3.14.1 Promote sustainable, inclusive and accessible tourism activities in Brazilian destinations

As part of the promotion of these activities, there are plans to share good practices (community, market and public authorities) in the search for solutions to the problems of the different tourist destinations, by defining the tools, mechanisms and responsibilities of each player involved in the production of products and services. Among the eight actions, there is a target for one of them to be aimed at women by 2024.

3.15 Right to Culture

3.15.1 Strengthen the means of production, enjoyment and consumption of creative economy production chains and networks

To strengthen the chains and networks of the creative economy, support is given to 40 projects in the games sector each year, through a call for proposals for the development of a portfolio of games projects and their demos and a call for proposals for the production of games in the games sector in Brazil. The delivery points out that calls for proposals for the development and production of games must take gender diversity into account, given that 51.8% of women in Brazil consume games.

3.16 Youth: Rights, Participation and Good Living

In this program, there is an important institutional measure for women's issues:

- Inter-ministerial coordination to promote a balance between decent work, studies, family life and caregiving

3.17 Promotion and Defense of the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People

3.17.1 Promote employability and income generation for the LGBTQIA+ population in situations of social vulnerability

The goal is for 6,250 LGBTQIA+ people to be assisted by the Professional Integration Program per year, the implementation of which is one of the deliverables under this specific goal. Within this goal there is also the delivery of the policy of valuing companies that promote diversity and inclusion in the workplace, whose target of companies with inclusive workplace policies is 20 in the first and last year of the PPA and 30 in the second and third.

Equal Decision-making and Power

4



4 Equal Decision-making and Power

Extreme inequalities in the political system persist over time. Among the institutional, social and cultural structures that persist are: the sexual division of labor and the organization of care that overburdens women and favors the perpetuation of men in spaces of power; violence against women in public and private spaces; a political culture in the parties that does not incorporate the issue of political parity; the low capacity to produce information and training that makes these inequalities more evident and points out how different groups of women have fewer resources, networks and time available.

In addition, there are fewer black, indigenous and young women, among others, in politics, which prevents their interests and needs from actually being represented and receiving adequate public resources. On the other hand, the development of public policies for women is still not a priority for a third of state governments. A survey conducted by the NGO *Elas no Poder* [Women in Power] (2023) shows that, out of Brazil's 27 federal units, nine do not have specific state secretariats to meet the demands of the female population (33% of the total). Out of the 18 state secretariats for Women in Brazil today, half were created in 2023. In 8 states - São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Tocantins, Sergipe and Piauí - they were established very recently and have no resources or structures. Furthermore, the existence of state secretariats for Women does not necessarily mean the promotion of public policies for this public, nor should it be handled solely by these departments.

There are several causes related to the problems of unequal decision-making and power for women. The most frequent are related to machismo and the patriarchal structure of society. Understanding the causes, discussing the issue, articulating laws and pacts between federal entities is essential to deconstructing these behaviors and fighting inequality.

Gender inequality is a problem related to the patriarchal structures that organize our society and our political system.

According to data systematized by RASEAM [Women's Annual Socio-Economic Report] (2021), inequalities in decision-making and power remain, but there are occasional increases. For the position of councilwoman in 2020, women's participation in candidacies in Brazil grew by a relative 7.1% compared to 2016. While in 2016 they accounted for 32.5% of valid registrations, in the last election they accounted for 34.8%. The largest relative increase was in Roraima, where women increased their participation by 14.1 % compared to the previous election. For the position of Mayor, the increase in the participation of women candidates was more timid and they had a relative national growth of only 2.5% in relation to their participation in 2016. In all, of all the valid candidacies of both sexes, only 13.4% were from women in 2020. Espírito Santo was the state where women had the greatest relative growth in their participation in candidacies; they increased their participation by 51.3% between the two elections, considering

2020 in relation to 2016. In the 2020 election, the state with the highest participation of women in the election for the head of municipal executives was Rio Grande do Norte, with 21.7% of female candidates in the total number of registered female and male candidates. What is most striking about women's participation in the 2020 candidacies is the growth in their participation for the positions of deputy mayor. They increased their participation in Brazil by 21.3% in 2020 compared to 2016. If they represented 17.5% of valid candidacies in 2016, in 2020 they represented 21.3% of all candidacies. In Roraima and Amapá, they exceeded 30% of the total number of candidates for the position. In Alagoas, there was a 64.5% increase in their participation from one election to the next. A considerable increase.

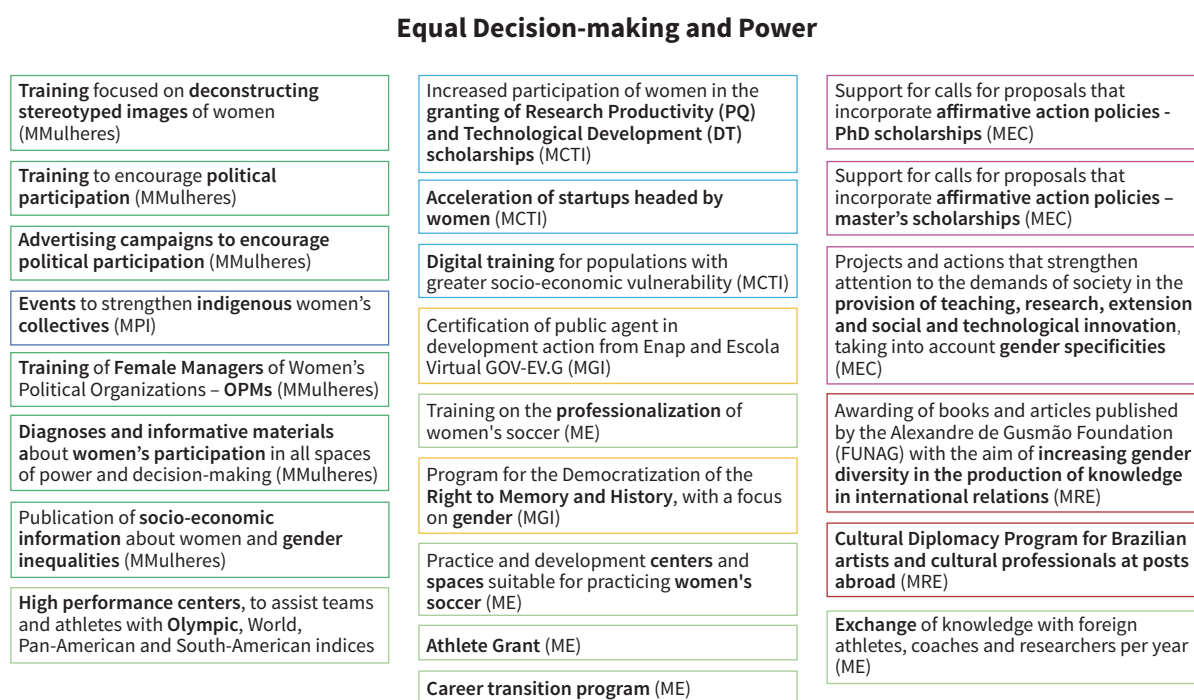
As for the color of the candidates, 49.7% of all candidates were white and 48.4% were black or brown. An interesting element is that compared to 2016, women candidates who declared themselves black in 2020 increased their participation in the total number of candidates by 27.4% in the last election. Female candidates who declared themselves indigenous increased their participation by 34.5% compared to the previous election.

In terms of success rate, in the 2020 elections a man running for office had a better chance of being elected than a woman running for the same position. Overall, 16% of male candidates managed to get elected, while only 6% of women succeeded in running for office. For the position of mayor, this difference was smaller: 26.2% of the women who ran in the elections were successful, while 30% of the men were elected mayor.

The programs marked in this dimension have a series of important institutional and regulatory measures, as can be seen below, but in the figure below only the deliveries are highlighted, for which there are targets set for the four years of the PPA.

There are important deliveries aimed at raising **awareness** of stereotyped images of women and **encouraging** their **political participation** (MMULHERES and MPI). There is also concern about the **formation** of Women's Policy Bodies, as well as women public officials and the professionalization of areas such as women's soccer, in addition to the need to produce more information about various types of gender inequality. In **science and technology**, there are policies aimed at increasing female participation in a wide range of scholarships (master's, doctorate, research productivity, etc.), awards, as well as accelerating startups led by women and digital training (MEC, MCTI and MRE). There are also important parity initiatives in sports.

Figure 3. Main policies focused on the dimension of equal decision-making and power for women in the PPA 2024-2027



Source: own elaboration

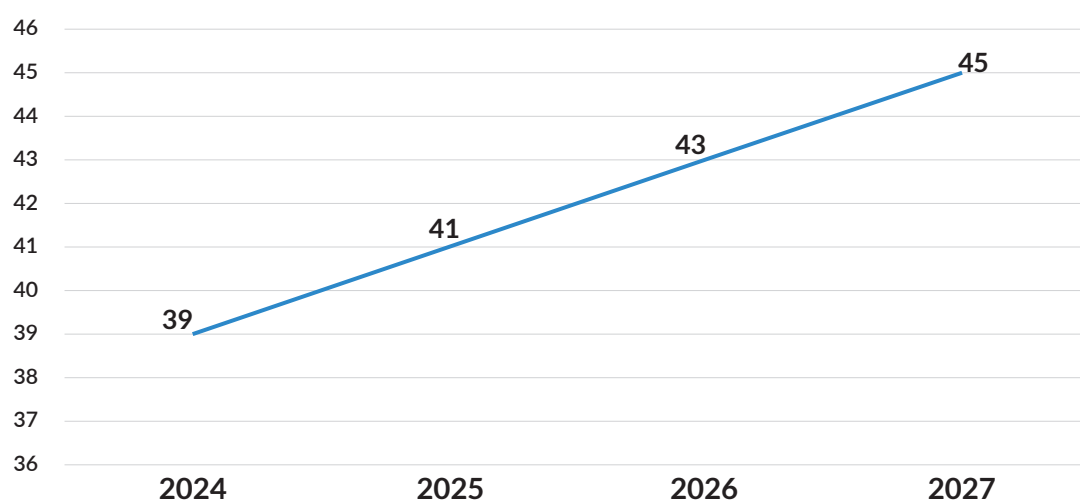
4.1 Equal Decision-making and Power for Women

4.1.1 Promote actions to increase the effective participation of Women, in all their diversity and plurality, so that they can act on equal terms in elections and in all spaces of power and decision-making, in the public and private spheres.

This specific goal incorporates a proposal from the Intercouncil Forum.

The goal is to carry out **actions to encourage and define strategies** to promote the increased participation of women in spaces of power and decision-making, in the public and private spheres, with 39 planned for 2024 and 45 for 2027.

Graph 29. Cumulative targets for the percentage of women's participation in power and decision-making spaces in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

Among the deliveries that help achieve the goal are: 1) **Training** actions focused on **deconstructing stereotyped images of women**, valuing them in their diversity and plurality - with a target of 500 trained per year; 2) **Training** actions to encourage women's **political participation** in the public and private spheres - with a target of three training actions per year; 3) **Advertising campaigns to encourage** women's **political participation** in the public and private spheres - one per year; and 4) Publication of **diagnoses and information materials on women's participation** in all spaces of power and decision-making - one per year.

The following institutional measures are linked to this specific goal:

- Regulatory act to establish the minimum percentage of **50% of women** with representation in all its diversity and plurality in the **National Councils**
- Articulation to increase resources for **women's candidacies** in elections
- Promote inter-ministerial and inter-federative coordination to promote **access and permanence for young and adult women in scientific and technological areas**
- Articulate actions related to **affirmative action** policies, with a view to increasing the number of women in **professional, technological and higher education**
- Training plan on social **rights and citizenship** for young people and girls
- Establish an **Innovation Award for Gender Equality in school curricula**
- Training plan on citizenship and human rights, with an emphasis on sexual and reproductive rights
- Encouraging **affirmative cultural production** that values women's expressions and their contribution to Brazilian cultural diversity, through awards, public notices and training courses.

4.1.2 Strengthening the institutional and management capacity of public policies for Women

This goal is accompanied by the indicator Restructured Women's Policy Organizations (OPMs) with the capacity to implement these policies efficiently and effectively. The target is 300 OPM per year.

The two linked deliveries concern: 1) the training of 500 **female OPM managers** per year; 2) five publications per year on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Socioeconomic Data on Women and Gender Inequalities**.

The following institutional measure is linked to this specific goal, in addition to those that expand institutional capacity mentioned in the section dealing with these issues:

- National Women's Policy Plan.

4.2 Consolidation of the National Science, Technology and Innovation System - SNCT

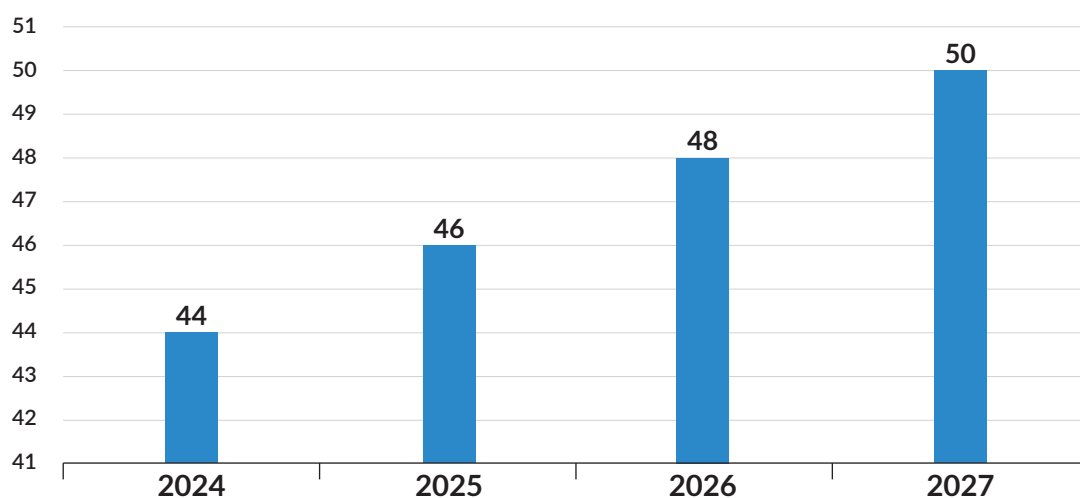
There are two institutional measures linked to this program:

- Acting on the researcher base to increase the number of women, blacks and indigenous people, increasing the contingent of these researchers for nomination/receipt of CNPq PQ and DT grants
- Develop measures that influence the real increase in the participation (and permanence) of women, blacks and indigenous people in access to CNPq grants, for example: maternity leave, compensation for double and triple shifts, the reality of blacks and indigenous people, and an increase in the 'stock' of researchers for the nomination/receipt of research grants (PQ and DT).

4.2.1 Promote the training, qualification, attraction and establishment of human resources in ST&I projects, with attention to correcting asymmetries

One of the deliverables of this objective is related to **increasing the participation of women, blacks and indigenous people in the awarding of Research Productivity (PQ) and Technological Development (DT) grants**. In 2023, the percentage of PQ and DT grant holders from these groups reached 43.10%. The goal is to reach 50% by the end of the PPA.

Graph 30. Targets for the percentage of women, blacks and indigenous people with PQ and DT grants in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

4.3 Innovation in Companies for a New Industrialization

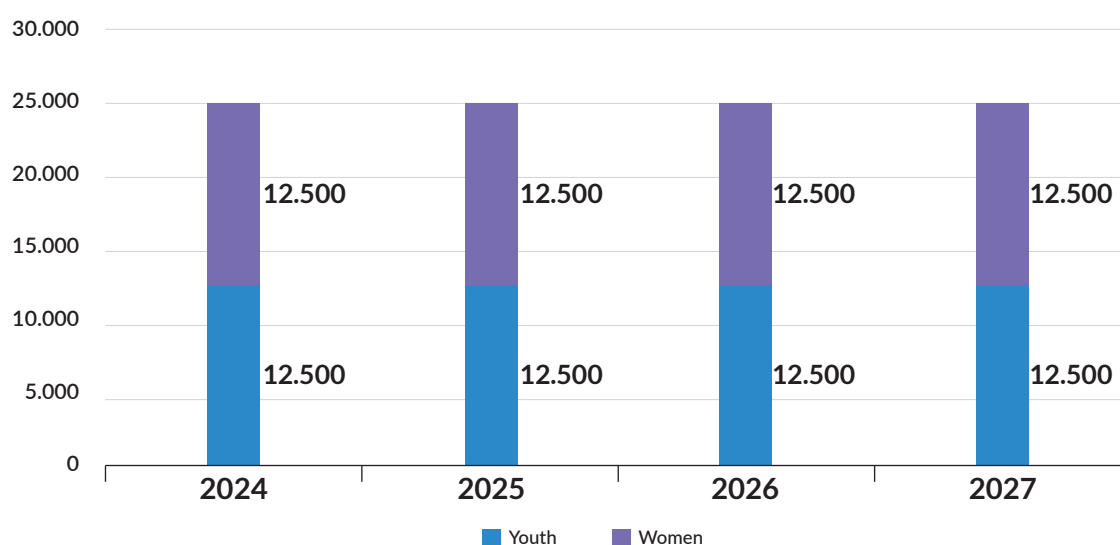
4.3.1 Encouraging the development of innovative environments and innovative entrepreneurship

This goal includes a specific delivery for women: increasing female representation in the national entrepreneurial scene. The goal is for 30 startups led by women to be accelerated each year.

4.3.2 Encouraging digital transformation, digital training, structuring and expanding the use of ICTs in industrial complexes that are strategic for national development

This goal includes a delivery aimed at women and young people, with specific targets for them: Digital training for populations with greater socio-economic vulnerability. In this way, at least 50% of those assisted will be women.

Graph 31. Cumulative targets for the number of young people and women trained in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

4.4 Higher Education: Quality, Democracy, Equity and Sustainability

This program has two specific goals with the same purpose, but for different audiences.

4.4.1 Support PhD-level training to improve and strengthen science, the arts, culture, technology and innovation and their structures, including actions to tackle regional inequalities and social vulnerabilities for the country's sustainable development.

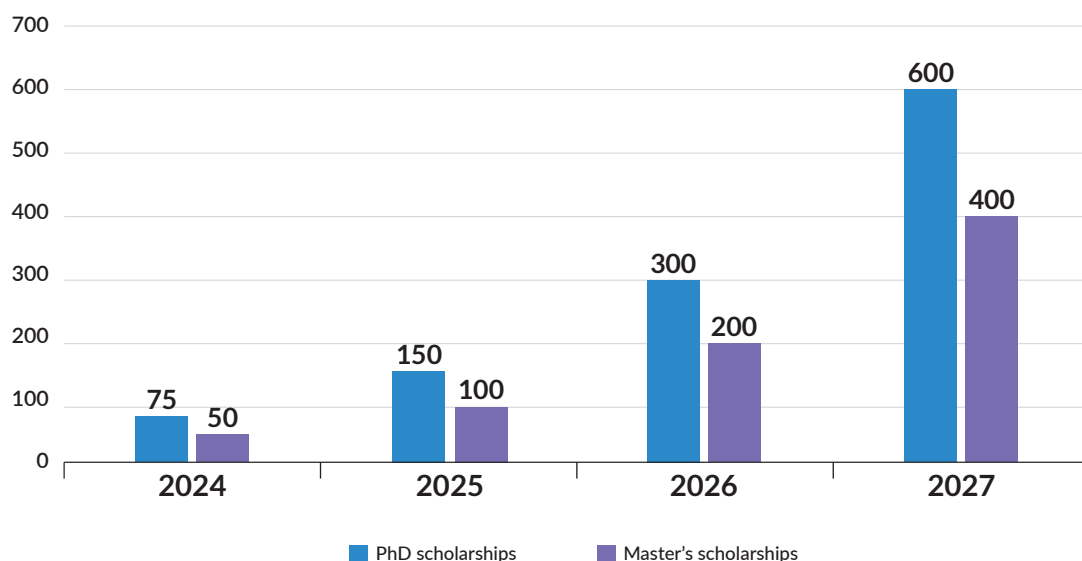
4.4.2 Support master-level training to improve and strengthen science, the arts, culture, technology and innovation and their structures, including actions to tackle regional inequalities and social vulnerabilities for the country's sustainable development.

Within these goals, there are two deliverables regarding support for calls for proposals that include the incorporation of **affirmative action policies**, whose metrics are the number of CAPES PhD and Master's scholarships in calls for proposals. Currently the respective baselines are: 13²⁵ and 25²⁶.

²⁵ Notice no. 37/2022 - PDPG- Alterity in Graduate Studies was launched in 2022, but the final result and awarding of scholarships was only made in 2023. Thirteen projects were approved, with one scholarship per project.

²⁶ This refers to the same notice as the previous one. Thirteen projects were approved with two scholarships per project.

Graph 32. Targets for the number of PhD and master’s scholarships in calls for proposals published in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



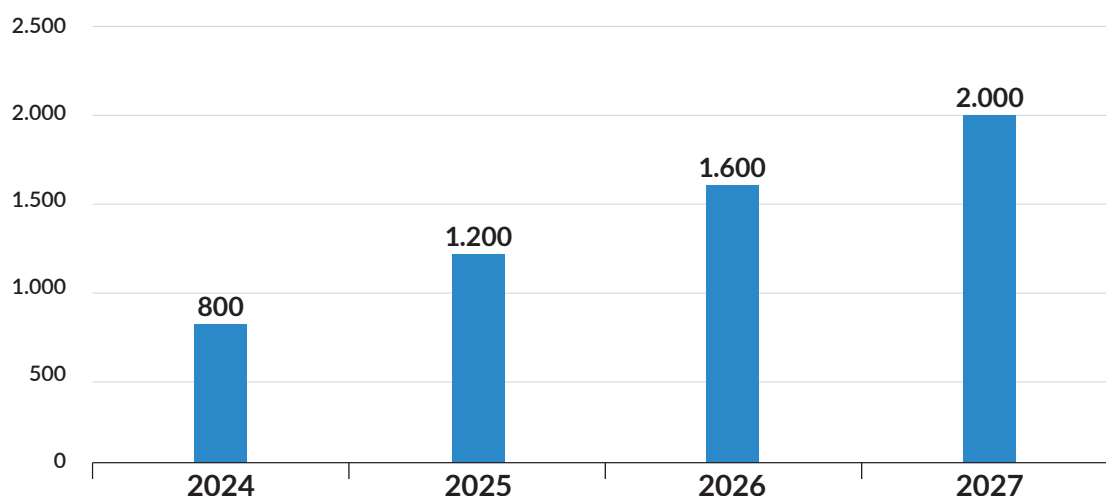
Source: Siop

4.5 Professional and Technological Education that Transforms

4.5.1 Qualify Professional and Technological Education by promoting programs, projects and actions that strengthen attention to society’s demands in the provision of teaching, research, extension and innovation, taking into account social, cultural, territorial and environmental specificities, sustainability, inclusion and accessibility.

This goal includes the following delivery: support for projects and actions that strengthen attention to society’s demands in the provision of teaching, research, extension and social and technological innovation, taking into account social, gender and sexual orientation, ethnic, racial, cultural, territorial and environmental specificities, sustainability, inclusion and accessibility.

Graph 33. Targets for the number of projects and actions supported in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

4.6 Multiethnic Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship

4.6.1 Expanding the participation of indigenous peoples in spaces related to indigenous rights and public policies that affect them, strengthening their forms of organization and their role in social control bodies

This goal includes the delivery of **events to strengthen supported indigenous collectives, including women's, youth, LGBTQIA+, migrant and refugee collectives**. The targets are nine events in the first year, 10 in the second, 11 in the third and 10 events in the final year of the PPA.

4.7 International Relations and Assistance to Brazilians Abroad

4.7.1 To mainstream gender equality and racial equality in foreign policy

A guidelines document is expected to be published in 2024. The delivery concerns the expansion of **gender** and ethnic-racial **diversity** in the production of research and knowledge in international relations by the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation (FUNAG). There are three annual prizes awarded to books and articles published by FUNAG.

There are two institutional measures linked to this specific goal:

- Promoting debates on feminist and anti-racist foreign policies adopted or under consideration by other chancelleries, with a view to identifying best practices that can be incorporated into Brazilian foreign policy

- Increasing the training of consular officials on issues of inclusion and diversity, with a focus on serving the LGBTQIA+ public, people with disabilities, women in vulnerable situations and the indigenous and black populations.

4.7.2 Promote Brazilian image, culture, science, products and services, valuing the country’s diversity

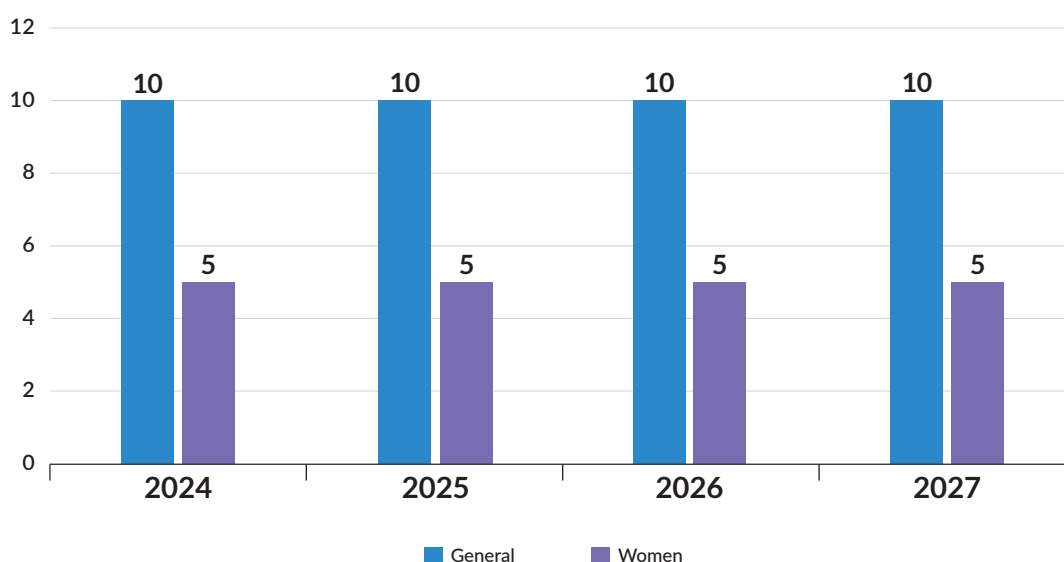
One delivery of this goal has a broken down target for women: Increasing the number of Brazilian artists and cultural professionals covered by the Cultural Diplomacy Program of posts abroad. The aim is to benefit 1,000 professionals a year, half of whom are women.

4.8 Transforming the State for Citizenship and Development

4.8.1 Strengthen state capacities by improving the careers and people management system, by improving recruitment and skills development and by democratizing work relations in the Federal Public Administration

This goal has two deliverables with the same target values. One is for a public agent certified in Enap’s development action and the other for a public agent certified in the GOV-EV.G Virtual School, both with specific targets for women.

Graph 34. Targets for the percentage of public agents certified by Enap in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

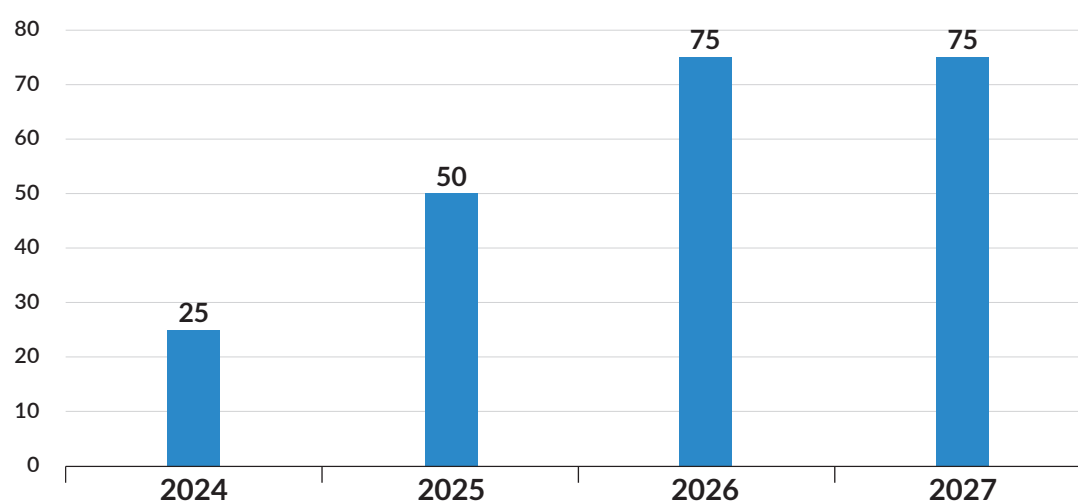


Source: Siop

4.8.2 Expand access to documents by strengthening the management of documents and archives, under coordination of the National Archives, ensuring the right to information and the country's memory.

One of the deliveries is the Program for Democratizing the Right to Memory and History, with a focus on **gender** and race.

Graph 35. Targets for the Number of documentary funds indexed by gender and race markers accessible for public consultation in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

4.9 Sport for Life

4.9.1 Expand access to and professionalization of women's soccer

With a view to increasing the number of women taking up or becoming professionals in women's soccer, a target of 60,000 women a year was set for this goal - 12,000 in each of the regions. This goal is made up of five deliverables: 1) spaces suitable for the practice of women's soccer (150 per year); 2) centers for the practice and development of women's soccer created (150 per year); 3) soccer and fans' rights projects supported (75 per year); 4) training on the professionalization of women's soccer (7,500 people per year); 5) women's soccer training centers set up and in operation (one in each of the first two years and two in each of the last two years of the PPA).

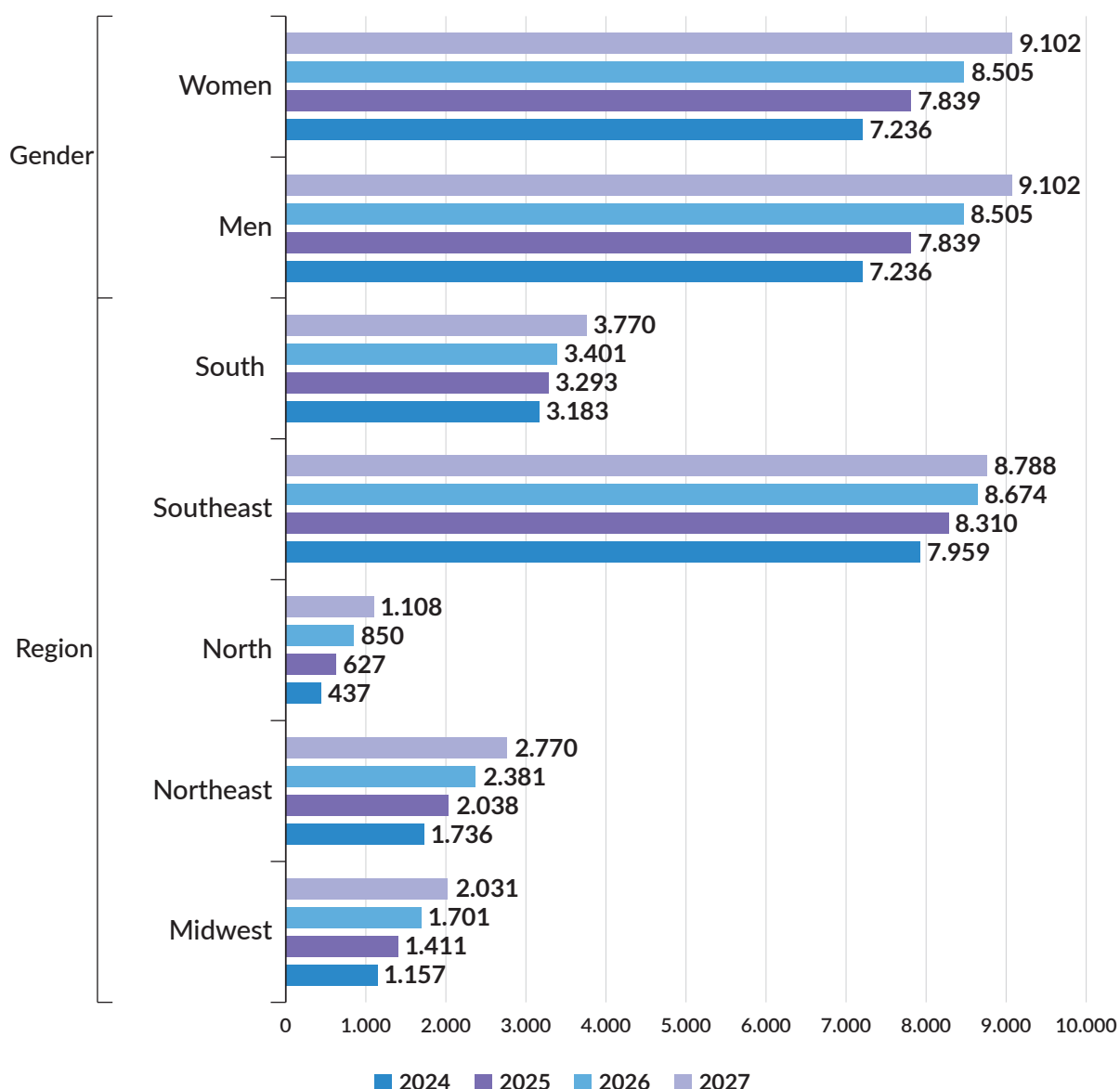
Linked to this goal is the following institutional measure:

- Educational campaigns for female and male fans on all forms of violence and prejudice

4.9.2 Promote excellence in sport, from specialization to career transition, in order to project the country as a world sporting power.

Although this specific goal is not exclusive to women like the previous one, both it and all of its deliverables have targets open to women, whether they are equal to or greater than those for men.

Graph 36. Cumulative targets for the number of athletes benefiting from the final programs, in the dimension of sports excellence in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil and Major Regions



Source: Siop

This goal has four deliverables, all with equal targets **for men and women**: 1) increasing the number of athletes assisted by the **Athlete Grant** Program - in 2024 the target is 12,072 athletes per year, and in 2027, 16,067; 2) implementation of the **career transition program** at all stages of sporting excellence in the physical, psychosocial and economic care of athletes - care for 1,000 athletes a year; 3) 30 athletes, coaches or researchers participating in **knowledge exchanges with foreign athletes, coaches and researchers per year**; 4) the establishment of five **high-performance centers, to serve teams and athletes with Olympic, World, Pan-American and South-American indexes**, per year.

4.9.3 Encourage the practice of men's and women's soccer in all regions of Brazil

The goal is to increase the number of players to 45,000 a year, 50% of whom are women playing soccer, indoor soccer and beach soccer.

Health and environment

5



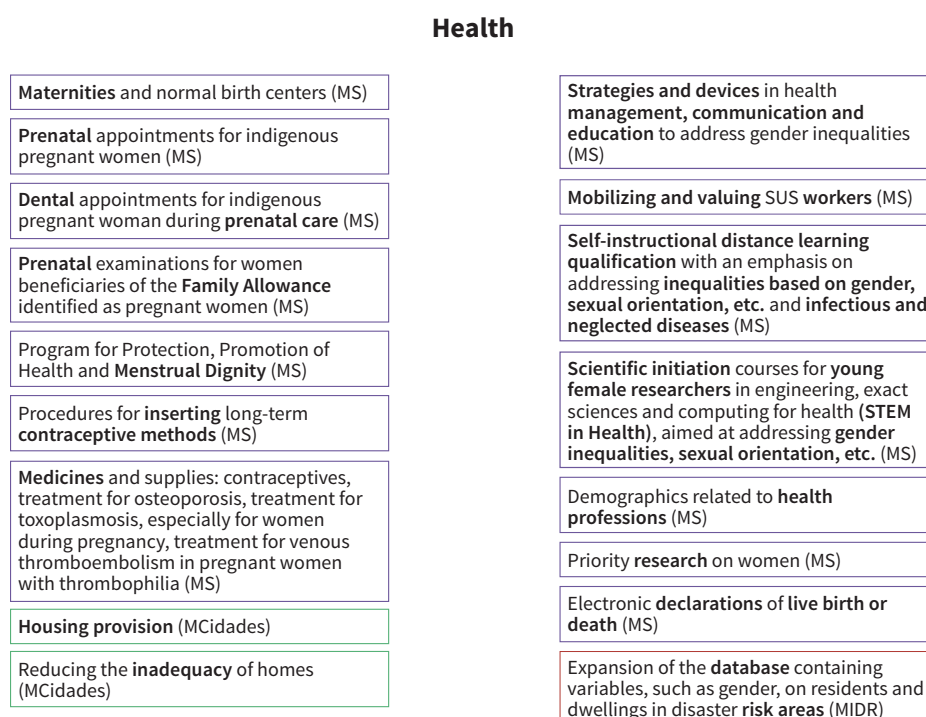
5 Health and environment

There are very specific deliveries for women, both in terms of the **construction of specific facilities**, such as maternity hospitals and normal birth centers, and in terms of **prenatal care**, whether for indigenous women or beneficiaries of the Family Allowance. The issue of **sexual and reproductive health** is highlighted in the deliveries of the Menstrual Protection, Health Promotion and Dignity Program, in the procedures for inserting long-term birth control methods and in the provision of birth control drugs, as well as others linked to treatments for the gestational period.

Another line of action of the Ministry of Health is to tackle inequalities such as gender inequality through strategies and devices in health, management, communication and education; mobilization and appreciation of female SUS [Unified Health System] workers, **training** that addresses these issues and infectious and neglected diseases, scientific initiation for young female researchers, as well as priority **survey** that addresses the issue. Input for these surveys is improved **data**, with electronic declarations of live birth or death and gender-sensitive databases on residents of risk and disaster areas.

As detailed in the latest programs in this dimension, in Brazil, especially in the peripheries, there is a great deal of inequality in housing and basic sanitation conditions in households headed by men and women, environmental and family living conditions that have a direct impact on women’s health.

Figure 4. Main policies focused on the dimension of health for women in the PPA 2024-2027



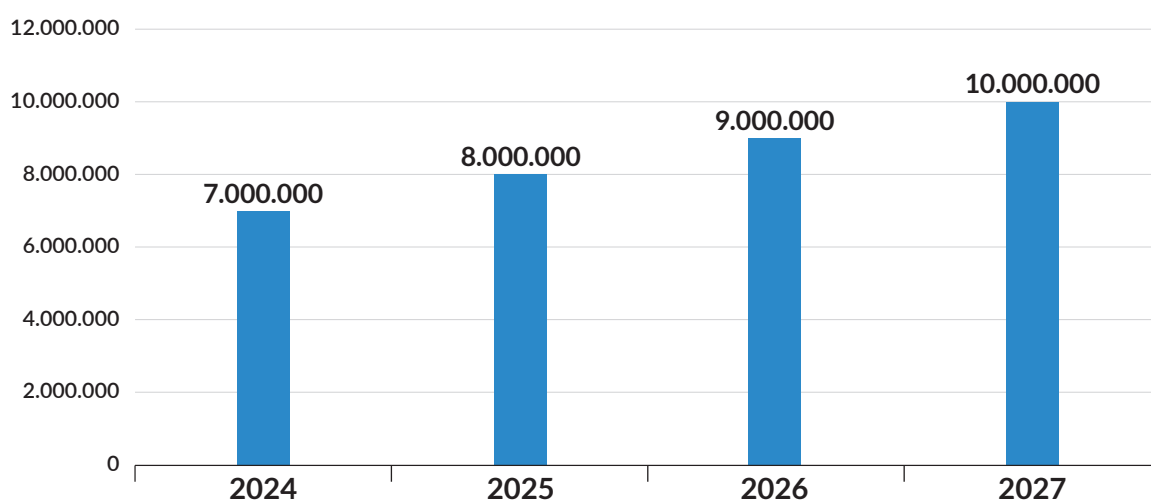
Source: own elaboration

5.1 Primary Health Care

5.1.1 Expand access to comprehensive health care for homeless people, people deprived of their liberty and other vulnerable populations

This goal includes the following delivery: The **Menstrual Protection, Health Promotion and Dignity Program** was implemented with co-financing from the Ministry of Health to help people who menstruate and find themselves in precarious menstrual conditions.

Graph 37. Annual targets for the number of people who menstruate and are in precarious menstrual conditions included in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

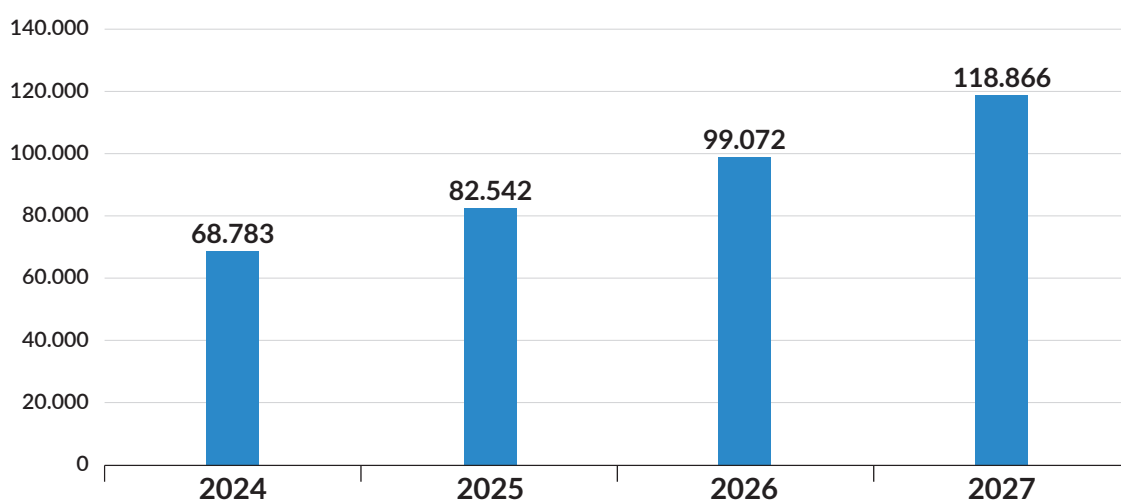


Source: SIOP

5.1.2 Increase access to and coverage of the Family Health Strategy, prioritizing areas of social vulnerability, including riverside and quilombola areas, with the provision of professionals and interprofessional care.

In this goal, there is a delivery that deals with procedures for inserting long-acting birth control methods in Primary Care.

Graph 38. Annual targets for the number of procedures for inserting long-acting birth control methods in Primary Care in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



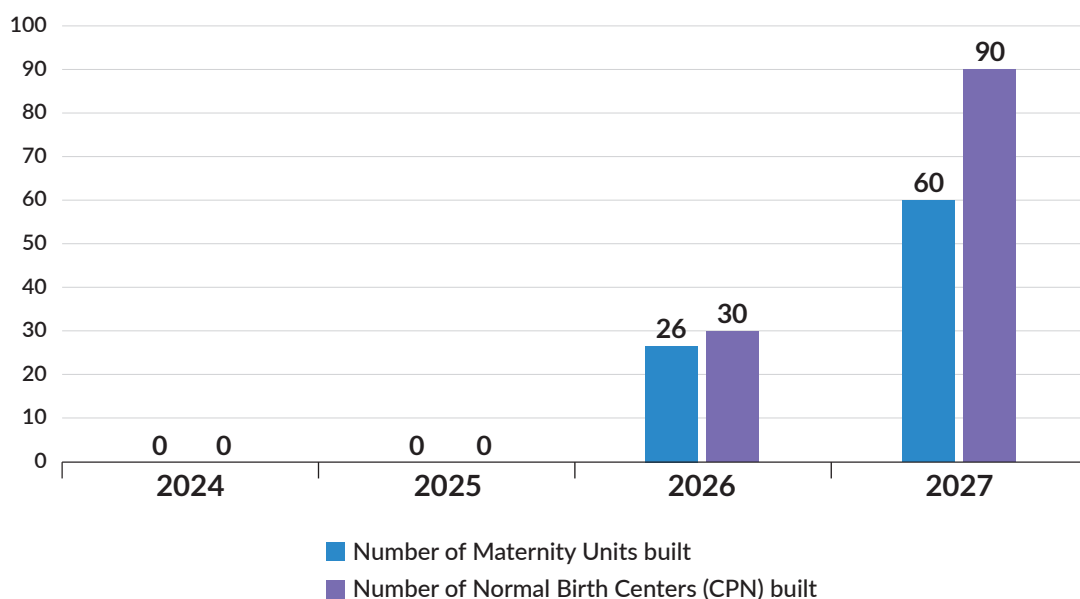
Source: SIOP

5.2 Specialized Health Care

5.2.1 Reduce the waiting lists for elective specialized health care procedures, with a view to increasing access in a timely manner

In order to achieve this goal, 12 deliveries have been set, related to increasing the supply of services, coverage, professionals and procedures, as well as strengthening capacity, six of which are related to women and are constructions financed by the Ministry of Health: 1) **Maternities** (target of 60 units by 2027); 2) **Normal Birth Centers** - CPN (target of 90 units by 2027); 3) **Pediatric Urgency and Emergency Room** of Rio Branco-Acre (implementation target of 52% in 2024 with completion in 2027); 4) Stages III, IV and V of the **New Maternity** of Rio Branco-Acre; 5) **Hospital Materno Infantil** in Boa Vista - Roraima; 6) **Hospital da Mulher e Maternidade** in Araguatins - Tocantins (implementation target of 70% during the PPA period).

Graph 39. Cumulative targets for maternities and normal birth centers in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



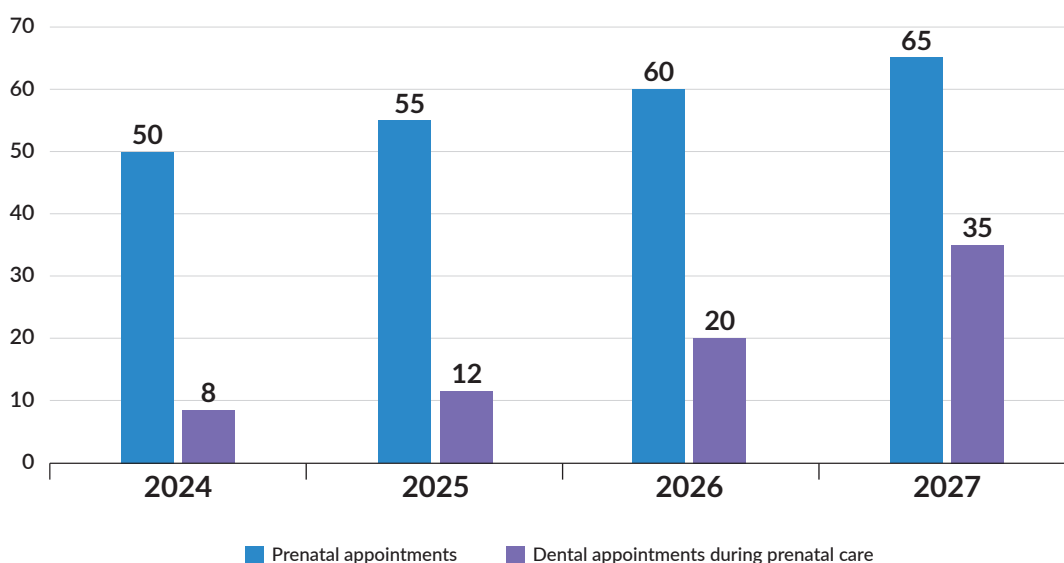
Source: SIOF

5.3 Indigenous health

5.3.1 Reducing indigenous infant mortality due to preventable causes

There are two deliveries aimed at **indigenous pregnant women**: 1) **Prenatal** consultations carried out; 2) **Dental** consultations for indigenous pregnant women during prenatal care. The annual targets are as follows.

Graph 40. Annual targets for the number of prenatal consultations in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



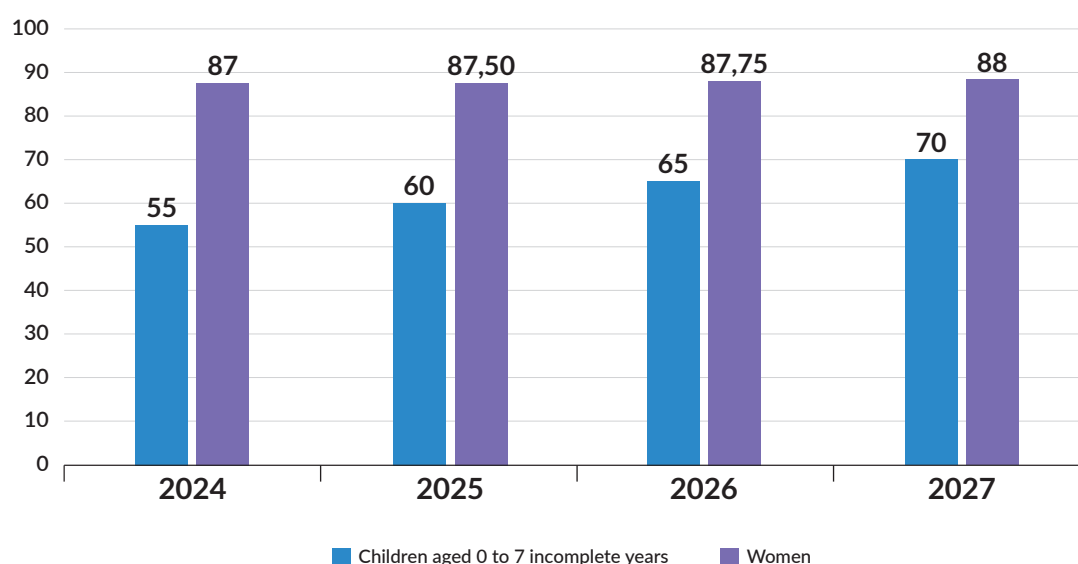
Source: Siof

5.4 Family Allowance: Social Protection through Income Transfer and the Coordination of Public Policies

5.4.1 Contribute to increasing access to health care for children aged 0 to 7 and women who are beneficiaries of the Family Allowance Program (PBF).

In this case, the health monitoring rate for children aged 0 to 7 incomplete years and women benefiting from the PBF should reach 79% by 2024 and 82% by 2027. One of the deliveries is specific to the rate of monitoring of pregnant and postpartum women and another for children aged zero to seven (in particular, vaccination and nutritional monitoring of children - weight and height collection). The annual targets can be seen in the graph below, with the challenge being more to cover the children of these women.

Graph 41. Annual targets for the health monitoring rate of children aged 0 to 7 incomplete years and women beneficiaries of the PBF in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil and Major Regions



Source: SIOP

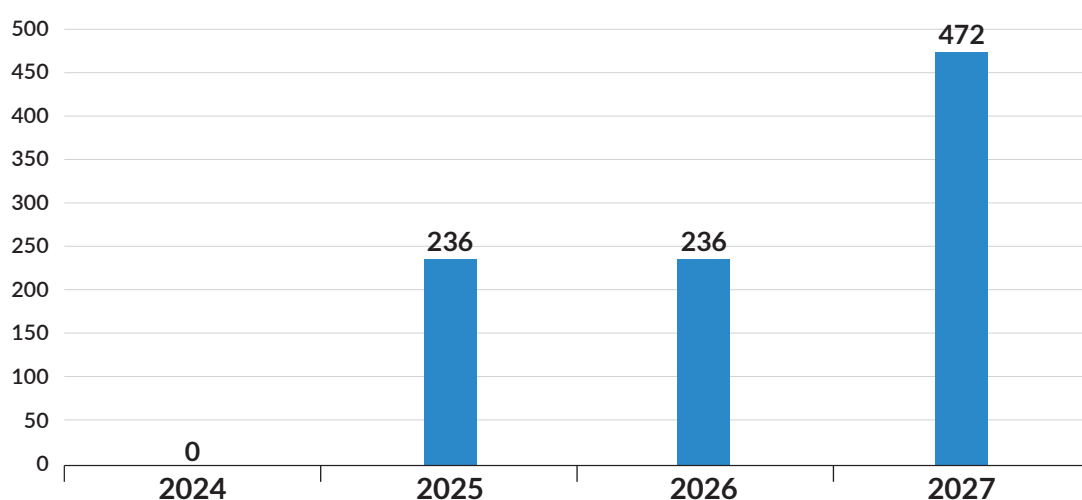
5.5 Management, Work, Education and Digital Transformation in Health

5.5.1 Implement the National Program for Gender Equity, Race and Valorization of Women Workers in the Unified Health System (SUS) to tackle health inequities

This specific goal incorporates two proposals from the Participatory PPA: **“Training professionals and access to treatments with bioidentical and non-hormonal hormones for women in the climacteric and menopause at the UBS [Basic Health Unit]”**, and **“Maternal Mental Health Matters”**, which had 1,064 and 564 votes respectively on the Participatory Brazil Platform and, combined, constitute the proposal with the highest number of votes on the Women’s agenda (1,610 votes).

The goal is for 28 strategies and devices to be set up in each one of the two first years of the PPA and 42 in each one of the two last. Four deliverables of this specific goal deal with “gender”, so they point to the **specifics** that matter for this report. There are 3 strategies and devices for tackling **inequalities based on gender**, race, ethnicity, generation, class, sexual orientation and disabilities: 1) **health management**; 2) **health communication**; 3) **health education**. The fourth concerns the **mobilization and valorization of SUS’ female workers**, with the goal of increasing the number of trained mobilizers:

Graph 42. Cumulative targets for the number of female and male mobilizers trained in gender equity, race, ethnicity and valuing SUS’ female workers in the 27 states in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

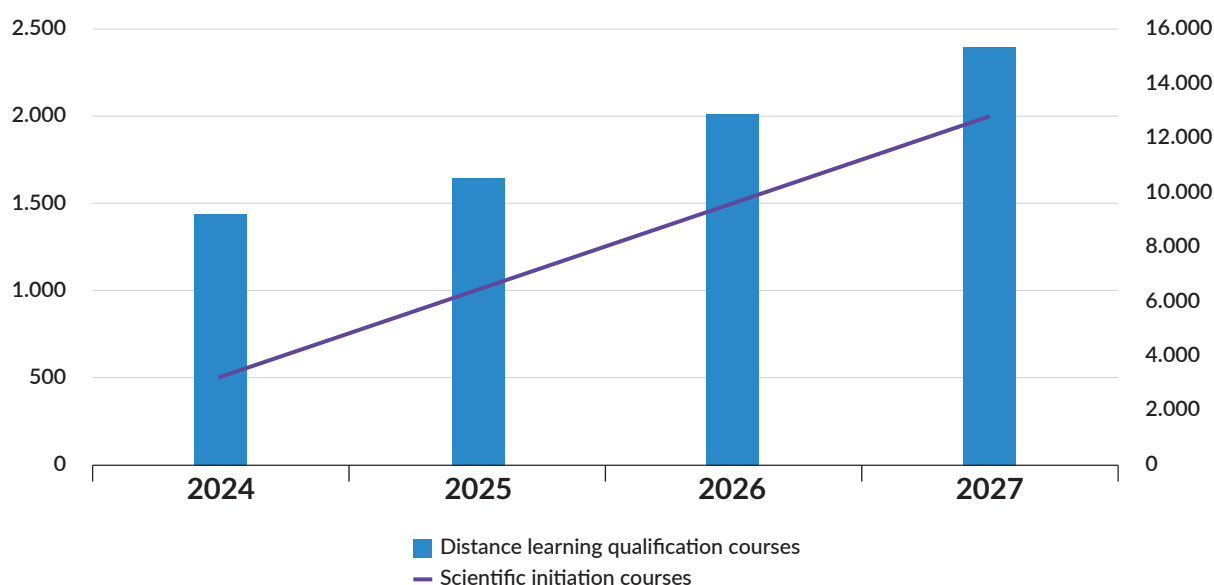


Source: Siop

5.5.2 Implement networked training and distance learning as a contribution to reducing regional and social inequalities in health

The target set for this goal is 11,630 graduates in 2024, to reach 23,000 graduates in 2027.

Graph 43. Cumulative targets for the number of distance learning qualification courses and scientific initiation courses in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Siop

Two deliveries deal specifically with gender: 1) Distance learning qualification courses in self-instructional format with an emphasis on themes for tackling social inequalities (**gender**, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, vulnerable populations), and infectious and neglected diseases, and 2) Scientific initiation courses in hybrid format for young researchers in the areas of engineering, exact sciences and computing for health (STEM in Health), aimed at tackling regional, racial/ethnic, **gender** and sexual orientation inequalities, in vulnerable areas.

5.5.3 Expand actions to strengthen health work management

One of the deliverables of this goal concerns the demographics of the completed health professions, which are predominantly female, and for which the ministry is committed to producing an institutional publication on all of them by the end of the PPA. These publications are aimed at understanding the dynamics of training and the labor market specific to each professional category, identifying trends through comparative analyses at national, regional and local levels.

5.6 Qualification of Pharmaceutical Services in the Unified Health System

5.6.1 Expand the population’s access to medicines and strategic supplies from the list of the Popular Pharmacy Program of Brazil

The Popular Pharmacy Program of Brazil (PFPB) makes **contraceptives** available free of charge to all women and, in addition to treatment for **osteoporosis**, expands access and helps reduce the cost of these drugs.

5.6.2 Provide access to centrally procured strategic medicines and supplies within the scope of the Basic, Strategic and Specialized components of SUS Pharmaceutical Assistance

The **Basic Component** purchases medicines and supplies for the **Women's Health Program**, according to GM/MS Consolidation Ordinance No. 2/2017,²⁷. The **Strategic Component** is responsible for acquiring and making available medicines²⁸ to treat Toxoplasmosis, especially for women during pregnancy. According to studies carried out in Brazil, an estimated 13,000 pregnant women with acute toxoplasmosis and 3,000 newborns with congenital toxoplasmosis require treatment every year. To prevent transmission, as well as mitigate the visual, auditory and mental sequelae in the child, treatment must be started early. The **Specialized Component** makes up the Women's Cross-cutting Agenda with regard to Comprehensive Women's Health Care, based on expanding access to medicines and coverage of drug treatment, at the outpatient level, for all the clinical conditions covered by the Clinical Protocols and Therapeutic Guidelines (PCDT). The supply of Enoxaparin Sodium for pregnant women, based on the PCDT for Venous Thromboembolism in Pregnant Women with Thrombophilia, is noteworthy.

5.7 Research, Development, Innovation, Production and Evaluation of Health Technologies

5.7.1 Encourage strategic priority research in health, developed in a collaborative and/or multicenter model, based on a national priority agenda, guiding the application of resources based on criteria aligned with the need for equity, applicability and sustainability in the Unified Health System.

Regarding the delivery of Fostered Priority Research, the list of priorities comes from the following documents: 1) National Agenda of Health Research Priorities - ANPPS; 2) Ministry of Health Research Priorities Agenda - APPM. In both cases, there is **prioritization** for the public in question.

²⁷ Such as misoprostol 25 mcg and 200 mcg; the contraceptives Norethisterone enanthate + estradiol valerate (50 + 5) mg/mL, Levonorgestrel 0.75mg, Norethisterone 0.35mg, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 150 mg/mL, Ethinylestradiol + levonorgestrel (0,03 + 0.15) mg, Medroxyprogesterone acetate + estradiol cypionate 50 mg + 10 mg/0.5 mL, Algestone acetophenide + estradiol enanthate (150 mg + 10mg), the intrauterine device - IUD and diaphragms.

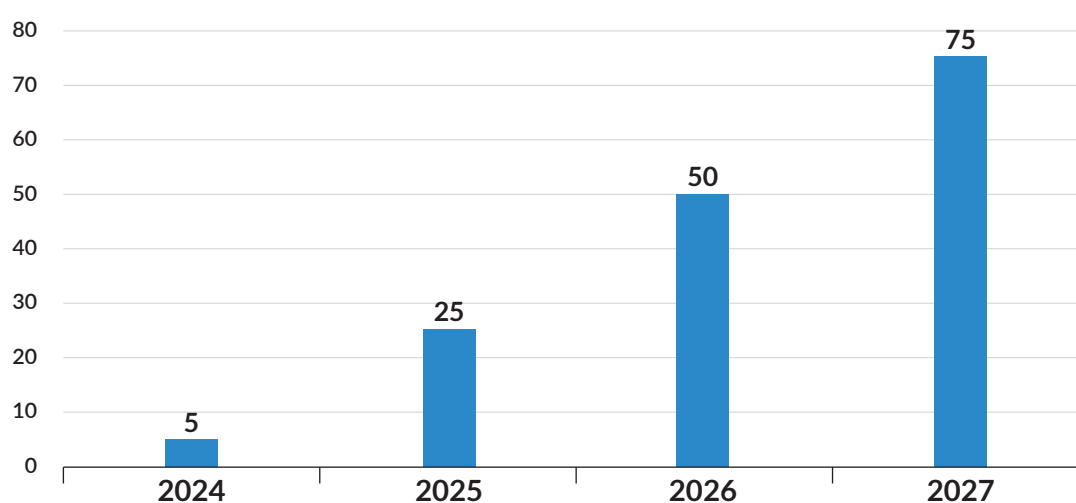
²⁸ Spiramycin, Pyrimethamine, Sulfadiazine and Folinic Acid (Calcium Folate)

5.8 Health and environmental surveillance

5.8.1 Provide accurate and timely information on vital statistics and population morbidity through health surveillance information systems

This specific goal is measured by the indicator of the percentage of municipalities using electronic live birth or death certificates, with the target of reaching 75% by the end of the PPA, as shown in the graph below.

Graph 44. Targets for the percentage of municipalities using electronic live birth or death certificates, in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

By analyzing each delivery, it is possible to see their relationship with the Women's Agenda more clearly:

1) Municipalities notifying in the online form of the **Declaration of Live Birth (DNV)**, used nationwide, is the basis for recording data in the Live Birth Information System (Sinasc). The data obtained from the DNV is essential for the production of vital and epidemiological statistics, **making it possible to monitor live births and the characteristics of prenatal care, pregnancy and childbirth**, contributing to knowledge of the **mother and child health** situation. Sinasc coverage has increased over the years, from 92.9% in 2000 to 98.2% in 2020. The online system should make it easier to identify underreporting in both SINASC and the Civil Registry in certain places and populations in order to implement assertive actions. In more remote parts of Brazil, due to the lack of a declaration of live birth registered in the system, mothers can go a long time without being able to register their children.

2) Municipalities notifying on the online **Death Certificate (DO)** form - the document that feeds the Mortality Information System (SIM). The aim is to collect information on mortality that serves as the basis for calculating vital and epidemiological statistics. Ensuring that Death Certificates are issued and that data is entered into the system makes it possible to measure

the severity of causes of death in women, generating statistics on homicides, uterine cancer, breast cancer, postpartum deaths, etc. SIM data makes it possible to construct general, maternal, infant, fetal and cause-specific mortality indicators, according to the characteristics of the deceased. By checking the trends in these indicators over the years, it is possible to see the changes in the mortality profile and have elements for drawing up public policies in each area.

5.9 Living Peripheries

The Living Peripheries program aims to integrate policies and give a leading role to the local population. There is an important delivery regarding the mapping of peripheral territories in urban concentrations with georeferencing of the boundaries of the peripheries. With the data from the 2022 Census, this delivery can greatly increase the capacity of governments to act in various areas.

5.9.1 Improving the quality of urban life, living conditions and security of tenure in urban peripheries

The goal is to reduce the growth in the inadequacy of homes, which is made up of the absence of urban infrastructure (water, electricity, garbage and sewage); the lack of an exclusive toilet; the densification of homes; inadequate urban land tenure; inadequate roofing; water storage and inadequate flooring. Much of this information is contained in the Unified Register, **a public policy management tool** that shows municipalities, states and the federation the greatest difficulties faced by people and where they are. The success story in using the Unified Register is the Family Allowance Program, but it is also used by various other social programs run by the federal, state and municipal governments. The specific goals of the Unified Register program are described in the institutional capacity dimension.

In the Unified Register, according to Cead of November 2023, in male-headed households there are 500,000 households **without an exclusive toilet**, while in female-headed households there are more than a million. In households headed by men, there is no **mains water supply** in 2.4 million municipalities; in those headed by women, 6.5 million. With regard to inadequate **flooring material**, in the same vein as the previous results, there are many more female-headed households to be serviced than male-headed households: 702 thousand versus 308 thousand. Thus, there are more female-headed households to be assisted than male-headed households.

A significant proportion of inadequate housing, without access to water and sanitation, is concentrated in a few **territories**, especially on the peripheries and in working class communities. It is, therefore, a policy that cannot be targeted at the general public²⁹.

²⁹ One of the proposals from the Participatory PPA called for sanitation for women. The Ministry of Cities replied that, due to the characteristics of sanitation actions, there is no possibility of this prioritization, unlike serving territories where certain publics predominate.

5.10 Decent Housing

5.10.1. Developing and fostering institutional innovations in housing provision, focusing on vulnerable populations

This specific goal incorporates a proposal from the Intercouncil Forum.

Access to sanitation, for example, is measured by homes with a septic tank or a drainage system and also by the existence of a toilet for exclusive use. These items, together with the number of people in the home and the proper structure of the ceilings and walls, make up decent housing, as recommended by the My House My Life (MCMV) program (Law No. 14.620, of July 13, 2023). Similarly, the housing built by the MCMV presupposes access to piped water³⁰.

Under the new MCMV, families **with women as heads of household** will be given priority in the subsidized provision of housing units using federal budget allocations and resources from the FNHIS, FAR or FDS.³¹ The novelty lies in the exemption from benefits of beneficiaries who **receive BPC or who are participants in the Family Allowance**, generating greater integration of policies. For these families, the property will be 100% free.

5.11 Risk and Disaster Management

5.11.1 Expand the capacity of municipalities to manage disaster risks, with investments in prevention, mitigation, preparedness, mapping, monitoring, warning, integration of public policies and training of players in the National Civil Protection and Defense System.

Linked to this goal is the following **institutional measure**: Expansion of the database containing variables on residents and housing in disaster risk areas (age, **gender**, literacy, income, water supply, sewage disposal, garbage collection and electricity) for the municipalities monitored by the National Center for Monitoring and Warning of Natural Disasters (CEMADEN).

30 Part of water and sewage treatment can be exclusively public and external to homes (access to the general water and sewage network), but to a large extent the actions have to be dealt with jointly.

31 The aim is to encourage institutional arrangements and innovative financing mechanisms in housing provision, in partnership with sub-national entities, with a focus on vulnerable populations.

Institutional capacity

6



6 Institutional capacity

In the strategic dimension of the PPA 2024-2027, there are four values and guidelines related to **enhancing institutional capacity**. These are: **1) Social participation**, involving the promotion of transparency and participatory management in the preparation and implementation of the budget and public policies; **2) Collaborative action**, which involves liaising with social movements and public, private and third sector players in order to mobilize resources to expand the state's capacity to act, promoting international cooperation for sustainable development and boosting federative cooperation; **3) Fiscal and Social Responsibility**, whose guideline is to ensure that public resources are used in an efficient, fiscally and socially responsible manner; and **4) Excellence in Management**, which involves promoting innovative and effective public management, fostering digital transformation.

The PPA contains three axes that organize the understanding of reality and the challenges in the form of basic lines of action that group together the strategic objectives, based on the implementation of the programs and their results. The third axis, **Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and of sovereignty** - has the purpose of strengthening democracy and citizenship, the Constitution and its values, without which the defense of sovereignty and the strengthening of the State and its institutions lose part of their original meaning. The proper functioning of institutions and democratic freedoms, **the recovery of the state's capacity for coordination, planning and execution** guided by popular participation, the guarantee of national sovereignty, based on the capacity for deterrence in the defense of the territory, the primacy of transparency and the fight against corruption are central challenges of this axis.

Firstly, this dimension presents a program aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in a comprehensive way and its specific objectives that deal with the Women's Cross-cutting Agenda. The following are some highlights of the attributes of the Cross-cutting Agenda contained in finalistic programs that aim to strengthen institutional capacity in a specific way.

6.1 Planning and Budgeting for Sustainable and Inclusive Development

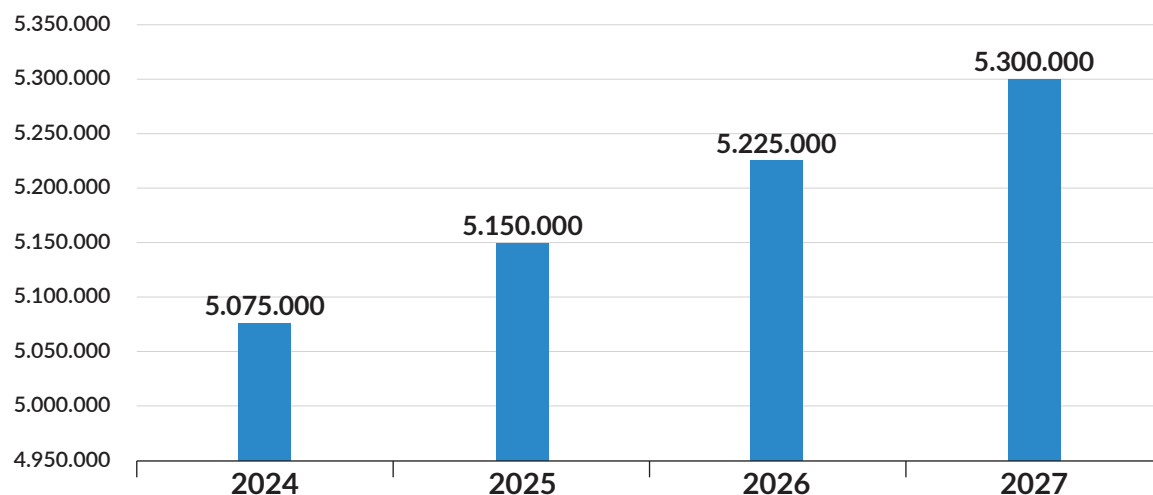
Its general goal is to improve and integrate planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, as well as to expand investments and the production and dissemination of information and knowledge, in order to strengthen the state's capacity to provide quality, sustainable and transversal deliveries to society. Three specific goals of the program are included in the Women's Cross-cutting Agenda, in addition to the following institutional measure:

- Institutional actions to increase equity, diversity, inclusion and accessibility.

6.1.1 To advise the state, produce and disseminate knowledge in an accessible way, in support of public policies, including those that reduce inequalities, especially gender and racial inequalities.

The Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) plays a fundamental role in producing and disseminating knowledge in a format that is appropriate and applicable to management, strengthening state capacities. It is hoped to increase the number of views of the IPEA website to 5.3 million, with a baseline of 5 million.

Graph 45. Targets for the number of views of the IPEA website in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



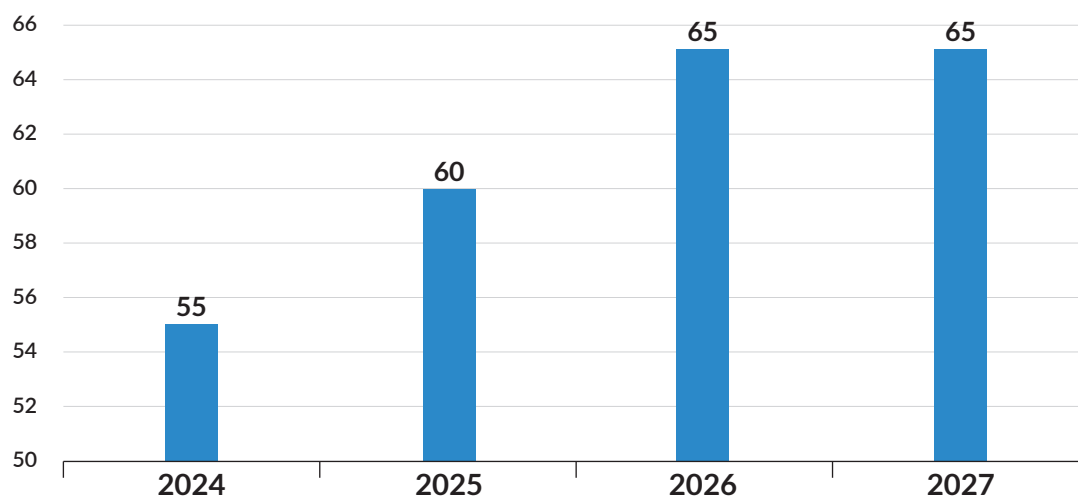
Source: Annex V of the PPA

6.1.2 Promote the cross-cutting nature of public policies in the Multiyear Plan (PPA) 2024-2027

The effective application of the cross-cutting perspective in public policies requires the appropriate **marking of attributes in the PPA** from the planning process of the programs, and the systematic use of this marking throughout the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies. It is hoped to increase the average percentage of attributes marked in the PPA each year.

The deliverables for this goal include **reports on the Women's Agenda**, specifically the publication of at least two over the course of the PPA.

Graph 46. Targets for the average percentage of attributes marked in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil

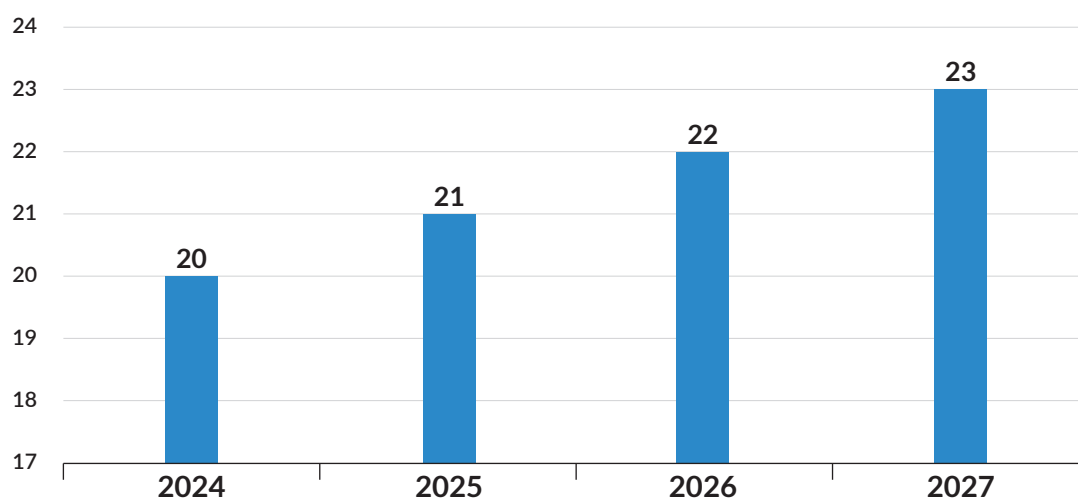


Source: Annex V of the PPA

6.1.3 Improve the management of the Cross-cutting and Multisectoral Agendas Selected in the Federal Budgets

Improving the management of the Cross-cutting and Multisectoral Agendas, including the Women’s Agenda, requires proper handling of the respective Budget Schedules. In this sense, the target set refers to increasing the percentage of Cross-cutting and Multisectoral Budget Schedules over the four years of the PPA.

Graph 47. Targets for the percentage of Cross-cutting and Multisectoral Budget Schedules marked in the PPA 2024-2027 - Brazil



Source: Annex V of the PPA

6.2 Women Living Without Violence

6.2.1. Expand the care network for women in situations of violence, promoting humanized care and access to specialized services in the fields of health, public security, justice and the welfare network.

- Institutionalization of a computerized system to integrate information from Public Security, Justice, Health and specialized services for women in situations of violence

6.3 Equal Decision-making and Power

6.3.1 Strengthening the institutional and management capacity of public policies for Women

This specific goal incorporates the proposal “**A Brazil for Women and their Territories**”, which came from the Intercouncil Forum.

The following institutional measures are linked to this specific goal:

- Setting up an Interfederative Governance Model
- Liaison with the National, State, Municipal and District Councils for Women’s Rights to create technical chambers to formulate, monitor and evaluate the development of policies to promote gender equality
- Coordinate the participation of Women’s Policy Organizations - OPM, in the actions of the National Policy for Comprehensive Women’s Health Care - PNAISM
- Creation of the Interministerial Gender Committee

6.4 Family Allowance: Social Protection through Income Transfer and the Coordination of Public Policies

6.4.1 Increase the number of Brazilian municipalities receiving resources from the PBF Decentralized Management Index (IGDM-PBF)

The goal is to increase the percentage of municipalities receiving IGDM-PBF funds from 94% in 2024 to 96% in 2027. The IGDM seeks to encourage the improvement of local management and operation of the PBF and the Federal Government’s Unified Register for Social Programs, by transferring resources to municipalities. Out of the total of 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, around 367 (6.59%) did not receive funds in December 2022, due to the criteria adopted in Ordinance MC 769, of April 29, 2022. The purpose of this goal is to increase the number of municipalities receiving funds.

6.5 Inclusion of Vulnerable Families in the Unified Register and Production of Information and Knowledge for Social Policies

Among the deliveries that make up the specific goals of this program, several concern women, above all because, as already mentioned, they make up a large proportion of the heads of household in the Unified Register.

6.5.1 Provide public policies with up-to-date data and information on low-income families living in Brazil

The goal is to increase the level of up-to-date information on low-income families in the Unified Register to 84% by 2024 and to reach 86% by 2027. Among the deliverables of this goal is the training of people as form instructors and operators of the Unified Register system and annual meetings with state and municipal managers from metropolitan regions about the Unified Register.

6.5.2 Produce studies, data, information tools, among others, to improve development and welfare policies and their impact on Brazilian society.

The goal is to increase to 90% the satisfactory documentation on Wiki-ID, with at least the description of the program and the indicators related to Strategic Planning, of the MDS programs that make up Strategic Planning until 2027. There are two deliveries: 1) new version of VIS Data (Social Data Viewer) made available with data from the Ministry's Strategic Programs - the initial target is 40% of the strategic programs with updated data, and to reach 100% by 2027. 2) evaluative studies on development and welfare policies published on the SAGICAD Portal - two studies are scheduled to be published in 2025, three in 2026 and one in 2027.

A series of **institutional measures** are aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in the final area. The highlights are:

- Development of a new Unified Register form and system
- Establish reference team and service guidelines for the Unified Register
- Revision of Ordinance No. 2.227/2018, which sets out the principles for evaluation actions carried out within the Ministry of Social Development
- Revision of Ordinance 2.527/2018, which provides for the Monitoring Policy within the Ministry of Social Development
- Publication of the Information Management Policy.

6.6 Social Protection through the Unified Welfare System (SUAS)

6.6.1 Strengthen and qualify the management of the Unified Welfare System (SUAS) and the democratic mechanisms for participation and social control

This goal aims for 50% of municipalities to have completed the registration and monitoring system by 2024. By 2027, this percentage should be 95%. For the delivery of municipalities that use the SUAS electronic medical record, by 2024 the target is 44% and by 2027 it should reach 70%. The other delivery refers to municipalities whose welfare councils have civil society representatives and should increase from 836 at the beginning of the PPA to 2,228 in the last year.

Among the **institutional measures** specifically aimed at strengthening institutional capacity within the scope of this Program, we highlight the following:

- Reorganizing the shelter services offered by SUAS
- Produce and disseminate information and technical guidelines with a view to improving the management and implementation of the Coexistence and Bond Strengthening Service (SCFV).

6.7 Structuring the National Care Policy

Institutional measures linked to this program:

- Intersectoral and inter-federative governance structure for monitoring the implementation of the National Care Plan
- Participatory monitoring body for the National Care Plan
- Time Use Module in the Continuous National Household Sample Survey.

6.7.1 Promote social awareness of the importance of care for the reproduction of life, the functioning of economies and people's well-being

The following delivery is directly related to strengthening institutional capacity: **Training activities on the theme of care for male and female managers at all levels of the Federation and the general public.**

6.8 Promotion of Citizenship, Defense of Human Rights and Reparation for Violations

6.8.1 Disseminate strategic information to monitor the human rights situation in Brazil, mobilize society and support evidence-informed decision-making for the promotion, protection and defense of human rights

There is a related deliverable: **the expansion of human rights information and indicators produced and made available to society by ObservaDH**, measured by the number of indicators produced and made available, starting the PPA with 30 and ending with 120.

6.9 Promoting Decent Work, Employment and Income

6.9.1 Generate and disseminate strategic information on work, employment, income and labor relations

Institutional measures linked to this specific goal:

- Publication of ministerial ordinances to change indicators and formulas for calculating information on the monthly movement of employees and labor turnover
- Publication of an Ordinance regulating the competencies of the Labor Market Observatory and the activities related to the coordination of the network of state observatories
- Revision of legislation on labor statistics to incorporate obligations and define indicators and forms of disclosure for new categories
- Publication of Ordinance on layout changes issued by the eSocial Management Council
- Publication of Ordinance instituting the promotion of the observatory network through the Fund to Fund of the Undersecretariat of Statistics and Labor Studies

6.10 Sport for Life

6.10.1 Promote excellence in sport, from specialization to career transition, in order to project the country as a world sporting power.

There is an institutional measure that strengthens the body's institutional capacity to take measures for specific audiences:

- Creation of a computerized system with diagnostics on the athlete of sporting excellence - obtaining national data on sport broken down by gender, race/ethnicity and others.

Technical Sheet



Technical sheet

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