

Country-Level Data for Brazil country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-BRA_D_3.1

OUTCOME BRA_D_3.1 [XM-DAC-41146-BRA_D_3.1](#)

An enabling legislation, policy and social environment is in place to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

Outcome Description

It is expected that IF (i) women, girls, men and boys, particularly those facing multiple forms of discrimination, have knowledge on violence against women and girls; and IF (ii) national and sub-national authorities and partners have the capacities to implement and monitor laws, policies, strategies and budgets; THEN (iii) there will be an enabling legislation, policy and social environment to end violence against women and girls BECAUSE better strategies to prevent and to respond to violence against women and girls will be available.

UN Partners

UNAIDS



UNDP



UNFPA

UNICEF

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$975.94 K

Planned Budget

\$775.74 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:



International Olympic
Committee \$249,718



European Commission \$526,021

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$775,738

OUTCOME BRA_D_3.1

B – Baseline M – Milestones T – Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
An enabling legislation, policy and social environment is in place to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.	Number of states that use the protocols to investigate feminicides (cumulative)	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2017 (Milestone)	5	-
		2018 (Milestone)	7	7
		2019 (Milestone)	8	8
		2020 (Milestone)	8	9
		2021 (Milestone)	8	9
		2022 (Milestone)	9	9
		2023 (Target)	10	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of formal and non-formal education institutions that use one or more of UN Women's curricula on gender equality (cumulative)	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2017 (Milestone)	10	-
	2018 (Milestone)	20	58
	2019 (Milestone)	30	68
	2020 (Milestone)	40	68
	2021 (Milestone)	50	97
	2022 (Milestone)	75	77
	2023 (Target)	76	78

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of people who agree and strongly agree that if women behaved, there would be less cases of rape	2013 (Baseline)	57,5	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	-	
	2019 (Milestone)	-	0
	2021 (Target)	40	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Target)	1	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	TBD	Not available yet

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	6 CSOs level 1	-
	2023 (Target)	5 CSOs level 1 \ 1 CSO level 2	

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2017 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2019 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	No	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2017 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2019 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2020 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	2017 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2019 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2020 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	2017 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2019 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2020 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2017 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2018 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2019 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2020 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID- 19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	no	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	yes	FALSE


INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	no	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women's access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	no	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	2020 (Baseline)	18	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	18
	2021 (Target)	28	18

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT BRA_D_3.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
<p>Women, girls, men and boys, particularly those facing multiple forms of discrimination, have increased knowledge on violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Planned Budget: \$4.78 M</p>  <p>Actual Budget and Shortfall: \$3.70 M</p>	<p>Percentage of people who received one of UN Women's curricula on gender equality that disagree that men are naturally aggressive and therefore tend to be violent when they get nervous</p>	2017 (Baseline)	TBD upon start of intervention	N/A
		2017 (Milestone)	70	-
		2018 (Milestone)	57	
		2019 (Milestone)	57	80.5
		2020 (Milestone)	57	91.23
		2021 (Milestone)	70	81.82
		2022 (Milestone)	58	91.4
		2023 (Target)	59	58

Shortfall: \$1.08 M



Expenses:
\$3.63 M



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of people who received one of UN Women's curricula on gender equality that can describe at least one type of symbolic VAWG	2017 (Baseline)	TBD upon start of intervention	N/A
	2017 (Milestone)	70	-
	2018 (Milestone)	70	
	2019 (Milestone)	70	57.4
	2020 (Milestone)	70	99022941
	2021 (Milestone)	70	2518395
	2022 (Milestone)	6000000	20894812
	2023 (Target)	4000000	509000

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of people who received one of UN Women's curricula on gender equality that agree or strongly agree that women should tolerate beating by their husband to keep the family together	2017 (Baseline)	TBD upon start of intervention	N/A
	2017 (Milestone)	70	-
	2018 (Milestone)	70	
	2019 (Milestone)	70	0
	2020 (Milestone)	70	-
	2021 (Target)	70	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of community or organizational level UN Women programmes that address behaviour and/or social/gender norms – using evidence/practice-based methodologies (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	9	1
	2023 (Target)	10	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of data collection initiatives conducted or supported by UN Women that include behaviour and/or social/gender norms dimensions (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	3
	2023 (Target)	0	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of dialogues, mechanisms, platforms and/or coalitions created and sustained that enable meaningful and safe participation and engagement by gender equality advocates and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, in decision-making (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	1
	2023 (Target)	0	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, that have strengthened capacity to exercise their leadership role towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	8	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	3	2
	2023 (Target)	1	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of initiatives developed and implemented to prevent, monitor and mitigate violence against women in politics (VAWP) and in public life (including gender equality advocates in civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations) (CO, RO, HQ)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	0

OUTPUT BRA_D_3.1.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
National and subnational authorities and partners have enhanced capacity to implement and monitor laws, policies, strategies and budgets to respond to violence against women and girls (Maria da Penha Law, Femicide Law, Network of Services, Ligue 180, Justice Reform).	Number of states that create protocols to investigate feminicides (cumulative)	2016 (Baseline)	6	N/A
		2017 (Milestone)	5	-
		2018 (Milestone)	10	6
		2019 (Milestone)	15	8
		2020 (Milestone)	3	0
		2021 (Milestone)	6	0
		2022 (Milestone)	2	0
		2023 (Target)	0	0

Planned Budget:

\$1.66 M



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$993.32 K

Shortfall: \$665.33 K



Expenses:
\$868.40 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that use the guidance on essential services for women and girls in situation of violence (cumulative)	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2017 (Milestone)	0	-
	2018 (Milestone)	5	0
	2019 (Milestone)	10	0
	2020 (Milestone)	15	0
	2021 (Milestone)	20	60
	2022 (Milestone)	70	100
	2023 (Target)	70	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	10	15
	2023 (Target)	2	4

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	10	11
	2023 (Target)	12	24

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of dialogues, mechanisms, platforms and/or coalitions created and sustained that enable meaningful and safe participation and engagement by gender equality advocates and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, in decision-making (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	5	9
	2023 (Target)	2	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, that have strengthened capacity to exercise their leadership role towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	7	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	10	11
	2023 (Target)	11	5

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of initiatives developed and implemented to prevent, monitor and mitigate violence against women in politics (VAWP) and in public life (including gender equality advocates in civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations) (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2022 (Target)	3	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas conducted or analyzed (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	1
	2023 (Target)	1	1

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2022**

An enabling legislation, policy and social environment is in place to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

In 2022, UN Women contributed to an enabling legislative, policy and social environment to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG). In terms of an enabling legislative environment, the Brazilian Senate approved Bill 1604/2022 in December 2022 to advance Maria da Penha Law and grant women urgent protective measures based solely on the allegation of existing threat, with no need to formally register the occurrence or to assess the relationship between the parties or the reason that triggered the threat or aggression. This can be partially attributed to a diagnosis document on the status of existing protective measures, delivered by civil society organization (CSO) Conselho Lei Maria da Penha (CLMP) to the Senate, which is cited in the Bill, along with Recommendation 19/1992 of the CEDAW Committee. The document was produced by CLMP as a result of UN Women support through a small grant. Also in 2022, UN Special Rapporteurs, including the Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, issued a statement on the impact of gender-discriminatory legislation in Brazil, which can be partially attributable to women's organizations CLMP, Coletivo de Proteção e Defesa; Infância Voz Materna (a child protection collective), Coletivo Margarida Alves (CMA), and Comitê Latino Americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos da Mulher (CLADEM, a regional committee for women's rights) increased advocacy capacity as a result of UN Women support. This was the first statement by special rapporteurs on the Parental Alienation Law, law which often penalizes mothers and children when applied in cases of domestic violence and abuse, and whose revocation has been a key agenda for feminist and women's organizations since its approval. In terms of an enabling social environment, there was progress towards an enabling social environment for preventing VAWG in and through sports. In 2022 the Brazilian National Olympic Committee (COB, in Portuguese) instituted its Women in Sports Commission, which can be partially attributed to increased capacities on gender equality, to which UN Women has been contributing. The Commission aims at developing actions and promoting the integration of Brazilian NOC areas with the objective of planning strategies to include women in sport through a crosscutting approach. In addition to the Commission, in 2022 COB, in partnership with UN Women, launched a set of knowledge projects, including research, leaflets and an online course on gender and sport, demonstrating its increasing commitment to the gender equality agenda. Throughout 2022, UN

Women provided COB with close technical assistance that is being translated in a progressive improvement and increase of technical and institutional capacity in promoting a more inclusive, equitable and safer sport environment for women and girls. Another UN Women partner, the CSO Empodera, implemented in the reporting period an educational approach to sport to promote the empowerment of girls and the reduction of harmful stereotypes, and received the title of National Center of Excellence in Sports Programs for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Girls and Women in Brazil, as a result of its strengthened technical and institutional capacities to use the transformative power of sport to promote girls' and women's empowerment. Rights-holders also contributed to progressive changes in social norms regarding VAWG, as a result of changes in their perceptions and behaviour towards it. In 2022, as a result of enhanced capacities on VAWG prevention, girls demonstrated positive shifts in perceptions, increased levels of confidence and knowledge and reduced conflict potential and tolerance of violence, particularly: An increase of 20 per cent in the number of girls presenting positive changes regarding gender norms and stereotypes; An increase of 35 per cent in the number of girls who considered themselves leaders; A decrease of 61 per cent in the number of girls who agreed with the statement "women beaten by their husbands who remained married to them like to be beaten". In addition to these, Guarani and Kaiowá women also started to implement actions to protect their prayer sites from threats and destruction, such as to advocate for their recognition as heritage sites, as a result of their strengthened capacities on advocacy and knowledge on their rights. UN Women supported indigenous WHRDs organizations with financial resources and technical advice to raise awareness about the grave violations of human rights these groups experience and potential protection measures which can be sought.