

Policy Department C
Citizens Rights and Constitutional Affairs

WOMAN AND MATERNITY IN BRAZIL

**"The role of the European Union in development cooperation and solidarity:
Women and maternity in Latin America, in particular Brazil"**

WOMEN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY



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**Directorate-General Internal Policies
Policy Department C
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ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA LUI NOVA

WOMEN AND MATERNITY IN BRAZIL

“THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY:

WOMEN AND MATERNITY IN LATIN AMERICA, IN PARTICULAR BRAZIL”

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conditions of women in Latin American countries have changed a lot in the last 30 years, changes which affected women's rights, working conditions and their sexual relationships.

With particular reference to the conditions of mothers in Latin America, maternal mortality still seems to be a major problem.

Most Latin American countries and all countries in the Mercosur region (with the exception of Paraguay) have signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Convention) and have established National Women Machineries, which are specific bodies within the national government aimed at fostering the recognition of women's rights and mainstreaming gender equality in all aspects of public policies, from legislation to the support and financing of specific actions.

Brazil, a very large country (more than 187 million people), has very different characteristics. If, on the one hand, some parts of the country are similar and comparable to the richest countries of the world, on the other hand "inequalities, poverty and social problems remain dramatic in Brazil". The gap between the wealthiest 20% and the poorest 20% of the population is the highest in the world.

When we look at equality between men and women in the areas of getting an education and employment income, the differences between the male and female populations are still great. Brazil is also facing a trend in which there is an increasing presence of the single-parenting model in family life, the responsible parent being the woman, especially in the initial phase of the family's history when children are still quite young.

Violations of women's rights, including violence against women, child labour, sexual exploitation of women and children and sexual tourism, still remain major problems, especially in the poorest areas of the country.

In 2003, under his first presidency, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva created a federal governmental body with the objective of dealing with gender equality issues. This also led to the creation of a National Plan for Women's Policies (NPWP), which was adopted in 2004. The Plan reaffirms the commitment by the Brazilian Federal Government and by the other governmental bodies to incorporate a gender perspective in all public policies, thus recognising the existence of and trying to address inequalities between men and women within the framework of a political project at central level. The Plan foresees several concrete actions to be implemented by different government sectors in co-operation with the private sector, and addresses some specific needs of mothers, specifically with reference to health care before and during pregnancy and at birth and child care and education.

Within the framework of international declarations on gender equality, the EU has had a long-standing commitment to promoting gender equality. The regulation governing co-operation between the EU and the two regions of Asia and Latin America (ALA) calls for specific measures to improve the position of women.

The 2001-2006 Country Strategy Paper, the basic document setting the guidelines for co-operation between the EC and Brazil, makes a few references to gender issues. The paper recognises the existence of discrimination against women in the labour sector and in politics. For interventions in the social field, the EC has reaffirmed its intention to deal with gender equality as a cross-cutting concern. No specific reference is made to special actions to be implemented for women and mothers.

At present, EC co-operation with Brazil amounts to some Euro 180,000,000 in terms of projects to be implemented. The environment is the sector to which most financial resources are allocated to ongoing projects. Most of the projects explicitly identified by the EC delegation in Brazil as addressing women's needs or having gender as one of the cross-cutting priorities, are implemented by local and/or European NGOs.

These projects tend to target women's general needs from an economic, legal, social and health point of view and they rarely pay specific attention to mothers' needs, but rather try to address children's needs by working with poor children and young people living in the street.

The analysis of projects implemented in several regions in Brazil, both with EC financing and with the support of other donors, has led to identifying a series of good practices linked specifically with issues such as: easy access to relevant information for women, the importance of projects focussing on training and raising awareness concerning women's and mothers' rights, the importance of projects working on advocacy towards legislative change or providing legal advice, the importance of involving local populations, women and mothers in project formulation and implementation, the role of local stakeholders from different sectors in implementing projects, the importance of networking at a local, national and international level, and the importance of sustainable actions and therefore of projects having an income-generating component, etc.

In conclusion, in spite of the political declarations contained in the Country Strategy Paper and in several project objectives, the EC's co-operation with Brazil, only partially addresses the needs of Brazilian women and, in particular, of mothers. In general terms, there are very few organisations/co-operation projects in Brazil specifically addressing mothers' needs. The approach of both local and international organisations working in the field and of the local government has been that of addressing women's rather than specifically mothers' needs from an economic (access to employment, income-generating activities), social (the social reintegration of poor, marginalised women, women from ethnic minorities, women who are victims of violence, etc.), legal (legal advice for women in need), and health (sexual and reproductive health, etc.) point of view. The approach adopted is therefore a broader one, addressing women's needs in all their life experiences and therefore, also during maternity.

There are some general remarks to be made on the EC's co-operation with Brazil in the area of gender equality and women's/mothers' needs in particular, which could provide key starting points for the EC's improved support of women and mothers in Brazil. These points specifically deal with issues such as: the role of gender mainstreaming in negotiation on Country Strategy Papers; the importance of coordinating actions with the local political agenda and priorities as set by the specific national policies for women; informing and

coordinating actions with the National Women's Machineries, providing appropriate support not only to gender mainstreaming, but also to specific actions for women and mothers, etc..

2. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

On 14th February 2006, the European Parliament published a draft specification for a study on the “role of the European Union in development co-operation and solidarity: women and maternity in Latin America, in particular in Brazil”. The European Parliament requested an analysis of the situation with reference to gender equality and women’s needs and to the European Union’s development co-operation framework, priorities and financing in this area in Brazil.

The objective of the study was to provide the European Parliament an in-depth analysis of the EU’s development co-operation framework, priorities and financing in Brazil in order to evaluate how it addresses the priority of supporting women and mothers, and how it can improve their conditions, from an economic, social and health point of view. The experts putting together the present report have worked on the objectives of the study, as follows.

With reference to specific objective no. 1 - Identify the priorities of EU’s co-operation with Brazil, and how they address the problems of women and mothers, from an economic, social and health point of view. The following methodology was applied.

First of all, the country’s situation with reference to gender equality and with a particular attention to the conditions of women and mothers has been summarised using information drawn from national and international sources and studies in the field, including the national reports following the obligations set by the CEDAW Convention.

The country’s commitments to gender equality have also been identified, with particular attention to the most recent developments during the Lula da Silva presidency, including the creation of the National Plan for Women’s Policies and the work done by the Social Secretariat for Women’s Policies. An interview with representatives of the Social Secretariat was also carried out.

The overall framework of the EU’s co-operation with Latin America and Brazil has been drawn from relevant EU documents setting the background and priorities for co-operation, including the EC Regional and Country Strategy Papers for Latin America (in particular the Mercosur region) and Brazil and relevant co-operation agreements and relations with countries in the area and specifically with Brazil. These documents have been analysed and great attention has been paid to gender issues.

With reference to specific objective no. 2 - Identify good practices by EU and other development co-operation projects addressing the needs of women and mothers and constituting examples which would merit further support. An analysis of existing EU cooperation projects implemented in Brazil, that paid particular attention to women was carried out on the basis of the information concerning these projects made available by the European Commission. Information was collected from relevant officials at EuropeAid, the Co-operation Office of the European Commission and from the EU delegation in Brazil; it was also collected from relevant EU web sites and through the project list and other information provided by the delegation. A questionnaire (see annexe 8.3) was developed by

the project experts and sent to all projects coordinators mentioned by the delegation in its list of “gender- related projects”. Answers were received from 8 NGOs and information was integrated in report. 2 of the above-mentioned organisations were contacted and visited in person by the local expert.

Information was also collected concerning other co-operation projects implemented in Brazil, by local or international organisation specifically focusing on gender and maternity issues. 34 local organisations were contacted throughout Brazil, in an effort to provide an appropriate geographical coverage. They were asked to provide a list of projects implemented focusing on gender, and specifically on the conditions of mothers and children (see annexe 8.2) and to complete the questionnaire developed by the projects experts (see annexe 8.3). 24 organisations completed the questionnaire, 12 were visited in person by the local expert, and another 12 were interviewed and completed the questionnaire over the phone.

The final result of the analysis of the information collected was the drafting of a list of good practices concerning gender equality and protecting women and mothers. The list covers all possible areas of interest involved in the study and is presented in paragraph 4.3. The good practices indicated were identified through questionnaires and interviews with local organisations and through the identification of international good practices as recognised by organisations working on women’s rights and development.

With reference to the specific objective no. 3 - Elaborate recommendations aimed at identifying key starting points for improved support, by the EU, of women and mothers in Brazil. The key starting points for improved support, by the EU, of women and mothers in Brazil have been identified.

3. PART 1 – GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND BRAZIL AND THE EU’S COMMITMENTS AND CO-OPERATION WITH BRAZIL CONCERNING GENDER EQUALITY

3.1. Gender equality and women’s/mothers’ conditions in Latin America and the Mercosur region

The conditions of women in Latin American countries have changed a lot in the last 30 years, changes which affected women’s rights, working conditions, and their sexual relationships.

In particular, the four countries of the Mercosur region (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay) have similar historical backgrounds and structural and legal frameworks and have some similarities with reference to women’s access to the labour market, which can be summarized as follows:

- The male population is predominant to the female population in economic activities linked to the first sector.
- The four countries present similar patterns concerning gender inequality in the labour market, but women’s wages have increased between 1995 and 1999.
- Women are dominant in the area of providing services and social activities, although in these sectors, they are still subjected to a difference in wages with respect to men (Ribeiro das Neves, M.G.).

As far as violence against women is concerned, the World Bank estimates that in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to data available from 15 countries, 69% of women have been subjected to physical abuse by their partners and 47% have been victims of at least one sexual attack during their life (Alméras, D. et al.).

With particular reference to the conditions of mothers in Latin America, maternal mortality still seems to be a major problem, according to declarations by Rogelio Fernández Castillo (director in Latin America of the UNPF), who stated that in comparison with other regions of the world, Latin America still presents dramatic delays, in providing appropriate services in the area of sexual and reproductive health (Vallejo, G.). This is particularly the case in rural areas and among indigenous communities. The lack of access to services in the area of sexual and reproductive health is one of the major causes of death among young women in Latin America, and the health complications linked to abortions are the third cause of death among women (Ibid).

Most Latin American countries and all countries of in the Mercosur region (with the exception of Paraguay) have signed the CEDAW Convention¹ and have established national

¹ For more information on the CEDAW Convention (the Convention concerning the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women) see paragraph 4.3.1.

Women Machineries², which are specific bodies within the national government aimed at fostering the recognition of women's rights and mainstreaming gender equality in all aspects of public policies, from legislation to the support and financing of specific actions.

3.2. Gender equality and women's conditions in Brazil

3.2.1. Brazil's social situation and women's/mothers' conditions

Brazil is a country of continental dimensions, with a population of over 187 million people (187,409,752 residents³). The country faces many contradictions: it has one of the richest natural environments with the greatest biodiversity in the world, which is threatened by degradation and deforestation; it represents the 10th largest economy of the world, but there are strong inequalities of wealth: according to Census data, in the year 2000, there were 56 million people who lived under the poverty line (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2004).

Brazil represents elements from both the First and the Third Worlds. If, on the one hand, some parts of the country are similar and comparable to the richest countries in the world, on the other hand "inequalities, poverty and social problems remain dramatic in Brazil" (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General, p. 11). The gap between the wealthiest 20% and the poorest 20% of the population is the highest in the world: the wealthiest 20% have 67% of the national wealth, while the poorest 20% own 2.1%. "The distribution of land is another example of the inequalities prevailing in Brazil: 55% of the country's arable land is owned or controlled by just 2% of all farmers. Land reform is a key issue" (Ibid, p. 12).

The Brazilian government headed by Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has not begun the land reform announced in 2002 with the necessary courage. One million families should have received land over a four-year period, but, for the moment, less than four hundred thousand have received it. This lack of serious land reform in a country of rich landowners remains a serious problem. Five million Brazilian farmers own no land whatsoever. During the second half of the twentieth century, this unresolved problem worsened the uncontrolled urbanisation, chronic weakness of internal markets and a long history of rural and urban poverty (Pipitone, U.).

² For Argentina, see Subsecretaría de la Mujer at <http://www.cnm.gov.ar> . For Uruguay, see Instituto Nacional de la Familia y la Mujer at <http://www.mec.gub.uy/infm/>. For Brazil, see later on in the text.

³ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística: <http://www.ibge.gov.br>

According to Frei Betto⁴, if there has been a gradual reduction in social inequality (the earnings of the poorest citizens have increased by 4.5% a year; a result obtained also thanks to social policies and, in particular, the *Bolsa Família*⁵ [Family Basket] programme) since 2001, social policy today still has a welfare outlook and does not allow families to generate their own earnings. *Bolsa Família* did not find its natural outlet: land reform could have redistributed the 800 million hectares of arable land in the country (a country where one of the most important resources is 12% of the entire planet's drinking water) to farmers who are not the legal owners of the land (Betto, F.)

The Synthesis of Social Indicators for 2001 of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) confirms the inequalities in the Brazilian society. In particular, racial minority groups and women are the most disadvantaged people (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2002).

Gender inequalities in education and the labour market

Regarding the difference between Brazilian men and women, the profile of the Brazilian population outlined by the Synthesis of Social Indicators for 2001 confirms that when the subject concerns getting an education and employment income, the differences between the male and female populations are great.

The educational situation in Brazil has sensibly improved in the last years, benefiting mostly women in what is related to the reduction of illiteracy rates, which fell from 20.28% in 1991, to 13.50% in 2000, in those 15 years old and up. But the progress observed in the Brazilian society must not mask the inequalities affecting a great part of the population (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

The average number of years a 17-year old Brazilian is in school is 7.2 (it should be 11); young people between the ages of 20 and 24 attend school for 8.2 years, while the population over 25 goes to school for 6.1 years. In 2002, there were 32.1 million functional illiterates (they have no awareness of what they read and write) and 14.6 million illiterates (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2004).

According to the International Organisation of Labour (OIT – Secretaria Internacional do Trabalho), “decent work is any productive occupation, earning appropriate wages, in conditions of freedom, equality and safety” (OIT), a job that guarantees enough income for

⁴ Consultant for the Landless Workers' Movement (MST), he was one of Lula's advisors and coordinated the *Fome Zero* project (Zero Hunger). He resigned because he did not agree with the government's economic policy.

⁵ The *Bolsa Família* programme distributes a minimum wage to 11.3 families, helping more than 40 million poor people ensuring better health care and guaranteeing education for children under 15.

men and women, so that they do not have to send their children to work to guarantee minimum conditions of survival, a job that guarantees social protection in case of unemployment, disease, accidents, pregnancy etc., a job which assures level-headed incomes and in which the fundamental rights of workers are respected. This is still not fully the case in Brazil where “the inequalities of gender and race are the structural axis of social inequality patterns” (Ibid).

According to data from the IGBE, even when both sexes have the same average numbers of years of schooling, men earn more than women. Such inequality of income is observed in all states and regions, and in all classes of years of schooling: not only do women with 3 years of schooling or less earn less (61.5%) than men with the same level of schooling, but even women with a higher scholastic level (11 years of schooling or more) earn less than men with the same level (57.1% of the income of men in the same class) (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2002).

This could be a serious problem in a country in which the proportion of families headed by women and the number of single mothers are quickly increasing.

Moreover, the female unemployment rate in 2005 was 1.6 times higher than the male unemployment rate, which represents the highest gender disparity amongst Latin American countries (European Commission, 2006).

Children under women’s responsibility and minors at work

Brazil is also facing a trend in which there is an increasing presence of the single-parenting model in family life, the responsible parent being the woman, especially in the initial phase of the family’s history when children are still little. In 2000, 18% of Brazilian children aged 0 to 6 lived in houses where the responsible parent was the mother. In Brasilia, capital of Brazil, this proportion reaches 27%. In the cities of Salvador, Recife and Belém, almost a third of the children in their early ages live in houses where women are the head of the family (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

The initial period of children’s lives requires a solid social and economic infra-structure that can ensure their full development. Recent research shows that human brains develop much faster in the first years of life and this depends significantly on the environment in which children live. Health and nutrition have a direct effect on the emotional and intellectual development of children. Taking this into consideration, it is important to note that, in Brazil in 2000, 60% of children from 0 to 6 years old who lived under female responsibility lived in an environment in which the family’s average income was not higher than two minimum wages (Ibid).

In Brazil in 2002 5.4 million children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 worked (specifically: between 5 and 9 years old, 280,228 children worked; between 10 and 15 years old, 2,708,006 worked; between 16 and 17 years old, 2,450,261 children worked). Among

those children working between the ages of 10 to 17, 49.5% of them contributed to about 30% of the family income and 4.5% of them contributed to the 90% of the family income. Only 80% of children working attended school (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2004).

According to data from the International Labour Organisation, 500,000 of the total number of domestic servants in Brazil are children and adolescents - mostly female. Half of these girls are Afro-descendants. Of these, 30% began working between the ages of 5 and 11, 26% do not study, 53% work more than 40 hours per week, 56% do not get holidays and 2.5% do not receive any kind of payment, while 64% receive less than half of minimum wage and most of them do not know their rights (Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, p. 33).

In response to the problem, the Brazilian Government has launched the Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI), which assists more than 813,000 children and adolescents working outside the home and not attending school. The Programme works in 2,608 Brazilian municipalities and has received Reais 634,000,000 (229,606,075 Eur) over the last 15 months (Ibid).

The sexual exploitation of women and children

The situation concerning the sexual exploitation of women and children is particularly serious in the North and North-East of Brazil, the poorest areas of the country, where the phenomenon of sexual tourism is increasingly affecting young women, adolescents and children who are victims of sexual exploitation.

Sexual tourism involves more than 500,000 minors – most of them females – all over Brazil. According to recent data, every year approximately 700,000 European tourists come to Brazil for sexual tourism (Coronati, M.).

According to a study on trafficking in women, children and adolescents for sexual exploitation, carried out in 2003 in Brazil by the Centre for Study and Direct Action for Children and Adolescents⁶, minors who fall victim to sexual tourism come from the poorest social classes, have a low level of education and live on the outskirts of cities or rural areas with no infrastructures (e.g. sewage system, public lighting, health services) or transportation. Most victims have children at a very young age (generally between 12 and 14, during the transition from childhood to adolescence) and often leave school to bring some money home from a job that requires no skills, is badly paid and provides cash in hand. In Brazil this phenomenon affects mainly women and adolescents of African origin (black) and mixed

⁶ Centro de referência, estudos e ações sobre crianças e adolescentes - Cecria *La Pesquisa sobre tráfico de mulheres, crianças e adolescentes para fins de exploração sexual comercial no Brasil* – Pestraf, 2003

racess (black and white, black and Indian or white and Indian) aged between 12 and 25. 47% of these are minors. The most affected are adolescents of African descent or mixed races, aged between 15 and 17, who represent 30.6% of the total (Ibid).

These young women generally enter the world of black market work at an extremely young age, often in activities such as domestic service (as servants, cleaners, washerwomen or caretakers) or in businesses (as waitresses, checkout assistants in supermarkets or shops and leaflet distributors), jobs of an extremely menial nature in Brazil, with a strong element of exploitation. They are very badly paid, have no contract (and therefore no rights), are subject to high turnover and long, exhausting hours of work. This creates an endless routine in these women's lives, with no opportunity to improve their situation. All this together with the huge presence of foreign tourists in search of sex, who offer a chance for easy and quick money, lead many of these minors to become easy preys for sexual tourism. Most of these young people have suffered some form of family violence during childhood (sexual abuse, abandonment, mistreatment, etc.) or abuse outside the family (the same type of violence as in the family, but in schools, in institutes for abandoned minors, on the street or in other environments) and continue to suffer this violence during adolescence. Most Brazilian adolescents involved in sexual tourism come from towns with low levels of human development, situated in the interior of the country. A vast majority of those who live in capitals or metropolitan towns live in the suburbs, or on the outskirts of the city (Ibid).

To respond to the problem, the Inter-Sectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents was created and operates under the coordination of the Special Secretariat on Human Rights. Its responsibility is to integrate federal public policies and to articulate with non-governmental organisations with society's participation in this field. In 2004, the Commission elaborated the "Inter-Sector Framework on Sexual and Commercial Exploitation of Children and Adolescents" – (ESCCA), with the support of UNICEF and technical assistance from the University of Brasília (Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, p. 29).

Included in its activities, the ESCCA identified more than 937 Brazilian municipalities and localities where commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth takes place. Out of the total, 298 (31.8%) localities are located in the North-Eastern region, 241 (25.7%) are in the Southeast, 162 (17.3%) are in the South, 127 (13.6%) are in the Central-Western area, and 109 (11.6%) are in the North. The Framework also listed a total of 1,622 defence organisations. Of these, 1,375 work with children and adolescents, 150 assist women and 97 address community issues (Ibid).

Violence against women

In Brazil, poverty has bred violence and social exclusion. "Brazil is a country with a somewhat precarious human rights record" (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General, p. 7). "Between 1982 and 2000, the rate of mortality of both genders increased by 130%" (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2004).

In the four years between 1998 and 2002, many efforts were made to curb human rights violations related to violence. In particular, the Secretariat of State for Human Rights, created by president Cardoso launched a National Human Rights Plan, prepared together with the private sector. “Nevertheless, important violations and the use of excessive violence remain a recurrent phenomenon” (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General, p. 7).

The government faces a major challenge, in particular in fighting violence against women, in its different forms of expressions, varying from moral to psychological abuse, and even extreme manifestations of physical and sexual violence.

Violence against women is one of the main gender discrimination manifestations and a great problem for public health. The 2002 United Nations Organisation’s Report (UNO) concerning violence highlights a visible human cost, high public health costs related to medical, physical and psychological assistance, and impacts on the labour market related to damage to the victims’ professional performance. Brazilian women are victims of violent situations in different forms. This happens mainly in the domestic environment, by violent men in the family. Protected by emotional ties, men can lead to the extreme their dominant positions towards women, which originates in the patriarchal culture and is founded on the idea of a woman’s submission to a man’s power and, if necessary, to his use of force (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

Research by the Perseu Abramo Foundation in 2001 shows the high level of invisibility of these problems. When interviewed for the scope of the research, 43% of the women contacted revealed they had been victims of violence only after having been specifically and repeatedly asked the question, while only 19% admitted to it spontaneously.

These victims are not aware of the magnitude of the violence they are subjected to, do not report it and therefore contribute to the social toleration towards the phenomenon. This harms the formation of public politics since one of the factors influencing the State’s action is the pressure by groups that, aware of these problems, assume a critical position and mobilize public opinion (Ibid).

The biggest and most detailed study carried out in healthcare services in Brazil (Schraiber et al, 2003) interviewed 3193 women aged 15 to 49 years in 19 healthcare services in the greater Sao Paulo region and found that 55% of the women declared having suffered physical and/or sexual violence by some aggressor at some point in their lives. Among the 3089 women who had ever had a partner during their lives, 52.8% reported having been subjected to psychological violence, 40.4% to physical violence and 21% to sexual violence by him. Overall, 61.1% of these women reported suffering one form of violence or another (D’Oliveira A.F.P.L. and Schraiber, L.B.).

With regard to violence committed by aggressors other than the partner or former partner, 44.8% of the women reported being subjected to psychological violence, 20.5% to physical violence and 9.4% to sexual violence. Among the other aggressors, the great majority were family members. “Partners and family members together were responsible, as the aggressors

in domestic violence, for more than 70% of the cases of physical and/or sexual aggression” (Ibid).

The health of pregnant women and mothers

In 2000, the Programme for the Humanization of Pregnancy and Birth (PHPN) was established to improve the quality of prenatal care and to address the problem of the discontinuity of assistance during pregnancy and at birth. The PHPN requires that mothers attend at least six medical consultations and routine laboratory exams during their pregnancy, in addition to procedures providing assistance during pregnancy and birth (Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women).

Unfortunately, less than half the number of pregnant women receives health care during pregnancy. The national average indicates only 46% of pregnant women visited a doctor more than six times during their pregnancy. In general, proportions are extremely low in the states of the North (25.8%) and North-Eastern regions (32.9%) and even in the most developed regions; the proportions are just a little over 50%. The figures are in the neighbourhood of 60% only in three states – São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2002).

This in spite of efforts being made to improve the provision of such care. The lack of access to or use of prenatal care by pregnant women is often due to the personal situation of the women, who are for example teenagers or belong to marginalised and poor communities, and therefore have less opportunities to access care, or are scared or not informed on their need to access care during pregnancy.

Moreover, the greater investments in health nowadays focus on the moment of birth. In spite of the fact that each pregnant woman - right from the beginning of prenatal care - is already aware of which maternity hospital she will give birth in and maternity hospitals are already aware of how many pregnant women will be assisted in the current month, less attention is paid to the fact that, in reality, not all women attend pre-natal care. This is due to the lack of a proper analysis of the peculiar living conditions of women, the environment in which they live in, and the family and context in which they became pregnant. There is certainly a need to improve the preparation of the professional first in contact with these women, which must aim at establishing a connection between the professionals and patients, free from criticism and prejudice, in order to get patients to talk about their difficulties related to pregnancy, which, in many cases, are unwanted.

The mortality rate associated to the pregnancy cycle and after birth complications, including abortion, represent a serious problem in Brazil: in 92% of the cases in which mothers die, something could have been done to save them. It is important to say that abortion is one of the main causes of maternal deaths and that its illegality in Brazil makes truthful statistics hard to come by (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

Abortion is indeed permitted on very restrictive grounds in Brazil, only if the life of the mother is in danger and for pregnancies, which are the result of sexual violence⁷. Women who perform abortion by themselves are punished and can even go to prison.

According to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (Ross, J.), an estimated 5,000 women die and 800,000 are hospitalized every year as a result of clandestine abortions across the region. A large portion of these cases occur in Brazil, where illegal abortions are the fourth cause of maternal deaths. A study in 2004 by the Brasilia-based government health statistics provider DataSus found that 238,000 women are hospitalized per year in public hospitals alone, due to complications from illegal abortions, at a cost to the country of about ten billion dollars (Ibid).

With the progressive anticipation of puberty, Brazilian girls are having children at an increasingly younger age, but are unaware of the social competence required to build a family. The National Research on Demography and Health has shown that 14% of teenagers between 15 and 19 years old had started having children (they were already mothers or were pregnant with their first child), increasing the vulnerability of this group to damage related to sexual and reproductive health (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

20% of children born in Brazil in 2002 were born to mothers aged 15-19 years. In the state of Pará, in the Northern part of Brazil, the percentage is as high as 25.3%. Mortality rates for infants less than 6 days old are extremely high in the regions where pregnancy, childbirth and infant care are more precarious (Istituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2002).

3.2.2. Brazil's commitments to gender equality and to the needs of mothers

In 1984, for the first time ever, the Seminar on Women and politics, which took place in São Paulo, proposed to create a national structure for the protection of women's rights (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2006).

The following year, the National Council of Women's Rights (CNDM) was created and included in the Ministry of Justice, with the objective of "promoting national policies aimed at eliminating gender inequalities, and facilitating the recognition of women's freedom and rights and their participation in the political, economic and social life of the country" (Ibid).

In its first phase, the Council worked on issues such as health, education and the labour market by specifically concentrating on precise legislation concerning violence, the fight against racism and child care.

⁷ http://www.abortionfacts.com/statistics/world_statistics_brazil.asp

Afterwards, the CNDM went through different phases of change, losing some of its powers during the years.

In 2003, under his first presidency, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva created a federal governmental body with the objective of dealing with gender equality issues. For the first time, Brazil had a National Conference on Women Policies, in which a number of women's movements participated. This also led to the creation of a National Plan for Women's Policies (NPWP) (CFEMEA, 2006), which was adopted in 2004, and was a unique moment in the course of the struggle by Brazilian women, which counted on the extraordinary participation by the private sector (Presidência da República - Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres, 2004).

The NPWP reaffirms the commitment by the Brazilian Federal Government and by the other governmental bodies to incorporate a gender perspective in all public policies, thus recognising the existence of and trying to address inequalities between men and women within the framework of a political project at central level.

The NPWP is an innovation within the public administration and combines governments and society to execute its 199 actions, under 11 ministries and special secretaries.

The Plan identifies 4 particular areas of intervention for future actions:

1. Autonomy and equality in the labour market and in citizenship
2. Inclusive and non-discriminatory education
3. Women's health, including sexual and reproductive rights
4. Actions on violence against women.

On the specific area of Education (area 2) among other things, attention is paid to the increased availability of children's gardens for those between the ages of 0 and 6. This action would have particular positive implications on young mothers and on their opportunity to work and study, while still having access to care for their babies.

On the specific area of women's health and sexual and reproductive rights (area 3), among other things, the plan pays particular attention to improving the legal access to appropriate health services, to guaranteeing the sexual and reproductive rights of women, to contributing to the reduction of women's morbidity and mortality in all phases of life (including pregnancy) (Ibid).

Two goals are of particular interest for women and mothers (Ibid, p. 58):

- Reduce the number of complications due to abortion by 5%
- Reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate in Brazil by 15%

Moreover, the following priorities for action are of high relevance for women and mothers (Ibid, p. 59):

- Promote obstetric care, including support of abortion for women, in order to reduce mortality, in particular among black women
- Promote the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS
- Redraft the punitive legislation with reference to abortion.

The National Plan creates isolated or shared responsibilities by different Ministries and other governmental bodies to implement the plan and seeks to improve partnership with the state and city governments so that the policies are elaborated and in fact reach those who are to benefit from it.

This challenge has been faced using different strategies and instruments. The first was the creation of a Monitoring Committee within the Plan itself, composed of federal organs responsible for the actions listed in the plan, and of a representation of the National Council of Women's Rights CNDM, which has tried to be integrated in and transversal to the entire structure of the Federal Government.

The Monitoring Committee's website⁸ allows monitoring the implementation by the various responsible ministries, of the different Plan actions. With particular reference to the rights of women and mothers in terms of their economic, health and social development - in particular the previously-mentioned goals and priorities in the health sector - during 2006, the Government initiated several actions aimed at implementing the Plan, in particular:

- The launch of a National Policy on Sexual and Reproductive Rights, elaborated in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Education, Social Development and other governmental bodies in the area of the rights of women and minorities. The main objectives of this policy refer to the increased availability of contraceptives and family planning. This included drafting a manual for family planning, which is to be widely distributed.
- The implementation of 22 seminars concerning women's unhealthiest and mortality for relevant governmental and non governmental bodies.
- The creation of regional committees to investigate cases of maternal mortality: 7 projects were financed for the creation of such committees in the Northern region of Brazil and other similar actions were implemented in other regions.

⁸ <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/sapnpm/web/indexexterno.php>

- 71 municipalities with a high risk of maternal mortality and whose population exceeds 100,000 residents have been supported by the execution of the municipal plans to reduce maternal mortality.
- By mid 2006, 92% of the country's municipalities participated in the implementation of the Programme for Humanisation of Pre-natal and Natal Care, which provided financial support to those municipalities which adopted and implemented protocols aimed at improving the attention to and care for mothers during pregnancy and birth.
- 94 mobile emergency units for maternal care were supported.
- Material and information was produced concerning issues such as focusing on illegal abortion, the treatment of the consequences of sexual abuse, pre-natal child care etc.
- Specialised training for obstetricians and neonatal care personnel was implemented (2 national seminars and 20 training sessions involving more than 930 professionals). Financial and technical support was provided in 34 special university training sessions on obstetrics.
- Financial support was provided to HIV/AIDS projects and the prevention for women of other sexually transmitted diseases, including the distribution of condoms (62 million condoms were distributed by the Ministry of Health during 2006).

Another strategy refers to the creation of Pacts to implement the plan, under the responsibility of the Social Secretariat for Women's Policies, together with state and city governments. In particular, one of the Plan's actions within the cities' and state's executive powers has been to facilitate setting up different local structures responsible for formulating, articulating and implementing women's policies and actions at local level. These bodies have grown, in a relatively short time, from 13 to 110.

It is fundamental to highlight the relevance of this process of the Pacts, which allowed establishing concrete co-operation and a division of competences among the Social Secretariat for Women's Policies and the states and cities, while at the same time paying attention to reflect, in each place, the priority demands of its population, its specificities and own dynamics.

Thanks to the creation of the NPPW, the role and actions of the Social Secretariat for Women's Policies were reoriented, as were its relations with other Ministries, which started being mediated by NPPW's Monitoring Committee.

In the first year of execution by the NPPW, actions were implemented with a budget elaborated before the plan existed and, although the Multi-Annual budget (PPA 2004-2007) includes a challenge to reduce gender and race inequalities; we can not affirm this budget was

elaborated from the point of view of gender equality⁹. The existence of the Plan and the mobilisation of resources for its implementation demand the involvement of the central government, and the incorporation of gender perspectives in both the elaboration of Multi-Annual and Annual budgets.

The considerable results obtained during the years 2005 and 2006 has been the increased attention by the organs of the federal government on matters related to gender and politics for women and there is a general belief that this will be reflected in the elaboration of future Multi-Annual and Annual budgets (Ibid.).

3.2.3. Further priorities to be addressed in 2007

Based on interviews with local organisations working on women's issues and on the actuality of Brazil's development in the area of women's rights, there seem to be several issues of particular interest to the political agenda in 2007, which are in the frontline for women's associations in Brazil.

The first refers to the effective implementation of the "*Maria da Penha*" Brazilian Law on Domestic and Family Violence against Women (7 August 2006), which creates mechanisms to avoid and prevent domestic and family violence against women and foresees the creation of a special department in the Ministry of Justice to look after family and domestic violence matters, and establishes measures to assist women in a situation of domestic or family violence.

The law has changed the Penal Code, allowing an aggressor to be arrested not only in the act of committing an offence, but also preventively, if the aggressor's freedom can be considered as threatening to a victim's life. The law also provides for gender-based crimes against women to be judged in special courts and provides for unprecedented measures to protect women in situations of violence or risking death (PeaceWomen).

The full and effective implementation of the law will require intense mobilisation from all parts of society, with special attention to actions by the Executive, Legislative and Legal authorities at all three levels of government, by the District Attorney's Office, by social movements and by other actors involved in this process. This is the reason why the private sector insists on the need to introduce appropriate budgetary measures to implement, aimed at informing the population on the content of the new law and how to apply it. In this sense, it will be necessary to organise events in all regions of Brazil, which will require consistent financial resources.

⁹ Interview with Marcia Leporace, Social Secretariat for Women's Policies

As a second issue, the National Plan for Women's Policies established its priorities in the area of women's access to the labour market and the promotion of women's economic and financial autonomy, through the support of entrepreneurship, associative and cooperative initiatives and trade. However, the proposed legislation, included in the 2007 budget (programme 1087 – Incentives of women's economic autonomy in labour), reduces the resources available to this area by 33.9%, in comparison with 2006. This action's forecasted goal now only allows supporting 10 projects in the whole country, which is insufficient, if the ambitious objectives set by the plan are to be reached.

As a third issue, in October of 2006, the Council Order number 5.948 adopted the National Policy on the Fight against Human Trafficking, which is to constitute an overall policy framework for actions aimed at preventing and repressing the traffic of human beings and providing assistance to the victims. According to the National Policy, a successful action against this major problem in Brazilian society will require articulated action by all government spheres, including partnerships between the government and national and international non-governmental organisations. In order to implement the policy, there is a need to provide special training and qualifications to the professionals working in the prevention and repression of human-trafficking and assistance to victims. However, the draft Budget for 2007 only provides for R\$ 70,000 (25,425 Euro) for the qualification of 26 professionals involved in taking care of the victims of trafficking of human beings. Among the forecasted attributions for the area of Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, there is the qualification of professionals who assist women at the risk of being subjected to and women who have been victims to trafficking (Barros Da Silva, R. and Mazzon, M.).

3.3. The EU's commitments to gender equality in the context of co-operation with third countries

3.3.1. The EC treaty and international conventions

Gender equality is a principle, an objective and a task for the European Union (EU) institutions, and in particular for the European Commission, deriving from the Treaty that established the European Community¹⁰, which states:

Article 2 "The Community shall have as its tasks, [...], to promote [...] equality between men and women."

Article 3.2 "In all its activities the Community shall aim to eliminate inequalities and to promote equality between men and women".

¹⁰ Treaty establishing the European Community, Official Journal of the European Communities C 325/33, dated 24.12.2002

The obligations deriving from the two above-mentioned articles are valid for all activities implemented by the European Community (EC), not only within the internal borders of the European Union, but also with reference to relations with third countries.

Within the framework of international instruments on gender equality, the EU has had a long-standing commitment to promoting gender equality¹¹. The EC and many of its partner countries have signed international agreements and declarations concerning the promotion of the rights and conditions of women. In particular, the European Commission has supported the development of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)¹².

This Convention, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, is the most comprehensive and detailed international agreement on women's human rights. It establishes rights for women in areas not previously subject to international standards, most notably in personal and family life.

The EC also contributes to the works of the Committee on the Elimination of All form of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW Committee), which is the body in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention, which as of November 2006, was ratified by 185 States¹³.

At the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the EU played an active role in drafting the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which requests governments and other actors to mainstream a gender perspective into all their policies and programmes¹⁴.

As a consequence of the adoption of the Platform for Action, many countries in the world have adopted their own National Programmes for Action and have established special bodies to coordinate gender and women's issues within their countries, the so called National Women's Machineries.

On development cooperation, the EC's commitments to the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals¹⁵, which outline the global concerns of the United Nations members towards peace, safety, development, environmental issues, human rights and

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/about_gender_en.htm

¹² The complete text of the CEDAW Convention is available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

¹³ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/states.htm>

¹⁴The Beijing Declaration and relative documents can be found at <http://www.un.org/esa/gopher-data/conf/fwcw/off/a--20.en>

¹⁵ See www.undp.org

democracy imply the promotion of gender equality, which is specifically addressed in Goal 3 “Promote Gender equality and empower women”.

3.3.2. *EC regulations on the promotion of gender equality in development co-operation*

According to the EU specialised services on gender, the European Community, through the European Commission, has devoted a lot of attention in the last 20 years to the reduction of inequalities and the improvement of women’s conditions within the area of development cooperation, consisting of the trade, economic and aid relationships of the European Community with third countries, considered countries in transition or developing countries¹⁶.

The Community considers development policy as a multidimensional process that covers equitable growth, social services, environment, capacity and institutional building, private sector development, human rights and good governance and gender issues. The above implies that development, poverty reduction and the realisation of human rights are necessarily linked and involve the reduction of gender inequalities and the protection of the role of women and women’s conditions (European Commission, 2004).

Promoting gender equality is, according to the European Commission declarations, crucial for development. Gender discrimination is a violation of human rights. It is also an obstacle to social and economic development. In the fight against poverty, the link between gender and poverty makes the promotion of gender equality in development co-operation a precondition of its success¹⁷.

The Regulation (EC) on the promotion of Gender Equality in development cooperation¹⁸ defines the objectives of the EC and the ways in which the European Commission can provide aid to developing countries in the area of gender equality and the promotion of the role of women for the protection of human rights and the reduction of global poverty.

The Regulation clearly recognises that “A disproportionate majority of the world's poor are women. Therefore, the promotion of gender equality is important for the overarching goal of poverty reduction by 2015 [...]”. Moreover, “Women's contribution to development is achieved in the face of numerous obstacles, limiting the outcome of their work and reducing the benefits for themselves and to society as a whole. The importance of women's economic,

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/about_gender_en.htm

¹⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/about_gender_en.htm

¹⁸ EC Regulation No. 806/2004 by the European Parliament and Council dated 21st April 2004, on promoting gender equality in development co-operation, *Official Journal of the European Communities* EC Law no. 143/40 dated 30.04.2004

social, and environmental roles across the life course in developing countries has led to increasing international recognition that their full participation without discrimination is indispensable for sustainable and effective development.”

The Regulation defines the objectives and priorities of EC action as well as the type of activities that can be co-financed by the EC in the area of gender equality in developing countries during the period 2004 – 2006.

The principle objectives of the EU on promoting gender equality in development co-operation action as laid down in the Regulation shall be:

- To support the mainstreaming of gender in all areas of development co-operation combined with specific measures in favour of women;
- To support endogenous public and private capacities in developing countries, which can take the responsibility and initiative for promoting gender equality.

The activities which can be supported with the funds which have been made available by the EC under this regulation are aiming for both of the above mentioned objectives, which are on the one hand, facilitating the integration of a gender perspective in all policies and actions under the responsibility of single governments and, on the other hand, facilitating the provision of financial support to specific initiatives in developing countries aimed at promoting gender equality, women’s rights and women’s access to services.

The activities which can be financed under the Regulation are the following:

- supporting specific measures related to access to resources and services for women and monitoring such access;
- promoting the collection, dissemination and analysis and improvement of statistics and indicators disaggregated by sex and age, ex-ante and ex-post gender impact assessments, thematic studies, and other operational instruments;
- supporting awareness-raising and advocacy work and the establishment of stakeholders’ networks in the field of gender equality;
- supporting activities aiming at strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of key stakeholders in partner countries in the development process.

For the years 2005 and 2006 the priority areas identified by the Annual Work Programmes¹⁹ implementing the Regulation have been:

¹⁹The complete text of the Annual Work Program can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/about_gender_en.htm#intro

- promoting gender equality in attitudes and behaviour of adolescent boys and girls in relation to violence against girls and women;
- training and methodological support for key stakeholders in partner countries;
- workshops, conferences and other support activities.

3.3.3. *Gender in EU regional and national agreements and regulations*

On top of its global and thematic commitments to gender equality, the EC has worked with its country and regional partners in the world, to make sure that gender equality is mentioned as an overarching principle and one which cannot be underestimated when working together towards sustainable development.

As a consequence, the major agreements between the European Commission and third regions include a commitment to gender equality. This is the case for the Cotonou Agreement, governing the co-operation between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of State countries, signed in Cotonou on 23rd June 2000²⁰. The same applies to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership providing the legal framework for the co-operation between the Community and the Mediterranean region²¹.

For Latin America and Asia, the regulation governing the co-operation between the Community and the two regions of Asia and Latin America (ALA) calls for specific measures to improve the position of women.

With respect to gender, article 5 of EEC Regulation No. 443/92 states that: “[...] Furthermore, care should be taken to ensure not only that the changes brought in by the project and programmes do not have any detrimental effects on the position and role of women, but that, on the contrary, specific measures, or even projects, are adopted in order to increase their active participation, on an equal footing, in the productive process and its results, and in social activities and decision making”²².

²⁰ ACP-EC, Cotonou Partnership Agreement, 20th June 2002

²¹ EC Council Regulation No. 2698/2000 dated 27th November 2000 amending EC Regulation No. 1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structures in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, EC Law no. 311/1 dated 12.12.2000

²² EEC Council Regulation No. 443/92 dated 25th February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic co-operation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, EC Law no. 52 dated 27.2.1992

When it comes to specific political dialogue at a national level between the EC and third countries in the area of development co-operation, the Country Strategy Paper is of particular importance; this is the key document providing a basis for the framework and strategic planning for the EC development co-operation in the country concerned. The Country Strategy Paper is drafted by the European Commission defining the priorities for intervention, with the participation and in dialogue with governments and other countries' relevant stakeholders.

The process of drafting the Country Strategy Papers is a fundamental one, during which the EC passes clear messages to the partner country concerning the priorities and key principles which should be taken into consideration when deciding on the priorities for actions. Gender equality and gender mainstreaming should always be one of these priorities.

As stated by the EC guidelines for the implementation of the Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers (2001) (European Commission, 2004) "at every stage of execution of the activities previously reviewed, a number of cross-cutting concerns have to be mainstreamed: the promotion of human rights, equality between men and women, children's rights and the environmental dimension".

3.4. The EC's commitments to gender equality in its co-operation with Brazil

3.4.1. The EU's priorities concerning co-operation with the Mercosur region and with Brazil from a gender equality perspective

By building on long-existing bilateral relations between European countries and Latin America, the European Union has established and built up links with Latin America since the 1960s.

The Southern Common Market (Mercosur) was created by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay in March 1991. The European Commission and the European Union have supported the Mercosur region from the very beginning. Since 1991, EU-Mercosur relationship consists of three elements: political dialogue, cooperation and trade issues.

The EU's present relations with Brazil are based on the 1992 EC-Brazil Framework Co-operation Agreement and the 1995 EU-Mercosur Framework Co-operation Agreement, the latter having as its long-term objective the preparation of an Inter-Regional Association between the EU and the Mercosur²³ region. Development co-operation issues are dealt with at both the EU-Brazil bilateral and the EU-Mercosur bi-regional levels.

²³ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/Mercosur/intro/index.htm

The 1992 Framework Co-operation Agreement unfortunately does not specifically mention the need to respect and improve gender equality in co-operation matters.

In the Country Strategy Paper regarding the EU's co-operation with Brazil for the period 2001-2006 (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General), it is specified that the co-operation must take in account: a) the past experience of EU's co-operation with Latin America and Brazil in particular²⁴; b) the other co-operation policies (by ensuring a good degree of complementarities with other donors' policies and a good degree of consistency with other European Community policies in Brazil); and c) the complexity of the problems in Brazil in comparison to the modest financial resources available, that forces the EU's co-operation "to be selective and focus on a limited number of focal areas" (Ibid, p. 26).

The focal areas identified as priority sectors for the co-operation strategy with Brazil are the following:

1. Economic reform (Euro 30,000,000 or 47% of the budget) (B7-311) ;
2. Environment (Euro 6,000,000 or 21% of the budget) (B7-310) ;
3. Social development (Euro 15,000,000 or 23% of the budget) (B7-310).

The choice of these areas has been unavoidable because of the paradoxical situation in Brazil, which has a democratic and well-organised governmental system but which also has to tackle its wide-spread social problems. The environmental issue is of great importance and, according to the European Commission's point of view, the responsibility in global environmental governance concerns the international community: this is the reason why the EU has supported the environmental programmes in Brazil (Ibid, p. 27).

Regarding the economic reform, the European Community's contribution to the Brazilian government's efforts could support structural reform within the country and integrate Brazil in the world economy, by adapting it to a more liberalised market. In particular, the EC's co-operation should assist the government and the business community "to progress in diversifying products, promoting exports, improving quality and productivity, strengthening competitiveness and improving trade liberalization", strengthening economic integration and the capacity for technological innovation (Ibid, p. 30).

Regarding the environmental programme, the European Union was the first contributor during the initial phase of the Pilot Programme for the Conservation of Brazilian Tropical Forests (PPG7), a programme which was of primary importance to begin and develop the conservation and the protection of the environment in Brazil. The second phase of the Pilot

²⁴ "The resources already committed have been spent on actions in the field of public administration reform (3 projects) and social development (1 project)" (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General, p. 29)

Programme began in 2003 and the EC has supported the continuation of the actions of the PPG7 (Ibid, p. 34).

Finally, social development is the main challenge for Brazil. Social needs are far from being solved because of the complexity of the problems related to material and cultural poverty. According to the Country Strategy Paper, there is a variety of problems related to poverty in Brazil: unemployment/underemployment, lack of skills and lack of education or training, inadequacy of the health services, social exclusion, gender inequality, racism, violence and crime issues, housing deficiencies, environmental degradation, etc. (Ibid, p. 33). Regarding gender inequality, the Country Strategy Paper makes a brief reference to the discrimination against women in the labour market (women generally earn a lower wage than men) and in politics (better education has not been able to improve the “representation of women in politics and their access to decision-making positions in Brazil”) (Ibid, p. 13).

Confronted with the complexity of the problems in Brazil, the EC’s co-operation had to focus on a limited number of issues and local communities. The chosen key geographical areas of intervention in the social field were: 1) the poverty in the Northern and North-Eastern area of the country; 2) the poverty in rural areas and in the shanty towns near, or within, large Brazilian cities. In both the areas, the general objective was fighting poverty.

For the first area, the specific objectives are: supporting social and economic development, improving employment and income opportunities, concentrating on sustainable forms of work (cooperatives) and improving living conditions. For the second area of intervention, the specific objectives are: improving living standards, decreasing social exclusion and improving social integration, addressing education, skills, health and social identity (gender, race, etc.) and using the results from other EU experiences in rural development programmes to improve living conditions and the situation of the rural and the urban shanty town populations.

In both the areas, the cross-cutting issues were: poverty, good governance, gender equality, race issues and indigenous people’s concerns (Ibid, p. 33).

In the entire Country Strategy Paper, the only references made to gender issues were the above-mentioned brief considerations on the evidence of discrimination against women in the labour market, at all levels of education ,and in politics, the references made to the objective of addressing “gender identity” for the first area of intervention and the cross-cutting concerns of gender equality in both the areas of intervention in the social field.

Normally mid-term and final evaluations of the implementation of a Country Strategy Paper should be carried out and these should help develop future Country Strategy Papers and other relevant co-operation documents and define policies and projects, but, according to the EU delegation, unfortunately there is no information available concerning any evaluation.

The European Commission thought the “Gender Help Desk”²⁵, established at EuropeAid with the scope of supporting the EC External Relations Directorates General (External relations, Development, EuropeAid) in providing methodological support, peer advice, gender auditing, assistance in developing monitoring and evaluation tools, training follow-up, etc., had carried out “gender evaluations” of some EC Country Strategy Papers. The objective of these evaluations was to analyse how the above-mentioned documents addressed the need for gender mainstreaming in the EC policy-making process. Unfortunately such evaluation has not been carried out for Brazil.

The 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper is presently being prepared. Its draft version, which is being approved, stresses how the recent experience of the EC-Brazil cooperation has revealed the limits of the traditional cooperation model in this country. The seriousness of the problems in such a big and contradicting country, against the EC’s modest cooperation funds, has to be tackled differently in the future²⁶. In particular, the document recognises that “[...] much remains to be done to address rural, urban, gender and racial inequalities and to ensure that access to goods and services benefit all social groups” (European Commission, November 2006).

The method outlined by the above-mentioned documents is that of the supporting “soft measures”, which should have multiplying effects on poverty reduction and on the economic, political and environmental situations in Brazil. Therefore the priorities of the 2007 – 2013 Country Strategy Paper are the following:

1. Enhancing bilateral relations between EC and Brazil. The strengthening of the bilateral relations will stimulate exchanges, contacts and transfer of know-how and could contribute to promoting social inclusion and achieving greater equality in Brazil, but also to meeting other development challenges such as better governance and policy-making.
2. Promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development. Paying greater attention to the environment, in order to preserve and protect it for the present and future generations and in order to reduce the destruction of the tropical forests and to promote sustainable development in Brazil.

In this context, some specific issues, such as the promotion of human rights, the respect of democracy, the promotion of equality between men and women, and the support of the integration of disadvantaged and marginalised people, will be considered as “cross-cutting concerns”, which will be highlighted and enhanced in the actions of the programmes provided for in order to carry out the two above-mentioned CSP priorities.

²⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/projects_method_support_en.htm

²⁶ Such information come from the preparatory documents on the CSP, that have to be officially approved, as mentioned above.

4. PART 2 – THE EU AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROJECTS ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF WOMEN AND MOTHERS

4.1. EC-financed development co-operation projects

At present, the EC's co-operation with Brazil amounts to some 180,000,000 Euro in terms of projects being implemented. The sector to which the most financial resources are allocated to ongoing projects is the environment, mainly in the framework of the Pilot Programme for the Protection of Brazilian Tropical Forests (PPG7). In the social field, the fight against poverty is the key priority (European Commission - External Relations Directorate General).

According to information available at EuropeAid (the Development Co-operation Office of the European Commission) the EC's total financial contribution to Brazil for development co-operation (under different EC budget headings) for the period 1996-2002 was Euro 143,000,000²⁷.

Data provided by EuropeAid states that there are currently 143 projects being implemented in Brazil with financing from the European Commission, for a total amount of Euro 105,000,000. Of these projects, the majority (124) are projects implemented by NGOs. Supporting the private sector is an important part of ongoing co-operation. Many European NGOs, in partnership with local organisations, pursue development projects in Brazil with the support of EC funding, generally aimed at reducing poverty, defending human rights, or protecting the environment²⁸.

12 projects relate to the protection of the environment and tropical forests. In the field of the environment, the PPG7 (Pilot Programme for the protection of the Amazonian forest in Brazil) is of primary importance. It is a unique partnership, bringing together Brazilian entities and international donors, and addresses environmental problems of global relevance. To date, funding commitments have totalled over Euro 350,000,000, including Euro 65,000,000 from the EC. Over 80% of the total contributions come from EU partners, including contributions by Germany, the EC, the UK, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands²⁹.

5 projects cover the area of financial and technical co-operation and 1 project was implemented by ECHO, the Humanitarian Office of the European Commission.

In the field of research and development, cooperation with Brazil started in 1983 (1st Framework Programme for Scientific and Technological Cooperation). In more recent years,

²⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/amlat/brasil/brasil.htm>

²⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/brazil/intro/index.htm

²⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/brazil/intro/index.htm

53 projects involving 77 research centres in Brazil were approved in the context of the 4th Framework Programme (1994-1998), while 46 projects with Brazilian participation were approved under the 5th Framework Programme. A new EC-Brazil Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement was signed in January 2004, which opens the way for Brazilian participation in the new 6th Framework Programme for research in the European Union³⁰.

For the period 2002-2006, the total available amount of Euro 51,000,000 under the Country Strategy Paper framework (amount available under the heading of financial, technical and economic cooperation) should be divided between projects in the area of Economic Reform (total Euro 22,000,000), programmes in the area of science and technology (Euro 8,000,000), a programme for the fight against poverty in the Northern and North-Eastern areas of the country (Euro 7,500,000), a social programme for the development of rural areas and shanty houses (Euro 7,500,000) and one programme for the protection of the environment (Euro 6,000,000).

4.1.1. The attention to women and mothers in EC-financed projects

According to information provided by the EU delegation in Brazil, the EC is currently financing 8 projects under the budget line 21.02.03, “Co-financing with NGOs”³¹; these are projects which specifically address the needs of women and (in some cases) mothers. The EC differentiates these from other projects, as they are described as having a specific gender focus, which appears in the project’s technical specification sheet. Gender is therefore the primary focus in these projects. The projects are all co-financed by the European Commission, this meaning that a part of the funds are provided by the organisation implementing the project, either through its own resources or through contributions from other donors. The EC’s financial contribution to each project ranges between Euro 500,000 to Euro 1,500,000.

The activities financed under these projects range from: improving the living conditions of poor women (in the Babacu forest in the Northern part of the country, in the port area in Rio de Janeiro, in the micro region of Mata Sul Brazil and in Nova Iguacu), taking action against violence on women, and supporting the professional qualifications of young women (in the city of Ponta Grossa).

All the above-mentioned projects are carried out by European NGOs in cooperation with Brazilian NGOs and other organisations.

³⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/brazil/intro/index.htm

³¹ EC Council Regulation No. 1658/98 dated 17th July 1998 on co-financing operations with European non-governmental development organisations (NGOs) in fields of interest to the developing countries, *Official Journal of the European Communities* 213, 30 July 1998

The information provided below on each of the 8 above-mentioned projects comes from information provided by the EU delegation in Brazil, from information provided directly by the implementing NGOs either in Europe or in Brazil and, in some cases, from personal interviews with representatives from the implementing organisations.

4.1.1.1. *“Promoting the development of marginalised groups in the port area of Rio de Janeiro”* – European NGO Missions Zentrale der Franziskaner – January 2001-December 2006

The project *“Promoting the development of marginalised groups in the port area of Rio de Janeiro”*, for a total amounting to over Euro 2,000,000, intends addressing the problems of Rio de Janeiro’s port area, problems which are common to many port area in the world, which are home to an environment of degradation, poverty, criminality, prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse, and are frequented by marginal and socially-excluded groups, in which children, the youth and women have limited opportunities for social and economic development. Another major issue to be addressed in the area is the high level of migration and the fact that more than 90% of the 40,000 residents of the area are people originating from other places, especially from the countryside, and who moved to Rio de Janeiro due to poverty in their hometowns. The average family income in the area is close to or below the poverty line. There are no professional perspectives or new possibilities for self-maintenance in the area, especially for women, who many times are alone and have the responsibility of educating their children.

Within the context above, the project intends improving human and professional promotion and the living conditions of those in the area, with particular attention to young people and women. The project is structured in different activities, including professional and personal training.

The project has a target group of 3,000 people, including 80 children, 2,060 teenagers, 700 women and 240 alcohol and drug addicts, all living at the edge of or above the poverty line, and an indirect number of beneficiaries totalling more than 40,000 people.

Within the project, one specific component targets women and addresses their health needs, with particular reference to medical care. In particular, the project aims at delivering training in the area of hygiene and baby care and foresees gymnastics courses for pregnant women.

One component of the project aims at addressing the needs of mothers for child care, thus providing secure environments for babies, which otherwise would easily end up in the streets. In particular, the project has set up a children’s playground, with a capacity to welcome 80 children.

The project has also created a contact centre that provides counselling and a legal office for women’s defence.

According to the project information made available to the EC Delegation, in spite of some initial delays in start up, project implementation is well advanced and most of the activities related to women and mothers have been implemented.

It is clear that the above mentioned project has a clear component aimed at addressing the problems of poor mothers' access to health services (in particular providing opportunities for economic development, supporting training and providing health services relevant to maternity and to baby care and supporting the provision of child care).

4.1.1.2. *“Promoting Qualification Courses for Young Men and Women from the Slums of Ponta Grossa - Paraná”* – European NGO SCAIP- Servizio Collaborazione Assistenza Internazionale PianMartino – December 2000 – January 2004

The project *“Promoting Qualification Courses for Young Men and Women from the Slums of Ponta Grossa - Paraná”*, for a total amount of Euro 1,000,000 intended addressing the needs of young men and women living in the poor areas of the city of Ponta Grossa. The project aimed to increase employment opportunities and to train young men and women by opening a school for educational and professional training.

4.1.1.3. *“Sustainability and valorisation of women at risk”* – European NGO SEOP – Education Service and People Organisation - January 2002 – August 2006

The project *“Sustainability and valorisation of women at risk”*, for a total amount of almost Euro 800,000, aimed at improving the general living conditions of the women in Nova Iguacu. The specific objectives were to improve women's health conditions (gynaecological and general), to create a movement of organised women capable of offering legal, material and psychological assistance, to contribute to the social integration of women and to improve the health and living conditions of pregnant girls.

With reference to the work with pregnant girls, on the one hand, the project facilitated the professional qualification of girls and the setting up of income-generating activities through micro credit, and on the other hand created a centre where young pregnant girls could receive housing and care and supported the women's health centre.

4.1.1.4. *“Action on Violence Against Women in Brazil”* – European NGO: War on Want UK – April 2002 – March 2006

The project *“Action on Violence Against Women in Brazil”*, for a total amount of approximately Euro 800,000, carried out in Santos (São Paulo) by the European NGO “War on Want” with the cooperation of the “Casa da Cultura da Mulher Negra - CCMN”, aims at

reducing violence against women. Specific objectives are: to empower survivors of domestic, sexual and racial violence, to raise public awareness about gender violence and racism through public education and campaigns, to promote policies that tackle violence against women and to strengthen CCMN's organisational capacity to develop and share the experience of its work.

The project intends to increase the self-esteem and confidence of women exposed to violence and discrimination; women should learn about legislation and the support available to obtain justice and solve their problems. Another key component of the project has been the effort to build the active involvement of the public in campaigns on violence against women through the use of the press, radio and television, the distribution of educational materials and through public meetings and conferences. Another relevant intervention by the project was focussing on increasing awareness of violence against women among professionals working for the relevant authorities, thus influencing the introduction or improvement of policies and practise on the issue.

Moreover the project has strengthened the CCMN's sustainability and organisational capacity by developing the skills of its staff, enabling them to draw up a detailed strategic plan, to improve its monitoring and evaluation and to fundraise locally.

Within this project, the CCMN offers counselling, legal support and provides emergency refuge to women who are victims of violence. It provides training for people working for the relevant authorities, in private sector organisations and groups, including health and social workers, teachers, local government officials, community and women's group activists, youth and men.

CCMN has organised campaigns to influence changes in public attitudes and support proactive and reactive media work to ensure the issue of violence against women is as widely publicised as possible. It has also lobbied the relevant local authorities to introduce appropriate policies and practices and the local government to commit resources to tackle the problem.

4.1.1.5. *“Promoting Sustainable Local Development and Gender Equality in Rural Settlements and Marginal Urban Zones of the Mata Sul Micro Region”* – European NGO Intermon Oxfam – December 2001 – December 2004

The project *“Promoting Sustainable Local Development and Gender Equality in Rural Settlements and Marginal Urban Zones of the Mata Sul Micro Region”*, for a total amount of almost Euro 700,000 carried out by Intermon Oxfam with the co-operation of the local partner 'Centro das Mulheres do Cabo – CMC', aimed at improving the living conditions of the residents in Mata Sul (State of Pernambuco).

The specific objectives were: promoting the education of women and men to the citizenship issue, promoting the equality between men and women and their equal access to a better and

sustainable lifestyle and strengthening the organisational democratic fabric of the region. Between the programme's activities were: a programme to improve the agro-ecological production of 100 farms, a programme to train women's organisations in elaborating and managing projects producing income and the opening and implementation of a community radio station.

The Centro das Mulheres do Cabo (CMC) is a Non-Governmental Organisation working in 21 cities, which emerged as a result of the people's struggles and the explosion of the women's movement during the 1980s. In the beginning, the CMC worked together with the local authorities to improve the living conditions of women and to organise campaigns on the prevention of infectious diseases and on the promotion of health.

The initiative of setting up a community radio station, which is part of an EC-financed project, comes from the recognition that radio can be an immediate means of communication and an ideal way to establish a direct and democratic communication between the feminist movement and the population of Mata Sul Zone, in Pernambuco, where 60% of the women are illiterate. Moreover, women can follow the programmes without abandoning their daily activities, either in the domestic space or in their work place.

The programmes were created to distribute information on health, reproductive rights and other themes. Radio Woman is run by women, including journalists and some group leaders from emerging groups in the Mata Sul area.

The CMC also works on other projects involving gender and community development, income generation, alternative credit programme and gender and local sustainable development.

Another interesting project by this organisation works on legal assistance to women who are victims of sexual and domestic violence. The project aims at supporting women in the legal matters related to court cases on violence and on training and raising the awareness of local lawyers. A part of the project also works on the prevention of sexual abuse and the exploitation of children and teenagers, by providing psychological care, cultural and interactive activities, and also legal follow up to girls in situations of social risk.

The CMC feels there is still much to do to improve women's conditions in Brazil. Women still fight to make the feminist movement a political subject in the region. The militants need to be more and more prepared to demonstrate their competencies in fights against men who do not want to share hegemony. There is an increasing awareness by women of the formation of political life resulting in more disputes for women wanting to expose their views on the political scene. Women also face the challenges posed by trying to be part of political life and face conflicts with their partners, while at the same time being wives and mothers.

The CMC's experience is interesting from many points of view, as it is trying to address different women's needs but, in particular, because of its ideas concerning the democratisation of society and the role of feminist movements.

4.1.1.6. “*SOS CORPO – Gender and Citizenship: Institutional project 2003-2006*” – European NGO NOVIB, NL – January 2003 – December 2006

The project “*SOS CORPO – Gender and Citizenship: Institutional project 2003-2006*”, carried out in Recife, addresses the problematic conditions of women, in particular in the Pernambuco region in the Northern part of the country. Although the economic and social indicators here are above the national average, there are still challenges for women’s equality in terms of wages, political participation and access to services like health, education and justice.

The project has a strong component of human rights and gender equality. The NGO and SOS Corpo implementing the project has been working for more than 25 years in the defence of women and their rights to fight poverty and gender and race inequalities. The NGO points out that, in general, women in low income communities lack information on the political situation, are not aware of their rights to political participation and even lack basic information on their sexual and reproductive rights and on the access to health services.

The specific objectives of the project are to expand and qualify the action of women leaders and women’s organisations against social exclusion, to further incorporate the issue of gender equality as a conceptual and practical dimension of development policies, projects and programmes and to promote health, knowledge and the implementation of reproductive and sexual rights on the part of young people and women from low-income segments of the population.

Between the activities foreseen within the different areas of intervention, there is: a leader training project (training of low-income female community leaders in Pernambuco), a young women citizens project, a community action fund (support to women’s groups in low-income communities in Pernambuco), training in gender equality, an observatory on gender equality in the development and democratisation in Pernambuco, a project on women and work, a project on the quality of health care for women and training on reproductive and sexual rights, etc..

Although this project does not directly address mothers, it still presents models of good practice as it aims at strengthening the capacity of a local NGO to create awareness among women, to train local women’s leaders and therefore to increase the capacity of local grass-root organisations to address women’s rights and needs in the region. The good practices promoted by this project are those of involving women in project implementation, raising awareness of local female leaders and therefore planning project activities in cooperation with the target group of women.

The above methodology is present in all project activities and in particular, in the following, which are of particular relevance:

- Women and Politics: this area of intervention aims at enlarging the proportion of women covering leadership positions in politics and at improving the political representation of women. The project invests in theoretical-political training and in

improving the knowledge of pedagogical-political instruments and the political articulation.

- Community Action Fund: its objective is to enlarge the capacity of women community groups in Pernambuco to implement and manage local development projects, through small financial aids and through training aimed at capacitating women on issues such as organisational and project management, project elaboration and resource capitalisation.

In spite of the advancements in women's conditions in the Pernambuco region, which have also been facilitated through the implementation of this project, the NGO SOS Corpo, still feels there are major gaps in the provision of the services to women. In particular, there is a need to improve the quality of women's health care and the coordination between different facilities in the area.

Other areas of intervention, identified by the SOS Corpo, are the need to work on new approaches to rural women's work and the role of social agents in the context of the development of public policies. Its focal points are the production and transmission of knowledge in a participative way (research-action) concerning female workers' problems, thus facilitating changes in the setting up of related public policies and developments.

4.1.1.7. *“International donation by the EU benefiting children and teenagers in 5 countries in Latin America”* – European NGO Gruppo di Volontariato Civile – March 2003 – June 2005

The project *“International donation by the EU benefiting children and teenagers in 5 countries in Latin America”*, for a total amount of approximately Euro 900,000 aimed at improving the living conditions in rural and urban communities, with particular attention to children and adolescents in 5 Latin American countries.

The project had different focuses in each country. In Nicaragua, it worked on the promotion and defence of the rights of children and teenagers, in Peru it worked on children's rights and on the fight against family violence on children, in Argentina its goal was to support children of adolescent, single mothers and, in Bolivia, it supported an education centre for teenagers who work in the streets and a boarding house for children from rural areas.

In Brazil it worked on education and professional training for children and teenagers. While paying special attention to women, the project financed three training courses for young women on computer training and clothes design. The latest focused on women and mothers and facilitated the creation of a cooperative of women who produce clothes. The training courses targeted 75 women; 30 of the women have carried on the activities of the cooperative after the end of the project implementation and are now seeking to legally register the cooperative.

The NGO implementing the project recognises the positive outcomes of the project as it achieved sustainability and the women feel part of an important social activity, and have been provided with a means to provide income to their families, in particular, the children, and have strong faith in the support of the group. They take part in commercial initiatives such as festivals on fair trade and establish contacts with other similar groups to exchange experiences. For the specific project, the NGO GVC that organised the initial training and witnessed the development of the local cooperative, recognises that it would be important to further support these women in the identification of a specific commercial area to sell their products, as for the moment, they simply sell their products at markets or festivals and do not have a proper shop.

For initiatives such as the one developed by this project in Brazil, the NGO GVC would welcome the possibility of providing long-term support to these women, specifically by aiding the cooperative in taking a further step towards the sustainable commercialisation of their products. A small financial contribution would be sufficient, but would have to support these women in the transformation of their pilot project into a professional and commercial experience. Further support (not more than 1 year) would allow them to benefit from further external expertise and acquire their own to further expand the potentials of the group and of the cooperative.

4.1.1.8. *“Improving the living conditions of the poor female babaçu breakers in the Babaçu forest in North-Eastern Brazil”* – European NGO – War on Want – January 2004 – August 2009

The project *“Improving the living conditions of the poor female babaçu breakers in the Babaçu forest in North-Eastern Brazil”*, for a total amount exceeding Euro 1,000,000 Euros aims at improving the living conditions of the poor female babaçu breakers in the Babaçu forests of Northern and North-Eastern Brazil.

The project aims at addressing the needs of a very specific target group, that of women collecting the babaçu palm. The Northern and North-Eastern regions of Brazil are the ones with the highest levels of poverty and inequalities in comparison with the rest of the country. Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Pará are the poorest states of Brazil: in the list of the 100 poorest cities, 37 are located in these states. The Babaçu palm (*Orbygnia Phalerata*) grows in these states. It is the third most important wild oil palm in the world. In addition to the fact that it is precious to the eco-system, the coconuts of Babaçu palms are the main source of income for thousands of poor rural families who live in these areas. The women and children are responsible for gathering and breaking the coconut. This is why the project specifically aims at sustaining their needs.

The interstate movement of Babaçu Breakers (MIQCB) was created in 1992, in response to the extreme marginalization of babaçu breakers and the destruction of their means of living: the babaçu palm. The MIQCB was formed with organisations based in Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Pará. Its objective is to improve the life of the poor babaçu breakers and to protect

the environment through mobilization and political influence on the exploitation sectors and through fostering the respect, knowledge and diversity of women and the groups of babaçu breakers. The MIQCB worked on the project for over 10 years before coming up with the present project, which involved great local consultation and was developed with the support of Action Aid and War on Want.

The project proposes answers to the following problems:

- Lack of governmental policies to protect babaçu plantations and to regulate its exploitation in a sustainable way;
- Dependence of female babaçu breakers on land owners who possess great concentrations of lands;
- Dependence of female babaçu breakers on the market, ruled by intermediates who buy the extracted products from them at very low prices;
- Discrimination and lack of valorisation of female babaçu breakers, the majority of whom are of Indian or African origin.

The specific objectives of the project are: to give power and voice to the female babaçu breakers and to protect the babaçu forests and to provide free access to the forests by female babaçu breakers. Another objective is to reduce the dependency and exploitation of female babaçu breakers and their families on and by local land owners.

The interesting features of this project are the recognition of the role of women in the particular economic sector of babaçu gathering and therefore the need to work with them in trying to empower them with respect to local land owners and towards the development of economic and environmental policies and actions, which have an impact on their lives. The project addresses the economic conditions of women, and at the same time pays attention to environmental issues in an important economic sector for the country. As for the SOS Corpo project, the key is to enable women and raise the awareness of their rights and their fundamental contribution to economic development.

4.1.2. Other EC-financed projects with a gender component

On top of the specific projects identified by the delegation as having a specific target concerning women, financed by the budget line 21 02 03 and co-financed by the NGOs, there are specific projects, financed by the same budget or funded by other sources, which have a component of gender equality. The EC delegation specifies that this second group of projects (the first being those with a specific gender focus, described in the previous paragraph) is not identified in the technical specification sheet as having a specific focus on gender, nevertheless gender can appear as a cross-cutting issue within the primary theme of protecting children's rights, reducing poverty, fighting social exclusion and protecting and

promoting health, etc. This is the case, for example, for the programme URBAL, where, according to information provided by the EU delegation in Brazil, one specific project targeted the issue of gender equality through micro-credit initiatives, R12-A14-04 “*Micro-credit methodologies as an instrument to facilitate the socio-economic inclusion of women*”.

Going through the list of projects made available to the EC delegation of Brasilia, out of a total of 52 projects listed (including the ones listed above), 8 projects specifically targeted women (see paragraph 4.1.1), while 12 project descriptions mention some gender components. The following in particular:

- Project no. 95-115 “*Support Programme for Disadvantaged Populations – in particular children and adolescents – in Metropolitan Regions in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 7,000,000s (duration May 2001 – February 2003), implemented by the local government of Rio de Janeiro, aimed at improving the living conditions of the poorest areas of Rio de Janeiro, in particular the population living in *favelas*, where particular attention should be paid to children and young people and to women who are the head of their household. Specific objectives of the programme were to facilitate the creation of mechanisms for public participation in urban development programmes and in maintaining and improving public services, to improve the capacity of self-governance of the population covered by the programme, to reinforce the institutional process of urban pacification of the municipalities for the management of the *favelas*, to create infrastructures and social services in the *favelas*, to initiate a process for the regularisation of the possession of lands, to facilitate the improvement of housing conditions and to assist the development of small and medium-level enterprises by local initiatives linked to the creation of associations and organised groups of people, including professional cooperatives.
- Project no. 17-576 “*Urban Social Inclusion*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 15,000,000 (duration February 2006 – December 2010) implemented in the city of Sao Paulo, intends to contribute to the social, economic and cultural inclusion of more vulnerable groups. The specific objectives of the project are: identifying and registering the most socially excluded population, creating opportunities for employment and strengthening the experiences of micro-entrepreneurship of fair economy and increasing the inclusion of women, in particular the ones belonging to vulnerable groups (young, afro-descendants, etc.). In particular, the activities for the last objective (the inclusion of women) are: creating a support , training and advocacy centre for women, training “multiplier” agents of the public and private sectors and empowering women in priority areas.

- Project no. 11-337 “*Protecting health in working environments*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 2,000,000 (duration April 1998 – January 2005), implemented by the CUT (Central Unica dos Trabalhadores), addressed employees of both sexes to improve the health in work places and to improve their living conditions. Included in the specific objectives was the creation of a self-help network. One of the activities of the programme is a special seminar on the issue of the female workers’ health.
- Project no. 11-340 “*Promoting Micro-Entrepreneurship in the areas of Handicrafts, Agriculture and the Informal Sector and Supporting the Setting up and Operating of Mutual Help Organisations in North-Eastern Brazil*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 2,000,000 (duration January 2000 – July 2005), implemented by Obra Kolping Brazil, with the objective of improving the living conditions of different marginalised groups, and addressing about 2,900 persons associated to 82 different communities. The beneficiaries were women and young people.
- Project no. 11-436 “*The Fight against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Belem*” for a total amount exceeding Euro 300,000 (duration January 2001 – May 2004), implemented by the European organisation ISCOS aimed at reducing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The specific objectives were: to train educators to systematically intervene in the event of exploited and abused minors in the areas affected by the problem and to create links between different organisations and associations related to social rehabilitation. Included in the activities carried out were: training educators, performing on-site research (on the lives of the minors involved), contacting families to re-integrate minors, providing psychological assistance, providing scholarships and professional training for the minors involved and coordinating the network between different projects and organisations.
- Project no. 11-447 “*Supporting the Centre ‘Noeme de Almeida Dias’ on Children’s and Adolescents’ Rights in São Miguel Paulista*”, for a total amount of approximately Euro 850,000 (duration January 2001 – December 2003), implemented by the Italian NGO MAIS, addressed children and adolescents at risk, with the general objective of defending the fundamental rights of minors at risk, in particular those of the Sao Paulo suburbs. Specific objectives were: to strengthen the role of the Centre for Advocacy of the Children’s and Adolescents’ Rights in the field of education and training, to create the necessary conditions to create opportunities of “community-assisted freedom” for the thousands of adolescents in prison, to create a house of support for providing food, schooling, education and professional training for boys and girls at risk.

- Project no. 11-588 “*Supporting the Implementation of Production and Commercialisation by ARMICOPA and COOAPJ in the Region of Teófilo Otoni*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 1,000,000 (duration January 2000 – September 2004), implemented by the 2 Italian NGOs MAIS and APS, aimed at training and professionalizing men, women and young people in the activities of production, organisation and marketing, in the communities of Corgão, Beijaflor and Limeira. The results expected included increasing the participation by women and young people.
- Project no. 20-243 “*Support Centre for Adolescents at Risk of Drug Use, Prostitution, Crime and AIDS*” for a total amount exceeding Euro 600,000 (duration April 2003 – March 2007), aims at preventing prostitution, drug addiction (and HIV/AIDS) and criminal behaviour by adolescents from 13 to 18 years old, living in the favela of Pirambù (Fortaleza).
- Project no. 20-248 “*Integrated Action for the Promotion, Defence and Social Control of Children’s and Adolescents’ Rights*”, implemented by the European NGO Oxfam, in co-operation with local organisations (duration January 2003 – September 2005), addressed children and young girls and boys at social risk. The objective was to improve their living conditions and to contribute to the consolidation of an assurance system respecting children’s rights in the metropolitan region of Recife, through political and pedagogical actions.
- Project no. 63-327 “*Education to Fight Poverty*”, for a total amount exceeding Euro 900,000, implemented by Oxfam UK (duration August 2004 – August 2007), aims at improving the living conditions of poor children and their families, through direct access to education and schooling. Included among the expected results is the empowerment of mothers who are heads of families by improving their self esteem.
- Project no. 63-337 “*Sustainable Development of Family-Based Agriculture in the Region of Bas Tocantins*” implemented by the European NGO Veterinaries sans Frontiers (duration November 2004 – October 2008), aims at curbing the escape from the lands, preserving the environment, and improving the living conditions of the rural families in the region of Bas Tocantins. Its expected results include training 500 women on the subject of health and citizenship.

- Project no. 112-055 “*Sustainable Development of Family-Based Agriculture in North-Eastern Brazil*”, implemented by a German NGOs (duration December 2005 – January 2011), aims at improving the quality of life of the poor population in the dry areas of North-Eastern Brazil, and addresses 12,600 rural farmers, 50% of which are women and young people between 16 and 21 years old.

4.1.3. Other EC initiatives in the region with a gender perspective

- “*Inter-Regional Programme for Training Gender and Public Policies Specialists*”, implemented by Flasco³²

Recognising the need to integrate the consideration of gender issues in the formation of social policy, through Flasco Argentina the EC co-financed a systematic programme for training, research, advocacy and dissemination for the period 2001-2003. The objective of the programme was to achieve the integration of gender issues at a policy level in government and other institutions and to bridge gender theory, research and policy.

The Innovative E-learning Programme (Postgraduate on Gender and Public Policies PRIGEPP), which was also created thanks to the EC’s contribution, is still active and targets civil servants and officials in National Women’s Machineries, UN staff and other donor agencies.

The programme is co-coordinated by Flasco through a network of Latin American and Caribbean Universities and regional and international organisations (Eclac, Unifem, Latin American Council of Social Sciences - Clacso), and the National Council for Research on Women (NCRW). During 2003, students came from 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries, Canada, USA, Spain, Italy and Holland. The participants included senior civil servants and officials in National Women’s Machineries from ten of these countries. Other participants were staff from UN agencies, NGOs etc.

The programme presents a number of courses on globalisation and gender, democracy, citizenship and the State in Latin America in the 21st Century, a comparative analysis of legislation, public policies and institutions working for gender equality and strategic planning and technologies for organisational change. It focuses on the link between research and policy-making.

The programme also produced 4 country reports on gender policies in Latin America, specifically in Paraguay, Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia and one Technical

³² http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/projects_flasco_en.htm

Assistance Guide for the production and use of gender indicators, aimed at following-up on and measuring official policies on gender.

The country reports present an overview of public policies implemented in the gender equality area in each of the above-mentioned countries, for the period starting in the 1990s until 2002, including institutional and legal framework and specific sector policies in the area of violence against women, health, education, economics, poverty and the job market and other gender policies (De la Portilla, M.L., 2002; González, M., Soto, C. and Villalba, V., 2002; Herrera, G., 2002; Niño Guarnizo, C., 2002).

Reiterated by the governments of the region, particularly the national Women's Machineries and private sector organisations, the Technical Assistance Guide responds to the need to be able to count on an instrument that facilitates the dialogue between users and producers of statistics and that systematically collects indicators on gender issues and equality.

The Guide includes indicators generally used by United Nations as well as others that are not part of the UN methodology, but that are still interesting for the specific situation of the country in Latin America. Complementary indicators cover issues such as heads of household, the rate of domestic activity, women's income and economic autonomy, the rate of unwanted pregnancies, the impact of abortion in maternal mortality and the weight of non-remunerated domestic work and others.

The Guide consists of an introductory part on the production and use of the indicators and seven chapters on population, family and homes, education, health, work and economy, political participation and violence against the women (CEPAL, Unidad Mujeres y Desarrollo, 2006).

- *“A Gender Perspective in the European Union - Latin American Trade Policy and Practice”*

Trade is often considered as a gender-neutral sector. However, analysing the gender aspects in trade agreements, one learns that gender-biased cultural norms, institutions, laws and practices make it difficult for women to benefit from opportunities in the market place.

The European Commission co-financed a project entitled “A Gender Perspective in European Union - Latin American Trade Policy and Practice, focusing on the Mercosur region and Mexico”, which was implemented by Women in Development Europe (Wide)³³ from 2000 to 2002.

³³ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/gender/projects_wide_en.htm

According to the project findings, there is a lack of gender perspective in EU-Latin America Agreements, with little information and few tools to measure the effects of trade on gender relations as well as lack of women's participation in the decision-making process. This project has analysed the gender impact of EU-Latin American Trade Agreements and has developed tools to assess the impact of trade on gender relations.

The project has also produced very useful recommendations on how to improve gender equality in the negotiation and implementation of Trade Agreements and how to ensure better participation by women and the women's movement in this process³⁴.

According to the EC, this project's primary contribution has been to raise the issue of gender equality and trade in the discussion forum of EU and national government institutions dealing with trade. The production and publication of illustrative examples of links between gender and international trade is an important asset for future consultation.

4.2. Local projects addressing women's and mothers' needs

In order to complete the information on development cooperation projects with a component on gender equality, or with a special attention to mothers, information has been collected from a number of local private sector organisations and other facilities working with women in the country. The projects implemented by these organisations have received and/or receive funding from different local donors in Brazil, including the local and federal governments, foundations and from donors within the international community, including international organisation, international NGOs, foundations etc., but not from the European Commission.

In order to understand what has been done at the level of the national government during the last few years in addressing the needs of and problems faced by women and mothers in Brazil, particular attention needs to be paid to the implementation of the National Plan for Women's Policies, which is under the responsibility of different Ministries and governmental bodies. A summary of what has been done with reference to women and mothers at a governmental level together with the major priorities to be tackled in 2007 has been provided in paragraphs 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

This paragraph intends complementing this information by providing some views on what local private sector organisations in Brazil are doing for women's rights and in particular, how they are address mothers' needs and what their views are with reference to further needs

³⁴ A complete list of these recommendations, together with case studies from the project, can be found at <http://www.eurosur.org/wide/EU/EU-LA/EU-LA-REC-EN.htm>

still to be addressed. This paragraph summarises the information collected and highlighting good practices while identifying further needs for intervention.

The first six organisations work in the Northern and North-Eastern Brazil, which, as already mentioned, are among the poorest in the country. One big project, implemented through the leadership of UNAIDS, is based in central Brazil. The remaining organisations/projects are based in the Southern part of the country.

- The organisation “*Reborn House*”, based in Natal in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, has been working on several research projects on “*Trafficking Women, Children and Teenagers in Brazil for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation*”. The project aimed at collecting data and information on the trafficking of women, children and teenagers for sexual exploitation.

“*Reborn House*” has elaborated and edited a Code of Conduct to fight sexual tourism, which has been a model for the whole country and should be further developed and supported, because it imposes a series of boundaries and controls on different entities involved in the tourist market in order to address the problem of trafficking women for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

On the basis of the information collected, this organisation would like to organise awareness-raising initiatives on the subject through the media.

Moreover, “*Reborn House*” suggests the need for further research and data collection in this field in the North-Eastern region of the country, which has a specific problem with sexual tourism and sexual exploitation on roads. The organisation also stresses the need to create a specialised database to collect available data and information on the problem, from an institutional, legal, economical, political and social perspective.

- The organisation “*Answer – Practicing Social Responsibility*”, based in Natal, works to promote children’s and teenager’s rights in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, through the mobilization and articulation of several sectors of the society by stimulating the adoption of ethical and social responsible practices.

In particular, it has been working on the following projects:

- Consolidation of the Code of Conduct for Tourism against the sexual exploitation of children and teenagers;
- Diagnosis of the sexual exploitation of children and teenagers in the context of tourism in Natal (RN);

- Development of a Manual of Good Practices for hotels, bars and restaurants to promote sustainable tourism and to protect children and teenagers;
- Advocacy against the corporal punishment of children and teenagers.

The organisation's work has managed to increase the number of companies using the Conduct Code by 259% in the region of Natal in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, thus bringing the total number of companies adopting the Code of Conduct in the capital and in the countryside of Rio Grande do Norte State to 97.

Moreover, it has organised special awareness-raising and training sessions for taxi drivers, tourism guides, and other tourism workers on the sexual abuse of children and teenagers.

According to this organisation, it is important, to work on involving local organisations and other stakeholders that witness the sexual exploitation of children and young women, to increase the number of reports to the local authorities and to discourage this practice. It is also important for the local organisations working in the tourism market to adopt the Code of Conduct and similar guidelines. There should be proper monitoring of the implementation of the Code of Conduct, in order to ensure full compliance with its principles and rules.

“Answer” is also the first organisation in the Rio Grande do Norte State to bring up the theme of corporal punishment on children and teenagers in the local political debate and to run a pioneer project in this area.

The theme of the sexual exploitation of children and teenagers should also be mainstreamed in all relevant sectors, such as pedagogical projects in tourism schools.

- The “*Support Group to Communities in Need in Maranhão – GAAC/MA*” works in the state of Maranhão to strengthen community development, in partnership with neighbourhood entities and organised groups of residents that are qualified to act in the communities. They work along the following main areas of intervention:
 - The “*Follow up Social Family*” project provides families with information in relation to health, education, work and income, through home visits. This project also addresses the health conditions of mothers and pregnant women through information and training sessions. Work with the groups of pregnant women is done through home visiting and monthly meetings, which provide information to pregnant women about their own and their children's health and motivates them to look for prenatal care.

- The “*Actions with Teenagers*” project organises thematic workshops and sports and cultural activities to motivate young people to positive actions, thus addressing the risk situation.
 - The “*Education*” project contributes to strengthening pedagogical practices through the qualification of teachers in the communities.
 - The “*Professional Education*” project empowers young people and adults through qualification and professional regularisation.
 - The “*Labour and Income*” project allows the better insertion in the labour market through training and professional orientation in the business sectors and incentives for micro entrepreneurs, cooperatives and associations.
 - The “*Growing Safe*” project addresses the problem of children’s malnutrition in Maranhão by providing support to mothers in need. Up to now the project has effectively contributed to the improvement of the quality of life of children and their families. Of the 852 undernourished children who attended until February 2004, 66% have improved their weight and 29% no longer were considered to have a status of malnutrition and only 5% left the project. In relation to the 445 pregnant women who attended, 91% did look for prenatal care and 100% nursed their children.
- The organisation “*Emcanto – Home of Women in Tocantins*” intends promoting the social, economical, cultural and environmental rights of women in a situation of social vulnerability, prostitution and violence, especially rural workers and the unemployed, based in the State of Tocantins. The organisation intends becoming a reference for social-environmental projects for women in the region.

“*Emcanto*” was founded in 2000 and, since then, has developed several social projects with women, children and teenagers.

The “*Ensolarar Project*” works on manufacturing and selling solar stoves produced by unemployed women in a situation of social vulnerability in Tocantins. The organisation provides training and workshops on environmental education and on the production of solar stoves, in the countryside and in the city.

Solar energy is a huge source of renewable and free energy, still not sufficiently used in the area. Potential consumers are housekeepers who have a hard time accessing gas or any other kind of stove, (approximately 167,000 people - PNAD, 2004 – IBGE), and who value a product that represents significant savings.

Through this and other projects, the organisation has managed to reach more than 18,000 people and to guarantee the generation of income for 85% of the women who are attending the activities of the organisation.

As a final objective, the organisation aims at supporting the spreading of the feminist movement in the State of Tocantins, by sustaining the creation of new movements and facilitating contact between the women from Tocantins and national women's networks. Through their income-generating activities, vocational training and a generally-improved autonomy, local feminist movements play a major role in improving the self-esteem and social integration of women and teenagers in a situation of social vulnerability.

It is crucial for the organisation to involve women from the community when planning social projects, implementing and evaluating activities, and especially involving women at risk.

- The organisation "*Casa de Passagem*", based in Recife in the State of Pernambuco, focused its initial target on girls from the streets. As the years went by, it started working with girls in a situation of social vulnerability. Today, in addition to working with girls from the streets and girls at serious social risk, the institution also works with teenager boys, families and communities.

"*House of Passage*" developed three basic programmes. The programme "Passage through Life" intends promoting the rights of children and teenagers aged 7 to 17, especially girls and those in situation of high social vulnerability. Several workshops are offered on learning how to recover confidence and how to improve self-esteem. The house develops activities for girls in the areas of education, health (psychological/medical), social assistance, culture, arts, sports and leisure.

The programme "Community and Citizenship" intends promoting the political participation and awareness of the importance of youth by recognising them as citizens. It develops actions to qualify young people from 14 to 22 years old.

The programme "Initiation for Work" provides work education for young people. The programme promotes training in areas particularly relevant for the local professional market such as telemarketing, fashion, handcrafts, painting services, cooking and the qualification for day care assistance.

"*House of Passage's*" projects assist 22 communities in need, directly or indirectly involving approximately 20,000 people. The programme Passage through life assisted 291 children and teenagers, with a daily frequency of 95 girls.

The organisation's views on the issue of women's and young mothers' problems is that there is still a limited understanding and value given to the type of actions

implemented by organisations such as “House of Passage”. However, the first results of the actions can be witnessed by the increased public debate on issues such as violence and sexual abuse against women, children and teenagers; which is a good sign. Research is being done to identify solutions suitable to the context in which women live. The greatest challenge in this type of debate is to go from theory to action.

The organisation suggests a way to improve the availability of discussion spaces and the setting up of movements aimed at guaranteeing the implementation of the existing legal framework for children’s and teenagers’ rights, with particular attention to young girls.

The organisation also recognises the value of economic initiatives aimed at providing an income for young girls, in particular young mothers. The role of local youth leaders and the need to train them on specific women’s issues is also an important challenge for the future.

- The mission of the organisation “*Coletivo Mulher Vida – Collective Women’s Life*”, based in Olinda in the State of Pernambuco, is to prevent domestic violence, abuse and sexual exploitation of women, teenagers and children.

The organisation works with children (groups for artistic activities and professional training), teenager and women, in partnership with the family, the school and the community. It provides care to victims of sexual and domestic violence. It works on the sensitisation, mobilisation and training of several social actors in this field. In overall terms, the organisation aims at articulating a debate with public authorities in order to influence their attention to the problems of women.

In Pernambuco, the organisation maintains a project called “Live Teenager Girl”, aimed at restoring the self-esteem of girls who are victims of sexual and domestic violence. The project is attended by approximately 250 teenagers from 10 communities in the Metropolitan Region of Recife. The project offers thematic workshops and work in group to strengthen self-esteem and confidence, which is fundamental for girls having witnessed/at risk of domestic violence. “Coletivo Mulher Vida” also offers psycho-therapeutic, legal and social support to young people together with artistic activities and training on health matters such as HIV/AIDS and the prevention of other sexually- transmitted diseases.

When interviewed with reference to the critical points for the future development of projects addressing the needs of women and mothers, the organisation pointed out a few technical and financial aspects which are very relevant, also with reference to the EC’s way of financing projects. In particular: the duration of projects is often not sufficient to guarantee sustainable changes, the level of detail requested to apply for funding and to provide technical and financial reports is often too complex for local

organisations and there is a lack of communication between donors and organisations implementing the projects - often there is no sufficient feedback to donors on project implementation, or feedback is not taken into consideration when formulating further interventions.

In order to deal with some of the above-mentioned problems, the organisation would suggest: facilitating dialogue between financing providers and implementing agencies, improving the monitoring of projects, strengthening the already-existing organisations' networks and legitimising their action through funding and recognising their value, developing strategic plans to get closer to relevant local authorities, improving the donors' knowledge of the local situation and getting them closer to the implementing partners, securing continuity of successful projects, supporting the formulation and dissemination of good practices and improving the methods used to measure the impact of the projects (both qualitative and quantitative).

- The organisation "*Palmas' Bank – Associations of Inhabitants of Palmeira Residential – ASMOCONP*" works on micro-credit for local development. The organisation has developed a Female Incubator Project, that takes care of single mothers, ex-convicts and alcoholics, who have no means to support their children. They receive nine months of balanced meals, medical and psychological care and a professional qualification. This project has allowed 70 women to access the labour market.
- The "*Children and Citizen Family's Foundation (Funci)*" based in Fortaleza in the State of Ceara, works with children and teenagers in need. The public politics for the city's children and teenagers is based on the line of action: "Family: art-education, citizenship and quality of life, with a focus on gender and social economy solidarity".

The organisation has established income-generating projects within the logics of solidarity/social-economy, based on the principles of co-operation, self-management, ethnic commerce and sustainable consumption. It has also supported initiatives ensuring food for poor and marginalises groups.

With reference to women and children, the organisation develops initiatives for raising children's and teenagers' awareness about their rights, and works on gender issues such as the awareness by children, teenagers and their families of sexuality and sexual diversity.

The Houses of Boys / Houses of Girls created by the organisation provide short-term shelters to teenagers from 12 to 18 who live on the streets or in a situation of domestic violence, with the objective of promoting the right to living in a family and in the community.

The organisation also has projects targeting the reduction of the exploitation of children within the labour market in the city of Fortaleza, and the increased awareness of the problem, through campaigns and seminars and the coordination of local activities in the area of sexual violence against children.

On the lessons learned from working with young women and mother's conditions, the organisation stresses the need to create incentives for parents to allow their children to take part in projects and actions, in order to strengthen the social and emotional relationships between children and teenagers and their families.

In order for any project to be successful, it is also important to be able to respond to the basic economic needs of the particularly marginalised target groups (women with children are often part of this group), therefore to support them in reaching sustainable living conditions, thus allowing the children to remain in the family and to attend school and other available programmes.

- In central Brazil, USAid, in co-operation with several local organisation (Partners of America, the Brazilian Association Terra dos Homens (Bath), the Shelter Children's and Teenagers' Rights Defence Centre Yves de Roussan (CTRDC-BA), the Brazilian Association for Women, Infant's and Youth's Defence (Braasd - São Paulo –SP), the Aliança Institute, the Secretary of Labour, Social Assistance and Sports of Bahia State, the United Nations Latin American's Institute for Crime and Delinquency Prevention (Ilanud), has established a big programme aimed at addressing the trafficking of children and teenagers for sexual exploitation.

The change in national law, the adoption of the National Plan for Confronting Sexual Violence and the fact that recent research on the trafficking of women, children and teenagers in Brazil (Pestraf) has, for the first time, mapped the routes leading to the trafficking of women and children in Brazil, lead to the identification of this project, aimed at developing and maintaining an adequate network of shelters for children and teenagers who are the victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.

The project intends to ensure special assistance to the victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and focuses on re-establishing family and community links and supporting safe and healthy sexuality.

In this particular field, the project representative interviewed stressed the need to identify efficient methodologies to assist children and teenagers who are victims of trafficking, and in particular by setting up a network of shelters. It is important to involve public departments and private associations in the rehabilitation process and to reintegrate children and teenagers into society and it is also important to improve the national information system monitoring trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes.

- Since 1993 in São Paulo, the “*Beneficent Association Santa Fé*”, provides assistance and shelter to children/teenagers who live in the streets. Its objective is to rescue boys and girls and to reintegrate them into their families or to support them in setting up a programme for life.

The organisation works with pregnant teenagers or their children, offering shelter and supporting their needs by providing: medical, psychological and prenatal care to pregnant teenagers and medical care to the children, group work with pregnant girls in need of psychological support, work on family links with the family of origin or the partners, in order to reconstitute positive family links, the opportunity to practice sports and hobbies and to learn a job and a follow-up system for children and teenagers who leave the shelter, through regular home visiting.

When requested to express their views on the situation with reference to young pregnant girls and their needs, representatives from this organisation stated that there is still a lack of support from the public authorities on this matter, that the problems of young girls, in particular mothers, are still not sufficiently taken into consideration within national policies and guidelines and that there is a lack of resources for this matter, in particular to support the shelters costs.

- The mission of “*Fala Preta – Speak up, Afro-American Girl*”, an organisation based in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo, is to promote sustainable human development, and to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence, especially ethnic-racial and gender discrimination.

Its fundamental goal is the promotion of human rights and citizenship of the Afro-American population, in particular women, and to provide access to education, health services and quality of life through sustainable patterns of production, housing, and transportation, etc.

They develop projects aimed at training young Afro-American men and women in the areas of health and productive rights, with an emphasis on the prevention of AIDS- as well as other sexually- transmitted diseases.

They facilitate self-help groups in collective spaces, in which Afro-American women reconstruct their stories of personal and collective life, by exchanging life experiences, thus being able to improve their self-esteem and reconstruct their ethnic identity.

Moreover, the project “Spreading Action” intends training local leaders and community agents from Afro-American minorities and working to improve the coordination of different organisations working on violence against women.

During its several years of action, the organisation states having faced difficulties in financing the local seed-groups, which were created as a consequence of the work of the organisation and the difficulties in promoting equality with reference to race at governmental levels.

The organisation believes it is still important to work on defending the human rights of the Afro-American's population, promoting sustainable human development, contributing to the improvement of the urban and rural Afro-American population's quality of life, contributing to the construction of the critical knowledge of Afro-American women and the population concerning sexuality and reproductive health, informing women and the youth about questions such as reproductive health, human rights and environmental education, contributing to the development and implementation of public politics that promote ethnic and gender equality, especially in the field of reproductive health, qualifying women and the youth to access the labour market, collaborating to strengthen and spread Afro-American women at local, national and international levels, confronting all forms of violence and discrimination against women, the Afro-American population and other discriminated groups and spreading information about the Afro-American women, gender and race relations.

- The organisation "*Geledés – Institute of Afro-American women*" based in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo, has been working for more than 15 years in trying to contribute to the advance of racial and gender-based discussions in Brazilian society.

Originally, Geledés were secret women's societies of a religious nature, which expressed the female power over the Earth's fertility, procreation and the community's well being.

This specific organisation started working on a strategy to attract visibility to the racial problem in Brazil, by attending international conferences, in particular the ones organised by the UNO, and by trying to sensitise Brazilian and other governments to discuss the growing phenomenon of social exclusion of the poor and discriminated populations in the world, in particular ethnic minorities.

Geledés has legally fought racism and racial discrimination, by assisting women who are the victims of discrimination, fighting abuse by figures of authority, condemning military police officers for homicide and physicians for negligence, assisting prisoners' families of the great Carandiru massacre, and promoting compensation for the victims of racism and sexual violence. In this area, provides free legal assistance to victims of racial discrimination and to female community leaders in order to produce strategic multipliers of information and good practices.

In the area of violence against women, the organisation has offered orientation, legal follow-up and psychological support to women at the risk of domestic or sexual violence.

It has worked on education, to foster the qualified inclusion of the Afro-American population - women in particular - in the educational processes.

In the area of health, it has worked on influencing the mainstreaming of gender and race into public politics, by developing intense political relationships with other non-governmental organisations and social movements.

- The network “*Women for Education*” was founded in 1980 to empower women, and uses the tools from the common feminist education to achieve a society based on the principles of equity, justice and sustainability.

The “*Women for Education*” network, based in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo, is one of the co-founders of the AMB (Association of Brazilian Women) that participates of the International March for Women, and is a founder-member of the Latin American Network of Common Education among Women.

The organisation works on providing easy access to information about gender and citizenship, especially in isolated regions, where it is harder to access materials. It also works on raising the awareness of the public on the importance of gender/citizenship to advance democracy etc.

Considering the characteristics of the organisation, their main expectations for the future would be to be able to enlarge the number of people with whom they are in contact, in particular through communication and information technologies and to prioritise the issue of sustainability by implementing partnership projects, in particular with the support of private initiative.

- The “*Novella Home*”, working in the area of Belo Horizonte, receives children from 0 to 6 years old, in personal or social risky conditions, who are the victims of domestic violence (negligence, abuse, psychological, physical and sexual violence), and/or have been taken from their families as the result of a decision by the competent judicial authorities. Their stay in the home is temporary, until the risky situation is overcome and the children may be reinserted in their families or, when it is not possible, alternative solutions are sought through tutoring or adoption.

As many others in the same field, this simple project recognises the importance of establishing links with the families of origin of the children and looks towards strengthening the families’ ability to care for their children. Not only does the organisation work on caring and protecting the children, but also supporting the families from a psychological, educational and social point of view, so they can begin a positive relationship with the children once again. The organisation faces many situations where the improper support of the families of origin leads to the child or

teenager being reinserted in his/her original family in an inappropriate moment or when conditions are inadequate.

- The organisation “*Instituto Criança é Vida – Institute Children are Life*” works in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo to promote the health conditions of children in vulnerable areas, in particular by training “health agents” – volunteers and employees of the institutions – and reaching out to the community to provide basic child health advice.

The organisation stresses the importance of the multiplication of action, by training health agents as volunteers or employees who can pass the information on to other actors, thus multiplying the positive outcome and the coverage of the action.

- Since 2000, in Sorocaba in the State of São Paulo, the Brazilian organisation “*Lua Nova*” has been operating with young female drug addicts who have experienced traumatic experiences such as sexual violence and exploitation, extreme poverty, prostitution and premature maternity.

The association developed and tested various techniques and practices for the social reintegration of young mothers. These actions include income-generating initiatives and psychological, health and social support and care, including specific treatment for drug abuse.

Lua Nova aims at becoming a model for social integration and local development, thanks to the specific therapeutic methods that are employed.

Young mothers and their children are hosted in the Lua Nova House for an average period of 9 months. The aim is to build a partnership with them, so that they are able to rediscover their moral and ethical values and regain their individuality as citizens. Lua Nova invests in the relationship between mothers and children as the foundation for a happier life for both. Since the beginning, young mothers and their children are encouraged to participate in the life of the community. Several activities proposed by the Association include the local community, in order to stimulate interaction between the community and young mothers.

Once accepted at Lua Nova House, mother and child receive food and medical, psychological and educational care. In return, the young woman has to take responsibility of her duties: she must take care of her child and of herself, participate in the housework, attend the therapeutic and educational activities, and respect the *House* rules.

Young women take part in reflection and group life in order to gain experience and try to solve some of their current problems, by identifying some aspects of their personalities which need more self-control. They then start elaborating a plan for their future life.

Lua Nova intends putting together a political-educational programme, which enables the organisation to interact with the local community, other NGOs and partners to introduce itself to society, to its partners and to the Authorities.

4.3. Some models for good practice

The analysis of existing information on projects with a gender component implemented in Brazil and dialogue with local stakeholders have provided some suggestions on elements of good practice in addressing the needs of women and mothers in Brazil and in working on gender equality at a broader level. These elements are:

- **Training and awareness-raising** projects on women's rights, women's empowerment and access to information and services are important as they allow women not only to be informed on their rights, but also on how to implement them and to get access to relevant information/support.

- With specific attention to mothers and women who could become mothers, **access to relevant information**, for example to health information with reference to the prevention of infections, contraception, health care during pregnancy or baby care should be provided in a **“user friendly” way**. Some of the projects analysed in this study have adopted “reach-out” techniques; these techniques involves visiting young women and mothers in their houses or organising discussion/information groups with the support of a professional mediator, where information is provided in adequate and simple form by trusted people.

Using the support and training local community/young people's leaders pursues the same objective of passing on relevant information and messages through community leaders, who have access to the target group who trust them and who have influence and authority over the target group. Again, this practice has been implemented by several projects analysed in this report.

Another interesting technique for spreading the information to a larger public is through radio programmes, as is the case for the project described in paragraph 5.5.5.5. Radio programmes reach women while they are carrying out their daily

activities, which they do not have to interrupt to listen to and in this manner, the information and can also reach illiterate women and those living in remote areas.

- **Informing women and mothers about their rights** is equally important, as often they are not aware of their rights, in particular with reference to the family sphere. This is particularly relevant in the area of violence against women, where cultural and family barriers together with ignorance about their rights, still prevent women from seeking legal and other help in the case of violence (see paragraph 4.2.1 for information about the fact few reports to local authorities are made by women subjected to violence). In a moment in which national legislation against violence on women has been adopted (see paragraph 4.2.3), there is now a renewed need to inform women about their rights under this regulation.

- Projects that have an impact on **legislative analysis/changes and on legal advice** in view of implementing the principle of gender equality, and that raise awareness of and involvement in activities by the local stakeholders including the government and political and economic players, are particularly relevant for the sustainability of interventions. In this sense, the work of organisations such as Geledés and Fala Preta, aiming at identifying violations of the rights of women in ethnic minorities and at providing legal support and presenting court cases aimed at creating law, is particularly relevant.

- **Involvement of the local population**, in particular women, in setting up and implementing all development projects (not only on those specifically targeting women), to make sure that local realities and needs are taken into consideration and that the local population is informed and actively involved in project implementation.

- **Cooperation between different entities/organisations from the private and public sectors** allows approaching the problem of women's equality from a broader perspective and involving all stakeholders that have a role to play in this sense within the local or national framework. This can be witnessed in all projects aiming at the social and economic reintegration of children from the street or young mothers with children, in particular when they receive professional training. It is necessary to ensure links between the training for and the availability of employment opportunities in the labour market. For disadvantaged target groups as the ones described in this study, entities such as cooperatives, associations or small enterprises working in the social sector and therefore offering supported access to the labour market are

particularly relevant in order to provide adequate support to disadvantaged people entering the job market often for the first time.

The same applies to the involvement of private sector organisations such as those working in the tourism market, when addressing problems such as the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This has been witnessed in projects dealing with this specific issue, for example through the creation of Codes of Conduct to be adopted by tourism agencies etc.

- It is important to exploit the potentials of **networking with local organisations** in order to build a support system to implement the projects. This system should involve local governments, community leaders, schools where appropriate, health and social services providers, other NGOs and religious organisations etc. Most of the projects analysed in this study count on a very large support and cooperation system with local stakeholders, which has been very relevant for the success of their actions.

- Attention should be paid to the **sustainability of actions and to income generation**. Most of the problems which young mothers who are the heads of households need to face in Brazil are linked to or derive from poverty and the lack of access to income. It is going to be difficult to address basic problems of mothers and their children if they are not provided with the means to raise the necessary income to sustain their family. Most of the projects analysed in this study together with other specific interventions, provide ways to support the generation of income for women, whether to support the organisation itself or help the assisted population.

There are several forms of income generation implemented in Brazil. They consist of innovative methods for taking advantage of local abilities to produce income and to support the environment in which women live. They are chosen according to the region in which the project is implemented, to the abilities and competences of the population and to the objectives of the projects.

One of the most important actions is craftwork or the cultivation of regional products. For example, there are organisations such as the 'Coconut Breakers' that take advantage of this natural resource in their region for commercialization and also use it to develop products such as soap, oil and other craftwork. Other projects focus on producing useful handcrafts such as baskets, which work on transforming natural products such as fish or medical herbs. In Southern Brazil, craftwork is mainly related to producing and selling dolls, clothes, kitchen items etc.

Southern Brazil has witnessed the birth of many work cooperatives organised by women, which set up quite complex income generation patterns, and whose value was recognised by the International Social Forum. Some of these cooperatives began organising a production chain, and generating income from the Northern to Southern Brazil. For example, the Justa Trama Cooperative works on planting and harvesting cotton, manufacturing fabric and, finally, producing clothing and cotton accessories.

There are also products developed by famous artists in partnership with communities in need that are then sold within the framework of the solidarity economy. And then there is the case of kitchen utensils created from recycled paper and banana peels.

In some cases, private companies outsource the production of products to groups of women/cooperatives. The Rocinha Sewing Cooperative, for example, produces handicrafts using crochet, patchwork and other techniques, which constitute the entire collection of a Brazilian private designer. Partnerships between companies and NGOs are becoming common now, also for the purpose of corporate gifts.

In Brazil, the income generated from recycling is also advancing very quickly. In the whole country there are solid residual-waste pickers' cooperatives, as well as cooperatives that transform these residuals into products like furniture, paper, jewellery etc. There has also been an increase in the services originating from recycling and the government has been setting up partnerships with garbage collection companies together with the pickers' cooperatives.

- It is important to **raise the overall community awareness** of women's problems and women's rights. Media or school campaigns on problems such as violence against women are fundamental to raise the awareness of the whole community, in particular men, who are responsible for the problem, together with the communities, which underestimate the gravity of violence against women, in particular family violence, and therefore do not facilitate the eradication of the problem.

- It is also important to **support the ability of women to set up and organise their own organisations/projects/actions**. Some of the organisations analysed in this study have started working as local religious or community grass-roots experiences, that derive from women's struggles to work together in order to see their rights and needs addressed. This kind of experience is particularly important for women lacking family and community support, for young girls coming from the street and for women who have suffered violence and abuse, and allows them to gain some self esteem and use the group as a source of support and strength.

5. PART 3 - RECOMMENDATIONS AIMING TO IDENTIFY KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR IMPROVED EU SUPPORT TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS IN BRAZIL

The analysis of the present situation in Brazil with reference to gender equality (see paragraph 4.2) indicates a situation where gender equality and women's rights are not yet sufficiently addressed from several points of view. This is particularly true of mothers who still do not have access to sufficient levels of health care during pregnancy and often, due to their young age, racial origins or due to the fact that they belong to poor and marginalised sections of the population, have limited access to employment opportunities, health and social services and a limited ability for caring for their children.

In spite of the political declarations contained in the Country Strategy Papers and in several projects' objectives, the EC's cooperation with Brazil, only partially addresses the needs of Brazilian women and, in particular, of mothers. Limited information is available concerning the real impact of EC-financed projects on women's and mother's conditions in Brazil.

In general terms, it is also true that there are very few organisations/cooperation projects in Brazil specifically addressing mothers' needs. The approach of both local and international organisations working in the field and of the local government has been that of addressing women's rather than specifically mothers' needs from an economic (access to employment, income-generating activities), social (social reintegration of poor marginalised women, women from ethnic minorities, female victims of violence etc.), legal (legal advice to women in need) and health (sexual and reproductive health etc.) point of view. The approach adopted is therefore a broader one, addressing women's needs in all their life experiences and therefore, also during maternity.

We have analysed different projects where, within this overall or specific objective or within the proposed activities, the specific needs of mothers, in particular young mothers or women in their reproductive age, have been taken into consideration.

On top of that, the EC, and most local and international organisations, state to have adopted a mainstreaming approach to gender, meaning that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all development policies, strategies and interventions, at all levels and at all stages by the actors normally involved therein, and in the planning, (re) organisation, improvement and evaluation of policy processes (European Commission - EuropeAid Co-operation Office - DG Development). This is particularly the case for the text of the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper, where gender issues are identified only as "cross-cutting" priorities for all EC co-operation with Brazil, but no specific action concerning women is identified.

Within this framework, there cannot be a specific judgement on how the EC has addressed the condition of mothers in Brazil, since the choice has been made to work on the broader target group of women in need. There is also the need to take into consideration the limited amount of funds available for such a huge country such as Brazil, and the relevant number of competing priorities for co-operation, from which the EC, as other donors, has to choose.

Nevertheless, there are some general remarks to be made on the EC's co-operation with Brazil in the area of gender equality and women/mothers needs in particular, which could provide key entry points for improved EC support of women and mothers in Brazil.

The list of recommendations is as follows:

- A. Proper attention should be paid to ensuring that gender equality concerns are raised by EC officials when negotiating the priorities for action and the specific interventions listed in the Country Strategy Paper with the beneficiary country, in this case Brazil.

Specifically, the needs of the most marginalised groups of women should be taken into consideration for special actions. Also within the EC's specific attention to children's rights, the role of mothers (and their needs) in raising children should be taken into consideration, and, where possible, supported.

This does not seem to be the case with the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper, where gender is considered one "cross-cutting" issue, but no specific action for women/mothers seem to have been identified.

- B. Within the specific field of gender equality, whenever the national government has set up a National Plan for Women's Policies or similar initiatives, which transversally involve all government sectors promoting women's rights and initiating actions aimed at supporting women in different areas - and the plan is also approved and implemented by private sector organisations - the EC should try to seek coordination with this plan. The EC's activities and projects should be coordinated with those foreseen by the plan, in order to avoid overlapping, and exploit synergies. As mentioned in this study, private sector organisations lament the lack of funding from the government in different sectors, required to financially back up the activities foreseen by the plan. The EC should consider how its intervention could possibly complement/support the initiatives foreseen by the plan.
- C. The EC stresses its commitments to gender equality and women's rights in most of its relevant documents and declarations (as seen in paragraphs 4.3.2 – 4.3.3). This is the case also in its co-operation with Brazil, as mentioned in the Country Strategy Paper. The EC should work towards ensuring that these declarations are transformed into practice and that gender equality is mainstreamed in all projects

financed by the EC thus ensuring that these projects - in whatever field they are implemented - do not cause unwanted damage to women, but on the contrary, foster gender equality. One concrete way to pursue this objective, is to involve the National Women's Machineries, in particular the Secretariat on Women, in a consultation to identify projects which might have an impact on women's conditions, in order for them to be in a position to comment on the project and, when possible, to carry out a gender analysis of the project or to make sure gender mainstreaming is respected. This consultation is not foreseen in the EC delegation's procedures for project formulation, but has been introduced in the practice of some delegations (for example in the process of the mid-term evaluation of a project in Honduras) and should also be adopted in Brazil.

- D. Not only should the EC mainstream gender in all its projects but, also, ensure continuous support to specific actions aimed at improving women's conditions. This could allow addressing the needs of Brazilian mothers more specifically through specific projects.

Within this framework it is worth noting that the support provided through the "Budget line on the promotion of gender equality in development co-operation" (see chapter 3.3.2) through a global call for proposals has not financed any projects in Brazil as a result of the two last calls for proposals, the last one having addressed the theme of violence against women. The call-for-proposals procedures create huge levels of competition at a global level between hundreds of projects presented for funding and having to go through a complex selection procedure. We could not retrieve specific information from the EC as to whether Brazil had presented any projects for financing under these calls for proposals. What the delegation reported to us is the complexity of the selection procedure and the fact that projects have to compete with different priorities and with scarce funding.

The need for specific actions supporting specific women's needs is also recognised by the Communication Investing in People³⁵ on the thematic programme for human and social development and the financial perspectives for 2007-2013.

The communication, which forms the backbone of the Commission's external co-operation activities in the social sector, including gender, from 2007 onwards, states: "With regard to gender equality and children, the lessons learnt from

³⁵ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, *'Investing in people. Communication on the thematic programme for human and social development and the financial perspectives for 2007-2013'*, COM(2006) 18 final, Brussels 15.01.2006

experience and stakeholder contributions are that mainstreaming is important, but not effective enough, and has to be backed up by specific action.”

It would be advisable to keep the practice of financing specific actions for women within the framework of the financial instrument, which will be created under the thematic programme Investing in People, by possibly giving the delegation a greater role in locally spreading the information about the programme and eventual calls for proposals, and having it participate in the selection process.

Similar actions could also be foreseen, for example, in the framework of the funds designated to implementing the Country Strategy Paper and, therefore, specifically for projects to be implemented in Brazil.

- E. The impact, effectiveness and level of involvement of local stakeholders, etc., of projects in the area of promoting gender equality should be submitted to evaluation (which is rarely available for the projects mentioned in this report) on their effectiveness and contribution to the stated objectives. The information from these evaluations should be sent back to the headquarters in charge of negotiating further policies/projects with the country.

- F. It would be important to follow local legal and practical developments in the country, in this case, Brazil, in order to be able to provide support when needed. As an example, the 2006 EC call for proposals under the “Gender budget line” targeted violence against women and no projects from Brazil were accepted for funding. It would have probably been better to foresee financing projects in this area in Brazil after the approval of the national law on domestic violence, which was approved in mid 2006. For 2007, private sector organisations request that the appropriate funds are made available to implement the new legislation. This is another limitation of the EC’s system of setting global priorities and themes for horizontal budget lines, where it is not possible to coordinate with national agendas because the call is launched on global level.

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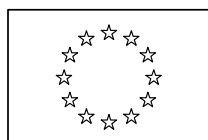
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8. ANNEXES

8.1. List of projects financed by the EC with a specific gender theme



UNIÃO EUROPÉIA

DELEGAÇÃO DA COMISSÃO EUROPÉIA NO BRASIL

October 16th, 2006

Ongoing projects in Brazil with a gender component

Project #	Project Title	Target Groups	Overall objectives	EC Contribution in €	Percentage
63-33.	Improvement of the living conditions of poor female babaçu breakers in the Babaçu forest in North-Eastern Brazil	Women babaçu breakers and their families in North-Eastern Brazil	Improve the living conditions of poor female babaçu breakers in the Babaçu forest in North-Eastern Brazil	854,837	75%
22-323	Global donation by the EU for children and adolescents in 5 countries of Latin America (Nicaragua, Peru, <u>Argentina</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , <u>Brazil</u>)	Children, teenagers, their families, teachers, educators, authorities, municipal leaders (in Brazil, the target group is in the city of Recife)	Improve the living conditions in rural and urban communities, mainly the living conditions of children and teenagers	739,071	81.98%
11-798	Action on violence against women	Disadvantaged and marginalised women in the city of Santos	Challenge society's acceptance of violence against women to reduce it	486,898	61.21%
20-348	SOS Corpo – Gender and Citizenship: 2003-2006 institutional project	Young and adult women in the communities in the city of Recife	Contribute towards the democratization of Brazilian society by promoting gender equality with social justice	1,250,000	31.86%

11-668	Support and valorise young women at risk	Women's communities in the city of Nova Iguaçu (State of Rio de Janeiro)	Improve living conditions of the women in the community of Nova Iguaçu by involving them social changes and valorising them	539,726	68.70%
11-488	Promote professional qualification of young men and women in the city of Ponta Grossa (State of Paraná)	364 young men and women from poor neighbourhoods in the city of Ponta Grossa	Reduce job demands	500,000	50%
11-472	Promote development within the groups of the marginalised population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro	3,080 people directly and 40,000 people indirectly, mainly young people and women in the city of Rio de Janeiro	Obtain professional and social promotion, build their own professional existence, improve living conditions	1,501,953	75%
11.825	Promote local sustainable development and gender equity in rural settlements and marginal urban areas of the micro region of Mata Sul Brazil (State of Pernambuco)	Population situated in the settlements of Potosí, Arariba da Pedra and Arariba de Baixo	Improve the living conditions of the residents in the area of Mata Sul (State of Pernambuco).	475,412	68.47%
TOTAL				6,347,897	

Additional information:

All of the above-mentioned projects are co-financed by the EU, and carried out by European and local NGOs. Their budget line is 21 02 03.

One of the criteria for the project proposals to be approved is the gender component., There are a number of other projects, which have the gender component on a transversal basis only.

For instance, projects aimed firstly at environmental protection, sustainable development or human rights have the gender component as an intermediate priority.

As for the URBAL project on urban politics, netWORK number 12 is the “Réseau n° 12 Promotion des femmes dans les instances de décisions locales” (Promotion of women when local decisions are made) , with the following projects in the MERCOSUL region:

- R12-A1-04 « Estrategias participativas con perspectivas de género de inserción socio laboral para mujeres » Intendencia de Rosario - Argentina
- R12-A14-04 “Metodologias de micro crédito como instrumento de fomento à inclusão socioeconómica das mulheres” Prefeitura Municipal de Guarulhos – Brasil
- R12-A15-04 “Estrategias para la Transverzalización de la Perspectiva de Género en las Políticas

Públicas” Gobierno de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires - Argentina

However, this line of URBAL projects is coordinated by the city of Barcelona and detailed information on these projects will be available from Mr. Miguel Romero at EUROPEAID in Brussels.

8.2. List of local projects targeting women's need and not benefiting from EC funds (but from other national or international donors)

Brazilian Regions	Type	Organisation's Name, Contact Person	No. Employees	Projects regarding women: title and activities	Quantitative results	Territorial impact Qualitative results	Financial Supporters and Partners	Network of collaboration	Critical elements	Priorities to be dealt with in the future
North	Ngo	Reborn House c.p.: Késia Araújo	29	3 projects: •Research Project "From fear and shadow: diagnosis of sexual abuse against children and teenagers in Natal City" •Research Project "Children and Adolescent Sexual Tourism and their Exploitation in Natal City" Research Project "Trafficking in women, children and teenagers for sexual exploitation in Brazil"	Data on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. Of the 59 reports analysed (from local, national and international newspapers, and at police stations, referring to the period from 1996 to 2000), 50 refer to sexual exploitation and 9 to trafficking.	Reborn Home has elaborated and edited a Conduct Code to fight sexual tourism, which has served as a model for the whole country. Establishments that operate in the area of tourism are forced to agree to a series of rules for combating sexual exploitation.	Ashoka, Special Secretary of Human Rights	•State's Council of Human Rights and Citizenship; •National Movement of Human Rights; •Eradication of Child Labour; Agenda 21; •Treaty for Rio Grande do Norte State's Development	The theme generates difficulties in the search for partners, and is to include in national guidelines.	•Diagnose sexual abuse against children and teenagers in Natal, to better understand the phenomenon •Investigate the situation of sexual tourism and the exploitation of children •More information on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation, from a legal, economical, political and social perspective.
North	Ngo	Answer – Practicing Social Responsibility c.p.: Ana Paula Felizardo	18	Fighting against the sexual exploitation of children and teenagers as well as corporal punishment. Developing 5 projects: •Consolidate the Code of Conduct of Tourism against the sexual exploitation of children / teenagers; •Diagnose the sexual exploitation in children / teenagers; •Develop a Manual of Good Practices for hotels, bars, restaurants etc., to promote sustainable tourism and protect children and teenagers;	•97 companies adopting the Code of Conduct in the State of Rio Grande do Norte •Training of 162 buggy drivers; •Training of 171 taxi drivers; •Training of 40 tourism guides; •27 companies adopting the Code of Conduct in the year 2003; •Training of 237 tourism workers in	•Increasing prevention patterns against sexual violence in tourism companies •Participant companies implement the Code of Conduct's rules •2 companies sued for sexual exploitation •Higher involvement by the public authority •Pedagogical projects in all institutions offering Tourism	Supporters and partners: •Northeast Bank of Brazil S.A •Reborn Home •Potiguar University	Organisations taking part in the projects: Tourism Agencies /Operators: 10 Event Agencies: 2 Associations/Unions/Co operatives: 10 Night Houses: 3 Councils: 1 Teaching Institutions: 9 Stores: 10 Motels: 1 Boat Tours: 3 Parks: 1 Restaurants: 9	Resistance by several governmental organs to dealing with this problem. Little resources for this action.	Enlarge the actions, by including collaborative partners. Implant actions of income generation and job opportunities.

				•Advocacy against corporal punishment on children / teenagers	Good Practices of Sustainable Tourism.	courses in Rio Grande do Norte •Quality Programme for Tourist Services			
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North	Ngo	Emcanto Home of Woman in Tocantins	--	EMCANTO's mission is to promote the social, economical, cultural and environmental rights of women in a situation of social vulnerability, prostitution, violence, rural workers and those unemployed, whose family is based in the State of Tocantins. Manufacturing and selling of solar stoves produced by women at risk. Courses and workshops about environmental education and how to make solar stoves. Potential consumers: housekeepers with difficulties in accessing gas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •18,000 people directly assisted; •Income generation for 85% of women who attend any activity organised by the organisation; •Sexual Education and Rights Workshops for almost 3,000 teenagers; •480 women at the risk of violence who were assisted and provided with specialized care, •Preventive health guidelines with 170 sex workers per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New public politics for women, children and teenagers, e.g. Municipal and State Councils of Women's Rights and Municipal Coordination of Women •Increased spreading of feminist movements and elevation of self-esteem and social integration by women •Women aware of their rights and leading their own lives 	Supporters/ Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MacArthur Foundation •Adveniat •Global Fund for Women •Pastoral of Marginalized Women and Ministry of Health •Institute WCF-Brazil and Cese – Ecumenical Coordination of Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sun University •Support by Whirlpool engineers and Petrobrás for a better technology 	Supporting Ensolarar project in the first months: Qualification Courses Shop for raw materials Administration costs	--
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North	Ngo	Group of Support to Communities in Need of Maranhão GAAC/MA	25 employees 72 collaborators.	<p>8 Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Follow up Social Family – orient families in relation to health, education, work, incomes (through home visits, thematic groups and educative campaigns orientations, pregnancy care , Intra-uterine Development, children's health, nursing, HIV/AIDS); •Actions with teenagers through thematic workshops, sport and cultural activities; •Education – pedagogical practices and local processes of teaching learning, through the qualification of teachers; •Professional Education – Empowering youth and adults through qualification and professional training; 	1,175 people had already visited the job agency. 111 were lead to job opportunities. Of these, 30% went back to the labour market. Now two job agencies are guiding 269 workers, 43% of which (115) were inserted in labour market. Project Growing Safe	In conclusion, the project has contributed effectively to improving the quality of life of children and their families.	<u>International</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ESSOR •Alcoa Foundation •European Community <u>National</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ALUMAR •Center of Computing Democratization •Children's and Teenagers' Foundation •Municipal Foundation of Children and Social Assistance •Management of Social Development •Institute of Business Citizenship •Ministry of Social Security and Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In the Community Resident meetings, neighbours associations and organised groups: Supportive Group of the Olympic City (GSCOL), Live and Hope of Olympic City Group (GVECOL), Light Olympic City's Light of Tomorrow Group (GLACOL), Qualification and Refreshment; Professional Centres. •In the State: State Government, ALUMAR, Network Friends of the Child, Committee for Computing Democratization (CDI), 	--	Strengthen the groups originating from the project through actions of income generation and promoting sustainability.
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Labour and Income - better introduction in the labour market through orientation; •Training and empowerment of community leaderships; •Social Orientation centres, with the object of informing and solving legal / social problems. 	<p>undernourished children, 66% have improved their weight and 29% are no longer considered in a condition of malnutrition. Of the 445 pregnant women who attended, 91% did look for prenatal care and 100% nursed children.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance •Network of Children's Friends •Municipal Secretary of Health •National Service of Industry Learning •Support System to Micro and Small Business in Maranhão 	<p>Institute of Business and Citizenship (ICE), District Attorney's Office, Forums and Councils;</p> <p>•In Brazil: Federal Government, Brazilian Association of NGOs</p> <p>•International: European Union, ESSOR, UNICEF, Alcoa Foundation</p>	
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North East	NGO	<p>Casa de Passage m</p> <p>Contact persons: Elisa Barreto / Marina Moser</p>	24	<p>In the beginning, the House of Passage's target were groups of girls from the streets. Today, in addition to girls from the streets and girls at serious social risk, the institution works with male teenagers, families and communities.</p> <p>House of Passage has developed three basic programmes: Passage through Life (social-education process, oriented for their integration in the family, at school and in the community. Workshops to elevate self-esteem.</p> <p>Activities in the areas of education, health (psychological/medical), social assistance, culture, (arts, sports and leisure), community and citizenship (actions for qualification, consultancy and articulation of young people from 14 to 22 years old), and Introduction to Work: telemarketing, electronic injection, fashion, handcrafts, painting services, cooking, etc.</p>	<p>The programme Passage to Life assisted 291 children and teenagers. It was frequented daily by 95 girls.</p> <p><u>Risk situation of the target group:</u></p> <p>Violence/mistreatment: 73</p> <p>Sexual abuse and exploitation: 9</p> <p>Verbal abuse: 51</p> <p>Family neglect (towards school education): 34</p> <p>Family abandonment: 57</p> <p>Mendicancy: 9</p> <p>Child labour exploitation: 29</p> <p>Drug use: 31</p> <p>Home Escape: 17</p> <p>Health problems: 5</p> <p>Prostitution: 3</p> <p>Psychological abuse 3</p> <p>Early pregnancy 6</p> <p>Total cases: 327</p>	<p>20,000 people attended directly or indirectly and were proposed changes to their personal, social and cultural lives, through psychological support, group therapy, workshops, qualification, meetings, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ashoka; •Groceries Bank; •Bank of Brazil; •National Bank of Economical Social Development; •Walmart Bompreço; •Comic Relief; •Christian Aid; •Christian World Service •Ecumenical Service Companies; •Municipal Council of Children and Teenagers; •Deutsche Caritasverband; •Human Sciences College of Olinda; •Roval Drugstores; •MacArthur Foundat.; •Global Fund Women; Intermon; Pernambuco St.Government; •Infraero; •Ministry of Education; •Ministry of Justice; •Ministry of Health; •Novib; Misereor; •Oak Foundation; •Recife City Hall; •Recife Shopping Centre; Shopping Paço Alfãde •Tim ; Pernambuco Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Municipal Council of Human Rights; •National Movement of Human Rights; •Forum on Social Inclusion/ Participation •Forum on children and teenagers from Recife; •Metropolitan Consortium on Safety and the Prevention of Urban /Violence ; •State / City Councils for Children and Teenagers; •Municipal System of Food Safety; •"Forum Challenges of the New Time, System of Public Safety and Municipal Guard" •ICCO Dutch agency and other NGOs; •State Council of Health; Forum Women from Pernambuco •Integrated Movement of Professionals for teenagers' health •PETI-Programme of Eradication of Children's Labour; •Intermon; •Weaving Partnerships Network •Programme for Future Networks; •Project Humanization 	<p>The work of sensitisation is ongoing and the first results are concrete. Themes like violence and sexual abuse against women, children and teenagers, once hidden, are being discussed, and we are looking for solutions. The challenge and great objective is to go from theory to action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act in an incisive way in discussion spaces and in movements guaranteeing the rights of children, teenagers and the youth, especially in the fight for the implementation of ECA (Statute of Children and Teenagers) . •Support and stimulate the young public to produce goods and services, that contribute to identifying qualities of the person and to generating income; •Re-dimension the programme's team, by observing the specificities of the community work. •Promote projects to create young leaders. •Guarantee human and financial resources to maintain projects and programme actions.
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North East	NGO	ILADH – Latin-American Institute of Human Rights Cp: Anália Belisa Ribeiro	12	ILADH's efforts are to guarantee, through qualified discussions and the sprading of information (radio programmes), the broadcast of information concerning serious violations of human rights, sexual abuse and exploitation and trafficking human beings.	One of the last results obtained was the supporting Federal Police investigation that lead to the arrest of international traffickers of organs. The project was implanted in 6 States, covering 200 cities in the formation of 600 multipliers and assisted 70 cases involving 250 people to date .	The project's greatest impact was observed by the multiplier campaigns and training .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Canadian Embassies •GTZ •Volunteers •German Consulate •Partnerships with the Public Authority •CLEI •Torture Never More •UNICEF •Retailers, Traders and Shopkeepers Association •Governments / City Halls •Tutelary Councils •Ministry of Labour •Regional Delegacies • Police 	Through this project, a partnership was established with traders in the city, City Halls, Service Clubs , Unions, religious groups, universities and foundations.	“Disarticulation” among the actors of the system supposed to guarantee the rights of people who are being trafficked for sexual exploitation. Many cities pass over the reality of exploitation and abuse, by denying that trafficking takes place in their areas. Other critical points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Team hiring •Institution and office maintenance •Political integration of different actors. 	<p>Quantitative goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organise 26 debates in public square and/or schools •Organise 1 social-educational mobilization in Garanhuns City •Organise 2 project monitoring programmes. Qualification of 30 multiplier agents. <p>Qualitative goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •social-political network to guarantee the project's sustainability •itinerant radio specialised in human rights issues
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North East	NGO	Coletivo Mulher Vida Collective Woman Life Cp: Fabiana Jansen	60	Coletivo Mulher Vida's mission is to prevent domestic violence, abuse and the sexual exploitation of women, teenagers and children. There are 5 programmes developed by the institution: Citizen Woman, Live Teenager Girl, Happy Child, Prevention of Sexual Tourism and Trafficking of Human Beings, Nucleus of Qualification - Artistic and professional training and projects on organising living and training multipliers, generating impact on citizenship.	16 prevention groups, with weekly activities 3 qualification classes for teenage multipliers of information concerning the prevention of HIV / AIDS and sexual and reproductive rights. •2 qualification classes in citizenship (monitoring) on the prevention of sexual/domestic violence •2 indoor games for teenagers and women. •3 arts / culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Psychosocial care: 25 per month. •Mother's assistance: 600 people per lecture. •Present in 15 schools •Follow-up on 750 people. •Actuation in 6 health centres (120 people) •Partnership with 3 associations: 60 people •Organisation of 2 qualification courses (40 teachers and a health centre) Beneficiary from other projects •Happy Child – 90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •International Day of Prayer (Austria); Mission (Germany); Caritas-German (Germany); Misereor (Germany); Oxfam-Intermon (Spain); Rotary Boa Viagem (Brazil); Ministry of Health/National Programme on HIV/AIDS and the State's Coordination of HIV/AIDS issues •MartPet – Marketing; CJBuarque Accounting; Sumaúma Institute - Institutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Financing and self-sustainability •Lack of efficient public politics •Projects time is too short •The project requirements for reporting are not adequate for the social reality, and at times demand too many details. •Communication with the financers is hard. No feedback for the creation of critical points. •Difficulty in measuring the impact and success, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approach and dialog between financing providers and implementing NGOs. •Better follow up of projects. •Strengthen already existing networks. •Strengthen already existing networks. •Donors must have a better understanding of the local priorities to get closer to their partners. •Partnerships – organise events with project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approach/dialogue between financing providers and implementing NGOs. •Better follow up of projects. •Strengthen already existing networks. •Develop a strategic plan to get closer to local stakeholders • Give continuity of funding to good projects •Create and strengthen actions and networks, impact on the institutions, learning and sharing good practices.
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				Provision of care services to victims of sexual and domestic violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows. 24 artistic / training courses (computers, etc) •2 qualification classes on social educators. •5 qualification classes on gender, sexuality, family, domestic and sexual violence. •3 qualification classes with professionals on the teaching network by Olinda •3 events on March and November. •3 Witches' Blocks •1 campaign against the trafficking of human beings •150 workshops •5 technical counselling workshops on domestic/sexual violence (for institutions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teenagers and 120 children; •Citizen Woman - 10 groups with 15 participants per group. •Trafficking of human beings – mobilization on the beach: 15 girls every 2 days (120 girls/month); 2 lectures/month with 20 participants (40 participants/month) 	Development.	mainly through qualitative indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> managers and plan together. •Create and strengthen actions and networks, impact of the institution, learning and good practices. •Measure impact of the partnership. 	
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North East	Bank	Palmas' Bank – Associations of Residents of Palmeira Residentia – ASMOC ONP Cp: Joaquim de Melo Neto	15	<p>2 Projects:</p> <p>Stimulation Bonus Project Palma's Bank was created in 1998 by the Association of Residents of Palmeira's Residential, in Fortaleza, to fight poverty and unemployment through initiatives of micro-credit.</p> <p>Feminine Incubator Project Takes care of single mothers who have no means to support their children, ex-convict and alcoholics . They receive nine months of balanced meals and medical and psychological care and professional qualification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Created in 1997 with a donation of R\$ 2,000, the bank has collected an amount of R\$ 30,000. •The Palmacard is used by about 400 citizens. 85 shops accept the card. •Palmatech Project: 2,300 people have received professional qualification through courses of Solidarity Economy. •Job Opportunities: 700 people did get a formal job opportunity. The bank 	<p>“Palmas’ Bank has transformed itself into a global reference for social inclusion through micro-credit. “It is a surprising model of originality and deserves to be followed”, says the secretary of Solidarity Economy of the Labour Ministry, Paul Singer. “It is a new way of thinking of citizenship and wealth distribution”, complements the NGO base’s economist, João</p>	<p><u>Governmental</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fortaleza’s City Hall •National System of Jobs •National Secretary of Supportive Economy <p><u>Non- governmental</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ASHOKA •German Co-operation •Service of Support to Micro and Small Companies in Ceará •Agency of Supportive Development •Ecumenical Coordination of Services 	Partnership with the National Secretary of Supportive Economy of the Ministry of Labour (Senaes - MTE) with the objective of transferring the experience to other cities in Brazil. On a basis of approximately R\$ 300,000, as first resource, were founded the Supportive Bank of Santana do Acarau (Bassa, in Ceará), and Serrano Bank (in the city of Palmácia, Ceará), the Bank of Entrepreneurs of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve the living conditions of citizens living below the poverty line, through a local programme of income and job generation that have solidarity as a principle. •Offer an integrated system of credit, production, commercialization and consumption •Favour exercising the rights of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase the number of the association members by 50% in two years (from project initiation 0. •Increase local commerce sales by 20% after three years (from project initiation). •Experience reapplied in another city in the State of Ceará, after three years (from project initiation).
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				<p>has opened 580 positions in six years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1,200 families benefited from this credit system. •700 families were occupied •70 women at risk were integrated in the labour market. •Reduction by 70% of domestic violence in the families assisted •Publication of 3 books on social technologies •Experience of the Palmas Bank replicated in the city of Paracurú. 	Roberto Lopes Pinto.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •OXFAM •Strodm/Strohalm •NEGIF/NUCOM •Federal University of Ceará •Ceará and Brazil's Network of Supportive Economy •Residents/consumers •Local traders 	Maranguape (also in Ceará), the Bank ECO-Luzia (in Simões Filho, Bahia), the Bank Bem (in Vitória, Espírito Santo) and the Bank Terra (in Vila Velha, Espírito Santo).	<p>citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide notions about ethic consumption, sustainable production, monetary value, micro-credit savings and interest. •Collaborate in governance through participation 	
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North East	Ngo	Children and Citizen Family's Foundation (Funci) Cp: Isabel	65	<p>“Family: Art-education, Citizenship and the quality of life with a focus on gender and solidarity social economy”. The project works through 5 areas: <u>Nucleus of Art – Nuarte</u>: art-education. <u>Nucleus of Solidarity Social Economy - Nesol</u>: work and income-generation in the logics of an equitable social-economy, based on co-operation, self-management and ethnic commerce. <u>Nucleus of Food Safety- Nusa</u>: Promoting safe, daily balanced meals, hygiene, organic agriculture and the cultivation of medicinal plants / vegetables. <u>Nucleus of Direct Participation of Children and Teenagers - Nupa</u>: children and teenagers, the subjects of rights. Participation as an exercise of active citizenship.</p>	<p>Funci receives approximately 6,000 children per year and counts on 19 projects, such as workshops, qualification courses, psychological assistance and temporary shelter. In the last seven years, the number of children on the streets of Ceará's capital decreased from 5,962 to 200, one of the lowest figures in Brazil. The Nucleus of Psychological Assistance, created in 1999, has received more than 100 patients.</p>	<p>Creation of new projects and programmes, in pioneer initiatives in the city and the state. Creation of a Coordination group for the Fight against Sexual Violence on Children and Teenagers. Funci made children and teenagers a priority in Juraci Magalhães' government. Since 1994, more than 2,300 young people did participate of Funci's programmes. In this centre for assistance to children and their family, more than 25,000 people have already been assisted.</p>	<p>Approximately 45% of the project's budget comes from the City Hall. The second biggest partner is the Union of Passenger's Transportation Companies of the State of Ceará (Sindiônibus), which collaborates with 35% of the annual expenses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tutelary Councils •Defence Fund of Children's and Teenagers' Rights •Municipal Council of Children's and Teenagers' Rights (Comdica) 	<p>Make parents provide their children with incentives to participate in projects and actions, to strengthen social and affective relationships among teenagers, the youth and their families.</p>	<p>FUNCI predicts the implementation of new programmes such as the Passage House offering shelter, From the Streets to Citizenship, and Systemic Psychological Assistance. No doubt, they all are important programmes.</p>
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				<u>Nucleus of Gender – Nugen</u> Awareness about gender, sexuality / sexual diversity awareness, participation.						
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North East	Consortium	Mandalla Agency Cp: Willy Pessoa	14	The Mandalla is a of plants / animals production consortium to guarantee family survival, and to favour extra production and the integration of families in social entrepreneurship. The Mandalla process is a method of participating in the planning and organisation of products that progress from the seeds system of alimentary self-sustainability to complexes productions and agro-industrial associations. Its goals: improve the quality of life, economical productivity and the environmental balance of the communities involved, by spreading information, simplified technologies traditions and customs, quality, social responsibility and citizenship.	In Santo André city, in the countryside of Paraíba the Acauã settlement involving 114 families, is the oldest example of the process. For three years, 70 Mandallas were installed in the back of the houses to promote the self-sufficiency of families by generating income with the sale of the extra production of fish , eggs, fruit and vegetables .	The Mandalla Agency DHSA works to train families to apply the method in 8 states in the North-East. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Banco do Brazil Foundation •Bayer Cropscience •Sudema •Telemar Institute •Pepsico of Brazil •Terra da Sabedoria •PB Junior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ashoka •Ministry of Labour 	The evolution of the Mandalla Process is possible thanks to participation by the community. The combination of different elements, of local reality by means of social participation and a holistic vision, has the objective to promote the conscious reintegration of people in the environment where they live.	The objective is the diffusion of the Mandalla Process within 870 cities in the country, distributed by 27 states, in the next five years, through the tool of Mandalla’s Social Franchising, and qualifying 870 multipliers connected to private sector organisations and governmental institutions.
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North East	Ngo	CNMP – Northeast Center of People’s Medicine Cp: Celerino Carriconde	23	Prevention and promotion of health based on an educational concept prioritising the culture and the development of people. <u>Food Safety</u> : •Courses on Nutritional Education and Food •Productive community projects to generate income •Courses on Public Policies on Food Safety <u>Health And Social Control</u> •Qualification of health counsellors organised in networks	CNMP works with representatives and community groups of more than 300 urban and rural communities in the States of Pernambuco, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte.	CNMP contributes to mapping the regions’ experiences and necessities to spread local policies in different fields and contribute on projects aggregating value and generating income . The Centre also takes part in organised groups that participate in Food Safety Councils in different cities of the state, to discuss food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CAFOD (United Kingdom) •CHRISTIAN AID (United Kingdom) •DKA (Austria) •BRITISH EMBASSY IN BRAZIL (United Kingdom) •FORD FOUNDATION (USA) •MANOS UNIDAS (Spain) •MINISTRY OF LABOUR (Brazil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Brazilian Forum on Food Safety; •State Forum on Food Safety; •CONSEA – State Council of Food Safety; •Municipal Council of Food Safety in Olinda; •CONSEMA – State Council of the Environment; •RSMLAC – Network of Health for Latin America and the Caribbean; •National Feminist 	CNMP intends working on the regulating the production of phytotherapy medicines and stimulating home medicine.	North-Eastern Centre of People’s Medicine, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) dedicated to the National Fight for Attention to Primary Health, understanding the Unique System of Health (SUS) as one conquers the Brazilian people.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitor the Family Health Programme (PSF) •Gender training / Workshops on Sexuality and Rights •Workshops on Home Medicine <u>Youth: Health Participation</u> •Qualification of young educators in Full Health •Social consortium of Recife's youth <u>Home Medicine, Monitor the Provisions of Basic Medicines</u> <p>The CNMP's project focuses on three actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diffusion of home medicine b) National campaign to regulate the production of traditional phytotherapy . c) Inclusion of traditional phytotherapy in the provision of medicines. 	<p>politics, and search for local intervention mechanisms in this area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MISEREOR (Germany) •PWRDF (Canada) •TROCAIRE (Ireland) •UNAIS (United Kingdom) 	<p>Network of Health and Reproductive Rights;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pernambuco Women's Forum; •Forum on Environmental Entities from Pernambuco; •State Council of Health from Pernambuco; •Municipal Councils of Health from 32 cities in Pernambuco, located in the following regions: •Sertão, Agreste, Zona da Mata and Metropolitan Recife; •Network of Councillors/ Users of Health from Pernambuco; •Network of young people from the North-East; •Round table discussions concerning youth and policies. 	
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North East	Ngo	Project Viva a Menina Adolescent – Live the Teenager Girl - Coletivo Mulher Vida Cp: Cecy H. Prestello	--	Coletivo Mulher Vida NGO, in Pernambuco, which maintains a project called Live Teenager Girl, to restore the self-esteem of girls who are victims of sexual and domestic violence. Their methods involve affections, games and life experiences, and the project is attended by approximately 250 teenagers from 10 communities in the Metropolitan Region of Recife. The project offers thematic workshops; the work in group strengthens self-esteem and confidence. Coletivo Mulher Vida also offers psycho-therapeutic, legal and social support to these young people.	Number of direct beneficiaries: 380 Number of indirect beneficiaries: 1,540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement of self-esteem •Interruption of the violence cycle •Better living perspectives 	Coletivo Mulher Vida •International Day of Prayer (Austria); Mission (Germany); Caritas-German (Germany); Misereor (Germany); Oxfam-Intermon (Spain); Rotary Boa Viagem (Brazil); Ministry of Health/National programme on HIV/AIDS and the Coordination by the state on HIV/AIDS issues. •MartPet – Marketing; CJBuarque Accounting; Sumaúma Institute - Institutional Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Articulation Aids-PE; •Pernambuco Women's Forum; •Pernambuco Network against Sexual Abuse and the Exploitation of Children / Teenagers •Arca -Action in Networks for the Children/ Teenagers •Weaving Partnerships Network; •Municipal Councils of Children's and Teenagers' Rights of Olinda and Recife; •Municipal Council of Social Assistance of Olinda; •National Committee against Sexual Violence •ECPAT- International Network to Fight against the Sexual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Financing and self-sustainability. •Lack of efficient public policies. •Communication with the financers is hard and there is no feedback for creating critical points. •Most financing demands a high number of actions, although there is no financing for human resources. •Difficulty in measuring the qualitative impact and in creating efficient indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Interrupt the violence cycle in families; •Interrupt the lack of an education cycle; •Create opportunities and conditions for girls and insert them in the labour market as social active subjects.
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									Exploitation of Children and Teenagers; •SOS Corpo; •ARCA – Network of action and protection of children and teenagers; •Women from Cabo; •Movement of boys and girls from the streets •Luiz Freire Center •WCF; •UNICEF		
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South	NGO	Associação Santa Fé Cp: José Queiroz	10	Projects of assistance and shelter to children/teenagers who live in the streets, to guarantee their basic rights and rescuing boys and girls to reintegrate them with their families or guide them towards their emancipation. •Guarantee medical and psychological care to teenagers, young mothers and children; •Allow pregnant teenagers to exchange experiences by meetings other pregnant teenagers; •Guarantee individual or group orientation about body care, exercises for labour and the development of self-esteem; •Promote and strengthen the formation of the family nucleus (father, mother and child) while also assisting and orienting the young father; •Treat for drug addiction.	Children - up to 12 years old Direct 80, Indirect 320 Teenagers - From 12 to 18 years old Direct 100, Indirect 400 Young Direct 20, Indirect 80 Older Adults - 60 years old or older Direct 20, Indirect 60	In 2005, elected the best social technology in Brazil in the category of Children's and Teenager's Rights, by Banco do Brazil's Foundation, Petrobrás and UNESCO. In 2001, highlighted as one of the most important works in São Paulo, by the Municipal Secretary of Social Assistance..	Main Supporter: Municipal Hall of São Paulo, Municipal Secretary of Development and Social Assistance. Technical: Sedes Sapientiae and Sentinela Quixote Project – treatment for abuse cases; CRIA/Unifesp (Medical School of São Paulo) – treatment and guidance for dependence cases; UNI Paulistana and Shelter Network – Camargo Corrêa Institute	•Project Alive Library Hope City – City Group; •Literacy Teaching Project and School Qualification Light of the Stars –Sama Home; •Making History Project; •ATRAVEZ Association, •Reading is Necessary Network- Data Byte Institute, Morungaba, Ecofuturo, Rotary Club Sector West, SESC, Village of the Future	Lack of support from the public authority, the matter of youth is still not sufficiently represented at the national level and in the national guidelines, lack of resources.	•Participate / contribute to the technical and professional improvement of employees; •Control and guide the adequate use of public money; •Maintain the communication flow with the Tutelary Councils and the department of justice dealing with issues related to children and youth.
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South	NGO	Rede Interação - Interacti on Network Cp:	6	Promoting social integration through methodologies such as community savings, self-involving, exchanging experiences and technical support in negotiations. Methodologies are	•13 groups of savings in development •5 cities accepted the proposal •More than R\$ 12,000 saved between the groups	•Programme enlarging •Partnership with financial companies like banks •Project of great multiplying power	<u>Cities:</u> -Várzea Paulista; -Santo André; -Osasco <u>Associations</u> -ABCP (Brazilian Association of Portland Cement)	As a starting point, the Network of Interaction is working on the technical co-operation agreements in 3 Brazilian cities and the city of Durban in South	Programme still in the initial phase of development. Small team, difficult communication with governments.	Increase in the number of savers and expansion in the scale of the proposal.
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		Anna Claudia Roschbach		implemented from the basic guidelines spread by the organisation "Slum Dwellers International – SDI", an independent network of organisations .	•More than 2,346 beneficiaries	•Simple actions for access by the beneficiary	-ANAMACO (National Traders' Association of Materials for Construction) -ELOS Institute -Lua Nova Association	Africa. The basic goal of this co-operation is to exchange experiences with community members and government technicians.	
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South	NGO	Fala Preta – Speak up, Afro-American Girl Cp: Glaucia Matos	61	Projects: <u>Life Guards</u>: qualification of young Afro-American men and women to multiply development activities in the areas of rights, health and prevention. <u>Self-help Books</u>: collective spaces in which Afro-American women reconstruct their stories, by exchanging life experiences, and elevating their self-esteem. <u>Quilombos</u>: projects of autonomy and sustainable development in rural Afro-American communities. <u>Enlarging Fala Preta! – Speak up, Afro-American Girl!</u>: action in the Catholic University of São Paulo, with the object of increasing access by Afro-descendent students. <u>Spreading Action</u>: qualifying leadership and community agents to use a systematized work methodology by GETS – Group for Third Sector Studies and Canada's United Way. <u>Violence Against Women</u>: spreading integrated networks and social control of violence against women in the cities of São Paulo.	More than 3,000 users More than 4 small NGOs and cooperatives originated from the Speak up, Afro-American Girl! organisation.	•Internationally recognized NGO. •Project of great success, introducing positive Afro-American awareness by the people assisted and by other NGOs. •Several supervisions for other NGOs	•MacArthur Foundation •Ford Foundation •National Coordination of HIV/AIDS – Ministry of Health •the State Human Rights Secretary of the Ministry of Justice •Solidaridad •Programme of Supportive Qualification •International Women's Health Coalition •Palmares Cultural Foundation – Ministry of Culture •Rits – Network of Information for the Third Sector •Health in Family Association •Elton John Foundation •Prosare – Programme of Support to Projects on Sexuality and Reproductive Health •CIDA – Canadian Agency for International Development	Fala Preta! – Speak up, Afro-American Girl! – Association is connected to National, Latin American and Global networks of Reproductive Rights, to the Afro-Caribbean and Afro-Latin-American Women's Network. In addition to the health area, it takes part in the political debate in other fields of the Afro-American population, such as labour and education.	Difficulties in financing the seed-groups that became autonomous after Fala Preta! – Speak up, Afro-American Girl! – Association's work. Difficulties in promoting race equality at governmental levels, in addition to the objectives with the Secretary of Racial Rights.	•Promote and defend human rights, sustainable human development and improve the quality of life of urban and rural Afro-American populations; •Contribute to increased knowledge by Afro-American Women; •Qualify women and the youth so they can be implemented in the labour market; •Collaborate to strengthen and spread Afro-American Women at local, national and international levels; •Reduce all forms of violence and discrimination against women, the Afro-American population and other groups subjected to discrimination.
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South east	NGO	Geledés Contact	32	Works on protecting the Afro-American population's	Geledés is responsible for spreading the idea	During the 15 years of its work, Geledés has	•Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental		Economical sustainability	Computers / Computing accessories and books /
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		<p>persons: Cidinha, Sueli Carneiro</p>	<p>basic rights of citizenship, through the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SOS Racism – Offers free legal assistance to victims of racial discrimination and creates law in some aspects of racial discrimination. •Public Legal Assistance: offers legal sources to community leaders and women, seen as strategic multipliers of information, by guaranteeing and strengthening access to justice. •International Relations: enlargement and strengthening of international co-operation actions, in the global fight on racism and to promote and respect human rights. <p><u>Legal and Psycho-social Assistance to Women who are Victims of Violence:</u> Orientation, legal follow up and psychological support to women at the risk of domestic or sexual violence through self-help workshops to restore self-esteem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education: focusing on the qualified inclusion of Afro-American people in educational processes: promoting access, permanence and success of Afro-American people at University. •Qualification of Educators for overcoming racial / gender discrimination – empower educators as agents who can change racial inequality in the education field. 	<p>of SOS Racism , which is currently already present in 8 states of the country. It created a proposal to commission the Penal Code reform and received the Human Rights Prize in 1996, by the Ministry of Justice. One of the greatest of Geledés’ victories is the fact that it inspired the creation of several organisations for Afro-American women in the country based on the theme of Afro-American women question on gender. In 4 years of providing a legal assistance programme, Geledés has assisted more than 800 people. The programme has inspired the formation of similar initiatives in other parts of the country. Lawyers in these States take part in internships at the Geledés/SOS Racism offices in São Paulo. Nowadays, it spreads the SOS Racism network of South Cone, by involving Afro-American movements in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, in addition to Brazil.</p>	<p>been successful in contributing to the advancement of the racial and gender discussions in Brazilian society. The organisation has started a strategy of visibility for the racial problems in Brazil, by participating in all world-wide conferences organised by the UNO during the 1990s , and being able to progressively raise the awareness of the Brazilian governments on the issue., In the political debate, Geledés supported the necessity to adopt inclusive public policies for equal opportunities for all. Geldés dealt with the marginalization of the Afro-American youth and teenagers with efficient programmes aimed at strengthening self-esteem, and political and professional qualifications.</p>	<p>Organisations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educative Action; •Afirma – Afro-American Magazine On Line; •Ágere – Co-operation in Advocacy; •AVINA; •Global Bank; •Integrated Centre of Studies and Programmes of Sustainable Development; • Private sector’s Advisory -Council for the Representation of the Inter-American Bank of Development in Brazil; •Colgate-Palmolive •Commission of Female Lawyers; •AKATU Institute’s Commission of Social Movements •Community Bahai •CONNECTAS; •State Council on the Condition of Women; •International development department •Vagalume Expedition •BankBoston Foundation •Ford Foundation; •Getúlio Vargas Foundation; •Consumer’s Defence Institute; •Ethos Institute; •Xerox Institute; •Centre of Business Integration; •Inter-Networks; •Kodak Foundation; •Unilever Brazil; •National Movement of Human Rights; •National Association 			<p>didactic materials for the Centre of Documentation and Research</p>
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							of Independent Schools; •Project in the Americas; •Conscious Consumption Society; •UNESCO; •UNICEF			
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South east	NGO	Praticável Cp: Fernanda Oliva	--	Works on promoting social integration. It offers workshops and formal education for children and teenagers at social risk. •Percussion, singing, theatre, dance, literature, mathematics, through games / art activities. •Workshops of Sewing for mothers and women in the community who need psychosocial support as well as another source of income. Schooling follow-up and diagnosis of the individual (pedagogical / psychological) difficulties of students.	--	--	•Brazil Foundation	--	--	--
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South East	NGO	Women Of Education Network (RME) Cp: Vera Vieira	34 in 11 states	Founded in 1980, its mission is to empower women and the groups or instances in which they act, using tools from the common feminist education, to establish a society based on principles of equity, justice and sustainability. Therefore, it intends contributing to the balance of social relations of gender and promoting harmony among human beings and with the environment.	<u>Qualification</u> •Direct Target: 645,784 •Indirect Target: 5,573,800 <u>Education-communication</u> •Direct Target: 2,111,088 •Indirect Target: 28,457,512 <u>Institutional Empowerment</u> •Direct Target: 2,012,675 •Indirect Target:	<u>Qualification</u> •Increase in the number of female leaders. • Increase the widespread knowledge among members of the feminist movements. •Groups generating income with an ecological perspective. •Influence Public Policies. •Increase RME's work visibility, through media. <u>Education-communication</u> •Information about gender and citizenship	•OXFAM •NOVIB; •German Committee for the International Day of Prayer for Women; •REPEM (Network of Common Education among Latin American and Caribbean women); •WACC (World Association for Christian Communication); •APC/PARM (Association for the Progress of Communication / Programmes of Support to Women's	The Women's Network is one of the co-founders of AMB – the Association of Brazilian Women. It is a founding member of the Latin American Network of Common Education among Women. It is founder and member of ABONG – the Brazilian Association of NGOs, and of REBRAAF – the Brazilian Network of the III Sector. It is affiliated with CEEAL – the Adults' Education Council for Latin America, which integrates the CGAP/ Brazil. It is affiliated	Guarantee the integration of the new groups of educators, strengthen the use of communication and information technologies for communication and for long-distance courses, prioritise the theme of sustainability, implement projects in partnership and with the support of the private sector.	The RME systematically looks for resources to maintain the projects of leadership qualification, through courses, lectures and workshops, strengthen the use of communication and information technologies, institutionally strengthen the entire network (headquarters, educators and focus groups).
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					28,124,968	in rural regions. Reducing the gap between university knowledge and civic movements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge exchange between associated educators and the public. •Improvement of the network. 	Networks); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consulate Institute for Women (Multibrás' Programme of Social Responsibility). 	with the WAAC Catholic Network of Communication. It keeps relations with the following governmental institutions: Ministry of Justice, Special Secretary of Women, Special Secretary of Afro-Americans, National Council of Women's Rights, Special Coordination of Women from the City of São Paulo, Institute of Lands SP State.	
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South East	NGO	Novella Home C.p.: Marco Antônio Bragança de Matos	20	Novella Home receives children from 0 to 6 years old, at personal or social risk, who are the victims of domestic violence when the competent authorities (Children and Youth Section of the Justice Department and Tutelary Council) make the decision to separate the children from their families. The permanence in the home is temporary, until the risky situation has been overcome and the children may be reintegrated with their families or, when it is not possible, are placed with a substitute family.	Quantitative Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>A – receiving and following sheltered children</u> - children received: 53; -86% of them went back to their origin or to extended families; <u>B – Following the families at social risk</u> -A total of 109 families were followed, of which 41 were families with sheltered children and 68 were indicated by institutions. <u>D – Shelter network for improved assistance to children and families.</u> -Shelter network constituted by 20 institutions / 57 shelters. 	Improvement in learning and adequate development of children. Follow up of these children's families, whenever possible, since the beginning of sheltering. This follow up intends overcoming risky situations, recovering family life, and reintegrating the child in his/her environment.	The sustainability of Novella Home is obtained especially from private donations to cover the expenses of the shelter, or through projects developed in the area of family follow-up and shelter networking.	In addition to the several institutions that compose the shelter and the support networks, the competent entities in the judiciary sphere recognise and support the work done by Novella Home: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Children and Youth Section of the Justice Department; •Minas Gerais State Attorney's Office; •Municipal Council of Children's and Adolescents' Rights; •State Council of Children's and Adolescents' Rights; •Tutelary Councils of the North and North-Eastern parts of Belo Horizonte. 	Necessity to strengthen the family's ability to care for children and teenagers. Most often, children or teenager are inappropriately reintegrated with their original family (poor timing or conditions).	Improve the children's and teenager's reintegration within their original family.
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South East	NGO	Bio-Brás C.p: Nadja Soares	15	Bio-Bras is a private sector organisation of public interest (OSCIP) formed in 1997 to support sustainable development in the Alto	•35 communities / 7 cities of São Paulo (approximately 175,000 people) in 4 years.	•Social-environmental awareness about the pollution of hydro resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement of the 	•Alliance for Mata Atlântica's Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mico Leão Dourado Association 	•Important partnerships with CETESB, OAB, neighbourhood associations and sub-committees of High	Financial support to continue and expand present activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled oil offers an excellent opportunity to be reused for the production bio-diesel. •Bio-Bras wants to
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		de Moraes		Tietê region. It promotes research, education and safeguarding the environment by contributing to the reduction of pollution in the Tietê River, while at the same time generating income for families in need. The project RENOVE – Renewal of Vegetal Oil - consists in a Line of Ecological Cleaning Products, produced with natural essences from the recycled oil collected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •150 environmental agents qualified as social-ecological multipliers •22 courses of Environmental Education for university students, involving 680 students and 195 teachers. •38 schools involved. •3 reforestation campaigns . 	quality of hydro resources, awareness by those directly and indirectly involved in social-environmental questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The improvement of the quality of social-economical life, through the strengthening of the community associations and income generation. •Improvements in women’s income, and active community participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conservation International •Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund •Metropolitan Company of Water and Energy - EMAE •Abrinq Foundation •Natura Cosmetics •VITAE Foundation •State Fund of Hydro Resources – FEHIDRO •Programme Supportive Community •Red Latin American to support Social-economy •Laboratory for Social Innovation 	Tietê Headwaters already signed, allowing the immediate start of the collection of the raw materials and production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There is a partnership with the Organic Warehouse of the Biodynamic Association, allowing the product to be immediately marketed. 	expand its activities to collect oil in the entire region of the Tietê headwaters; today, this area corresponds to more than 4,800 tons of oil/year. This creates good potential to supply the new workshops and open new fronts of business, as in the case of bio-diesel production.
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South East	NGO	Instituto Criança é Vida – Institute Children are Life Cp: Regina S. Schwandner	30 + 104 volunteers	Objective: to provide families in the less-favoured communities basic notions of hygiene/health . <u>Project Children are Life:</u> the focus is on the health of children in their two first years of life. It is directed at babysitters — day-care professionals and family members — to increase their knowledge about a baby’s emotional life and to promote their expertise.	<u>Institute:</u> about 400 multipliers were qualified by the organisation, helping to spread knowledge to 17,000 families and 39,000 children. The Institute has assisted 9,904 families, trained 512 health agents and organised projects in 91 institutions. <u>Project Children are Life</u> Sensitisation of 53 employees and directors in 13 day-cares in the city, which did pass the contents learned by 1,045 mother with 1,130 babies from 0 to 2 years old.	Children are Life was created as a project by the Schering-Plough S.A. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry, in 1996., Working initially with 20 volunteers in 9 institutions, today it works with more than 100 institutions and qualifies more than 600 "health agents" – volunteers and employees in the institutions – for the replication of its projects. It is currently recognised in Brazil and abroad as a model of business volunteering and education on health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social Stock Exchange •Eli Lilly •Mácron Graphics •Unimed Insurance •Conquest One •Eli Lilly of Brazil •Futura Propaganda •Schering-Plough S/A - Chemical and Pharmacist Industry •Pinhão & Koiffman Lawyers •Price Waterhouse Coopers •People’s Communication Ltda. •Parthner Human Resources’ Outsourcing S/C Ltda. •Perez & Damiani Communications Ltda. •Rana Administration and Insurance 	Strategic alliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mother-Infant Institute of Pernambuco (IMIP), •Abrinq Foundation for Children’s Rights •Alive School. •Eli Lilly of Brazil •Abrinq Foundation for Children’s and Teenager’s Rights •Schering-Plough S.A. - Chemical and Pharmacist Industry •Mother-Infant Institute of Pernambuco (IMIP) •Vedacit Otto Baumgart 	- -	Enlarge the work of education for health and sensitize others so that they can start new actions and act as multipliers.
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South East	NG O	Lua Nova Associati on Cp: Raquel Barros	15 + 6 volunteers	<p>Works on self-esteem, citizenship, social space and self-sustainability and the rights to motherhood of young mothers at risk.</p> <p>Projects: <u>Community Lua Nova</u>: first step of the social integration programme (housing, food, medical / psychological assistance and education). <u>Lua Crescent</u> (Crescent Moon): promotes planning for the future family and encouraging the first steps to social-economical autonomy. <u>Coloured Stars</u>: improvement of the quality of life of children: photography, plays activities and work shops. <u>Lua Nova Buffet</u>: social volunteering in which the participants attend professional courses (cooks, caterers and waitresses). <u>Creating Art</u>: creation, development, production and sales of dolls and gifts. <u>Community Nucleus of Income Generation</u>: laboratories for silkscreen, medicinal plants and cosmetics, nutrition and sewing, computing and generating business plans (costs analysis, profitability, etc). <u>Preventive Agents Group</u>: project of prevention in poor communities, developed by a group of young residents (multipliers), who transform their life experiences into plays or theatre sketches.</p>	<p>Lua Nova works directly with 25 teenage mothers and 32 children who live in the Lua Nova and Crescent Moon Communities. Every month, approximately 154 people from the neighbourhoods take part in projects developed by the organisation. Lua Nova assists teenage mothers in all the States of São Paulo, and in the period from 2000 to 2004, its several programmes assisted 1,784 people including new-borns, children, teenagers and adults..</p>	<p>As a result of its serious work, in 2002 Lua Nova won the Child Abring Prize, obtained for its quality and innovation in the “family and community coexistence” sector and acting as a reference for other works in the country. In 2005, Lua Nova won first place in the Social Entrepreneur Prize – Ashoka & Mackinsey – 2004/2005. In addition, National Anti Drugs Secretary and Caritas International are organizing the actuation proposal in the community, as Caritas International is the one that is to replicate it for other states and countries in Latin America.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Seads – State Secretary of Assistance and Social Development •Splice from Brazil •Italian Embassy •Cartias German •Ministry of Health •Region of Veneto •Global Fund For Woman •Brazil Foundation •Junia Rabello Institute •IRE Venice •Institute WCF Brazil – Child Hood •Unesco •Caritas International •Petrobrás •Santander Institute •German Consulate •Le Botteghe della Solidarietà (The Solidarity Store) •SENAD – National Secretary of Alcohol and Drugs •Sorocaba City Hall •Angela Borba Fund •Alcoa •ACJ Brazil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Villa Renata Cooperative •Ashoka •Quixote Project •Mckinsey •Araçoiaba da Serra City Hall •Abring Foundation •Special Secretary of Politics for Women •Camargo Corrêa Institute •University of Sorocaba •ESAMC – Superior School of Administration, Marketing and Communication •IMAPES •Integration Network •Tutulary Councils and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention •North-Eastern Centre of People’s Medicine – CNMP •PSF – Programme Family Health in Sorocaba •Agency of Social Development •Museum of the Person 	<p>In the last years, the difficulties of working on the questions of citizenship and social inclusion inside the shelter are increasing. The main benefit for Lua Nova is in generating innovative alternatives for the assisted population, by strengthening its mission, and making the proposal of social insertion something real and efficient.</p>	<p>Future goal: maintaining the project in the form of a social condominium, which will be constituted by eight, independent houses that share some activities, and are provided advice by the organisation team on matters such as <u>recycling and income-generation workshops, follow up and qualification in the health sector, family follow up</u> (health, school, leisure, income), <u>nutrition follow up</u>, illiteracy eradication (formal and informal education), <u>support to pregnant women, community vegetable-gardens</u>, yards, leisure space for parents and children and computer courses.</p>
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Central-West	NGO	Programme Of Assistance To Children And Teenagers Victims Of Traffic For Sexual Exploitation Purposes Unaid Cp: Carina Pimenta	16	<p>Goal: Support politics and programmes that repress the trafficking of human beings, by qualifying actions developed by organisations and shelter networks, which provide direct assistance to this specific public.</p> <p>Purposes: Assure specialised assistance to victims, by focusing on the reestablishment of the family and community acquaintanceship and on the safe and healthy exercise of sexuality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National workshop by the programme's partners, including 60 people (representing 11 cities) •Reference Teams defined and Technical / Financial Co-operation Agreements signed in 8 cities: Fortaleza, Natal, São Paulo, Rio De Janeiro, São Luiz, Manaus, Rio Branco, Foz Do Iguaçú. Number of people trained and qualified in services in 1 year: 1,507, including 281 males and 1,226 females. •Inventory of the cities' situation and shelter diagnosis in 11 cities •Start the creation of a database/shelter system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elaboration of a survey for shelter diagnosis and inventory forms of the cities' situation. •Structure of the work plan in each city. •Definition of strategies to improve the notification and information system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Brazilian Association Terra dos Homens - Rio de Janeiro; •Children's / Teenagers' Rights Defence Centre Yves de Roussan – Salvador; •Brazilian Association for the Defence of Women, Infants and Youth - São Paulo; •Aliança Institute – Salvador; •Secretary of Labour, Social Assistance and Sports of Bahia State •United Nations Latin American Institute for Murders' Prevention and Delinquency - São Paulo •State Governments / State Secretaries / City Halls / City Secretaries of Social Assistance, Health, Education, Culture, Labour, Tourism; •City Council of Children's and Teenager's Rights, social assistance councils and tutelary councils, forums, networks and committees to combat sexual violence against children and teenagers; •NGOs Defending and Promoting Children's / Teenagers' Rights; •Universities 	<p>Strategic Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Republic Presidency's Special Secretary of Human Rights •Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger •Ministry of Justice - National Secretary of Justice •Ministry of Health •Ministry of Education •International Labour Organisation •Applied Economy Research Institute 	--	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shelters and services network with efficient methodologies to assist children and teenagers who are victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. •Enrolment of public departments and private associations in the rehabilitation process and reinsertion of child and teenage victims. •Improvement of the ability of public organisations the strengthening of the national information system on trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
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8.3. Questionnaire to the local organisations and European NGOs implementing projects in Brazil

“The role of the European Union in Development Co-operation and Solidarity: Women and Maternity in Latin America, in particular in Brazil”

1. Name of the organisation
2. Title of the project being examined
3. Type of organisation (Is it a non-governmental or government organisation, a religious organisation, is it based in Brazil or in another country, etc.)
4. Brazilian regions in which you have implemented the project (Northern, North-Eastern, Southern, Central-Western)
5. Types and number of employees who have worked on the project
6. Types of interventions carried out in the project. Number of interventions with a focus on women (in particular on mothers, if any): duration, implementation period , and total costs
7. Quantitative results (i.e. number of people involved, trained, educated, etc.)
8. Qualitative results, territorial impact: what results is the project aiming to achieve, in terms of improving women’s conditions (legal, social, economical, health conditions)? How does the project intend achieving these results?
9. Types of economical support: who is financing the operation, and in what percentage?
10. Network of collaboration: is the project cooperating with any organisations? If yes, which ones? (local governments/other NGOs, international NGOs, women’s associations etc...)

11. Good practices: what are the “good practices” implemented in the framework of the project to improve women’s (and mothers’) conditions?

12. Ungratified needs and priorities to tackle in the future: what are the needs of the women and mothers in Brazil, that are not sufficiently fulfilled at the moment and that need prioritising?

13. In your opinion, how in the future could you attend to and answer the unsolved problems and ungratified needs of Brazilian women and mothers?

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