The Decennial Plan for Human Rights of Children and Adolescents (2011-2020) was launched. Recent developments:

- National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget
  - The National Constitution of 1988, a milestone for civil rights in Brazil, came into effect. The Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA) was approved soon after and is the main normative instrument for the protection of children’s rights in line with the CRC.
  - Brazil launched the National Plan to Stop Sexual Violence and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.
  - The Education National Plan (2014-2024) was launched.
  - Law No. 7.672/2010 was enacted to prohibit physical punishment and degrading treatment of children.
  - In December, Decree No. 9.603 was published, which regulates the implementation of Law No. 13.431 / 17, establishing the guidelines for the creation of the system that guarantees the rights of children and adolescent victims or witnesses of violence.

- Government focal points
  - Petrócia de Melo Andrade
    - National Secretary for Children’s Rights of the Women, Family and Human Rights Ministry
    - Pathfinding since April 2018

The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) was created in 1991 and is a multi-stakeholder platform composed by members of the child protection system with equal participation of government and non-governmental actors. One of CONANDA’s main objectives is to end violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Its primary role is to inform public policies, promote cooperation and to guarantee policy impact. CONANDA’s members include several organizations that are also a part of the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
• Brazil recognizes the importance of having qualified data on children and adolescents to prevent and respond to violence against children. There is an urgent demand to create a system of specific indicators for children and adolescents, integrating different databases for more effective reporting, evaluation, and creation of policies directed at children and adolescents in Brazil.

• Homicide data comes from the Datasus (Health System Data) and Public Security Secretary from different States and is collected by Violence Atlas (an annual report on violence produced by the Institute for Applied Economic Research [Ipea] and the Brazilian Forum for Public Security).

• There is no unified database specific to sexual abuse and exploitation, but the Call 100 hotline service (Disque Direitos Humanos 100) keeps records, which are published. The Ministry of Health and police force also keep records on reported cases of sexual violence against children.

• Child labour is monitored by the former Ministry of Labor and by the Child Labor Eradication programme.

• Child marriage data is available at IBGE/PNAD-CeCenso.

• Data on ‘Children and adolescents in conflict with the law’ is available at National System of Socioeducative Support (SINASE).

• Brazil has numerous federal laws that protect children in a gender-neutral way against sexual abuse and exploitation, including sexual assault, rape and online grooming. The Ministry of Education publishes a school guide on identifying signs of sexual abuse of children to support teachers and administrators in identifying and supporting victims of sexual abuse and exploitation.

• A group of 15 CSOs, convened by the Alana Institute, have gathered since November 2017 to form a coalition to support the Global Partnership with the specific objective of preparing the government to become a Pathfinding Country. The group strategized on government engagement; organized formal meetings and delivered letters to key ministries, garnering significant media coverage. Furthermore, they compiled an important advocacy letter analyzing the situation on violence against children in the context of Brazil and relevant to INSPIRE’s seven strategies. This document was an important advocacy piece for Brazil to become a Pathfinding Country. In Brazil, the News Agency for the Rights of the Child publishes a guide for journalists on how to report on topics involving the violation of children’s rights, including abuse and exploitation.

Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

1. Follow up with government focal points and establish new contacts following a change of administration at the federal level to ensure that ending violence against children remains a political priority in Brazil.

2. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Human Rights, develop a multi-sectoral Road Map that includes core indicators to track Brazil’s progress towards ending violence against children.

3. Explore possibilities for fostering collaboration between universities and communities in the region.

4. Support UNICEF in creating a system of specific indicators for children and adolescents, integrating different databases.


6. In order to create a composite picture of violence against children and build research capacity, synthesize existing data using the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children methodology, led by Innocenti and national partners.