



Brazil



Government focal points

Petrúcia de Melo Andrade
National Secretary for Children's
Rights of the Women, Family and
Human Rights Ministry

Pathfinding since April 2018



**Government
Contacts and
References**

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

1988

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.

2011

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

2013

Brazil launched the National Plan to Stop Sexual Violence and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

2014

The Education National Plan (2014-2024) was launched.

2014

Law No. 7.672/2010 was enacted to prohibit physical punishment and degrading treatment of children.

2018

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.



**Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children**

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 Datusus (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-C e Censo.
- Data on 'Children and adolescents in conflict with the law' is available at National System of Socioeducative Support (SINASE).



Data Collection and Situation Analysis



Collective Action and INSPIRE

- 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.

Reporting into CRCs and SDGs



Last reported to CRC in 2015.
Underwent last UPR in 2017.



Reported to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2017.



Will report to HLPF in 2019.
Will report to CRC in 2021.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/global movement

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.

Resource mobilization

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

Equip practitioners

4. Support UNICEF in creating a system of specific indicators for children and adolescents, integrating different databases.
5. Organize a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education on the Handbook to prevent schools-based violence (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO).
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.