

Government **Contacts and** References

End Violence **Against Children**

THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget 1988 2011 2013 2014 2018 2014 In December, <u>Decree</u> The National The Decennial Plan Brazil launched the The Education Law No. 7.672/2010 for Human Rights of National Plan to National Plan was enacted to <u>No. 9.603</u> was Constitution of Children and Stop Sexual (2014-2024) was prohibit physical published, which 1988, a milestone Adolescents (2011-Violence and launched. punishment and regulates the for civil rights in 2020) was launched. degrading treatment Exploitation of implementation of Brazil, came into Children and of children. Law No. 13.431 / 17, effect. The Statute Adolescents. establishing the of the Child and guidelines for the creation of the Adolescent (ECA) system that was approved soon guarantees the after and is the rights of children main normative and adolescent instrument for the victims or witnesses protection of of violence. children's rights in line with the CRC.



Multi-stakeholder Collaboration and Consultation with Children

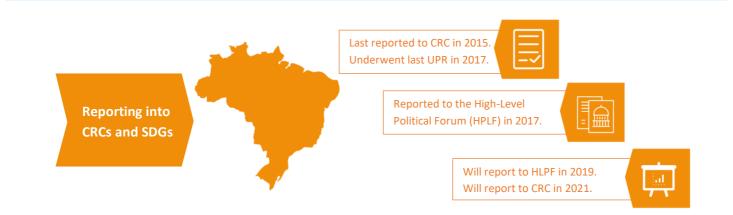
The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) was created in 1991 and is a multi-stakeholder platform composed by members of the child protection system with equal participation of government and non-governmental actors. One of CONANDA's main objectives is to end violence 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 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-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.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/ global movement	Resource mobilization	Equip practitioners
 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. 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.	 Support UNICEF in creating a system of specific indicators for children and adolescents, integrating different databases. Organize a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education on the Handbook to prevent schoolsbased violence (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO). 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.

The Country Progress Fact Sheets are an overview of where countries stand in terms of the Pathfinding Framework created by End Violence. They were developed in collaboration with the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, Girls Not Brides, Civil Society Forum to End Violence against Children, Together for Girls, UNICEF, ILO and WHO.