



NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE  
COMBAT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST  
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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**FINAL REVISION**

CONANDA – Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente  
Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes  
Comissão Intersetorial de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes

**DESIGN**

Fernando Luz Carvalho e Márcio Antônio Silva

**SEMINAR TO REVIEW THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE COMBAT OF SEXUAL  
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

(Brasília/DF, December 2010)

**ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARTICULATION, MOBILIZATION  
AND SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN**

National Committee to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents  
CONANDA – National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents  
Intersectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents  
PNEVESCA – National Program to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and  
Adolescents – SDH/PR  
Tourism Ministry  
ECPAT Brasil  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
CECRIA – Reference Center, Studies and Actions About Children and Adolescents

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## INTRODUCTION

*In Brazil, the period that anticipated the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil in 1988 (CRFB/1988) was crucial in terms of changing paradigms in the area of the guarantee of child and adolescent rights. The Constitution stated the principles of integral protection of children's rights as an absolute priority. The constitutional text gives special relevance to sexual violence. The 4th paragraph of article 227<sup>1</sup> highlights the importance to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents.*

*Brazil was the first country to promote a legal framework (Law n° 8.069 of the 13th of July 1990- Child and Adolescent Statute) in consonance with the Children's Right convention of 1989.*

*In the international context, the world was already making demands for the creation of plans to combat sexual violence with special focus at sexual exploitation. This can be seen in the "Declaration and agenda for Action" which was approved during the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation in 1996, as well as in the II ECPAT Meeting, held in Brazil in 1998.*

*The consequence of those movements led Brazil to make several advances in the combat of sexual violence against children and adolescents including, in 2000, the approval of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents by the National Council for Children's Rights (CONANDA).*

*From the institution of this Plan, Brazil lived through a series of important advances in the area of recognizing and confronting sexual violence against children and adolescents. The instrument of The Plan became a reference and offered methodological parameters for the structuring of policies, programs and services to combat sexual violence.*

*In 2003, the process of reviewing the Plan took place and introduced indicators for monitoring, formulating and evaluating public policies related to sexual violence attendance.*

*In 2008, Brazil hosted the III World Congress for the Combat of Sexual Exploitation against Children and Adolescents. The discussions and debates raised at the congress highlighted the need to update the National Plan to address the new forms of sexual violence that were emerging.*

*The National Committee To Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents and the coordination of the Program for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents of the Federal Government's Department of Human Rights coordinated the process to review the National Plan. In the face of the diverse realities of the Brazilian nation and the continental dimension of the country, an ample and detailed process of mobilization and debates occurred, which contributed to the guarantee of rights and the legitimacy*

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<sup>1</sup>Art. 227 – Paragraph 4° - The Law severely punishes abuse, violence and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

*of the actions planned. To review the National Plan demanded a transversal approach in order to facilitate, monitor and implement changes.*

*The participation of CONANDA during the review process was fundamental to give to the National Plan the guiding status of public policies in the area.*

*In 2010, through CONANDA, Brazil produced the Ten-year Plan for Children's Humans Rights. It is worth noting that in the review of the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents was expected to make a direct interface to the Ten-year Plan's guidelines, specially those mentioned in the second Axis- Protection and Defence of Rights, Strategic Objective 3.9- Amplify and Articulate policies, programs, actions and services to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents, based on the National thematic Plan.*

*In order to maintain syntony with the Ten-year Plan, strategically was defined that actions in the National Plan should be implemented until 2020.*

*Upon approving the new National Plan, it can be read in this publication. CONANDA, The National Committee and PNEVESCA reaffirm their promise to uncompromisingly defend children and their rights, mainly those children who are under threat or rights violations which are detrimental to the development of a healthy sexuality and a childhood free of threats and violence.*

## SUMMARY

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## HISTORY

In Brazil, the period that anticipated the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil, 1988 (CRFB/1988), was crucial to change the paradigms in the guarantee of children and adolescents rights. The Constitution stated the principles to the integral protection of children's rights as an absolute priority. The constitutional text gives special relevance to sexual violence. The 4th paragraph of article 227<sup>2</sup> highlights the importance to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents.

It was an answer to the several social movements which were calling for a formal action from the Brazilian State regarding the sexual violence against children and adolescents, considering that hidden violence was rarely discussed and dealt with by local politics.

The CRFB/88 left a legal mark since it provoked a substantial change in the Human Rights field of Children's Rights. The vision as an object or small child – a “minor child”, that is, a hygienist and correctional view of the child was substituted by the vision of the child as a subject of Human Rights. The most important aspect in this movement was inaugurated by the children's Constituent, which culminated with the approval of the Child and Adolescent Statute- ECA, Law n° 8.069 of the 13th of July of 1990 which reaffirmed the universality of Human Rights. Childhood was no longer looked upon as “irregular”; instead, new ways of perceiving and regarding the diversity of Brazil's children were considered.

Brazil was the first country to promulgate a legal mark to children and adolescents - ECA (the Child and Adolescent Statute), in consonance with the Convention on Children's Rights (1989). It is estimated that the ECA has inspired more than 15 legislative reforms, particularly in Latin America.

From that on, a system of justice and integral protection to children was implemented; special courts to protect children and youth, specialized nuclei in the Public Ministry system, specialized delegacies/police to work with children and adolescents victims, as well as perpetrators, were created. During the process, the specialized delegacies and polices were determined to give greater visibility to the problem of sexual violence against children and adolescents.

In the international context, the world was already demanding the creation of plans to confront sexual violence, focusing in particular on sexual exploitation, as can be seen in the "Declaration for Action" approved during the 1st World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children, an event which took place in Stockholm in August of 1996. The call for action can also be witnessed in the recommendations issued during the II ECPAT Meeting, in Salvador, Brazil in 1998.

The consequence of those movements was such that in 2000, the protocol of the Faculty "Optional Protocol" in the Convention on Children's Rights referred mostly

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<sup>2</sup>Art. 227 – Paragraph 4º - The Law severely punishes abuse, violence and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

to the selling of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography<sup>3</sup> in the questions of criminal accountability and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

During the first decade of 2000, Brazil made significant advances in the combat against sexual violence and children, with the approval of the National Council for Children's Rights (CONANDA) and new national policies. It was during that movement that the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents arose.

From the institution of the National Plan, Brazil went through a series of important advances in recognizing and confronting sexual violence against children and adolescents. The Plan served as a reference for NGOs, especially those that worked with social mobilization and monitoring of public policies with the view of formulating and implementing effective actions.

In 2003, the Brazilian Government took up the commitment of prioritizing actions to eradicate the sexual exploitation of children through implementing actions through the Inter-Sectorial Commission for the Combat of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents<sup>4</sup>, created by the federal government and the Special Secretary for Human Rights of the Presidency of The Republic.

An intense period of mobilization ensued marking interestingly changes in the legislature which impacted directly the typification of the forms of sexual violence, through the institution of the National Committee<sup>5</sup> and the Inter-sectorial Commission, local and state networks were strengthened. There were also campaigns raising awareness about sexual violence, such as Carnaval and “the May, 18<sup>th</sup>” –the national day for the combat of sexual violence against children and adolescents.

In addition, an increasing number of public and private organizations aimed at confronting sexual violence appeared. The visit of the UN Special Reporter regarding the selling of children, child prostitution, child pornography, the experience of adopting Conduct Codes against sexual exploitation in tourism, the creation of help-lines such as Dial 100, and furthermore, the realization of the III World Congress to Combat Sexual Violence against Children, which was held in Brazil in 2008, all of those were considered a success by the National Plan. They were reinforced by the introduction of other related Plans, as the National Plan to Promote, Protect and Defend Children's Rights for the Family and Community Living (2006) and the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2008).

In accordance to the Study "Protection and Accountability"<sup>6</sup>, in the year of 2000, the National Plan became a reference and offered a synthesized methodology for

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<sup>3</sup> Adopted on the 25th of May 2000 and ratified by Brazil on the 27th of January of 2004- See Decree n° 5007, 8<sup>th</sup> March 2004

<sup>4</sup> Commission created in 2003 by the Federal Government of Inácio Lula da Silva to dialogue in actions to combat sexual violence. The commission is composed of 20 ministries and 12 members of the civil society and international agencies.

<sup>5</sup> The National Committee to Combat the Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents was born out of a proposal made in Natal (RN) in June of 2000 to monitor and implement the National Plan to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents.

<sup>6</sup> Protect and accountability. The challenge made by civil society to the state when a child dies of sexual violence. Some proposals to reflect upon were made on the 18<sup>th</sup> of May of 2007 by the National Committee to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents – Fernando Luz, Leila Paiva e Renato Roseno.

restructuring of the policies, programs and services for the combat of sexual violence against children, as shown by the following six strategic axes:

- **Analysis of situation** – Learn about the phenomenon of sexual violence against children through diagnosis, collecting of data and researches.
- **Mobilization and articulation** – Strengthening local, regional and national articulations for the elimination of sexual violence, involving networks, forums, commissions, etc.
- **Defence and Accountability**– Update legislation on sexual violence, combating impunity, and providing notification services and skilled accountability.
- **Assistance** - Guarantee a specialized network assistance to children and adolescents in situations of sexual violence, and their families, through specialized and trained professionals.
- **Prevention** - Secure preventive actions against sexual violence. Through education, raising awareness and self-defence.
- **Child/Youth Protagonist** – Promote the active participation of children and adolescents in order to defend their human rights and through executing policies for the protection of their rights.

In 2003, the process of updating and revising the National Plan took place, in particular to introduce indicators for monitoring, and evaluating the impact of the formulation of public policies. This was coordinated by the National Committee and culminated in the publication of the “Monitoring Report 2003-2004” published in 2007.

In 2008, Brazil hosted the III World Congress for the Combat of Sexual Exploitation against Children and Adolescents. The discussions that followed highlight the need to revise and update the National Plan above all in order to address the new form of sexual violence that were emerging, transnational crimes and crimes facilitated by the use of the communication and information technologies (ITCs).

Once the document produced by the III World Congress was published, Brazilian Civil Society and public authorities, represented by the National Council for Child and Adolescent Rights, the National Committee and the Inter-Sectorial Commission for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, defined a strategic agenda to implement an ample debate regarding the National Plan that culminated in the update and review of the National Plan, approved in 2000.

## II THE PROCESS OF REVISING THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE COMBAT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

The process of revising of the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents imposed, in the face of the diverse reality of Brazilian regions as the continental dimensions of the country, an ample and detailed process of mobilization and debates in order to guarantee and legitimize planned actions, facilitated the monitoring of their implementation as well. The methodology involved the realization of regional and national seminars, conferences with specialists to discuss “the new forms of sexual violence” and inter-institutional meetings to format an agenda of joint actions requiring implementation cross.

Another important action involved the participation of adolescents throughout the national and regional debates.

The involvement of CONANDA throughout the process was fundamental in terms of giving the National Plan the status of guiding public policies in the area of sexual violence.

The step-by-step revision of the National Plan began in 2003/2004 with the first exercise of monitoring actions and it takes effects in 2010, after the publication of the "Rio de Janeiro letter", as result of the III World Congress to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, as shown by the time-line below:

DATE	ACTION
2000	National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.
2003/2004	Report to monitor the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.
2010	Regional meetings to revise the National Plan.
2010	National meeting to revise the National Plan.
2010	Disclosure of the 18 priority points for the guarantee of children and adolescents human rights.
2010/2012	Realization of public consultations and meetings with the National Commission for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents to socialize and analysis the systematized documents of the revision of the National Plan.
2010/2012	Realization of 6 conferences to discuss the National Plan’s axes and 3 debates to discuss issues considered as priorities: social responsibility, attendance to sexual offenders, the protection of children and adolescents in the justice and security systems.
2012	Compilation of national and international norms regarding sexual violence, with the objective of affirming the foundations of the

	guidelines for the National Plan within a legal context and to present the national and international norms that affect Children's Rights, focusing especially on the combat of sexual violence against children and adolescents.
2012	Compatibility of objectives and methods established with the possibility of executing actions using public funds.
2012	Compatibility of National Plan with other thematic national plans.
2012	Incorporation of the guidelines established in III World Congress to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and Ten-year Plan for Children's Rights.

### III

#### LEGAL MILESTONES - NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

In the process of revising the National Plan, is essential to understand the contextual changes that impact in the constant need to update the regulations relating to the issue of ensuring human rights of children and adolescents.

The methodology devised for the revision of the National Plan (2013) included a compilation of the international and national normatives regarding sexual violence against children and adolescents<sup>7</sup>, with the objective of affirming the foundations of the normatives within the legal context, focusing on sexual violence and highlights that this subject was not a isolated theme within the system of rights guarantees. On the other hand, in Brazil the development of discussions regarding surrounding sexual rights has evolved at the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In terms of the international context, until the I World War, there was no great threat against human rights and the rights of children. The subject of human rights only developed within the international normatives, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the creation of the United Nations (UN).

Only following the major world conflicts can we witness the internationalization of human rights, explicit in the following international documents: the UN Letter (1945), Declaration of the Universality of Human Rights (1948), amongst others. Those international statements along with the creation of dozens of international, interstate, regional and international organizations such as NGOs and civil society organizations, which sought the protection of children, women, the injured and the vulnerable amongst others. The concept of the "child" emerged later.

It was only in the 19th Century that children became subjects of legal protection and a minimum age was set as standard for children working in the coalmines<sup>8</sup>. With the creation of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1919, the necessity for the creation of juridical mechanisms to protect children in the work force. The idea of "protecting" childhood began at the end of the 19th Century and beginning of the 20th Century. The application of Human Rights to children only occurred in the last 20 years of the 20th Century.

In 1924, the League Society of Nations, considered the predecessor to the UN, published the Declaration of the Rights of Children, which was composed of an introduction and five principles. This document in 1959 served as the base for the Universal Declaration of Children's Rights. Following the II World War, the UN Emergency Fund for Children (Unicef)<sup>9</sup> was founded to help children in countries isolated by war. In 1953, this was transformed into a permanent agency, specialized in helping children in developing countries.

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<sup>7</sup> This documents refers to children as people under the age of 18, in accordance with the UM Convencion on the Child.

<sup>8</sup> In 1802, during the Industrial Revolution, the English parliament approved the so-called Apprentice Bill which regulated the cotton and wool industries with the objective of determining a limit to the number of hours children could work as well as prohibiting night work.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Following the creation of the UN, a number of documents emerged such as declarations, resolutions, and international treaties about the protection of children in a global scope, together with regional human rights systems, as:

- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**
- **The Universal Declaration of Children's Rights (1959)**

The Universal Declaration marked a new era in the system of international values and transcended ideological, cultural and religious questions. It was presented as universal thus being applicable to all humans without exception or distinction, as well as being set alongside civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

This declaration became a reference and fundamented all following declarations and international treaties, which were henceforth accompanied by Human Rights. With relation to children, the Declaration of 1948 makes express mention of the right to special care for maternity and childhood, a subject which was taken up again in the Universal Declaration of Children's Rights (1959) and the Children's Rights Convention (1989).<sup>10</sup>

In Brazil, the CRFB/88 highlights the theme on the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, of the article 227, which mentions explicitly the subject of sexual violence.

The Convention, Federal Constitution and ECA all affirm, throughout their respective documents, four groups of children's rights: the right to life, to development, to protection and to participation. The ECA indicated a radical change in the conception of Children's Rights, passing from the logic of being an irregular situation- children being objects, a section of society, those without parental care and guidance being objects of the state, to the logic of being citizens and having human rights.

In 2010, Brazil produced the Ten-Year Plan for Children's Rights, through the support of the CONANDA, which signified a new era in the formulation of the public policy to the children rights protection. Demands and calls from various areas of society were met and used as parameter to articulate policies in the Ten - Year Plan. Thus, it is essential to structure a sector plan in the size of the National Plan of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents with the same legal grounds and the Ten-Year Plan guidelines. The review process of the National Plan had a direct interface with the guidelines of Ten-Year Plan for Children and Adolescents Rights, described below:

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<sup>10</sup>Adopted by resolution number n° L44(XLIV) in the UM general assembly on the 20th of November of 1989. And was brought into action on the 2nd of september of 1990.

## **AXIS 1 – PROMOTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS**

**Guideline 01 - Promotion of a culture of respect and guarantee of the human rights of children and adolescents in the scope of family, society and State. Human rights for all people regardless of disability, age, sexual orientation, cultural, racial, religious, generational, territorial, national and political differences.**

**Strategic Objective 1.1** – Promote respect for the rights of children within society, in order to consolidate a culture of citizenship.

**Strategic Objective 1.2** – Develop actions to preserve the image and identity of children in social media, considering its development particular human condition of a child, as established by ECA.

**Strategic Objective 1.3** – Strengthen family competencies regarding the integral protection and human rights education in the scope of the community and family living.

**Strategic Objective 1.4** – Promote educational and preventive actions against violence and accidents with children in the family and social centers.

**Strategic Objective 1.5** – Use the ECA as a base, implement the teaching of children's rights in primary, secondary and further education, amplifying the actions mentioned in Law n° 11.525/07.

**Strategic Objective 1.6** – Foment a culture that promotes sustainable social-environmental education that includes children's rights.

**Guideline 02 - Universality of access to public policies that guarantee the Human Rights of children, adolescents and their families, that overcome inequality and affirm diversity as promoting equality and social inclusion.**

**Strategic Objective 2.1** – Give priority to the integral protection of children and adolescents in development and economic sustainability policies including clauses that protect human rights in international and national policies.

**Strategic Objective 2.2** – Eradicate extreme poverty and overcome the inequality that affects the integral development of children and their families through a conjunction of actions that dialogue between public authorities, society and social justice.

**Strategic Objective 2.3** – Eradicate hunger and guarantee adequate nutrition of children, their families, pregnant and breast-feeding women through the dissemination of policies that guarantee nutrition.

**Strategic Objective 2.4** – Amplify the access of children, adolescents and their families to services that provide basic social protection through the expansion of improved social assistance policies.

**Strategic Objective 2.5** – Universality of access to civil registries and basic documentation for children, adolescents and their families.

**Strategic Objective 2.6** – Priority and articulation of actions of integral attention of children aged 0-6 using the National Plan as a base for actions for infants.

**Strategic Objective 2.7** – Expand and improve policies of integrated health for children, adolescents and their families.

**Strategic Objective 2.8** – Universality of access and guarantee the long-term successes of children and adolescents in the basic education, thereby progressively expanding integrated education through a longer school day and the educational spaces and opportunities available.

**Strategic Objective 2.9** - Implement within basic education the teaching of Afro-brazilian, African and Indigenous cultures as stated in Laws nº 10.639/03 and nº 11.645/08.

**Strategic Objective 2.10** – Foment the social interaction of children and adolescents with hearing deficiencies through the teaching of sign language in schools thereby guaranteeing their inclusion in the basic school curriculum.

**Strategic Objective 2.11** – Promote the access of children and adolescents to information technology and communication, to secure internet navigation and securing their right to communication, thereby observing their particular condition as human beings in development.

**Strategic Objective 2.12** – Consolidate the opportunity of quality technical professionalization, integrated to secondary school education, which foment an insertion into the workplace for adolescents above 16 years of age.

**Strategic Objective 2.13** – Amplify the access of adolescents above 14 years of age to programs in which they may learn a professional skill, as stated by Law nº 10.097/00.

**Strategic Objective 2.14** – Universality of access for children and adolescents to cultural policies that consider the diverse expressions and manifestations of childhood and consider their particular condition as creative people still in development.

**Strategic Objective 2.15** – Universality of access for children and adolescents to policies and programs that promote sport and leisure which agree with their development and include the participation and accessibility of people with disabilities.

## AXIS 2 - PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**Guideline 03 - Special protection for children and adolescents whose rights are at risk or have been violated. Human Rights for all people regardless of disability, age, sexual orientation, cultural, racial, religious, generational, territorial, national and political differences.**

**Strategic Objective 3.1** – Using the National Plan as a base, amplify and articulate policies, programs, actions and services for the promotion, protection and defence of a child's right to family and community living.

**Strategic Objective 3.2** – Implement policies and programs to give attention to and rehabilitate injured children and adolescents.

**Strategic Objective 3.3** – Establish and implement protocols for the protection of children and adolescents in situations of emergency, calamities, natural disasters and unsafe living.

**Strategic Objective 3.4** – Foment the creation of educational programs to orientate and give attendance to families, parents, caregivers, or who might be involved in negligence, psychological, physical or sexual abuse.

**Strategic Objective 3.5** – Define guidelines for preventive actions regarding drug abuse as stated in Law n° 11. 343/06, as well as amplify, articulate and improve social policies for the prevention and assistance given to children and adolescents drug and alcohol addicted.

**Strategic Objective 3.6** – Amplify and articulate policies, programs, actions and services for the protection and defense of children and adolescents at risk of forced labour, as stated in the National Plan.

**Strategic Objective 3.7** – Define guidelines and implement social policies that guarantee integral protection and the right to family and community living to street children.

**Strategic Objective 3.8** – Improving of instruments for the protection and defense of children and adolescents to combat threats or rights violations via technology and communication.

**Strategic Objective 3.9** – Amplify and articulate policies, programs, actions and services for the combat of sexual violence against children and adolescents, as stated in the National Plan.

**Strategic Objective 3.10** – Define and implement policies and programs to reduce infant mortality, especially in the area of violence such as homicides.

**Strategic Objective 3.11** – Formulate guidelines and parameters to structure integrated networks to give assistance to children and adolescents in situations of violence, prioritizing speed, kindness and follow-up assistance.

**Strategic Objective 3.12** – Amplify and articulate policies, programs and services to assist young offenders, dialoguing with regulations within the law and the Social-educational National System, regarding responsibilities of the executive and the justice system.

**Strategic Objective 3.13** - Formulate guidelines and parameters to structure and integrate assistance networks for children and adolescents sheltered, as well as young offender's arrested, regarding other assistance networks and institutional help with community work and re-insertion into their respective families.

**Strategic Objective 3.14** – Implant mechanisms for the prevention and control of institutional violence in assistance processes with children/adolescents with emphasis on the eradication of torture.

**Guideline 04 – Universalization and Strengthening of Children's Councils with the objective of improving their services**

**Strategic Objective 4.1**– Implant and improve the functioning of Children's Councils in all municipalities as established in the parameters of the CONANDA.

**Guideline 05 – Universalization, access and equal conditions for children and adolescents in the justice system and public security to improve their Human Rights**

**Strategic Objective 5.1** – Articulate and improve the mechanisms for denouncing, reporting and investigating rights violations of children and adolescents.

**Strategic Objective 5.2** – Incentivize processes to improve institutional processes, such as specialization and regionalizing the justice and security systems to guarantee the human rights of children and adolescents.

**Strategic Objective 5.3** - Strengthen the institutional capacity of the organs responsible for breaking the cycle of impunity and to combat rights violations against children and adolescents.

### **AXIS 3 – PROTAGONISM AND PARTICIPATION FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

**Guideline 06 – Foment strategies and mechanisms that facilitate the organized participation and free expression of children and adolescents, especially in areas related to children, considering their particular condition as human beings in development. Human Rights for all people regardless of disability, age, sexual orientation, cultural, racial, religious, generational, territorial, national and political differences.**

**Strategic Objective 6.1** – Promote protagonism and participation of children and adolescents in community spaces and construction of citizenship, including processes of formulation, deliberation, monitoring and evaluating public policies.

**Strategic Objective 6.2** – Promote opportunities for children/adolescents to speak up and give feedback regarding the assistance services, judicial and administrative processes that involve them.

**Strategic Objective 6.3** – Amplify the access of children and adolescents, with all their diversity, into communication and social media fields in order to fully express and manifest their opinions.

### **AXIS 4 – SOCIAL CONTROL AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Guideline 07 – Strengthening of democratic spaces for participation and social control, prioritizing the children and adolescents councils ensuring its parity, deliberative, controlling and binding nature.**

**Strategic Objective 7.1-** Universality of children's rights councils, improving their efforts of formulate, accompany and evaluate public policies relating to children and adolescents and mobilization of society.

**Strategic Objective 7.2** – Support participation of civil society in forums, movements, committees and networks as well as their national and international articulation for improved incidence and social control in Human Rights policies and multi-lateral pacts.

### **AXIS 5 – POLICY MANAGEMENT OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

**Guideline 08 - Foment and improve management strategies of the national policies for the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents using the fundamentals of Rights being indivisible, decentralized, Inter-sectorial, participation, continuity and the responsibility of the three levels of government.**

**Strategic Objective 8.1** - Establish mechanisms and instances to articulate, coordinate and agreement upon the responsibilities of each section of the government in the management of the Ten-year plan of Human Rights of children and adolescents.

**Guideline 09 – Improve the concept of absolute priority in the cycle of effective budget management of the three areas of governance of national policies and the Ten-year Plan of Children's Rights**

**Strategic Objective 9.1** – Adopt the policy of continuity and sufficient resources for Human Rights politics in order to implement the actions and full budget of the Ten-year Plan.

**Strategic Objective 9.2** – Establish and implement mechanisms for co-financing and re-passing resources from the Child and Adolescent Fund of the three areas of government, adopting the modality Fund to Fund to establish the priorities of the Ten-year Plan as stated in the legal and normative parameters of CONANDA.

**Guideline 10 – Permanent qualification of professionals to act in the networks of promotion, protection and defence of the Human Rights of children and adolescents**

**Strategic Objective 10.1** – Formulate and implement a policy of continual training as established by CONANDA, for actors within the system of rights guarantees which consider and include regional, cultural and ethnical/racial diversity.

**Guideline 11 – Improving of mechanisms and instruments of articulation and information systems to facilitate the monitoring and evaluating of policies and the Ten-year Plan for children's rights**

**Strategic Objective 11.1** – Develop methodologies and create institutional mechanisms to monitor and evaluate policies of the National, Ten-year Plan of Children's Rights, and their respective budgets.

**Strategic Objective 11.2** – Universality of the System of Information for Children and Adolescents (Sipia), regarding the responsibility of the public authorities, articulated with other national databases about children and adolescents.

**Guideline 12 – Production of knowledge considering children and adolescents, which can be applied to formulation of public policies**

**Strategic Objective 12.1** – Foment researches in the areas of promotion, protection and defence of the human rights of children and adolescents, with the public dissemination of its results.

**Strategic Objective 12.2** - Identifying, supporting and spreading innovative practices in the field of promotion, protection and defence of children and adolescent rights, always looking towards exchanging of experiences to improve public policies.

**Strategic Objective 12.3** - Promote and identify scientific, national and international exchanges between research, educational and post-graduate institutions regarding issues relating to children and adolescents.

**Guideline 13 – International cooperation and multilateral relations to implement the international normatives and agreements to promote protect and defend the human rights of children and adolescents**

**Strategic Objective 13.1** - Include clauses to protect child and adolescent rights in multilateral agreements.

**Strategic Objective 13.2** - Develop partnerships and technical cooperation between states in order to implement the Child and Adolescent Convention on Human Rights.

Thus, integrated to this Plan, attached is the list containing the main instruments, international and national normative documents, international commitments of which Brazil is a signatory in the scope of the United Nations, notably the Convention on Children's Rights, the Optional Protocols and Goals for millennium thoroughly compiled, providing a quick search of legal provisions that maintain close relationship with the sexual violence of children and adolescents in their diferents modalities.

#### IV

### THE NATIONAL PLAN TO COMBAT SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND PUBLIC BUDGET

In order to guarantee the execution of the actions in the National Plan, it was included a stage in its process to review aimed at reconciling of the axes and execution of the National Plan to public and federal budget. Thus, there was an attempt to explain the reality of the current budget 2012-2015 for further analysis of the feasibility of the objectives and targets in the short term and real advocacy needs for possible inclusions in the next PPA (Plano Plurianual - PPA).

The idea was to devise a methodology inscribed in the formulation of the PPA of 2012-2015 and identify the planned programs which include the realization of actions related to the protection of children's rights, especially those who have been victims of sexual violence.

Following an analysis of the axes of the National Plan, a comparative study of the 2012-2015 PPA was conducted in order to identify actions that have a direct/indirect reference to the guidelines of the National Plan within the public spending budget. Following this study, it was possible to identify:

- themed programs which indicate which policy is being executed;
- the objectives of the Government, which add initiatives that have been selected for their reference to the National Plan;
- the organs responsible for the execution of the initiatives;
- the initiatives that have a direct relation to the National Plan.

The documents that make up the annexes of the National Plan intend to act as references and guides for advocacy actions by civil society in the period from 2012-2015 and help in the definition of deadlines to effectively execute and monitor the National Plan.

The comparative analysis intends to contribute to the process of planning and executing public policies in Brazil, as stated in the PPA of 2012-2015, the Law of Guidelines for Public Spending (LDO) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA), thereby defining the role of these instruments in the process of executing public policies in the area of combating sexual violence against children and adolescents.

It is considered strategic that the vigilance of the new National Plan follows those of the Ten-year Plan. Once the National Plan contains a themed document that integrates the Ten-year Plan it would mean that the actions would also be implemented until 2020. It is important to affirm that during the period of executing the National Plan, there is a need to match it to the new PPAs since the new actions are formulated to be executed each four years.

## V CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

### **5.1. The conceptual guidelines from the III World Congress to combat the sexual exploitation of Children and Adolescents**

The definition chosen by professionals and consultants during the revision of the National Plan was the concept adopted by the III World Congress to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents that was the last time that the concept of sexual violence against children and adolescents was systematized.

This consensus was affirmed by the decision to work from the concept of sexual violence, understanding that this is a macro-concept that involves two expressions: **abuse and sexual exploitation**. One guideline adopted by the final documents produced in the III World Congress was to give greater visibility to these two forms of sexual violence. The idea is to recognize the important characteristics of each expression and that this difference thereby needs different protection policies.

Another important guideline was to understand the sexual violence (abuse or exploitation) in the context of disrespecting the human rights of children and adolescents. Therefore, it was chosen to opt for a non-fragmented version of the Plan with the types of violations, but with a direct relation to other plans and human rights policies.

In this way, this document understands sexual violence expressed in two ways –sexual abuse and sexual exploitation -, as every act, of any nature, that affects the human rights to a healthy development of the child's sexuality, practiced by an agent in a position of power and sexual development unequal in relation to the victim.

### **5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation**

A fundamental role, present throughout the revision of the National Plan, was the construction of indicators that gave greater visibility to structure a process of monitoring and evaluation in harmony with the UN guidelines of indicators to construct human rights. Since 2007, it was already diagnosed that the construction of sexual violence indicators - abuse and exploitation, is not an easy task. Such difficulty is mostly because Brazil has not produced any data about this subject which could serve as a baseline to begin the monitoring and evaluation process.

Searching for answers, the subject was included in the revision of the National Plan, resulting in indicators that meet the needs expressed by the national networks and international documents, considering that monitoring the sexual violence actions is one of the main challenges, as also the lack of culture regarding evaluating actions has a strong effect on the efficiency of Brazilian public policies.

Therefore, the discussion about indicators to monitor the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents cannot disregard the importance of the necessary and essential parameters for the process of monitoring your goals.

The exercise of building indicators is a historical moment, especially considering that the organs responsible for executing public policies are increasingly concerned about the

development of national information, management and data analysis systems.

It is also important to mention that is necessary to development a methodology to monitor the National Plan using the proposed indicators, choosing appropriate actors who should be responsible for coordinating the process.

**Therefore, one should consider that, aside from the National Committee,** the rights protection system, represented by national institutions, must also be a protagonist in the process of monitoring the National Plan actions.

The monitoring and evaluation should be understood as accompanying the development of all actions proposed in the implementation of the National Plan and should be operated through the production of systematized reports.

In order to construct indicators for the National Plan of 2013, the networks had the premise of choosing indivisible indicators systematized by the axes of the National Plan. These indicators look to a deeper understanding of sexual violence against children and adolescents, its causes and characteristics, its various expressions and types of sexual violence, the identifying, quantitative and qualitatively, the availability of the instrument to measure and redefine actions and new ways of combating all kinds of sexual violence against children and adolescents.

Another important factor is that the National Plan indicators may be relevant to orient public policies, which most are drawn without the necessary subsidies, contributing to its vagueness. It is expected, therefore, that the availability of indicators for axes of the National Plan can contribute to:

- a) the production of information;
- b) the accompanying of the objectives and actions within the National Plan;
- c) the proposition of corrective measures and strategies to qualify these actions;
- d) the establishing of a process to systematize the monitoring and evaluating of the National Plan;
- e) the construction of a process of systematization which looks to optimize the results and general impact generated by the developed actions.

It was therefore suggested that the indicators be established referring constantly to the axes of the National Plan, which follow below:

#### • **PREVENTION AXIS**

The article number 70 in the Child and Adolescent Statute states that:

*"It is the duty of all to prevent the occurrence of a threat to and/or Rights of children and adolescents".*

Recognizing the importance of prevention, the indicators of the Prevention Axis should consider the development and involvement of different media in mobilization campaigns to strengthen the family and community networks, as also the involvement of the schools community to prevent rights violations.

## • ASSISTANCE AXIS

Article number 86 of the Child and Adolescent Statute states that:

*"The policy of assistance given to children's rights is constructed through the meeting of joint articulation with government actions and NGO actions, the union, states, federal district and municipalities".*

Therefore it is recognized that the guarantee of integrated assistance uses a base of respecting human rights and presumed development of articulated actions.

This axis requires indicators that take into account the multi-dimensional context relating to sexual violence, with aspects considering the culture, economy and psycho-emotional characteristics of the individuals and that cannot be accounted by solely one institution or public policy.

The qualification for network intervention in cases of sexual violence is what enables to evaluate the evolution of the understanding and the ways of the network interventions, for example identifying fragilities, concrete data regarding the attendance and a matrix of training the assistance networks as well as developing technical advice. It is also important to measure the standardization and formalizing of the procedures, effectiveness and efficiency of the flow of the procedures built and agreed.

## • DEFENSE AND ACCOUNTABILITY AXIS

It is worth mentioning that within each axis, a particular actor will have an institutional attribute of auditing, investigating and accountability. These actors are considered strategic in terms of effective participation in the monitoring process. The indicators for this axis should consider the data regarding the occurrence of denouncements of suspected cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents, investigating and proportional accountability in terms of cases investigated.

Another important aspect that can be observed is the obtaining of data of developing and using new methodologies of accountability that recognize the importance of the victim's protection.

In this way, within the national sphere, the Information System for Children and Adolescents (Sipia) and Dial Human Rights (Disque 100) can be considered main sources for information, accompanying emblematic cases that also can help to develop a diagnosis about the way that other actors of the axis is working.

## • COMMUNICATION AND MOBILIZATION AXIS

The process of social mobilization and communication can be considered the base for forming and sustaining the work of the networks. The monitoring report of 2003-2004 of the National Plan for the Combat of Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents states that:

*“Participation is the path for effective strengthening of the network which can be formed at a local level in which all can collaborate in the field of specifying each partners activities”.*

While it is up to the municipality the responsibility for the realization of care to children and youth policy, the government generally has no conditions, nor sufficient resources to bear alone with this task. It is necessary therefore perform an extensive debate to mobilize and involve the whole society in the formulation, execution and evaluation of a municipal plan of action to face the abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. (2003-2004 Monitoring Report of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescent).

Using this premise, the indicators of this axis should allow the evaluation of quality control, potential mobilization and realization of actions around the country, involving all professionals that have a bearing on the subject. This includes the representativeness and relevance of the participation of institutions involved and the degree of commitment to the agreed demands.

#### **• PARTICIPATION AND PROTAGONISM AXIS**

The guarantee of child and adolescent rights pre-supposes the guarantee of their right to active participation. In article 15 of the Child and Adolescent Statute it states that:

*“children and adolescents have the right to freedom, to respect and dignity as human beings in the process of development and as subject of civil, human and social rights that are guaranteed within the Constitution and in the laws”.*

In relation to the aspects that understand the Right to freedom, article 16 of the ECA states, amongst others, the right to opinion and expression, the right to participation in family and community life, without discrimination as well as the right to political and legal participation.

Thus, the process of defining indicators for protagonism (participation), should consider: the proportion of the number of children and adolescents in ensuring spaces and promotion of their rights; the qualification of their participation in forums, meetings and programs that promote and defend their rights; the inclusion of suggestions of children and adolescents in the process of formulation of prevention and care programs; the qualification of the practice of institutions working with children, adolescents and young people with a view to ensuring the effective participation of these groups etc.

#### **• STUDY AND RESEARCH AXIS**

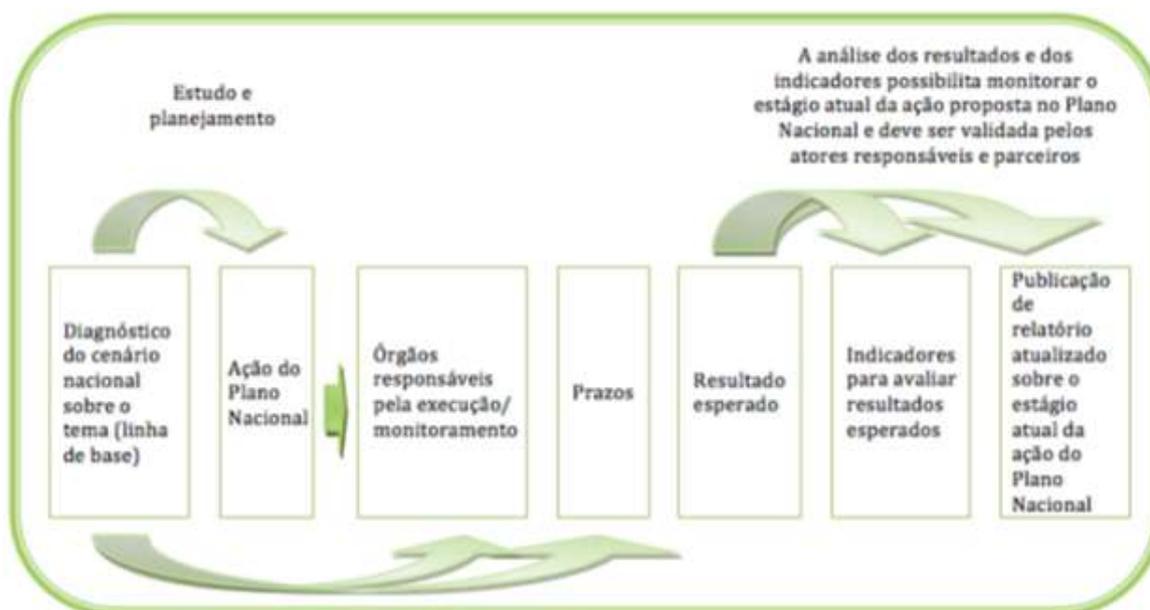
The indicators of this axis must infer the effective level in carrying out quantitative and qualitative studies of sexual violence against children and adolescents in the country, focusing on established proportions from rights concepts brought by international documents and national legislation, and the ability to organize linkages of information on the situation of sexual violence and the possibilities and future scenarios.

### 5.3. The Monitoring Process

The monitoring and evaluation process involves the systematic recording of information that allows the National Network of Protection to view the development of activities (performance and effectiveness) in the six axes of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.

The indicators will point the performance and effectiveness of each action by comparing the moment in which it is evaluated and the expected results that were built when the National Plan was revised in 2013.

Therefore, the instrument to perform the monitoring and evaluation, having the indicators as reference, shall provide for the analysis of the current stage of the action and its impact on all axes of the National Plan, taking into account the following factors:



In addition to this tool, the monitoring process may have a strategy of feeding a management system specially dedicated to monitoring of the National Plan. Demand for production information is based on the premise that strengthening a culture of transparency is essential to improve the design and performance of public policies. This effort is the need even to go beyond reporting on the implementation and development of planned activities. It means that quality assurance of information should be a goal.

**NATIONAL PLAN TO COMBAT SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

<b>TABLE OF ACTIONS</b>
<b>AXIS: PREVENTION</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Guarantee preventative actions against abuse/sexual exploitation of children and adolescents using the fundamentals of education, raising awareness and self-defence.
<b>GUIDELINE OF TEN-YEAR PLAN:</b>
<b>AXIS 1 – PROMOTION OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT RIGHTS</b>
<i>Guideline 01 – Promotion of a culture that respects and guarantees the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents within the family, community, society and the State; considered also people with disabilities and the diversitie, such as: gender, sexual orientation, cultural, ethno-racial, religious, generational, territorial, nationalities and political tendencies.</i>
<b>INDICATORS FOR MONITORING:</b>
<p>I. Number of programs, projects and educational, social, sporting and cultural spaces available and relating to the prevention of sexual violence against children and adolescents.</p> <p>II. Number of professionals training and aware of the subject, focusing on the use of security stated in the information and communication technology (ICTs).</p> <p>III. Number of programs, actions and services implemented through NGO and governmental programs relating to the prevention of child trafficking for sexual exploitation.</p> <p>IV. Number of public agents and professionals aware and trained to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation relating to production cycle generated by the tourist trade, mega-events and major development works.</p> <p>V. Number of programs, projects and services implemented in a inter-sectoral fashion which look to preventing the abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents within the context of tourism.</p> <p>VI. Number of businesses that adhere to pacts and codes of conduct to combat the abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p> <p>VII. Number of education secretariats that, through the Plan of Articulated Actions (PAR), include the theme “prevention of the abuse/sexual exploitation of children and adolescents” within curriculums and/or pedagogic project- the total being proportional to the number of schools in the region per teaching network.</p> <p>VIII. Number of businesses who include plans for social accountability and present actions alongside employees and production chains to combat the abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>

- IX. Number of contracts that include clauses and/or conditions that contemplate actions to prevent the abuse/sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- X. Number of organizations that realize actions to prevent abuse/ and or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- XI. Number of programs destined to train and insert professionals into socio-productive activities for adolescents, as stated in the legal normative.
- XII. Number of professionals trained and informative material distributed relating to the abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, all facilitated by ITCs and regarding the safe use of these technologies.
- XIII. Number of programs that incorporate, in their respective plans and actions, questions regarding sexual rights and the prevention of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- XIV. Number of national and international methodologies that refer to the replication of preventative actions to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
1.1. Promotion of educational/formative actions in spaces shared/used by children/adolescents to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, always with the objective of guaranteeing their sexual Rights and observing transversal themes such as gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation etc.	SDH/PR MDS MEC	SENAD Minc National Committee
1.2. Raise awareness amongst society in general and train professionals in the area of education, health and social assistance about the risks of abuse and/or sexual exploitation through the use ITCs, always looking to optimize the safe use of these tools.	MEC MS MDS	Minc
1.3. Develop actions to raise awareness including campaigns that look to decrease the number of occurrences of child trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes, observing the general context of this crime.	SNJ/MJ SDH/PR	SPM/PR
1.4. Guarantee the implementation of public policies developed inter-sectorally at the three levels of government, in the promotion of sexual rights and the prevention of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the contexts of tourism,	MTur SDH/PR MS Intersectorial Commission	Tourism National Council;  State and Municipal Secretaries of Tourism;

<p>prioritizing the orientation and training of public agents and professionals by private initiatives and/or organizations that work directly/indirectly with tourism, mega events and major development works.</p>		<p>Thematic Chamber of Sustainable Tourism and Childhood;</p> <p>Companies representing the tourism sector;</p> <p>Universities;</p> <p>Civil Society;</p> <p>SDH-PR</p>
<p>1.5. Elaborate and implement Codes of Conduct in the tourism trade, dialoguing with the tourist trade and ensuring commitment to end abuse/ sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>MTur Intersectorial Commission CONANDA</p>	<p>Conselho Nacional de Tourism National Council;</p> <p>State and Municipal Secretaries of Tourism;</p> <p>Thematic Chamber of Sustainable Tourism and Childhood;</p> <p>Companies representing the tourism sector;</p> <p>Universities;</p> <p>Civil Society;</p> <p>SDH/PR</p>
<p>1.6. Implement in the Law of Guidelines and Educational bases, the insertion of sex education as a transversal subject in primary and secondary education as stated in the guidelines for national education of human rights.</p>	<p>MEC</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>
<p>1.7. Stimulate a culture of social responsibility that focuses on the prevention of abuse/sexual exploitation of children and adolescents amongst businesses that work in Brazil, especially those who use public funds for their development.</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>	<p>Minc, MPLOG BNDES</p>

<p>1.8. Include preventative clauses and/or conditions for all forms of sexual violence against children and adolescents in pacts signed in the context of major development works, and mega-events that seek to reduce the social impact of their work that contributes to rights violations against children and adolescents, especially businesses that use public funds for their development.</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>	<p>Minc MPLOG BNDES</p>
<p>1.9. Stimulate the development of joint actions amongst workers and businesses to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>SDH/PR TEM SESGE</p>	<p>SNJ/MJ SG/PR</p>
<p>1.10. Implement programs to train/graduate adolescents into professionals, promoting their insertion in labor market as a preventative strategy to abuse/sexual exploitation.</p>	<p>MTE MDS</p>	<p>SDH/PR CNI</p>
<p>1.10. Carry out continual formation of agents within the protection system of rights (SGD), assuring co-financing from the three spheres of government regarding roles and attributions in the formulation, accompanying and evaluation of public policies. Plurianual (PPA), Law for Budget of Guidelines (LDO) and Annual Budget Law (LOA).</p>	<p>SDH/PR CONANDA</p>	<p>Minc MDS MEC MS MPLOG MJ</p>
<p>1.11. Inclusion of the prevention of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and the sexual and reproductive rights as well in the policies and programs that work with women, youth and LGBT and towards racial equality.</p>	<p>SDH/PR SEPPIR SPM</p>	<p>MDS MS</p>
<p>1.12. Disseminate and adapt, as required, successful national and international methodologies that work to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>SDH/PR Intersectorial Commission</p>	<p>UNICEF National Committee OIT</p>

**AXIS: ATTENTION AND ASSISTENCE**

**OBJECTIVE:** Ensure specialized care, and networking, to children and adolescents in situation of abuse and / or sexual exploitation and their families, carried out by specialized and skilled professionals, as well as ensuring compliance with the person who commits sexual violence, respecting diversity ethnic-racial condition, gender, culture, religion, sexual orientation etc.

**GUIDELINE OF TEN-YEAR PLAN:  
AXIS 1 – PROMOTE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT RIGHTS**

*Guideline 02 – Universality of access to quality public policies that guarantee the human rights of children and adolescents and their families; seeking always to surpass inequality, to affirm diversity and promote equality and social inclusion.*

*Guideline 03 – Special protection for children and adolescents who have had their rights violated, considering always people with disabilities and differences such as gender, sexual orientation, cultural, ethnical, racial, religious, generational, territorial and political choices.*

*Guideline 04 – Universality and strengthening of Children’s Councils objectifying the improvement of their work.*

**AXIS 5 – MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

*Guideline 08 – Foment and improve management strategies of national policies concerning children’s rights using the fundamentals and principles of the indivisibility of rights as decentralized, inter-sectorial, continual participation, corresponding to the three levels of government.*

**INDICATORS FOR MONITORING:**

- I. Number of municipalities and Federal District that structure programs, services and actions for assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families- total being proportional to each state.
- II. Number of municipalities, Federal District and NGOs that structure programs, services and actions for children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families- total being proportional to each state.
- III. Number of specialized attendance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families per programs and services.
- IV. Number of children and adolescents in situations of abuse/ sexual exploitation/ trafficking assisted by NGO and government programs.
- V. Number of organizations that offer professional training to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.
- VI. Number of children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation that have participated in formal professionalization and inserted into work force, as stated by the normative mark.

- VII. Number of programs and services that accompany and give support to the families of children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.
- VIII. Number of programs and services that assist, accompany and give support to people who commit abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents.
- IX. Number of municipalities and Federal District that structure programs, services and actions that focus on the assistance given to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families as well as those committing the violations.
- X. Number of national and international methodologies that have been adapted to and/or disseminate assistance given to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families as well as those committing the violations.
- XI. Number of programs that give specialized assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families, respecting diversity such as indigenous and children from Quilombos, ethical, racial, religious and cultural differences.
- XII. Number of schools, units for health and social assistance that adopt a formal, integrated notification form in cases of children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation - total proportional to number of schools and units of health and social assistance.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER
1. Universality of access to public policies concerning assistance given to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families, in an integrated and inter-sectorial ways with qualified programs and professionals especially in the area of health, education, social assistance, sport and leisure; always respecting diversity.	MDS MS	SDH Intersectorial Commission
2. Guarantee institutional shelter for children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation in Brazil, including shelter that attends to the needs of children at risk/victims of trafficking, always respecting diversity.	SDH/PR MDS	CONANDA
3. Guarantee psycho-social assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families, assuring, when necessary, their mental health be accompanied and protected, always respecting diversity.	MS	MDS

<p>4. Offering of specialized assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families, focusing on the area of trafficking and protection services, always respecting diversity.</p>	<p>SDH/PR MDS</p>	<p>SNJ/MJ MS</p>
<p>5. Guarantee of ample access to formal professionalization through a specific policy to insert adolescents who have been victims of sexual exploitation in the socio-productive market, with special attention to adolescents with disabilities, always respecting diversity.</p>	<p>MDS MTE</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>
<p>6. Implementation of programs and services destined to strengthen and accompany children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families, always respecting diversity.</p>	<p>MDS</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>7. Implantation and strengthening of inter-sectoral programs and services destined to assist and accompany people who commit rights violations such as sexual violence against children and adolescents. Using parameters and respecting always cultural, social and health differences between people.</p>	<p>MS MDS</p>	<p>MJ</p>
<p>8. Agreements to service flows and/or protocols for procedures concerning diverse instances that require guaranteed assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation, their families and those who committed the crime.</p>	<p>MS MDS MJ SDH/PR</p>	<p>National Committee Interscetorial Commission CONANDA</p>
<p>9. Dissemination and adaptation, where necessary, of national and international methodologies that assist children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation, their families and those who committed the crime.</p>	<p>MS MDS SDH/PR</p>	<p>UNICEF National Committee ECPAT</p>
<p>10. Offering of specialized assistance that respect territorial and ethnical differences of children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families from indigenous communities and/or Quilombos, always respecting diversity.</p>	<p>MDS MS</p>	<p>SDH/PR SEPPIR</p>

<p>11. Guaranteeing of assistance to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families who are drug addicted/alcoholics through specialized assistance networks, always respecting diversity.</p>	<p>MS MDS</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>
<p>12. Articulation of inter-sectoral services that carry out assistance to cases of children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation and their families including investigative and accountability organs.</p>	<p>MS MEC MDS SDH/PR</p>	<p>MJ</p>

## AXIS: DEFENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**OBJECTIVE:** Update the normative marks concerning sexual crimes, combatting impunity and making services for notification and accountability improved and more accessible.

### GUIDELINE OF THE TEN-YEAR PLAN:

#### AXIS 2 – PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

*Guideline 05 – Universality and equal access for children and adolescents within the justice and security system in order to improve their human rights.*

*Guideline 13 – International cooperation and multi-lateral relations in order to implement normative and international agreements to promote and defend children's rights.*

### INDICATORS FOR MONITORING:

- I. Number of police units and services of experts specialized in dealing with crimes against children and adolescents – total being proportional to number of municipalities/Federal District that demand this structure.
- II. Number of specialized courts to try crimes against children and adolescents - total being proportional to the municipalities that demand this structure.
- III. Number of specialized services that deal with crimes against children and adolescents within the security forces of Brazil.
- IV. Number of integrated units capable of rapid assistance to cases of abuse and/or sexual exploitation that have institutions such as specialized police, courts, prosecutors and protection services.
- V. Number of agreements for international cooperation relating to the combat of sexual exploitation and abuse against children and adolescents, with emphasis on trafficking and pornography, always respecting international agreements and legislations.
- VI. Number of specialized services for denouncing and notifying crimes of abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents, articulating always with the SGD.
- VII. Number of people condemned for committing sexual crimes against children and adolescents.
- VIII. Number of official notifications by competent organs that work to eradicate child labour, focusing on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- IX. Number of programs and actions implemented by Brazilian Councils that look to support assistance given to children and adolescents in situation of abuse and/or sexual exploitation, especially in the modalities of trafficking for sexual purposes.
- X. Number of programs that train professionals and with trained professionals within the justice and security system to act in the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents.

- XI. Number of protocols signed by police and judicial organs that observe the need for listening to, understanding and reducing cases.
- XII. Number of guardianship councils per municipality observing the parameters defined by the CONANDA.
- XIII. Number of schools, health and social assistance units that have adopted compulsory notification form in cases of sexual abuse and/or exploitation - Total number of schools, health and social assistance units.
- XIV. Number of denouncements made by children and adolescents relating to violations of their rights.
- XV. Number of businesses within the administrative, civil and penal spheres responsible for facilitating and/or promoting abuse and sexual exploitation against children and adolescents.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER
1. Implanting and implementation of special police units and expertise services using the parameters defined by the Ministry of Justice as a base and data generated by the SGD, in locations that justify a need for these services observed the regionalization principle.	SENASP/MJ SRJ/MJ SDH/PR MS	State Departments of Safety and Health
2. Enhancement of the criminal liability of the person who commits abuse and / or sexual exploitation, without prejudice to other forms of accountability - civil, administrative, policy, disciplinary, etc. - through the creation and structuring of Specialized Courts Criminal to crimes committed against children and adolescents, as well as specialized prosecutors and public defenders, having as reference data from SGD, observed the principle of regionalization.	SDH/PR (articulated with CNJ)	State Courts of Justice
3. Strengthening of the power of institutional organs that investigate, repress and account for cases of abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents, facilitated by ITCs within the police and justice systems, which also include the participation of civil society and social control.	SENASP/MJ SRJ/MJ	SDH/PR
4. Guarenteeing of accountability processes for sectors of the tourism industry and national entertainment in cases of facilitation and/or promote the abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.	SDH/PR Justice Ministry (articulated with CNJ)	Tourism Ministry State Courts of Justice

<p>5. Implanting within the states, municipalities and Federal District units of integrated assistance for children and adolescents in situations of risk and/or victims of abuse and sexual exploitation. The units will be integrated with the special children police, judicial Bars, expertise services, prosecutors and public defenders that work with cases of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Principles or regionalism will be observed.</p>	<p>SDH/PR Justice Ministry (Articulated with CNJ and State Courts of Justice)</p>	<p>SRJ/MJ SENASP/MJ DPF DPU CNMP CNJ</p>
<p>6. Developing and strengthening of bilateral agreements with foreign authorities to combat trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes, respecting always international conventions and agreements as well specific legislations.</p>	<p>MRE</p>	<p>SNJ/MJ</p>
<p>7. Strengthening of the articulation between investigative and accountability organs that carry out assistance and notify cases of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>SDH/PR MJ</p>	<p>CONANDA Federal District, Municipal and State Councils for the rights to Children and Adolescents</p>
<p>8. Improving of the accountability system, including the use of ITCs during investigative processes to act in cases of abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents.</p>	<p>MJ PF PRF</p>	<p>SENASP/MJ State Security Departments</p>
<p>9. Strengthening of auditing actions of specific units and groups that work to eradicate child labour within the Ministry of Work and Employment, highlighting the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents as one of the worst forms of child labour that must be urgently prohibited and eliminated.</p>	<p>MTE</p>	<p>SDH/PR OIT FNPETI</p>
<p>10. Development of programs for Consular networks in Brazil that support qualified assistance and prioritize children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation,</p>	<p>MRE SDH/PR</p>	

<p>especially those who have been trafficked outside the country. Guaranteeing the application of the normative against foreign perpetrators, applying the extraterritoriality principle of the law, focusing on the application of bilateral agreements and national legislation been for those who request extradition.</p>		
<p>11. Revising and improving of the parameters for sanctioning, including penally, to companies that do not respect the human rights of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>Parliamentary Front for Children MJ SDH/PR</p>	
<p>12. Training of agents from the Security and Justice systems who are responsible for listening to children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual violence so as to avoid victimization and observing transversal themes such as gender, racial, ethnical and sexual orientation.</p>	<p>CNJ MJ SDH/PR</p>	<p>State Courts of Justice  State Security Departments</p>
<p>13. Standardization of the listening to children and adolescents in protection and accountability procedures, observing their indispensability, avoiding revictimization, including the right not to speak, with special attention to what advocates the Resolution n. 20/2005 of the UN Economic and Social Council, in addition to other legal instruments on the subject .</p>	<p>SENASP/MJ CNJ</p>	<p>SNJ/MJ SRJ/MJ DPU CNMP</p>
<p>14. Strengthening of the guardianship councils to combat the abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, including cases facilitated by ITCs.</p>	<p>SDH/PR Municipal Magagers Childhood</p>	<p>SENASP/MJ SRJ/MJ</p>
<p>15. Deployment and implementation of compulsory notification by professionals of education, social assistance and health departments regarding the articles 13 and 245 of the ECA.</p>	<p>MEC MS MDS</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>

**AXIS: PARTICIPATION AND PROTAGONISM**

**OBJECTIVE:** Promote the active participation of children and adolescents in the elaboration and execution of policies to protect their rights.

**GUIDELINE OF THE TEN-YEAR PLAN:**

**AXIS 3 – PROTAGONISM AND THE PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

*Guideline 06 – Foment strategies and mechanisms that facilitate organized participation and the free expression of children and adolescents, in particular relating to issues that affect them, considering their particular condition as people in development, including people with disabilities and diversity such as gender, sexual orientation, cultural, ethno-racial, religious, generational, territorial differences, diverse nationalities and political options.*

**INDICATORS OF MONITORING:**

- I. Number of children and/or adolescents acting in children’s councils, schools, student unions, forums, committees, commissions, networks to promote and control the effectiveness of children’s rights with the focus on the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation - total relative to municipality, state and federal district.
- II. Number of meeting with councils, forums, committees, commissions, networks, etc., to foment and assure the participation of children and adolescents.
- III. Number of children and adolescents involved in researches, projects and programs to prevent and mobilize against the abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- IV. Number of programs, services and actions that involve children and adolescents in activities that value their identity, origins and local culture.
- V. Number of informative materials available that are elaborated by children and adolescents using accessible language.
- VI. Number of methodologies developed, systematized and disseminated that promote the self-protection and qualified performance of children and adolescents as multipliers.
- VII. Number of institutions registered in the rights councils that focus on the promotion of protagonism and participation of children and adolescents- total proportional to the number of institutions registered.
- VIII. Number of social media blogs and profiles that focus on the dialogue regarding the human rights of children and adolescents, including social media sites administered by children and adolescents.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS
1. Creation and strengthening of organized spaces of proactive participation of children and adolescents by ensuring the provision of political training, aimed at a skilled and effective incidence of this public in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and actions to face abuse and / or sexual exploitation.	SDH/PR MEC CONANDA National Committee	Minc MDS MEC
2. Foment the participation of children and adolescents in the process of formulating public budgets that guarantee resources for children's rights.	SDH/PR CONANDA Parliamentary Front for Children	MDS MEC Legislative Assemblies
3. Guarantee the construction of autonomy and the participation of children and adolescents in the elaboration of researches and implementation of strategies to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation, focusing especially on secure access and care in the use of ITCs, and the dissemination of preventive about the risks of its use.	SDH/PR National Committee	MDS MEC
4. Involvement of children and adolescents in activities that value their roots and local culture, and also promote the construction of values that respect diversity such as afro-Brazilian, indigenous and community cultural manifestations in spaces organized for their self-defence and affirmation.	SDH/PR SEPPIR MEC FUNAI MDS	Minc National Committee
5. Mobilization of children and adolescents to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation, valuing spaces and groups of self-management.	SDH/PR CONANDA National Committee	Minc MDS MEC
6. Construction of methodologies that promote the participation and formation of children and adolescents for their auto-protection, also as qualified multipliers, against abuse and/or sexual exploitation.	Minc SDH/PR MEC MDS	MDS National Committee
7. Institutionalizing of programs, services and actions that promote the participation of children and	Senate Federal Chamber	Minc State Legislative

<p>adolescents in the area of legislative, executive and judicial powers.</p>	<p>SDH/PR CONANDA</p>	<p>Assemblies</p>
<p>8. Stimulation of the creation/amplification of blogs and social media to increase the dialogue regarding the human rights of children and adolescents, especially social media and sites administered by children and adolescents themselves.</p>	<p>SDH/PR National Committee</p>	<p>MDS MEC</p>

## AXIS: COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

**OBJECTIVE:** Strengthen the national, regional and local relations to combat and eliminate the abuse and/or sexual exploitation involving the media, networks, forums, commissions, councils etc.

### GUIDELINE OF TEN-YEAR PLAN:

#### AXIS 4 – SOCIAL CONTROL FOR MORE EFFECTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS

*Guideline 07* – Strengthening of the democratic spaces for participation and social control, giving priority to the councils for the rights to children and adolescents, ensuring its joint, deliberative and controller character and the binding nature of their decisions.

*Guideline 13* – *International cooperation and multi-lateral relations to implement normatives and international agreements to promote, protect and defend children´s rights.*

### INDICADORES FOR MONITORING:

- I. Number of meetings and gatherings carried out between the diverse councils to discuss issues relating to the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- II. Existence of resources from municipal, state, district and national funds destined for actions relating to the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents– total proportional to the budget of the respective funds.
- III. Number of networks, committees, forums and other collectives that act in the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the national, state, municipal and Federal District.
- IV. Number of denouncements of abuse and/or sexual exploitation against children and adolescents that are reported by the helplines that can testify the extent of the public´s awareness of this problem.
- V. Number of campaigns carried out by companies and workers who are aware and trained regarding this issue.
- VI. Number of initiatives, public hearings and CPIs in the municipal, state, district and national areas regarding legislative power and children´s rights, especially the situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.
- VII. Advocacy regarding the subject of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the agendas and activities of forums, committees, coalitions and councils.
- VIII. Number of municipalities that carry out mobilization actions on the “May, 18<sup>th</sup>” and adopt the symbol and slogan of the National Committee for the Combat of Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.
- IX. Number of campaigns and events carried out with the focus on the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

- X. Number of articles published in the national media and number of professionals trained in the subject of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- XI. Number of governmental and non-governmental organs that developed projects and programs to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation.
- XII. Analysis of the level of incidences relating to abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the media.
- XIII. Analysis of the level of incidences relating to abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in social media networks and other new forms of communication.

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER
1. Promotion of the integration of the different national, state, municipal and district councils and sectors to construct more connected policies to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.	CONANDA	SDH/PR National Committee SENAD MDS
2. Incidence alongside the national, state, municipal and district councils for the rights of children and adolescents in order to more effectively reserve funds for the combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.	National Committee CONANDA	FNDCA State Committee to face sexual violence
3. Stimulate the strengthening and de-centralization of the national networks, committees, forums and commissions to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the municipal, state, district and federal areas.	National Committee	MDS State Committee to face sexual violence Forum for the rights of children and adolescents (Forum DCA) FNPETI
4. Promotion of more effective mobilization in all segments of society to promote sexual rights and protect children and adolescents in situations of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.	National Committee SDH/PR Intersectorial Commission	MDS, State Committees to Face Sexual Violence Forum DCA FNPETI SENAD
5. Foment the engagement of strategic business sectors, such as “S System”, tourism, transport, supply centers, among others, and segments of	SDH/PR National Committee MTur	CNI FNDCA SEST/SENAT

<p>workers, trade unions and associations, to promote interventions that include actions such as campaigns in their supply chains and training of workers, raising their awareness on the subject of abuse and / or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents</p>		
<p>6. Incidence alongside legislative powers to carry out public hearings and constitute a Commission for Parliamentary Inquiries (CPIs) which look to combat human rights violations of children and adolescents, especially violations relating to abuse and/or sexual exploitation.</p>	<p>National Committee Parliamentary Front of Children</p>	<p>ANCED FNDCA's Legislative Assemblies</p>
<p>7. Foment and stimulate the subject of abuse and/or sexual exploitation to plan and monitor actions inserted into the National Plan, observing the Ten-year Plan.</p>	<p>SDH/PR CONANDA</p>	<p>MDS National Committee</p>
<p>8. Strengthening of actions to mobilize around the "May, 18<sup>th</sup>", reaffirming the sexual rights of children and adolescents and the symbol of the flower in the slogan: "Make it beautiful - Protect our children and adolescents".</p>	<p>National Committee Intersectorial Commission</p>	<p>MTur National Tourist Council Municipal and State Tourism Thematic Chamber of Sustainable Tourism and Childhood Companies representing the tourism sector Universities Civil Society SDH/PR SENAD MDS</p>
<p>9. Develop campaigns to prevent abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and actions to raise awareness and mobilize specific groups and society in general. Dialogue with other Human Rights campaigns, such as the anti-racism, equal rights, domestic</p>	<p>SDH/PR National Committee Intersectorial Commission</p>	<p>National Tourist Council Municipal and State Tourism Thematic Chamber of Sustainable Tourism and Childhood</p>

<p>violence, movements in the context of mega-events in the ports, airports and bus terminals around the country.</p>		<p>Companies representing the tourism sector</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p>MDS</p> <p>MTur</p> <p>SEPPIR</p> <p>SPM</p>
<p>10. Raise awareness, mobilize the media using the qualification of the communication professionals to construct, and divulge positive actions to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.</p>	<p>National Committee</p> <p>Minc</p> <p>CONANDA</p>	<p>ANDI</p> <p>MTur</p> <p>SDH-PR</p> <p>MDS</p>
<p>11. Articulate and involve public and private organizations in actions to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in different modalities, including those, which are facilitated by ITCs.</p>	<p>National Committee</p> <p>Intersectorial Commission</p>	<p>MDS</p> <p>State Committees to Face Sexual Violence</p>
<p>12. Include in the general public agenda and radio programs the implementation of periodic programs about Children's Rights.</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p> <p>National Committee</p> <p>Minc</p>	<p>ANDI</p> <p>MDS</p>
<p>13. Create instruments to insert the subject of abuse and/or sexual exploitation in different media, including awareness campaigns.</p>	<p>National Committee</p> <p>Minc</p> <p>SDH/PR</p>	<p>ANDI</p> <p>MDS</p>
<p>14. Incidence together to certifying agencies companies, to observe and adopt parameters of respect for human rights of children and adolescents .</p>	<p>SDH/PR</p>	<p>National Committee</p>

## AXIS: STUDIES AND RESEARCHES

**OBJECTIVE:** Recognize the expressions of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents through diagnosis, data, studies and researches.

### **GUIDELINE OF THE TEN-YEAR PLAN:**

#### **AXIS 5 – PROTAGONISM AND THE PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

*Guideline 12 – Production of knowledge regarding childhood and youth in the application of processes to formulate new public policies.*

### **INDICATORS FOR MONITORING:**

- I. Number of studies and investigations regarding governmental and non-governmental programs to combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- II. Number of investigations and funding for research by the CNPq regarding the subject of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- III. Number of national and international methodologies that are systematized and disseminated looking to prevent and combat abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, as well as the perpetrators of sexual violence.
- IV. Number of investigations into the profile of sex offenders, observing variations such as sex, age, race, ethnicity, schooling, family income, parentage and links to victims.
- V. Number of investigations and publications regarding the subject of sexual violence and/or abuse of children and adolescents, observing the following variables: sex, age, race, ethnicity, schooling, income etc.
- VI. Number of investigations and studies regarding the trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual purposes.
- VII. Number of geo-referenced studies of abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- VIII. Number of comparative studies about the Brazilian legal mark and other countries, as well as to prevention policies and models of accountability processes for companies that violate Human Rights.
- IX. Number of information, management and data analysis systems regarding abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents at municipal, state, district and federal levels.
- X. Number of studies into notification, inquiries and processes relating to abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents - total proportional to municipality and crimes against children and adolescents.
- XI. Number of studies and researches that contemplate the analysis of perspectives and vulnerabilities regarding the risk of abuse and/or sexual violence through the public eye.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER
1. Foment and finance the production of applied studies and researches with subsidies for the implementation and implantation of programs, development of methodologies and actions relating to the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights, as well as confronting the diverse types of abuse and/or sexual exploitation.	SDH/PR Ministry of Science and Technology CONANDA	MDS National Committee MS
2. Guarantee the inclusion of the theme: sexual and reproductive rights and abuse/sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in lines of researches and funding applications for studies.	CONANDA Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia	SDH/PR MDS, SPM National Committee Universities
3. Mapping, systemization and creation of a databases to assist in the formulation of public policies and dissemination of successful national and international methodologies of assistance, prevention and combat of abuse and/or sexual exploitation, both for the victim and the perpetrator.	SDH/PR CONANDA	MDS SPM/PR National Committee SENASP/MJ Universities
4. Foment the realization of studies and research of sex offenders.	SDH/PR CONANDA	MDS MS SPM/PR National Committee Universities
5. Preparation and disclosure of studies and researches about abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, disallowing race data for publication and orientation public policies against racism.	SDH/PR SNJ/MJ SEPIR SPM/PR CONANDA	MDS National Committee Universities
6. Preparation and disclosure of studies and researches regarding trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual exploitation including the territorial dynamics, profiles of perpetrators and links to other expressions of violence prioritizing municipalities with high incidences.	SDH/PR SNJ/MJ CONANDA	MDS, SPM\PR National Committee Universities

7. Development of territorial dynamics studies about incidences of abuse and/or sexual exploitations in the five Brazilian regions.	SDH/PR CONANDA	MDS, MS National Committee Universities
8. Realization of comparative studies about the legal markamong the Brazilian and other countries, as also about the preventive policies and models of accountability processes of companies that violate human rights.	SDH/PR SNJ/MJ	MTur National Committee Universities
9. Diffusion of information, management and data analysis systems regarding abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents at municipal, state, district and national levels.	SDH/PR CONANDA	MDS MS National Committee Universities
10. Realization of studies regarding inquiries and lawsuits in process about sexual exploitation and/or abuse of children and adolescents.	SDH/PR SNJ/MJ CNJ	National Committee Universities
11. Strengthening of studies and research that analysis the public perspectives of scenes of vulnerability/risk of abuse and sexual exploitation, including questions of gender, sexuality, education, health, culture, environmental and housing.	SDH/PR CONANDA	MDS National Committee Universities Intersectorial Commission



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