

COLETIVO
RPU
BRASIL

2025

4TH UPR
CYCLE

MID-TERM
REPORT

SUMMARY

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COORDINATION OF WGS:

ABIA – Brazilian Interdisciplinary Aids Association

AMDH – Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil

Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education

CDES – Centro de Direitos Econômicos e Sociais

CLADEM – Comitê Latino-americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos da Mulher

Conectas Direitos Humanos

Iepé – Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena

Justiça Global

MAB – Movimento dos Atingidos e das Atingidas por Barragens

MNDH Brasil – National Human Rights Movement

TEXTS:

ABGLT – Associação Brasileira de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexos

ABI – Associação Brasileira de Imprensa

ABIA – Brazilian Interdisciplinary Aids Association

ABRAJI – Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism

Artigo 19

AMDH – Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil

Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education

CDES – Centro de Direitos Econômicos e Sociais

CEAP – Centro de Educação e Assessoramento Popular

CIMI – Conselho Indigenista Missionário

CLADEM – Comitê Latino-americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos da Mulher

CNS – Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros

COIAB – Coordenação das Organizações da Amazônia Brasileira

Conectas Direitos Humanos

FLD – Lutheran Foundation of Diakonia

FNEG Defensores – Fórum Nacional de Entidades Gestoras

FNPETI – Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil

GAJOP – Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares

Geledés – Instituto da Mulher Negra

Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero

Ibase – Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas

IDDH – Institute for Development and Human Rights

Iepé – Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena

IMDH/UFSC – Instituto Memória e Direitos Humanos da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Intervozes

ISA – Instituto Socioambiental

Justiça Global

MAB – Movimento dos Atingidos e das Atingidas por Barragens

MNDH Brasil – National Human Rights Movement

MORHAN – Movimento de Reintegração das Pessoas Atingidas pela Hanseníase

Observatório de Protocolos Comunitários de Consulta e Consentimento Prévio, Livre e Informado (OPCPLI)/Centro de Pesquisa e Extensão em Direito Socioambiental (CEPEDIS)

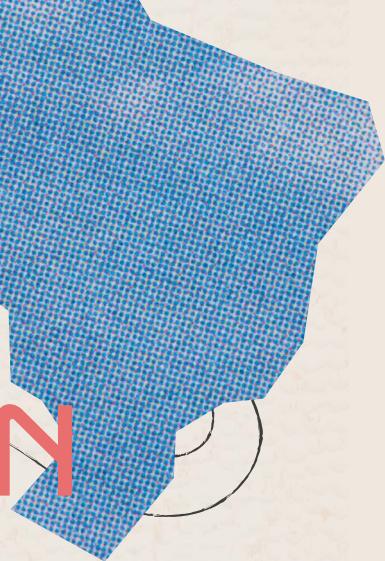
RCA – Rede de Cooperação Amazônica

Rede Feminista de Saúde, Direitos Sexuais e Direitos Reprodutivos

Redes da Maré – Associação Redes de Desenvolvimento da Maré

SMDH – Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos

UPR BRAZIL COALITION



The UPR Brazil Coalition is a collective of movements, organizations, networks and collectives from Brazilian civil society, which acts jointly at national and international level, monitoring and advocating for the Brazilian state to transparently and responsibly comply with its commitment to implement the recommendations arising from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UN).

Created in 2017, the UPR Brazil Coalition is, in 2025, composed by 39 entities, representing around 1,200 organizations and movements, and has a Collegiate Coordination headed by Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil (AMDH), Justiça Global and the Institute for Development and Human Rights (IDDH).

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*Find out more about the UPR Brazil Coalition and
access our Charter of Principles ↗*

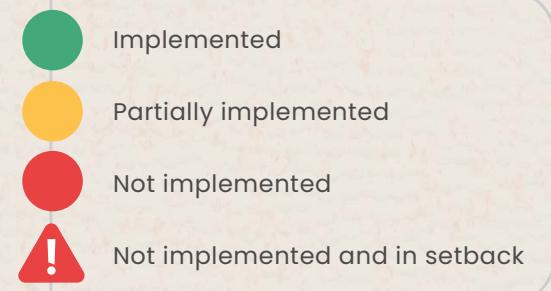
This report, organized by IDDH, is the result of a methodology developed by UPR Brazil Coalition over the last few years and was supported by FES Brasil, Misereor and Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World). The text also relied on the collaboration of organizations that are not members of the Coalition, but form a partnership network and collaborated with the texts and data for evaluating the recommendations - credited in the Appendix of this publication.

METHODOLOGY

In order to evaluate the recommendations, the Coalition was divided into thematic working groups (WGs) - organized according to the themes of the chapters in this report. A group formed to discuss the evaluation methodology, called the Methodology WG, suggested the thematic division of the 304 recommendations of the fourth cycle of the UPR among the WGs, based on the categorizations already used by the Coalition in other reports, on the [UPR Brazil Platform](#), [IndexDH](#) and also on the [UN's Universal Human Rights Index](#).

Each WG then drew up groupings of recommendations so that they could assess their compliance status (clusters) and write the evaluation texts. For the evaluation status, the Coalition uses a traffic light system of color:

EVALUATION SCHEME



To support their assessments, the member organizations of the WGs referred to laws, public policies, statistics, cases, official or journalistic publications and other civil society reports covering the period from the start of the 4th cycle to the current mid-term period (2022-2025).

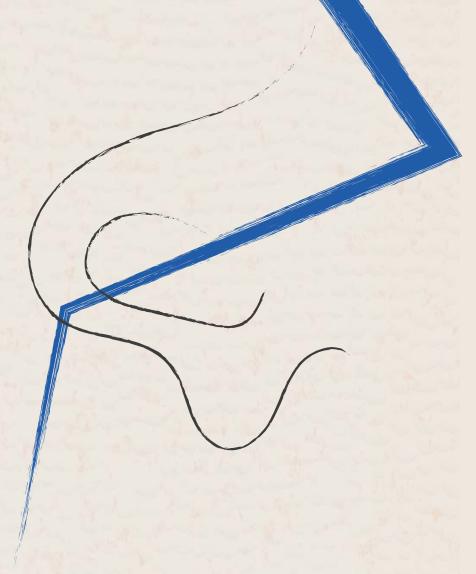


The methodology for preparing the Coalition's reports is inspired by the methodology for implementing recommendations that the coalition has developed.

FIND OUT MORE HERE

Available only in portuguese

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This Mid-Term Report (2022-2025) of the UPR Brazil Coalition brings together the monitoring and evaluation efforts of Brazilian civil society organizations on the implementation of the recommendations received by the Brazilian State during the 4th Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the United Nations Human Rights Council. In total, 245 recommendations out of a total of 304 were evaluated, with contributions organized by thematic Working Groups (WGs). The assessments, based on reports and the daily work of various civil society organizations that dedicate time and effort to monitoring the human rights situation and advocating with the Brazilian State, show that, **although there are positive signs in the discourse and in some government actions, Brazil still faces a structural contradiction between its international commitments and their internalization in domestic policies**, which often prioritize economic interests over the protection of human rights. The country needs to adopt more ambitious, effective, and integrated measures with focus on human rights to ensure the protection of the most basic rights of the Brazilian population.

In addition to ensuring adequate budgetary allocation for public policies in areas essential to guaranteeing human rights. As we approach COP30 in Brazil, we highlight that since the beginning of the 4th Cycle of the UPR, Brazil has faced persistent and structural challenges in relation to environmental protection and climate action, despite some recent institutional advances. The transition from the Bolsonaro administration to the Lula administration represented a turning point in the federal government's approach to the issue, with the new administration making important commitments at the international level and promoting Brazil's repositioning in multilateral environmental forums, such as resuming its leading role in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the bid to host COP30 in 2025. However, these commitments have not yet translated into consistent structural changes in the territories, especially in the most vulnerable areas under socio-environmental pressure.

The deforestation rate in the Amazon fell between August 2022 and July 2023—a reduction of about 21.8% compared to the previous period between August 2021 and July 2022, according to INPE¹, as a result of increased enforcement and the resumption of command and control environmental policies by the current government. Even so, other regions, such as the Cerrado and Caatinga, continue to suffer from advancing deforestation, especially for the expansion of agribusiness and mining, including in protected areas and indigenous territories. The Cerrado, a biome that is fundamental to the country's water balance, recorded a loss of 652,197 hectares due to deforestation in 2024, according to MapBiomas² Annual Deforestation Report (RAD in Portuguese acronym), and continues without specific protection policies compatible with its ecological importance.

In addition, the National Congress has been the scene of regressive legislative initiatives, known as the “agenda of destruction,” such as Bill 2159/2021, the “Devastation Bill,” proposed by a group of lawmakers representing agribusiness, approved this year by the Senate and that can be approved by the Chamber of Deputies at any time. Considered the greatest environmental setback in Brazil in the last four decades, the bill proposes dismantling the environmental protection process known as environmental licensing, a requirement for projects and activities that use natural resources or are potentially polluting. The proposal also further weakens indigenous and quilombola territories, even discarding the need for prior, free, and informed consultation on unmarked and titled lands.

This is one of numerous proposals pending in Congress that run counter to efforts to combat the climate crisis, such as bills that attempt to legalize mining on indigenous lands or weaken environmental legislation³. This legislative scenario, led by parliamentarians linked to agribusiness (known as the Boi caucus), has weakened the efforts of the federal executive branch and highlights a real dispute over the environmental and climate agenda, demonstrating the need for stronger coordination between the branches of government to ensure that the country's environmental commitments are fulfilled.

1 Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/meio-ambiente/noticia/2024/05/08/inpe-taxa-de-desmatamento-consolidada.ghtml>>

2 Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/meio-ambiente/noticia/2025/05/15/desmatamento-no-brasil-recua-mas-cerrado-concentra-maior-devastacao-e-mais-de-50percent-das-perdas-aponta-mapbiomas.ghtml>>

3 Available at: <<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2024/05/14/pacote-da-destruicao-avanca-mesmo-depois-da-tragedia-no-sul/>>

In terms of climate justice, the impacts of the climate crisis have been felt most acutely in urban peripheries, traditional communities, indigenous communities, and quilombola communities, which face environmental risks without adequate public policies from the state. The climate tragedy in Rio Grande do Sul (RS) in 2024, with large-scale flooding and serious humanitarian consequences, revealed both the vulnerability of infrastructure and the absence of effective climate adaptation policies. According to the IEA-USP⁴, what happened in Rio Grande do Sul exposed the lack of science-based planning and public policies, as well as the negligence of the authorities, with serious consequences for vulnerable populations historically impacted by environmental racism. Municipal and state adaptation plans, risk mapping, and financing mechanisms that address the most vulnerable populations are still lacking.

Despite the re-creation and strengthening of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change and the resumption of Itamaraty's leading role in international negotiations, mechanisms for social participation in the formulation and monitoring of environmental public policies are still fragile. Councils and commissions with civil society participation, such as CONAMA (the National Council for the Environment), underwent a process of dismantling and delegitimization between 2019 and 2022, and have not yet been fully restructured or democratized. The absence of an effective system of free, prior, and informed consultation with indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, and traditional communities, as well as the constant disregard for this right, also violate Brazil's international commitments. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and several grassroots indigenous organizations have denounced the systematic disregard for their autonomous consultation and consent protocols, with the recurring violation of the right to prior consultation, especially in infrastructure projects and natural resource exploitation.

Another fundamental aspect that deserves to be highlighted in the concrete analysis of the guarantee of human rights in Brazil is the issue of combating poverty and inequality. In recent years, the country has faced serious setbacks in the fight against poverty and inequality, despite some recent advances in emergency social protection policies. The resumption of the Bolsa Família program in 2023, with improvements in the value of benefits and coverage for families with children, represented an important response to the increase in extreme poverty. However, it is still insufficient given the structural complexity of Brazilian inequality. According to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE in Portuguese acronym), more than 8.7 million people were lifted out of poverty, with less than R\$665 per month in 2023⁵, with a disproportionate impact on black and indigenous populations, women, and people in peripheral territories.

4 Available at: <<https://www.iea.usp.br/eventos/evento-climatico-extremos-rs>>

5 Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2024/12/04/percentual-de-brasileiros-abaixo-da-linha-da-pobreza-e-o-menor-em-12-anos-aponta-ibge.ghtml>>

Reports such as that of the Dhesca Brasil Platform, presented to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2023⁶, indicate that the absence of a poverty reduction policy based on human rights and a multidimensional approach to poverty seriously compromises the effectiveness of State actions. The Platform highlights that the dismantling of structural public policies, such as the Agrarian Reform Program, Minha Casa Minha Vida (in its original version), the National Social Assistance Policy, and programs aimed at youth and the LGBTQIAPN+ population, has created a scenario of high vulnerability, especially among historically marginalized groups. Racism is a central factor: more than 70% of people living in poverty in the country are black, and black women continue to be the group most impacted by economic exclusion and the burden of unpaid work.

In addition, the National Coordination of Rural Black Quilombola Communities (CONAQ) and the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) have warned of the persistent denial of territorial rights, which subjects these populations to even more intense violence and compromises access to essential public services, directly affecting their social, economic, and cultural rights. In the case of peripheral urban populations, the Rights Are Worth More Coalition denounces the lack of sufficient public investment and low social participation in the definition of budget priorities, highlighting the impact of Constitutional Amendment 95 (spending cap), still in force, on the weakening of universal social policies⁷.

Inequality in access to education, health, security, mobility, and job opportunities remains marked by racial, territorial, and gender divisions. The absence of a national policy to overcome poverty, coordinated among federal entities, with goals, indicators, and mechanisms for social participation, keeps the country hostage to emergency measures that are discontinuous and poorly coordinated.

In this Mid-Term Report (2022-2025) of the UPR Brazil Coalition, we present a critical and collaborative analysis by Brazilian civil society organizations on the different themes that were addressed in the recommendations received by the country in 2022 at the UN Human Rights Council: Our assessment highlights specific advances in public policies, legal frameworks, and institutional initiatives, but also identifies persistent obstacles to the transformation of international recommendations into effective and universal public policies.

6 Available at: <https://www.plataformadh.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/relatorio_completo-2.pdf>

7 Available at: <<https://fjp.mg.gov.br/sp-e-mg-tem-o-maior-deficit-habitacional-no-brasil/>>

For this assessment, we formed 10 thematic Working Groups (WGs), bringing together organizations that work directly with the issues assessed, to prepare the chapters of this report. WG 1, which analyzed the recommendations relating to human rights defenders, highlighted the lack of institutionalization of protection policies and the urgent need to standardize the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and to draft a bill. Impunity remains a structural problem, requiring concrete instruments to hold perpetrators of crimes against defenders accountable.

WG 2, focused on health and sexual and reproductive rights, pointed to efforts to rebuild SUS and expand health programs as positive aspects. However, it also highlighted the government's silence on sexual and reproductive rights, especially regarding access to legal abortion, pointing to the need for unconditional defense of the right to health in its broadest sense. WG 3 focused on gender equality and violence against women and the LGBTQIAPN+ population, including political gender violence. This agenda is still under attack from conservatism and anti-gender movements, in which digital violence and the spread of fake news are part of everyday life.

In the field of education, WG 4 emphasized that the recommendations remain without effective implementation due to the absence of regulations for the National Education System (SNE in the original acronym), the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ in Portuguese acronym), and Sinaeb. It also pointed out that the new National Education Plan (PNE in the original acronym) currently under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies needs to overcome setbacks, with adequate funding and a focus on inclusion. WG 5, focused on indigenous peoples, highlighted that most of the recommendations remain unimplemented, despite advances such as the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and the resumption of the territorial recognition process. However, it points out that delays in finalizing demarcations, violence against indigenous leaders, and the slow pace of structural policies are central concerns, in addition to the regressive actions of the National Congress, which has dismantled the framework for indigenous and socio-environmental protection.

WG 6, in turn, addressed international human rights obligations and commitments, noting that although Brazil plays a leading diplomatic role, there is a lack of internal coherence in the implementation of these commitments. The WG recommends ratifying the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR, restructuring the National Human Rights Council (CNDH) based on the Paris Principles, and creating a national system for monitoring recommendations with broad social participation.

The recommendations analyzed by WG 7, which address the issues of police violence, the prison system, torture, socio-educational measures, and enforced disappearances, were mostly assessed as not implemented or partially implemented, with the exception of isolated advances in the judicial recognition of structural violations (such as ADPF 347). We found that the Brazilian State systematically fails to combat institutional racism, ensure independent investigations into state violence, reduce prison overcrowding, eradicate torture, and guarantee basic rights in

prisons and socio-educational facilities. The persistence of a punitive and selective model, coupled with a lack of political will, adequate budget, and robust oversight mechanisms, consolidates a scenario of chronic non-compliance with international human rights obligations, requiring urgent and coordinated action to reverse this situation.

WG 8 deals with racism and assesses that most of the recommendations on this issue are, to some extent, partially implemented. Despite important regulatory advances that justify this assessment—such as the recognition of the equivalence of racial slurs with the crime of racism under Law No. 14,532/2023 and the incorporation of the Inter-American Convention against Racism into Brazilian law—significant gaps remain between legislation and institutional practice. This limitation is certainly related to structural and historical factors of systemic racism, deeply rooted in the formation of Brazilian society, which must be urgently addressed through a robust national strategy based on racial justice, historical reparation, and social control of public policies. WG 9, dedicated to the rights of children, adolescents, and decent work, recognized recent regulatory advances, such as National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) Resolutions No. 252 and 258, but warned of the reactive nature of policies and the lack of preventive responses to contexts of violence, highlighting the vulnerability of black women in the labor market and the need for policies with an intersectional perspective.

WG 10, which reported both on the right to housing, cities and human rights and business, drew attention to the resumption of housing production in Brazil with the reopening of the Minha Casa Minha Vida program, but warned that the housing deficit remains high, at around 6 million homes, and that inadequate land tenure (precarious housing in slums and informal settlements, for example) continues to be a challenge for Brazil⁸. The WG also reinforced the need to ensure the participation and direct involvement of affected populations, social movements, and civil society in the construction and implementation of the National Policy on Human Rights and Business and to consider the formulations already developed on the topic, such as Bill 572/2022, currently pending in the Chamber of Deputies, and Law No. 14,755 of 2023, which establishes the National Policy on the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams.

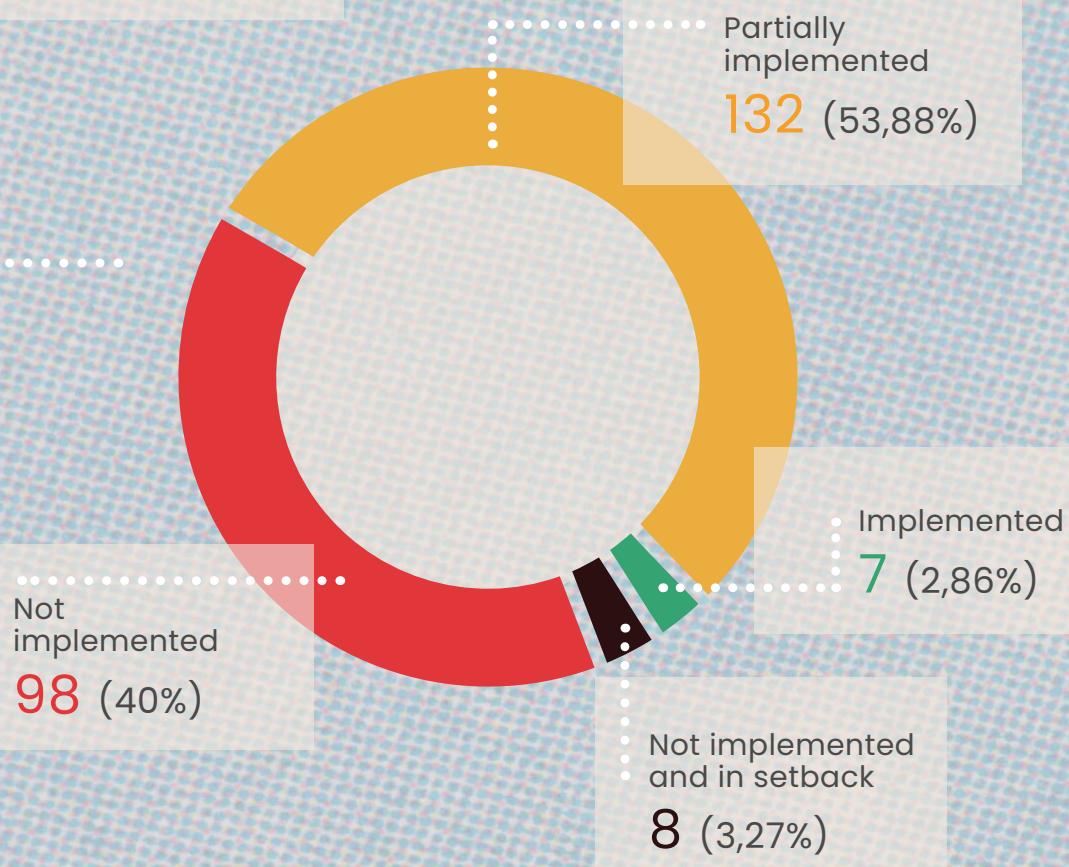
This report is produced in a context of growing crisis in multilateralism, in which several countries – especially economic powers – delegitimize and ignore recommendations from UN mechanisms. This global trend directly affects the effectiveness of the UPR as an instrument of transformation, while weakening the international system as a whole. In the case of Brazil, this crisis translates into both internal omissions and the absence of consistent and lasting policies that respond to the recommendations voluntarily accepted by the State.

The UPR Brazil Coalition reaffirms the centrality of the Universal Periodic Review as a tool for advocacy, monitoring, and social participation. The implementation of recommendations should be understood not as a diplomatic gesture, but as a political and ethical duty toward the realization of human rights in the country. Actively listening to civil society organizations, valuing popular participation, and committing to socio-environmental and economic justice are fundamental ways for Brazil to align its international leadership with consistent, transformative, and democratic domestic practices.

UPR Brazil Coalition, July 2025

OVERVIEW

TOTAL
RECOMMENDATIONS
245



CONTENTS ◀

01 ↗

HUMAN RIGHTS
DEFENDERS **15**

02 ↗

HEALTH, SEXUAL AND
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS **27**

03 ↗

GENDER EQUALITY AND
NON-DISCRIMINATION ... **40**

04 ↗

EDUCATION **61**

05 ↗

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES **69**

06 ↗

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
AND COMMITMENTS
TO HUMAN RIGHTS **93**

07 ↗

CRIMINAL JUSTICE **105**

08 ↗

RACISM **115**

09 ↗

CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS AND
DECENT WORK **126**

10 ↗

HOUSING, CITIES, HUMAN
RIGHTS AND BUSINESS **142**

01 HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

0

Implemented

13

Not implemented

15

Partially implemented

0

Not implemented and in setback

Recommendations **149.23, 149.24 and 149.123** addresses the institutional strengthening for the protection of human rights defenders and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.23 Strengthen the legal framework of the National Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists, institutionalize this program through legislation and increase the participation of civil society	Norway		
149.24 Adopt a law on Human Rights Defenders to ensure effective protection of human rights defenders and journalists against reprisals and killings	Romania		
149.123 Strengthen institutions to guarantee the rights and freedoms of human rights defenders and the environment	Chile		

In 2022, the decision in the case of Sales Pimenta vs. Brazil⁹ at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ordered Brazil to adopt specific legislation on the protection of human rights defenders, making the public protection system more institutionalized.

In order to comply with the Court's determination and also with the recommendations of the UPR, the Brazilian government created the Technical Working Group (TWG)¹⁰, named after Sales Pimenta, which was set up with equal membership between the federal government and civil society organizations. The TWG was created with the following competencies:

9 Available at: <www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_454_por.pdf>

10 Created by Federal Decree No. 11,562 of June 13, 2023 and installed in November of the same year. More information on the GTT's work is available at: <www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/gtt-sales-pimenta>

to engage in dialogue with civil society, social movements and other actors involved, directly or indirectly, in the operationalization of the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists; to draw up a proposal for a National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists; and to draw up a proposal for a draft law on the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists.

The TWG concluded its work and presented a proposal for a draft bill that institutionalizes the national policy for the protection of human rights defenders and creates a national system for the protection of human rights defenders on 12 December 2024¹¹. The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC in Portuguese acronym) is in the process of formalizing it with the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic, which is responsible for forwarding the draft legislation to the National Congress.

Recommendations **149.45, 149.46, 149.48, 149.115, 149.117, 149.118 and 149.163** deal with the **qualification of national protection programs for human rights defenders** and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.45 Strengthen the National Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, in particular its funding, as well as adequate representation of civil society in it	Czechoslovakia		
149.46 Review the implementation of the National Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders to ensure that it is universally applied in all regions, that it receives the funding it needs and that civil society participates effectively in its implementation	Malta		
149.48 Work to develop the National Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, to be able to identify risk assessment methods and protection measures	Jordan		
149.115 Strengthen federal and state programs to protect all human rights defenders	Croatia		
149.117 Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, guaranteeing the funding of programs for their protection and the proper investigation of the attacks they suffer, with special attention to environmental defenders	Spain		
149.118 Strengthen the efficiency of existing programs for the protection of human rights defenders, taking into account the opinion of civil society arising from consultations held with their participation	Uruguay		
149.163 Ensure that the national program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders is implemented in all States and adequately funded	Germany		

¹¹ Available at: www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/com-ampla-participacao-popular-plano-nacional-para-protoger-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-tem-primeira-versao-consolidada

Human rights defenders continue to be at risk in Brazil. Although political conditions have changed, there are still serious situations affecting those who work on the various fronts of the struggle for human rights.

In the field of public policies, steps have been taken, but they still fall short of what is necessary. During this period, the Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists (from the original Programa de Proteção aos Defensores de Direitos Humanos, Comunicadores e Ambientalistas – PPDDH) was reduced. The program continues to be implemented in nine states (Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Pará, Ceará, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco and Paraíba), in addition to the federal team that covers the other 18 states. But it no longer exists in Amazonas and Rio de Janeiro, which were incorporated into the Federal Program. In the state of Espírito Santo, it is being resumed. The Federal Programme now has some decentralized teams (Rondônia, Amazonas, Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima).

In terms of funding, there was an increase that made up for the losses. The end of the Bolsonaro administration had left just over R\$9 million in the federal budget for the PPDDH, which, as a result of the increase in funding, now has R\$18.9 million for 2023¹², and the amount for 2024 has been maintained. Considering that the amount planned was less than necessary, the federal government made efforts to increase the availability of funds for the program. MDHC reported at the end of 2024 that it had invested R\$30.1 million in protecting human rights defenders¹³.

In 2024, important steps were taken to build a new protective institution. Among the measures were the reinstatement of the Deliberative Council of the Federal Program¹⁴ with equal membership and the creation and installation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) Sales Pimenta¹⁵. The latter, in addition to proposing a draft law, also prepared and presented a proposal for a National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, in response to a court order. The document was delivered to the MDHC on December 12, 2024 and is awaiting publication by the federal government.

¹² MDHC earmarks more than R\$ 290 million for new human rights policies in 2023. Available at: <<https://agenciagov.abc.com.br/noticias/202402/mdhc-executa-quase-100-do-orcamento-discretionario-de-2023>>

¹³ Available at: <www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/em-2024-mais-de-r-55-milhoes-garantiram-protecao-a-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-e-a-vitimas-e-testemunhas-ameacadas>

¹⁴ See amending decree at <www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/decreto-n-11.867-de-27-de-dezembro-de-2023-533932651>

¹⁵ Documentation of the work of the TWG Sales Pimenta available at: <www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/gtt-sales-pimenta>

Recommendation **149.38** discusses the **participation of civil society in the national system and anti-terrorism legislation**. This recommendation is considered to be **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.38 Rebuild the system of participation of civil society organizations in public policy councils and oppose legislative proposals such as bills 1595/2019, 732/2022, 733/2022 and 272/2016 that aim to increase the scope of "anti-terrorism" legislation and could affect social movements and civil society organizations.	The Netherlands		

This analysis calls for reflection on the trajectory of social participation in Brazil, which has seen notable advances, some recent setbacks and a current process of reconstruction that is still somewhat limited.

Between 2003 and 2016, social participation gained significant prominence. Various councils, conferences and channels for dialog between the government and civil society were established, such as Decree no. 8.243/2014¹⁶, which created the National Social Participation Policy (NSPP) and was revoked by Decree no. 9.759/2019¹⁷. This policy aimed to integrate popular participation in state decisions through councils and dialog tables, strengthening the role of civil society in the creation and monitoring of public policies.

However, in 2016, and especially between 2019 and 2022, this structure began to be systematically dismantled. Decree No. 9.759/2019 eliminated hundreds of councils and collegiate bodies, without any dialog with civil society.

By 2023, some important actions had been implemented, such as the repeal of Decree No. 9.759/2019, through Decree No. 11.371/2023¹⁸, the reinstallation of councils and the holding of national conferences, including those on health, culture, racial equality and youth. However, progress in reconstruction has been uneven and, in many cases, below the expectations of various sectors of civil society.

In addition, it should be noted that the current administration still faces institutional challenges and internal resistance to establishing a solid social participation policy, such as the lack of new regulations to replace the 2014 NSPP, ensuring transversality and continuity of participatory bodies. The coordination of participation also needs to be strengthened to ensure that these spaces are effective and representative.

Civil society organizations argue that social participation regulations in Brazil should be strengthened in their institutionalization by establishing councils, national plans and their attributions by law and not just by decrees that can be revoked by the governments of the day.

16 Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/decreto/d8243.htm>

17 Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Decreto/D9759.htm#art10>

18 Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Decreto/D11371.htm#art1>

Recommendation **149.42** refers to **anti-terrorism legislation and international commitments** and has **not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.42 Ensure that counter-terrorism legislation complies with international human rights obligations and does not restrict fundamental freedoms	Mexico		

The Brazilian legal system addresses terrorism in the Federal Constitution, which considers terrorism to be a crime that cannot be pardoned or amnestied. The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law No. 13.260/2016)¹⁹ has been in force since 2016 and defines terrorism as acts committed by individuals for reasons of xenophobia, discrimination or prejudice, aimed at causing social terror, exposing people, property, public peace or public safety to danger. Criticism has arisen from human rights organizations due to the vague, broad and imprecise definition, including the penalization of acts preparatory to terrorism.

Despite being justified by possible threats during the 2016 Olympic Games, the Anti-Terrorism Law was not widely used afterwards. However, during former president Jair Bolsonaro's term in office, several bills were proposed to expand and relax the definition of terrorism, raising concerns about potential abuses and restrictions on civil liberties. These projects, totaling 55 bills in the survey carried out in July 2023 on the Chamber's website and whose main expressions are Bills 1595/2019²⁰ and 732/2022²¹, seek to broaden the scope of the Anti-Terrorism Law and end the specific safeguards that protect social movements and public demonstrations.

There are currently 14 bills circulating in the Chamber of Deputies with the same intention of broadening the scope of the Anti-Terrorism Law, with 4 bills presented with this intention in 2025 alone. Of particular concern is Bill 1.283/2025, whose urgent vote was approved by the Chamber of Deputies in May 2025.

Attempting to violently abolish the Democratic Rule of Law is a crime that came into existence with the enactment of Law No. 14,197/2021²², and which became better known two years ago due to the charges and convictions against people who took part in the coup acts and attacks on the buildings of the Three Powers in Brasilia on January 8, 2023. The crime, specified in article 359-L, refers to the violent attempt to abolish the Democratic State of Law, with penalties ranging from four to eight years in prison, in addition to that corresponding to the violence employed.

19 Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/l13260.htm>

20 It was joined to Bill 3689/2021. Available at: <www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2194587>

21 Available at: <www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2318784>

22 Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14197.htm>

In addition to the coup attacks, another case in which this crime was attributed was the detention of 13 of the 25 young people arrested during a protest against the fare increase in São Paulo at the beginning of 2024²³, highlighting its impact on the criminalization of demonstrations. The new law replaces the old National Security Law (NSL) and is a response to the increase in investigations based on the NSL during Jair Bolsonaro's government. The urgency of approving the new legislation in 2021 raised criticism due to the lack of civil society participation in the decision-making process.

It is worth noting that, at the time, President Bolsonaro vetoed a section that criminalized attacks on the right to demonstrate, arguing challenges in characterizing peaceful demonstrations.

The various incidences of human rights organizations warn that the proposed expansions in legislation that undermine free demonstration and assembly can result in persecution, surveillance and criminalization of civil society and human rights defenders and especially criticize the vagueness of the definitions, which can cover legitimate activities such as demonstrations, protests and strikes, making it difficult for individuals and groups to exercise their freedoms in the fight for their rights.

Recommendations **149.97, 149.103, 149.102 and 149.106** deal with the **right to freedom of association and security of human rights defenders** and have **not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.97 Ensure a safe space for civil society and human rights defenders and prevent stigmatization, threats, harassment, physical attacks and killings against them, as well as provide effective redress for victims and their families	Liechtenstein		
149.103 Ensure an enabling environment for civil society and guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly	Italy		
149.102 Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for the exercise of the rights of association and peaceful assembly	Bahamas		
149.106 Take measures to promote a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment	Latvia		

Brazil continues to be among the most dangerous countries in the world for human rights defenders, especially indigenous, quilombola, environmentalist and rural social movement leaders²⁴. Violence against these groups manifests itself through threats, murders, judicial harassment and stigmatization campaigns, often driven by official discourses that criminalize

23 Available at: <www.brasildefato.com.br/2024/01/11/policia-prende-25-jovens-em-ato-contra-tarifa-em-sp-e-acusa-13-de-associacao-criminosa-justica-ordena-soltura/>

24 See <www.global.org.br/wp/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Na-Linha-de-Frente-_compressed.pdf> and <<https://globalwitness.org/pt/campaigns/land-and-environmental-defenders/vozes-silenciadas/>>

their legitimate actions. Even though the PPDDH exists, it faces serious limitations, such as a reduced budget, a low territorial presence and a lack of effective responses in more serious cases, such as murders and forced evictions from territory.

In addition, human rights defenders continue to be the target of persecution, criminalization and violence. Trade unionists, indigenous leaders and environmental activists continue to face threats because of their political or community actions, with little or no response from the state. Women defenders, particularly black and LGBTQIAPN+ women, are aggravated by overlapping discrimination and violence.

Despite the formal commitments made by Brazil in the context of the UPR, the information and cases available indicate that sufficient structural measures have not yet been adopted to guarantee the effective implementation of these recommendations.

Recommendations **149.98, 149.99, 149.109, 149.114, 149.116, 149.119, 149.124 and 149.121** deal with **tackling impunity related to human rights defenders** and have **not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.98 Ensure that threats and attacks against all human rights defenders are promptly and fully investigated, and that those responsible are held accountable in accordance with due process and the rule of law	Sweden		
149.99 Ensure that threats and attacks against journalists, media professionals and human rights defenders are investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice	Lithuania		
149.109 Ensure that acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals against civil society organizations and human and environmental rights defenders, journalists and communication professionals are promptly and thoroughly investigated, creating a transparent monitoring mechanism with adequate funding and capacity	The Netherlands		
149.114 Expand government programs for the prevention and investigation of threats, attacks and killings, and conduct robust investigations and prosecutions of those who threaten, attack or kill journalists and human rights defenders	Montenegro		
149.116 Take the necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of journalists and human rights defenders and thoroughly investigate cases of harassment and killings of journalists	Republic of Moldova		
149.119 Protect human rights defenders and ensure effective investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders, especially environmental human rights defenders	Slovenia		
149.121 Take further measures to end violence against environmental defenders and ensure justice for those who try to protect their land and resources	Slovakia		
149.124 Take urgent measures to prevent and investigate attacks against human rights defenders, including environmental activists, indigenous peoples, members of traditional communities and LGBTI rights activists, and prosecute those involved	Australia		

While the recommendations call for thorough and effective investigations into acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals, the Brazilian scenario continues to be marked by high rates of impunity. Murders and attacks against human rights defenders, especially in the countryside and forests, rarely result in the material and intellectual perpetrators being held accountable. The absence of an independent and transparent national mechanism to monitor these cases seriously compromises the state's response. One-off initiatives in some Brazilian states lack scale, continuity and national coordination. The PPHRD, although important, does not fill this gap, as it lacks the structure, budget and capillarity to respond both preventively and reactively to violence.

The research "Massacres in the Countryside", carried out by the Institute for Research, Rights and Social Movements (IPDMS in portuguese acronym) in partnership with the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT, the original acronym), confirms the scenario of impunity we live in and analyzed 50 massacres that took place in Brazil between 1985 and 2019. The study identified seven recurring characteristics in the actions of the Brazilian criminal justice system in these cases: partiality, selectivity, corporatism, ritualism, slowness, precariousness and disregard for the victims²⁵.

Most of the massacres (82%) took place in the Legal Amazon, especially in the region known as the "Arc of Deforestation", highlighting the correlation between violence in the countryside and the advance of deforestation. The state of Pará concentrated the largest number of cases, followed by Rondônia²⁶.

The scenario of impunity is also reflected in cases of crimes against journalists. A survey carried out by the National Council of Public Prosecutors on the murders of journalists between 1998 and 2018 found that just over half of the cases (56%) saw the Public Prosecutor's Office at least bring criminal charges in cases where the perpetrator was identified²⁷. The rest hadn't even reached this stage when the report was published in 2019. And since then, the data has not been updated. According to the international organization Committee to Protect Journalists, Brazil ranks 11th in the 2024 Global Impunity Index²⁸. In recent years, it has been among the 10 worst countries in the world in terms of investigating murders of journalists in the course of their work.

The murder of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes, which took place on March 14, 2018, continues to be a symbol of impunity and the failure of Brazilian institutions to protect those who defend human rights. More than seven years after the crime, it was only in 2024 that the alleged

25 Available at: <www.brasildefato.com.br/2024/08/23/impunidade-e-falhas-nos-processos-pesquisa-mostra-atacao-da-justica-em-massacres-no-campo/>

26 Available at <<https://pcdob.org.br/2024/08/em-34-anos- apenas-11-dos-suspeitos-foram-condenados-por-massacres-no-campo/>>

27 National Council of Public Prosecutors (CNMP). Violence against communicators in Brazil: a portrait of the investigation over the last 20 years. Available at: <www.cnmp.mp.br/portal/publicacoes/12109-violencia-contra-comunicadores-no-brasil-um-retrato-da-apuracao-nos-ultimos-20-anos>

28 Available at: <<https://cpj.org/pt/special-reports/haiti-e-israel-tem-maior-chance-de-deixar-impunes-assassinatos-de-jornalistas-segundo-indice-de-impunidade-2024-do-cpj/>>

masterminds were identified and arrested, after a long and complicated investigative process, full of political interference, slowness and attempts at obstruction. This case reveals how Brazilian justice faces great difficulties in providing quick and effective responses, especially when it comes to politically motivated crimes involving public figures who challenge power structures.

Another emblematic case for understanding the challenges of impunity in Brazil is the murder of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, which took place in June 2022 in the Vale do Javari. Almost three years after the crime, the case has still not been concluded or the suspects even tried. As a result of a Precautionary Measure (MC- 449-22) granted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, a Working Table was set up with the aim of developing activities to monitor the investigations, protection and non-repetition. Progress has been made in defining the activities of a Work Plan²⁹, but this has not been reflected in concrete measures, especially in the fight against impunity.

Although the work of the TWG Sales Pimenta has dedicated a long debate to the formulation of proposals for state protection, popular protection and combating impunity, there is no new situation in this regard, except for the agreement of proposals that could become a possibility with the National Plan and specific legislation.

The National Council of Justice (CNJ in Portuguese acronym)³⁰ has also set up a Sales Pimenta WG with the aim of complying with the decision of the Inter-American Court in the Sales Pimenta vs Brazil case. Effective steps, however, are still very slow, as most cases of violence against defenders go unpunished.

Recommendations **149.104, 149.105, 149.110 and 149.111** deal with the **right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press** and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.104 Adopt strategies to promote freedom of expression	Ghana		
149.105 Take appropriate measures to safeguard the indiscriminate enjoyment of freedom of expression, especially by refraining from governmental attempts to reduce social participation in the formulation of public policies	Greece		
149.110 Promote and protect the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and freedom of the press, as well as the safety of journalists	Latvia		
149.111 Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and improve the environment for free and independent journalists, including those focusing on corruption-related issues	Slovakia		

29 Available at: <www.oas.org/pt/cidh/jsForm/?File=/pt/cidh/prensa/notas/2025/068.asp&utm_content=country-bra>

30 CNJ. WG Sales Pimenta will seek measures to combat human rights violations in the countryside. Available at: <www.cnj.us.br/gt-sales-pimenta-buscará-medidas-de-combate-a-violações-dos-direitos-humanos-no-campo/>

Journalists continue to be the target of threats, aggression and censorship attempts, especially in the context of covering demonstrations, reports of violations or political disputes. National Federation of Journalists – FENAJ's report (2025)³¹ records frequent episodes of violence against media professionals, especially online harassment and abusive lawsuits. Article 19 also identifies a hostile environment for press freedom, marked by institutional pressure, verbal attacks by public figures and the use of the justice system to intimidate critical journalists and media outlets³².

Despite this, Brazil has made the greatest progress in the world in terms of freedom of expression. The country rose from 87th to 35th place in the global ranking, reaching the "open" category – the highest in the organization's classification. This progress reflected improvements in 17 of the 25 indicators evaluated, including greater civil society participation, freedom to publish political content, reduced government monitoring of the internet and increased legal transparency³³.

Since 2022, the figures for monitoring aggressions against journalists in Brazil have shown an improvement in absolute terms. According to FENAJ, violence against journalists fell by 51.86% in 2023³⁴. According to ABRAJI's monitoring, the drop was 36.4% this year, but the proportion of physical attacks increased, reaching almost 41%³⁵. Brazil moved up a few positions in the press freedom ranking by Reporters Without Borders (RSF), in particular because of the normalization of the press' relationship with the federal government, not because of the development of public protection and security policies. And there are more serious and more specific challenges in certain contexts. RSF highlights the emergence of restrictions on the work of journalists covering the climate³⁶, as does ABRAJI³⁷, Article 19³⁸, the Vladimir Herzog Institute³⁹. And journalists working on political coverage⁴⁰ and corruption, especially in electoral contexts, are more likely to be targeted.

31 Available at: <<https://fenaj.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Relatorio-da-Violencia-2024.pdf>>

32 Available at: <<https://artigo19.org/2024/05/22/brasil-teve-o-maior-avanco-do-mundo-em-relatorio-de-liberdade-de-expressao-da-artigo-19-mas-ainda-enfrenta-desafios/>>

33 Available at: <<https://artigo19.org/2024/05/22/brasil-teve-o-maior-avanco-do-mundo-em-relatorio-de-liberdade-de-expressao-da-artigo-19-mas-ainda-enfrenta-desafios/>>

34 Available at: <<https://fenaj.org.br/sem-bolsonaro-violencia-contra-jornalistas-cai-5186-em-2023/>>

35 Available at: <<https://www.abraji.org.br/publicacoes/monitoramento-de-ataques-a-jornalistas-no-brasil>>

36 Available at: <<https://rsf.org/pt-br/amaz%C3%A4nia-jornalismo-em-chamas-rsf-lan%C3%A7a-relat%C3%B3rio-sobre-os-desafios-do-jornalismo-local-em-uma>>

37 Available at: <<https://abraji.org.br/noticias/abraji-e-flip-lancam-relatorio-sobre-as-dificuldades-e-o-trabalho-do-jornalismo-na-amazonia>>

38 Available at: <<https://artigo19.org/2023/02/28/violacoes-a-liberdade-de-expressao-e-resistencias-na-regiao-amazonica/>>

39 Available at: <<https://vladimirherzog.org/fronteirasdainformacao/>>

40 Available at: <<https://www.abraji.org.br/publicacoes/silenciando-o-mensageiro-os-impactos-da-violencia-politica-contra-jornalistas-no-brasil>>

Although there have been signs from the Federal Executive Branch on the creation of the National Observatory on Violence against Journalists and Social Communicators in February 2023, so far the body has not acted on any concrete cases or policies⁴¹. According to updates on the website of the Ministry of Justice, the Internal Regulations for the Observatory were published in January 2025 and the representatives were appointed on March 12⁴². Likewise, the public authorities involved in investigating attacks and murders of journalists and developing mechanisms for effective accountability have failed to act in a specific and prominent manner. Civil society has organized itself to create channels of communication with bodies such as the Federal Prosecutor's Office for Citizen's Rights (PFDC in Portuguese acronym), to refer and monitor cases of crimes against journalists⁴³, but there are no recommendations, resolutions or protocols already approved that raise concerns about impunity for violence against communicators.

Although the Brazilian legal framework provides constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression, assembly and the press, the actual scenario reveals serious flaws in the protection of these rights. The absence of specific public policies to tackle violence against communicators and the lack of coordinated actions to combat impunity make it difficult to fully implement the recommendations.

41 Available at: <<https://latamjournalismreview.org/pt-br/articles/um-ano-aos-ser-criado-observatorio-nacional-da-violencia-contra-jornalistas-tem-longo-caminho-a-percorrer-para-ser-efetivo-dizem-organizacoes/>>

42 BRAZIL. Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Normative Acts. 2024. Available at: <www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/canais-de-denuncias/observatorio-da-violencia-contra-jornalistas-e-comunicadores-1/atos-normativos>

43 Available at: <www.abraji.org.br/noticias/abraji-e-outras-organizacoes-assinam-acordo-com-pfdc-para-renovar-canal-de-denuncias-sobre-ataques-a-liberdade-de-imprensa>.

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Brazilian state is having significant difficulty in taking effective steps towards setting up adequate and sufficient protective institutions for human rights defenders. The construction of the National Protection Plan and the Draft Law are important steps. But they have not yet been institutionalized, which shows that we are still halfway there, since the formulation needs to be standardized (made into a legal instrument) so that it can be implemented by public institutions, on the one hand, but also so that it is possible to make progress in more concrete and effective monitoring and social control by civil society organizations. Impunity continues to be a deep-seated problem, since even though in some cases there has been progress in resolving the issue of accountability, in the vast majority it remains a challenge that fuels violence.

Therefore, the Brazilian state, which has formulations that can help it make progress in ensuring protection, needs to take concrete steps and turn these formulations into standardized instruments so that it can even have a framework from which to evaluate the steps taken. For this reason, the approval of a law that institutionalizes the policy and system of protection for human rights defenders and the promulgation of the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders is an absolute priority in order to satisfactorily respond to many of the recommendations of the IV Cycle of the UPR. Along with these, tackling the many impunities and creating adequate tools for investigating and holding accountable crimes against human rights defenders.

02

HEALTH, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

1

Implemented

0

Not implemented

17

Partially implemented

4

Not implemented and in setback

Recommendations **149.169, 149.170, 149.171, 149.176, 149.177, 149.178, 149.179** deal with **the universalization of health care** and were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.169 Continue efforts to strengthen Brazil's universal health system	Maldives		
149.170 Provide access to affordable health care for all people without discrimination	Republic of Moldova	 	
149.171 Continue working to improve primary health care, whether in terms of investing resources or developing the performance of the teams involved	Oman		
149.176 Intensify its efforts to provide services and conditions for the enjoyment of the right to health and the right to adequate housing for its population, in particular for the most affected groups	Azerbaijan		
149.177 Continue to take measures and initiatives to expand access to health services for vulnerable groups	Cambodia	 	
149.178 Continue to promote the development of health services and further protect the population's right to health	China		
149.179 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of available, accessible and affordable health services in rural areas	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	 	

An analysis of the federal government's actions based on the recommendations regarding the universalization of the Brazil's Public Health System (SUS) reveals a significant effort to meet the demands presented. The Brazilian government, by increasing the budget allocated to health, has shown a commitment to strengthening the SUS, with significant investment in medicines and supplies for Basic Health Units (UBS, in Brazilian acronym) and a substantial

increase in the budget for specialized care treatments. The investment of R\$1.8 billion for the purchase of medicines and supplies by 2024 demonstrates concrete action to guarantee access to health care, promoting pharmaceutical assistance in primary care⁴⁴. The accreditation of new Family Health and Street Clinic staff reflects the government's efforts to improve primary care, especially in vulnerable areas. The implementation of the Citizen Housing program and the increase in housing through the New Growth Acceleration Program (PAC in Portuguese acronym) show a recognition of the intersection between health and housing, seeking to improve the living conditions of the population⁴⁵.

The government has also exceeded the National Health Plan targets for Street Clinic staff, showing a commitment to serving vulnerable groups such as homeless people. The implementation of new Riverine Family Health teams and Basic River Health Units points to an effort to improve the quality of health in rural and remote areas⁴⁶. The creation of the Anti-Racist Health Strategy is an important step towards ensuring ethnic-racial equity in health policies, addressing existing inequalities⁴⁷.

In addition, the Ministry of Health launched a technical note in May 2024 to guide managers and professionals in the network to offer the most appropriate comprehensive care for migrants, refugees and stateless persons⁴⁸.

Among the challenges that remain is to ensure full equity in access to health services, tackling regional and social inequalities that hinder universal quality care. In addition, the financial sustainability of the system, which requires constant adjustments and resources, is a concern, especially in the face of growing demands and an ageing population. The effective integration of comprehensive care, prevention and health promotion strategies also needs to be improved in order to reduce existing disparities. There are also difficulties in guaranteeing comprehensive access in remote and rural areas, even with the creation of specific teams, such as river and riverside teams. In addition, ethnic-racial and social inequality still represents a barrier to health equity, even with anti-racism strategies underway.

44 Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202403/ministerio-da-saude-fortalece-acesso-a-saude-para-populacoes-em-vulnerabilidade>>

45 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Federal government establishes project for immediate access to housing for homeless people. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/governo-federal-institui-projeto-de-acesso-imediato-a-moradia-para-pessoas-em-situacao-de-rua>>

46 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Ministry of Health strengthens access to healthcare for vulnerable populations. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/marco/ministerio-da-saude-fortalece-acesso-a-saude-para-populacoes-em-vulnerabilidade>>

47 Available at: <<https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/portaria-gm/ms-n-2.198-de-6-de-dezembro-de-2023-528577869>>

48 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/notas-tecnicas/2024/nota-tecnica-no-8-2024.pdf>>

Recommendations **149.172, 149.173, 149.174, 149.175, 150.09, 150.12, 150.13 and 150.14** refer to **sexual and reproductive health**. These were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.172 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services; and adopt a comprehensive sexual education strategy	Mexico	  	
149.173 Improve access to health services for all, especially in the field of sexual and reproductive health	Tunisia	 	
149.174 Provide universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for all groups, including women and girls, and the LGBTI community, without prejudice	Canada	 	
149.175 Increase adolescents' access to a full range of contraceptive information and methods of their choice in order to prevent teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections	Panama	   	
150.9 Ensure effective access to sexual health rights and reproductive health rights	France	  	
150.12 Ensure the right to education and health by guaranteeing an age-appropriate curriculum on gender and sex education in schools, with a view to preventing sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, as well as violence and gender inequality	Denmark	    	
150.13 Ensure, without discrimination and taking into account the structural challenges of the most vulnerable populations, effective access to quality sexual and reproductive health care and services, including abortion, and to scientifically based information	Switzerland	  	
150.14 Step up efforts to ensure the correct, effective and comprehensive application of sexual and reproductive rights policies	Argentina	  	

The Brazilian state, through the current federal government, has resumed sexual and reproductive health and rights policies as consolidated in past decades, but these efforts have still been insufficient, including to reverse the dismantling of the 2019–2022 period, and continue to be crossed and met with resistance from ultraconservative forces, especially in the federal and subnational legislative houses.

In 2022, only three states in the country instructed schools to include sex education in the curriculum⁴⁹. There are currently positive signs in relation to this agenda⁵⁰, but it remains far from being implemented universally and fully, due to resistance at different levels of implementation.

In this sense, it is worth noting that Bill 2.614/2024, sent by the Executive Branch on the National Education Plan, which is due to be processed in 2025, does not include this agenda⁵¹. Still on the

49 Available at: <<https://www.geronomero.media/reportagens/escolas-educacao-sexual/>>

50 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Health launches booklet on sex education as a transformation policy. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/saude-lanca-cartilha-sobre-educacao-sexual-como-politica-de-transformacao>>

51 Available at: <<https://deolhonosplanos.org.br/projeto-do-novo-pne-se-afasta-de-deliberacoes-da-conae-e-nao-menciona-genero-e-populacao-lgbtqia/>>

subject of sex education, education aimed at inclusion and tolerance has suffered significant setbacks, particularly in relation to the very adoption of the concept "gender" as an act of speech and writing, in many cases repudiated⁵². Education on issues of sexuality has been opposed for more than a decade at various levels in schools, this opposition included the explicit persecution of those who addressed these topics during the years of the Bolsonaro government (2019-2022). Much of the work to disseminate appropriate information and support services for physical and mental health has been carried out by civil society organizations, possibly with the support of the current federal administration, such as Gestos' Espaço Saúde.

Since 2023, the Ministry of Health, under new management, has once again based its actions and programs on scientific evidence. Brazil, through the new government, has made institutional efforts - such as technical note No. 2/2024-CACRIAD/CGACI/DGCI/SAPS/MS, which provides guidance on preventing teenage pregnancy - to apply the policies approved in relation to sexual and reproductive rights, including technical and human training in primary health care units and in the general guidelines of the Ministry of Health⁵³.

Former Health Minister Nísia Trindade stressed that "2023 and 2024 were years of reconstruction so that we can reap the rewards from 2025 onwards"⁵⁴. This can be seen in actions such as the investment of R\$1 billion per year for reproductive health actions, an increase of more than 20%⁵⁵, and the construction of sectoral programs to assist quilombola populations⁵⁶, as well as the partnership with the Ministry of Racial Equality to establish the disaggregation of data by race⁵⁷. According to Balanço 2024⁵⁸, the results can already be seen, such as the elimination of lymphatic filariasis (health in general), and an increase in Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PreP) users, in the case of access to sexual rights. HIV/AIDS projects amounted to a total of R\$1.7 billion from the Ministry's budget in 2023 with the aim of eliminating the epidemic in the next generation⁵⁹.

52 This persecution has resulted in various bills throughout Brazil, which have even been taken to court. The Supreme Court has already ruled that these laws are unconstitutional and that the state has a duty to promote public policies that address gender. See: <https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-decide-que-escolas-devem-combater-discriminacao-por-genero-ou-orientacao-sexual>

53 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Balance 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/balanco-2024>>

54 <https://cee.fiocruz.br/?q=ampliar-conquistas-para-a-saude-dos-brasileiros-em-2025>

55 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Balance Sheet 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/balanco-2024>>

56 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Balance Sheet 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/balanco-2024>>

57 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Balance Sheet 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/balanco-2024>>

58 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Balance Sheet 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/balanco-2024>>

59 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Ministry of Health simplifies treatment and invests R\$1.7 billion to eliminate HIV/AIDS as a public health problem. 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/outubro/ministerio-da-saude-simplifica-tratamento-e-investe-r-1-7-bilhao-para-eliminar-hiv-aids-como-problema-de-saude-publica>>

In partnership with UNFPA, SUS has initiatives⁶⁰ to guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and young people. These initiatives are carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the National Youth Secretariat. The ministry has training tools for health professionals on the subject of adolescence and its socio-cultural specificities. In order to prevent early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, the SUS develops, in addition to training, the dissemination of information material⁶¹ and the STI and HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns are multi-generational⁶².

A recent and important initiative in reproductive health was the creation of the Alyne Network⁶³ in 2024, a program that aims to reduce maternal mortality by a quarter, and by half among black mothers, by 2027. The network is named after Alyne Silva Pimentel, a poor black woman from Baixada Fluminense who died in 2002 due to a lack of adequate medical care, becoming an emblematic case of maternal mortality in Brazil, highlighting the serious inequalities in access to health care for black women. The case was the first to involve an international human rights body. In 2011, the CEDAW Committee held the Brazilian state responsible for the death of Alyne⁶⁴, highlighting the violation of women's reproductive rights in the country. The initiative therefore announces a commitment to overcoming the unacceptable rates of maternal death and settling a debt with Brazilian women, especially the poorest, black and indigenous women.

In relation to LGBTQIAPN+ health, Paes Pop Trans⁶⁵, a policy to expand care for trans people and which proposes monitoring the trans population throughout the life cycle, was presented in December 2024. The creation of the program is a step forward, but it still hasn't been implemented⁶⁶. It should be implemented as soon as possible, especially given that this population has been the privileged target of conservative forces. It is necessary to put pressure on the Executive and Legislative branches to ensure that the program is implemented as it was designed.

60 Available at: <<https://brazil.unfpa.org/pt-br/publications/o-sus-e-sa%C3%A9-sexual-e-reprodutiva-de-adolescentes-e-jovens-no-brasil>>

61 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Tools for Managers and Professionals. 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/s/saude-do-adolescente/saude-sexual-e-reprodutiva/ferramentas>>

62 Available at: <<https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/dezembro-vermelho-campanha-nacional-de-prevencao-ao-hiv-aids-e-outras-infeccoes-sexualmente-transmissiveis-2/#:~:text=Existem%20v%C3%A1rios%20m%C3%A9todos%20anticoncepcionais%2C%20no,acesso%20%C3%A0%20anticoncep%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20e%20concep%C3%A7%C3%A7%C3%A3o.>>

63 See <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/setembro/rede-alyne-conheca-a-historia-da-jovem-negra-que-deu-nome-ao-novo-programa-de-cuidado-integral-a-gestante-e-bebe>> and <https://www.instagram.com/p/C_0t6GXPIJ/?img_index=2&igsh=Nmhlc29scWEweTU2>

64 Available at: <<https://sxpoltics.org/ptbr/biblioteca-spw/artigos/pelo-mundo-50/21898>>

65 See <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/ministerio-da-saude-apresenta-o-programa-de-atencao-a-saude-da-populacao-trans>> and <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/equilibrioesaude/2024/12/ministerio-da-saude-amplia-de-22-para-194-servicos-voltados-a-populacao-trans-no-sus.shtml>>

66 Available at: <<https://adiadorim.org/reportagens/2025/03/paes-pop-trans-sus-esta-parada-ha-tres-meses/>>

Brazil still has unacceptable rates of violence against women and girls⁶⁷, as well as against transgender people, ranking first in the world⁶⁸. The Ministry of Health works under the guidelines of the National Policy for the Integral Health of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transsexuals (LGBT), established by Ordinance No. 2836 of December 1, 2011, and agreed by the Tripartite Interagency Commission (CIT). Currently, the Ordinance establishing the Policy can be found in GM/MS Consolidation Ordinance No. 2/2017. The current government has been complying with this policy. Actions are being implemented to prevent discrimination against all people in the spaces and care of public health services⁶⁹. This must be a commitment from all levels of the Unified Health System (SUS), its managers, advisors, technicians and health workers.

Finally, a fundamental pillar in guaranteeing the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, access to legal and safe abortion, is still far from being guaranteed in Brazil. On the contrary, what we are seeing is an intensification of attacks to curtail it even more, in cases where it has already been provided for by law since 1940. The details of the attacks on this right are described below.

Recommendations **150.10, 150.11, 150.15 and 150.16** deal with the **issue of abortion**. They were assessed as **not implemented and in setback**. 

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
150.10 Ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS, prenatal care, contraception and safe abortion, without discrimination or the need for judicial authorization, and ensure age-sensitive abortion care protocols	New Zealand	   	
150.11 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, decriminalize abortion and introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion	Norway	  	
150.15 Ensure women's right to free access to safe and legal abortion, without bureaucratic obstacles or discrimination, and under conditions that meet the need for privacy, respect and support	Australia	  	
150.16 Decriminalize abortion, introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion and guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all	Iceland	  	

Brazil is witnessing a hardening of the attacks on legal abortion through legal and political operations to prevent or delay the procedures, especially in the case of girls under 14, which constitutes rape of a vulnerable person, one of the situations in which abortion is not criminalized by the Penal Code. Despite having accepted the four recommendations on guaranteeing and expanding the right to legal abortion in the country, the Brazilian state has been sometimes silent, sometimes absent in its responses to the growing attacks on this right, or even refusing to defend the country's abortion laws, which date back to the 1940s.

67 Available at: <<https://gtagenda2030.org.br/relatorio-luz/relatorio-luz-2024/>>

68 Available at: <<https://antrabrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/dossie-antra-2025.pdf>>

69 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health, LGBTQIAPN+ Population. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/saps/equidade-em-saude/populacao-lgbtqiapn>>

In 2025, three United Nations special rapporteurs on human rights (including the rapporteur on summary executions and the rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism) issued a communiqué⁷⁰ to the Brazilian government expressing their concern about the threats to the right to abortion in the country due to the processing of Bill 1904/2024 (which would criminalize abortion in all circumstances). The bill limits the gestational age for abortion and thus has a direct impact on legal abortion services for girls under 14, who are slow to access health services. The Brazilian government's response⁷¹ was firm in its defense of the legislation in force – but it directly contradicts the government's actions in recent episodes, such as Technical Note 37/2023-SAPS/SAES/MS⁷² and CONANDA Resolution 258.

In 2024, feminist organizations went so far as to denounce violations of the right to legal abortion to the UN Human Rights Council, citing episodes in São Paulo, Goiás, and setbacks by the Executive⁷³. In São Paulo, the municipal administration has tried to prevent access to this right by suspending the largest legal abortion service in the city⁷⁴ and, in Goiás, a law was passed to oblige pregnant women to listen to the heartbeat of the fetus before having the abortion provided for by law⁷⁵.

At the end of 2024, there was a wave of harassment and intimidation of services that perform legal abortions in São Paulo, raising concerns about the safety and privacy of people who accessed this right: the São Paulo Regional Council of Medicine (Cremesp in Portuguese acronym) requested the medical records of all women who underwent the procedure at a center in Campinas, and episodes of the same nature also occurred in the capital and in Botucatu⁷⁶. Not even legal challenges via the Supreme Court or other regional bodies, which show that these requests are unconstitutional, have been enough to stop the onslaught.

70 Available at: <<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=29751>>

71 Available at: <<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=38926>>

72 Available at: <https://static.aosfatos.org/media/cke_uploads/2024/02/29/nota-tecnica-conjunta-no-37_2023-saps_saes_ms-2.pdf>

73 Available at: <<https://sxpoltics.org/ptbr/recomendamos/noticias-e-analises/brasil-e-acusado-na-onu-por-violacoes-do-direito-ao-aborto-legal/26124>>

74 See <noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2024/02/05/justica-liminar-prefeitura-sp-aborto-legal-cachoeirinha.htm> and <www1.folha.uol.com.br/columnas/monicabergamo/2024/01/stf-e-acionado-para-barrar-lei-contra-aborto-que-obriga-gestantes-a-ouvirem-batimentos-de-feto.shtml>

75 Available at: <www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2024/01/goias-institui-campanha-antiaberto-que-preve-entregar-exame-de-batimentos-do-feto-a-gestante.shtml>

76 See <noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-proibe-cremesp-de-requisitar-prontuario-de-pacientes-que-fizeram-aberto-legal/?> and <www1.folha.uol.com.br/equilibrioesaude/2024/12/em-nova-acao-cremesp-pede-acesso-a-prontuarios-de-aberto-legal-de-hc-de-botucatu.shtml>

The federal government's retreat was evident in the suspension of [a technical note](#)⁷⁷ aimed at responding to judicial demands about the right to legal abortion after the 22nd week of pregnancy (the focus of attacks especially in the last year). Since 2023, the Ministry of Health had been building a strategy to revise norms and support legal abortion services, but ended up suspending the document less than 24 hours after its publication, following a wave of misinformation. Although the then minister Nísia Trindade explicitly reaffirmed, after the episode, the obligation of [the Ministry](#)⁷⁸ to protect women who use the procedure, the Ministry of Health has not taken any initiative since then to curb the increasingly constant and virulent attack on legal abortion services.

Furthermore, in 2024, the Brazilian Congress tried, on at least two occasions, to force through legislative changes (bill 1904/2024 and Proposal of Constitutional Amendment - PEC in Portuguese acronym - 164/2012) which, in practice, would make abortion completely prohibited in the country, going back on the four recommendations. This setback has so far only been unsuccessful thanks to the intense mobilization of civil society and the feminist and sexual and reproductive rights movements, especially through the "Child is not Mother" campaign⁷⁹. This restraint has had the support of the government benches, but with far less vigor than would be desirable, since this response capacity is restricted to a small number of parliamentarians and, not infrequently, other voices in this field have openly downplayed the defense of the right to abortion in the cases provided for by law⁸⁰.

It is also worth mentioning that it was only in March 2025, during the 69th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, that the then Minister of Women, Cida Gonçalves, made explicit for the first time, in [one of her speeches](#)⁸¹, a firm position by the Brazilian state regarding sexual and reproductive rights and the guarantee of the right to abortion in the cases provided for by law. This position came a few months after the government aligned itself with the ultra-right in relation to CONANDA Resolution 258/2024, which establishes guidelines to guarantee access to legal abortion in the case of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence.

Resolution 258 was only approved at the end of December thanks to the votes of civil society, as the representatives of the Executive voted in bloc against its approval, following guidelines from the Civil

77 Available at: <<https://www.aosfatos.org/bipe/ministerio-da-saude-suspende-nota-sobre-aborto-legal/>>

78 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/nacional/nisia-diz-que-ministerio-da-saude-tem-obrigacao-de-protoger-mulheres-que-precisem-fazer-aborto-permitido-por-lei/>>

79 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/1161057-crianca-nao-e-mae-lanca-video-que-denuncia-a-imposicao-da-maternidade-a-meninas-vitimas-de-estupro/>>

80 Here again, the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM) has been very active. With Bill 1904/24 having fallen behind in the legislature, the CFM issued a resolution on the issue in an attempt to stop legal abortion. The resolution was suspended by a court decision. See: <<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/crgg3lp5pddo>>

81 BRAZIL. Ministry of Women's Affairs. On the opening day of the 69th CSW, Minister Cida Gonçalves highlights Brazil's challenges and achievements in gender equality. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2025/marco/69a-csw-cida-goncalves-discursa-sobre-igualdades-de-genero-e-salarial-e-o-fim-da-violencia-contra-as-mulheres>>

House⁸². This episode is particularly contrary to recommendation 150.10 and shows that the Brazilian state is creating obstacles to the exercise of this right. There are currently 13 Legislative Decree Projects (PDLs) trying to overturn the resolution, 10 in the House of Representatives and 3 in the Senate⁸³.

Regarding the expansion of the right to abortion, mentioned in recommendation 150.16, the most important movement was the start of the trial, in September 2023, of the Claim for Non-Compliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF, the Brazilian acronym) 442 in the Federal Supreme Court (STF in Portuguese acronym), a lawsuit filed in 2017 that calls for the decriminalization of abortion up to the 12th week of pregnancy. The [favorable vote⁸⁴](#) of the rapporteur Rosa Weber was presented as her last act before retirement, but the judgment was later suspended by the president of the Court, Minister Luís Roberto Barroso, based on regimental arguments.

Recommendation **149.181** deals with **investment in HIV prevention** and was assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.181 Increase the level of investment in HIV prevention programs	Malaysia		

Investment in HIV prevention programs has varied. Between 2020 and 2023, resources for medicines fluctuated, falling from R\$2.07 billion in 2020 to R\$1.92 billion in 2023, but saw a significant increase in 2024 (R\$2.47 billion) and 2025 (R\$2.77 billion). The budget for HIV/AIDS surveillance, prevention and control showed variations, with R\$37 million in 2020, a slight drop to R\$36.8 million in 2021, followed by an increase to R\$45 million in 2022 and R\$94.5 million in 2023, but a sharp reduction in 2024 (R\$30 million), with a partial recovery to R\$68 million in 2025.

There has been a substantial expansion and increase in resources for the purchase of medicines, and part of these medicines are for PrEP and post-exposure prophylaxis (PeP). Brazil recently reached the milestone of 104,000 users of PrEP⁸⁵. In 2022, the figure was 50,700 users. Despite the very positive news, these numbers are concentrated in São Paulo, with 68,000 users, followed by Rio de Janeiro with 21,000 and Minas Gerais with 10,000.

The difference between the resources earmarked for the purchase of medicines and for surveillance remains enormous, reaching R\$2.7 billion by 2025, highlighting the lack of a consistent budgetary commitment for prevention and control actions throughout Brazil.

82 See <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/nota-a-imprensa-sobre-votacao-contra-a-resolucao-do-conanda>> and <<https://sxpoltics.org/ptbr/biblioteca-spw/boletim-da-politica-sexual/o-direito-ao-aborto-legal-no-brasil-2023-2025-ofensivas-e-resistencias/26577>>

83 Available at: <<https://nppm.substack.com/p/maternidade-e-infancia-nao-combinam>>

84 Available at: <<https://www.stf.jus.br/arquivo/cms/noticiaNoticiaStf/anexo/Voto.ADPF442.Versa77loFinal.pdf>>

85 See <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/2024/11/em-quase-dois-anos-brasil-dobra-o-numero-de-usuarios-da-prep>> and <<https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/marco/brasil-se-destaca-pela-maior-cobertura-de-prep-na-regiao-das-americas>>

Recommendation **149.180** deals with **COVID-19** and was assessed as **implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.180 Strengthen measures to reduce and mitigate the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic among the most vulnerable population	Mozambique	 	

In 2024, Brazil implemented the COVID-19 Vaccination Strategy, which goes beyond offering the vaccine to the priority public recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), also prioritizing pregnant women, puerperal women, health workers, immunocompromised people and the elderly (60 years or older)⁸⁶. The strategy prioritizes the most vulnerable groups in Brazil. Among these groups are indigenous people, riverside dwellers, quilombolas, people living in long-term institutions (and their workers), people with permanent disabilities, individuals with comorbidities, people deprived of their liberty, adolescents and young people under socio-educational measures and people living on the streets.

Brazil has maintained the COVID-19 vaccination schedule since 2021. In response to the serious social and economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Brazilian government has implemented a series of actions aimed at reducing hunger and extreme poverty, most notably the recreation of the Bolsa Família program in 2023. With a significant investment of R\$169.6 billion for 2023 and R\$168.3 billion in 2024, the program guaranteed a minimum payment of R\$600 for approximately 21 million families, benefiting more than 54 million people in situations of vulnerability and food insecurity⁸⁷.

This cash transfer not only provided immediate relief to the most affected families, but was also an essential strategy for the country's economic recovery, by injecting resources into communities facing a shortage of resources and the threat of hunger.

In addition to direct assistance measures, the government also focused on actions aimed at recovering the population's financial health, as evidenced by the launch of the Desenrola Brasil Program, which sought to zero out the indebtedness that affected almost 80% of the population.

86 See <<https://saude.rs.gov.br/vacinacao-contra-a-covid-19-ganha-nova-estrategia-para-2024>> and <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/c/covid-19/publicacoes-tecnicas/guias-e-planos/estrategia-de-vacinacao-contra-a-covid-19-2024-2a-edicao>>

87 See <<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/12/governo-federal-repassa-r-168-3-bilhoes-pelo-bolsa-familia-em-2024#:~:text=Governo%20Federal%20repassa%20R%24%20168,2024%20E2%80%94%20Secretaria%20de%20Comunica%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Social>> and <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202312/retrospectiva-2023-governo-federal-investiu-na-criacao-e-retomada-de-75-programas-sociais-para-atender-a-populacao-em-situacao-de-vulnerabilidade>>

With the renegotiation of around R\$2.1 billion in debts and significant discounts, many Brazilians had the opportunity to start over financially, reflecting a concern for the economic well-being of the population⁸⁸. At the same time, the increase in the Popular Pharmacy program's budget to R\$5.4 billion by 2024, benefiting more than 24 million Brazilians⁸⁹, demonstrates a commitment to public health and accessibility to essential medicines. These integrated actions illustrate a robust effort by the government to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic, prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable sections of society.

Recommendation **149.256** refers to **leprosy**. This was assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.256 Take effective legislative and administrative measures in order to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy, persons with disabilities and persons with albinism	Islamic Republic of Iran		

With regard to the Brazilian state's actions in the face of its international obligation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against people affected by leprosy and their families, Brazil has already made significant progress, such as the implementation of public health policies and specific programs to combat leprosy; the replacement of the term "leprosy" by "hanseníase"⁹⁰; and the creation of legislation that recognizes the historical errors of the state, such as compulsory isolation in colonies and the consequent reparation through compensation to former inmates and their children, who were deprived of family life⁹¹.

However, there are still structural and social challenges that require continuous and effective action by the state. Among other things, the following public policies need to be adopted:

1. Ensure universal access to early diagnosis, appropriate treatment and post-cure follow-up;
2. Carry out permanent educational campaigns with the population in general and specifically with professionals in the areas of health, social assistance, social communication, education and law, on what leprosy is, its treatment and cure, legislation and the rights of those affected and the need to combat discrimination;

88 BRAZIL. Ministry of Finance. Desenrola Brasil ends with benefits for more than 15 million people and a reduction in delinquency among the country's most vulnerable population. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/maio/desenrola-brasil-encerra-com-beneficio-a-mais-de-15-milhoes-de-pessoas-e-reducao-da-inadimplencia-entre-a-populacao-mais-vulneravel-do-pais>>

89 Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202502/farmacia-popular-beneficiou-mais-de-24-milhoes-de-brasileiros-em-2024-maior-numero-da-serie-historica>>

90 BRASIL. Law no. 11.520, of August 18, 2007. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/lei/111520.htm

91 BRAZIL. National Health Council. Historic reparation for families separated by leprosy is established in law. 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/conselho-nacional-de-saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/reparacao-historica-para-familias-separadas-pela-hansenise-e-instituida-em-lei>>

3. Include the study of leprosy in the curricula of medical courses, preparing health professionals to carry out early diagnosis and appropriate treatment, avoiding complications and sequelae and reducing the risk of transmission;
4. Promote access to higher education and the job market for people affected by leprosy and their families, since overcoming prejudice requires concrete actions that expand opportunities for personal, academic, professional and financial growth;
5. To disseminate legislation so that those affected by leprosy know and exercise their rights.

The UPR Brazil Coalition believes that the elimination of discrimination goes beyond public health: it is a human rights issue and requires the state's commitment to promoting anti-discrimination education, guaranteeing legal protection against discriminatory acts and strengthening the social movements that work to defend the rights of people affected by leprosy.

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The field of health, sexual and reproductive rights mirrors the contradictions of a coalition government: on the one hand, we see consistent efforts to rebuild the SUS, reflected in the creation, resumption or expansion of programs aimed at ensuring health as a universal right for all Brazilians and without discrimination. On the other hand, we see management silencing, if not opposing, rights related to sexual and reproductive rights. The continuous and growing obstacles to access to legal abortion in Brazil are the clearest example of this position, which leaves thousands of women, children and pregnant women in a situation of extreme vulnerability, abandoned to their fate.

Therefore, although we see investments in health and important actions to tackle inequalities and discrimination, as well as to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, political, ideological and budgetary challenges persist to ensure this right for all people, as required by Brazilian law and its secular character. The times demand an unconditional defense of the right to health, in its broadest sense, for everyone.

03 GENDER EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION



Recommendations **149.286, 149.26, 150.1 and 150.2** refer to **legislative measures to combat homophobia** and **have not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.286 Pass legislation to combat hate crimes against LGBTQI+ people	Iceland		
149.26 Present and take measures to pass legislation guaranteeing the criminalization of homophobia and transphobia	Israel		
150.1 Pass legislation to ensure full implementation of the Supreme Court decision criminalizing homophobia and transphobia	Iceland		
150.2 Adopt measures to pass legislation to guarantee the full implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on the criminalization of homophobia and transphobia, providing for protective measures and investments in public facilities for comprehensive care and protection	Malta		

The milestone in tackling homotransphobia is still STF's 2019 decision, which equated discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity with the crime of racism, provided for in Law No. 7,716/1989. The legislative omission has not yet been remedied and, in practice, a barrier to the application of the racism law was the claim that only offenses against the LGBTQIAPN+ group constitute racism, but offenses against the honor of people belonging to this group do not constitute the crime of racial insult (article 140, paragraph 3, of the Penal Code). Today, this issue has been overcome, as the Supreme Court itself has ruled on the matter, considering that offensive acts committed against people from the LGBTQIAPN+ community can be classified as racial insult⁹². In 2023, a law was passed that classifies racial

92 SUPREME FEDERAL COURT. STF equates offenses against LGBTQIAPN+ people with the crime of racial insult. 2023. Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=512663&ori=1%23%20que%20sobre%20a%20criminaliza%20a%20da%20homotransfobia.&text=O%20Plen%20alrio%20do%20Supremo%20Tribunal,ser%20enquadrados%20como%20inj%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20racial.>>

insult as a crime of racism, with the penalty increased from one to three years to two to five years in prison (Law 14.532/2023)⁹³. The crime of racism is imprescriptible.

While legislation on hate crimes against LGBTQIAPN+ people is not passed, new exclusionary and anti-trans legislative proposals have emerged in the country, such as the ban on neutral language on the grounds that it hurts the Portuguese language. STF has invalidated these initiatives⁹⁴. Another legislative attempt is the ban on the use of toilets by people of different genders, especially in schools and public environments. This issue has been judicialized⁹⁵.

Recommendations **149.25, 149.67, 149.68, 149.83, 149.283 and 49.285** refer to **legislative measures to combat homophobia** and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.25 Strengthen policies in favor of equality and the fight against discrimination and violence against LGBTI people and people of African descent	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	 	
149.67 Take all necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	France	 	
149.68 Continue working to adopt the relevant reforms to achieve a legal and public policy framework that allows for a more effective fight against racism, discrimination and structural violence against people of African descent, with an intersectional perspective that includes LGBTQI+ people and measures to prevent crimes motivated by prejudice against the trans and transvestite population, as well as transvesticides and transfeminicides	Argentina	 	
149.83 Promote institutional policies that counter discourses that incite violence for discriminatory reasons, with special emphasis on women, LGBTI people, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants	Chile	  	
149.283 Develop tools to tackle discrimination against the LGBTQI+ community	United Kingdom of Great Britain Northern Ireland	 	
149.285 Continue to develop legislation and policies at federal, state and municipal level to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination against the LGBTI+ population	Finland	 	

The advance of hate speech and fake news against the LGBTQIAPN+ population finds technological tools that amplify its reach in Brazil and around the world⁹⁶. According to ANTRA (National Association for Transexuals), "it is urgent to recognize the existence of a well-structured network of hate speech, prejudice and various forms of violence that permeate multiple layers of society, from social networks to the National Congress itself"⁹⁷.

93 Available at: <<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/01/12/sancionada-lei-que-tipifica-como-crime-de-racismo-a-injuria-racial>>

94 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/politica/por-maioria-stf-anula-leis-municipais-e-libera-linguagem-neutra-em-escolas/>>

95 SUPREME FEDERAL COURT. Association sues STF against municipal laws dealing with the use of toilets by trans people. 2024. Available at: <<https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/associacao-aciona-stf-contra-leis-municipais-que-tratam-do-uso-de-banheiros-por-pessoas-trans/>>

96 Available at <<https://catarinas.info/colunas/desvelando-uma-farsa-10-mil-tweets-transfobia-e-os-perigos-da-patrulha-de-genero/>>

97 BENEVIDES, Bruna G. Dossier: murders and violence against Brazilian transvestites and transsexuals in 2024. ANTRA, 2025, p. 32. Available at: <<https://antrabrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/dossie-antra-2025.pdf>>

The research on parliamentary action and the rights of the trans population states that "in the period from 2019 to 2023, at least 60 bills with anti-trans content were proposed before the Chamber of Deputies. Among the topics addressed, the following stand out quantitatively: non-binary language (with 26 bills), the participation of trans women in sports competitions (11) and the performance of sex reassignment surgeries and/or hormone treatments (10). Around 30% of the 42 parliamentarians who authored these bills used their Twitter profiles to echo them and mobilize their online audience"⁹⁸.

There are no government statistics on hate crimes; the information available on the increase in violence is the result of the efforts of civil society organizations, such as Grupo Gay da Bahia (GGB) and ANTRA. In 2024, 291 violent deaths were recorded, equivalent to one LGBTQIAPN+ person killed violently every 30 hours. Among the victims, 273 were murdered and 18 took their own lives⁹⁹. According to the dossier on murders and violence against transvestites and transsexuals, carried out by ANTRA, in 2024, 122 trans people and transvestites were murdered, of these 117 murders were against transvestites and trans/transexual women and 5 against trans men and transmasculine people¹⁰⁰.

Based on SINAN (Notifiable Diseases Information System) records and information from health services, the *Atlas of Violence*¹⁰¹ 2025 notes that cases of violence against homosexuals and bisexuals registered in the health system increased by 35% from 2022 to 2023, while cases of violence against transsexuals and transvestites increased by 43%.

Disque 100 is a free telephone service available 24 hours a day to receive reports of human rights violations. Between 2020 and 2021, a new classification of terms was proposed that prevented the effective classification of gender-based violence against the LGBTQIAPN+ population, insofar as the term "gender" was not used properly and the channel was still used to denounce "gender ideology" as a human rights violation¹⁰². The issue was judicialized¹⁰³. In 2022, the Supreme Court banned the channel's misuse, determining that it should not be used to encourage practices contrary to court decisions or to disseminate false information. Currently, the terminology has been revised.

98 Available at: <<https://midiademocracia.fgv.br/node/103>>

99 Available at: <<https://revistaforum.com.br/lgbt/2025/1/21/brasil-registrou-uma-morte-por-homotransfobia-cada-30-horas-em-2024-veja-os-dados-172758.html>>

100 BENEVIDES, Bruna G. Dossier: murders and violence against Brazilian transvestites and transsexuals in 2024. ANTRA, 2025, p. 62. Available at: <<https://antrabrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/dossie-antra-2025.pdf>>

101 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/publicacoes>>

102 Available at: <<https://sxpolitics.org/ptbr/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/10/E-book-SOGI-21102021.pdf>>

103 SUPREME FEDERAL COURT. Health and education workers question misuse of human rights complaints channel. 2022. Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=481491&ori=1>>

With regard to the organization and structuring of public policies, the following stand out: the creation of the National Secretariat for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People (SNLGBTQIA+ in Portuguese acronym)¹⁰⁴, linked to the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship; the recreation of the National Council for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People, which was abolished under the Bolsonaro government¹⁰⁵; the convening of the 4th National LGBTQIA+ Conference¹⁰⁶; and the development of public policies aimed at confronting violence and promoting citizenship through the National Strategy for Confronting Violence against LGBTQIA+ People (Ordinance 756/2023)¹⁰⁷.

Examples of good practices adopted in recent years to promote equality and combat discrimination and violence against LGBTQIAPN+ people include:

- (i) The approval of resolutions establishing guidelines and procedures to be observed by the Judiciary, in the criminal sphere, with regard to the treatment of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transvestite or intersex population in situations of custody, prosecution, trial, conviction, deprivation of liberty, enforcement of alternative sentences or electronic monitoring (CNJ Resolutions No. 366/2021 and No. 348/2020)¹⁰⁸. According to these resolutions, the magistrate must ask the transsexual person about their preference for custody - whether in a female, male or specific unit, if there is one - as well as about living in specific wards or cells or in the general community.
- (ii) This year, the National Secretariat for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People presented the Shelters program, which is beginning to be implemented. It is part of the National Program to Strengthen LGBTQIA+ Shelters, which is part of the National Strategy to Combat Violence against LGBTQIA+ People (Ordinance 755/2023)¹⁰⁹. This is a significant step forward in terms of protecting and guaranteeing the rights of the LGBTQIAPN+ population, especially for those in situations of social vulnerability or expelled from their homes because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- (iii) The reservation of places for trans and transvestite people at universities¹¹⁰.

104 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/mdhc-secretaria-nacional-dos-direitos-das-pessoas-lgbtqia>>.

105 Available at: <<https://www.terra.com.br/nos/governo-lula-vai-recriar-conselho-lgbtqia-extinto-por-bolsonaro,e8607617b918a9ea4a566828471d6774zrcfrjxw.html>>

106 Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202312/nova-conferencia-nacional-dos-direitos-das-pessoas-lgbtqia-e-convocada>>.

107 Available at: <<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-756-de-5-de-dezembro-de-2023-528573880>>

108 Available at: <<https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3678>>

109 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/portarias/portaria-no-755-de-5-de-dezembro-de-2023>>

110 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/educacao/conheca-10-universidades-que-aprovaram-cotas-para-pessoas-trans/>>

Recommendations **149.280**, **149.281** and **149.282** refer to **the creation of protocols to deal with homophobic violence** and **have not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.280 Ensure a rights-based approach by law enforcement officials towards the LGBTQI+ population, including creating police protocols that specifically address such violence	Norway	 	
149.281 Adopt action protocols to ensure that security agents deal adequately and comprehensively with cases of violence against LGBTI people	Mexico		
149.282 Create police protocols that address violence against LGBTQI+ people	Iceland		

In 2025, the National Agenda to Combat Violence against LGBTQIA+ People was announced, a set of 14 actions aimed at the LGBTQIA+ population. Among the commitments is the Pact for LGBTQIA+ Lives, which seeks to bring together the agreement of protocols to be signed by states, municipalities and the Union to combat LGBTQIA+phobia by the Judiciary and by federal, military, civil and community public security agents¹¹¹. There is no program in the Ministry of Justice or any other sector to train public security agents.

Recommendations **149.216**, **149.217**, **149.218**, **149.219**, **149.220**, **149.231**, **149.232**, **149.234**, **149.235**, **149.236**, **149.237**, **149.242**, **149.244**, **149.279**, **149.207**, **149.221**, **149.223**, **149.224**, **149.225**, **149.226**, **149.227**, **149.228**, **149.229**, **149.233**, **149.238** and **149.239** refer to **the creation and strengthening of public policies against violence, femicide, discrimination and access to justice and have been partially implemented**. In the same vein, recommendation **149.230**, **which deals exceptionally with Afro-Brazilian women**, was assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.216 Strengthen measures and programs aimed at addressing the needs of women, particularly women who face various forms of discrimination, such as girls, indigenous women, women of African descent, women with disabilities, women living with HIV, and those belonging to the LBTQI+ community and other vulnerable groups	Colombia	  	
149.217 Continue efforts to strengthen the legal framework on gender-based violence	Serbia	  	
149.218 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and girls	Egypt	  	
149.219 Redouble its efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence	East Timor	 	
149.220 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and girls	Cyprus	 	

¹¹¹ Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202501/direitos-humanos-anuncia-agenda-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-pessoas-lgbtqia>>

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.231 Take appropriate measures to ensure the reduction of violence against women and girls	Jordan	 	
149.232 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls, and domestic violence	Latvia	 	
149.234 Strengthen measures to protect women against gender-based violence	Mauritius	 	
149.235 Strengthen efforts to prevent all types of violence against women, children and adolescents	Nepal	 	
149.236 Provide the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights with the necessary resources to implement effective public policies that promote women's rights and combat gender-based violence	Peru	 	
149.237 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of vulnerable groups against all forms of violence, especially women and children	Uzbekistan	 	
149.242 Continue to take measures to strengthen mechanisms to ensure better protection of the rights of children, women and indigenous peoples	Pakistan	 	
149.244 Continue and intensify efforts to prevent violence against and exploitation of women and children	Samoa	 	
149.279 Strengthen and implement existing policies to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls, human rights defenders and the LGBTQI+ community, including through police protocols to address cases of LGBTQI+-phobic violence	New Zealand	  	
149.207 Reduce barriers to access to justice for women and girls and develop appropriate protocols to respond to their specific needs and cases	Paraguay	  	
149.221 Strengthen public policies aimed at guaranteeing legal protection against all forms of violence, particularly gender-based and sexual violence in the educational sphere	Ecuador	 	
149.223 Fully implement comprehensive strategies to prevent violence against women, including feminicide, as well as support victims and survivors of such violence	Israel	 	
149.224 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence and provide support and services for women and girls who are victims of violence	Italy	 	
149.225 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women in order to protect victims and provide them with access to justice and rehabilitation in addition to all other forms of assistance	Djibouti	 	
149.226 Better protect victims of domestic violence, including by expanding and improving access to the Casa da Mulher Brasileira network	Czech Republic	 	
149.227 Consider introducing a legal protection mechanism for victims and survivors of domestic violence	Swaziland	 	
149.228 Remove systemic obstacles to formal investigation and prosecution with a gender perspective in cases of feminicide	Liechtenstein	 	

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.229 Introduce a comprehensive legal framework on gender-based violence and reduce systemic obstacles to effective investigation and prosecution in femicide cases	Austria		
149.230 Take urgent measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute the high number of femicides, especially against Afro-Brazilian women	Belgium		
149.233 Provide legal protection to children against all forms of violence, particularly sexual, psychological and gender-based violence in educational settings	Lithuania		
149.238 Address gender-based violence, improve maternal health and women's access to education, and increase women's participation in development activities by adopting effective public policies	Bangladesh		
149.239 Continue to fight against gender-based and domestic violence by training police and judicial authorities to deal with such cases and by improving women's and girls' access to justice	Estonia		

In 2021, Brazil received its first conviction for femicide from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in the case of Márcia Barbosa, a young black woman from the Northeast who was murdered in 1998¹¹². The Court recognized gender-based violence against women as a serious problem in Brazil, reflected in the high rates of femicide, and acknowledged the normative advances that have been made with the approval of the Maria da Penha Law (2006) and the Femicide Law (2015). Despite this, it reinforced the need to strengthen public policies, which includes the systematization of data¹¹³; the development of protocols for investigating femicides¹¹⁴ and access to justice; as well as training and capacity building programmes for public officials¹¹⁵, as stated in the recommendations of the UPR in the last evaluation.

However, there is no national data system on violence against women. The information available, produced by research bodies based on public security and health information, has indicated an increase in femicide and all forms of violence against women.

According to the Atlas of Violence 2025¹¹⁶, based on information from health services, between 2022 and 2023, the number of femicides increased by 2.5%, while the number of homicides in general has fallen since 2018. In 2023, 68.2% of the victims were black or brown. "In Brazil, in 2023,

¹¹² INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. 2021. Available at: <https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_435_por.pdf>

¹¹³ INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. 2021. Available at: <https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_435_por.pdf>

¹¹⁴ INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. 2021. Available at: <https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_435_por.pdf>

¹¹⁵ INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. 2021. Available at: <https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_435_por.pdf>

¹¹⁶ Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/publicacoes>>

the risk of a black woman being murdered was 1.7 times higher than the risk of a non-black woman. This means that for every murder of a non-black woman, there were proportionally 70% more murders of black women. In 12 Brazilian states, the risk for these women is even more serious than in Brazil¹¹⁷. In 2024, there were 1,459 recorded cases of femicide, the equivalent of four women killed every day, according to the Public Security Map¹¹⁸.

The survey on the perception of violence carried out by the Brazilian Public Security Forum (2025)¹¹⁹ states that 37.5% of Brazilian women have suffered some kind of violence in the last 12 months, which corresponds to approximately 27 million women. In addition, 91.8% of assaults were witnessed by other people, 86.7% of whom belonged to the victim's social circle or family. The analysis of the profiles most affected indicates that women aged 25 to 34 (43.6%) are the most common victims of violence in the last year, followed by the 35 to 44 age group (39.5%) and the 45 to 59 age group (38.2%). The analysis also reveals that 37.2% of black women reported having suffered violence in the last year, and the rate is even higher among black women (41.5%) than among brown women (35.2%). Among white women, the percentage was 35.4%¹²⁰.

This data highlights the urgent need to strengthen public policies to prevent and support victims, as well as promoting a cultural change to tackle gender violence in all its forms. However, women's policies have suffered a budget shortfall since 2016 and changes of government in the 2019–2022 period have moved away from a human rights perspective and towards a "familist" perspective¹²¹, when actions were articulated by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, which was abolished in January 2023. According to an analysis by INESC (2024), in 2025 there was a 36% increase in budget resources for the Ministry of Women, compared to 2024¹²².

117 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/publicacoes>>

118 BRAZIL. Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Public Security Map of 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-da-seguranca-publica-2025-brasil-reduz-homicidios-dolosos-e-bate-recorde-em-apreensoes-de-drogas/mjsp-mapas-da-seguranca-publica-2025.pdf>>

119 Available at: <<https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/relatorio-visivel-e-invisivel-5ed-2025.pdf?v=13-03>>

120 Available at: <<https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/maquiavel/violencia-atingiu-27-milhoes-de-mulheres-em-2024-diz-pesquisa/>>

121 CÔRREA, S.; PRADO, M. A. M.. The "Family Ideology" in the Offensives against Gender in Education: Transnational Conservative Connections. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.scielo.br/jl/es/a/8zjhNDMDXMYtsfP9cBc7Wzf/?format=pdf&lang=pt>>

122 Available at: <https://inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/ploa_2025-mulheres.pdf>

The "familist" vision is directly related to the denial of the gender perspective in public policies. In Brazil, there is a systematic movement aimed at suppressing the approach to gender and sexuality in the educational environment, often associated with the so-called "School without a Party" proposal and the enactment of legislation with "anti-gender" content. These initiatives violate fundamental constitutional precepts, notably the rights to citizenship, equality, autonomy, non-discrimination and a life free from violence. This movement succeeded in passing laws at municipal and state level which, in 2020, were the subject of concentrated constitutionality control. The court rulings represented a significant advance in the field of human rights by recognizing the unconstitutionality of these laws, as they affronted the constitutional principles of freedom of expression, freedom to teach and learn, democratic management of education, the social quality of education and the free expression of thought, including in its scientific, artistic and pedagogical aspects, without censorship or prior license. In 2024, the STF ruled in ADI 5668 on the need to make it explicit that the National Education Plan must also eradicate all forms of gender and sexual orientation discrimination, as well as affirming the state's duty to promote gender equality policies¹²³.

Faced with the negative repercussions of the "anti-gender" thesis within the STF, the groups proposing these measures began to diversify their legislative activities, directing their efforts towards the regulation of home schooling, the militarization of educational institutions and segregation by sex/gender after the return of face-to-face school activities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, there is a legislative proposal to criminalize the conduct of education professionals who promote or include, in the school context, teaching policies, curricular content or cultural activities related to the so-called "gender ideology"¹²⁴. The issue continues to be the subject of intense political, legal and educational debate, accompanied by growing persecution of teachers and education professionals who seek to incorporate the gender debate into the various levels and modalities of education¹²⁵.

When we look at the age group of the victims, sexual violence stands out among girls aged 10 to 14, accounting for 45.7% of cases involving victims in this group in 2023¹²⁶. In Brazil, rape of a vulnerable person is considered to be any sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 14, regardless of consent, or with a person who lacks the capacity to understand the

123 Available at: <<https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-decide-que-escolas-devem-combater-discriminacao-por-genero-ou-orientacao-sexual/>>

124 Available at: <https://generoeducacao.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Livro-2022_G%C3%8ANERO-E-EDUCA%C3%87%C3%83O-ofensivas-reacion%C3%A1rias-resist%C3%AAnicas-democr%C3%8Cticas-e-an%C3%83Bancios-pelo-direito-humano-%C3%A0-educa%C3%A7%C3%A3o.pdf>

125 See <<https://onveuff.com/violencia-contra-educadores/>> and <<https://profcontraoesp.org/2023/09/06/articulacao-contra-o-ultraconservadorismo-se-manifesta-em-apoio-aos-professores-de-goias-e-contra-a-censura/>>

126 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/publicacoes>>

meaning of the act or to oppose it, or who lacks discernment due to illness or disability. And in the case of rape, abortion has been a right for girls and women since 1940. With this in mind, it is frightening to look at the number of births according to the age of the pregnant women. In 2022 and 2023, there were around 28,000 births to mothers under the age of 14¹²⁷.

According to the Brazilian Public Security Yearbook (2024)¹²⁸, information based on police records, there were 54,297 records of rape and rape of a vulnerable person of female victims in 2023, of which 70.6% were perpetrated by family members and/or intimate partners/ex-partners and 61.6% were under 13 years of age. That's one rape every six minutes in the country. In 2024, there were 83,114 cases of rape, an average of 227 people abused every day¹²⁹. These rates of violence draw attention to services for victims of sexual violence, especially legal abortion services in the country.

Despite the rule established by the Penal Code on rape of a vulnerable person, in the last two years there has been a strengthening of jurisprudence that weakens the protection of children and adolescents. Court decisions have relaxed criminal liability for sexual violence based on the marital relationship with the victim or pregnancy. In May 2025, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed its views on the matter¹³⁰: "The Commission urges the Brazilian State - especially the Judiciary - to reconsider jurisprudential interpretations that weaken legal protections for children, and to ensure that any debate on exceptions involving close ages, in the absence of abuse of power, is dealt with strictly within the framework of juvenile justice. The IACHR also urges the State to strengthen comprehensive, intersectional and human rights-based public policies to prevent and respond to sexual violence against children".

127 Available at: <<http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/deftohtm.exe?sinasc/cnv/nvuf.def>>

128 Available at: <<https://publicacoes.forumseguranca.org.br/items/f62c4196-561d-452d-a2a8-9d33d1163af0>>

129 BRAZIL. Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Public Security Map for 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-da-seguranca-publica-2025-brasil-reduz-homicidios-dolosos-e-bate-recorde-em-apreensoes-de-drogas/mjsp-mapas-da-seguranca-publica-2025.pdf>>

130 Available at: <https://www.oas.org/pt/CIDH/jsForm/?File=/pt/cidh/prensa/notas/2025/101.asp&utm_content=country-bra&utm_term=class-mon>

At the end of 2024, CONANDA¹³¹ published Resolution 258/2024¹³². The normative guides the flow of care for pregnant children and adolescents by professionals working in services to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents, with the aim of guaranteeing access to legal abortion. Anti-rights groups have tried to prevent this protocol from being published and enforced through the courts¹³³. In addition, there are currently 10 Brazilian Women's Houses in operation and another 32 in the process of being implemented as part of the *Women Living Without Violence Program* (2013)¹³⁴. In 2023, the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicide was established¹³⁵, an instrument to articulate the objectives, guidelines and principles of the National Pact to Combat Violence against Women (2017). Also in 2023, a process began to restructure Ligue 180, the channel for reporting and guiding victims of violence, which had been compromised under the previous government¹³⁶.

The sexual violence against young Mariana Ferrer in 2018 became known throughout the country in 2020, after the circulation of images of a hearing in which the victim was humiliated by the defense lawyer, the Public Defender's Office, and the omission of the magistrate. Although the case gave rise to a law (Law 14.245/2021)¹³⁷ the accused was acquitted of the crime of rape. Ferrer's lawyers appealed, claiming that the hearing was null and void. The STJ denied the appeal¹³⁸ and the case is now awaiting consideration by the STF, which will assess whether the case will have "general repercussion", whether it will be applied to all similar cases in the country and whether the hearing will be annulled¹³⁹.

Another example of violence with a favorable decision took place in 2024, when the Superior Court of Justice (STJ in Portuguese acronym) ruled on an important case regarding a woman's consent for a sexual relationship to begin or continue, even after it has begun. Gabriel Mesquita, owner of the Bambambã bar, was accused of rape by 12 women. The court case was being

131 The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) was created in 1991, by Law 8.242. It is made up of 14 representatives of the Federal Executive Branch and 14 representatives of civil society organizations working nationwide to promote and defend the rights of children and adolescents. The body is part of the structure of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship

132 Available at: <<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-n-258-de-23-de-dezembro-de-2024-605843803>>

133 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/politica/governo-publica-resolucao-sobre-aborto-em-menores-de-idade-no-diario-oficial/>>

134 BRAZIL. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Implementation of new units of the Brazilian Women's House advances in the states. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2025/marco/implementacao-de-novas-unidades-da-casa-da-mulher-brasileira-avanca-nos-estados>>

135 Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/pacto-nacional-de-prevencao-aos-feminicidios/decreto_n11-640_de_16_de_agosto_de_2023_pnfp.pdf>

136 BRAZIL. Secretariat for Social Communication. Inauguration of the new Ligue 180 marks the Central's restructuring process. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/08/inauguracao-do-novo-ligue-180-marca-processo-de-reestruturacao-da-central>>

137 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/L14245.htm>

138 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/justica/noticia/2024-12/stj-rejeita-pedido-de-anulacao-da-audiencia-do-caso-mariana-ferrer>>

139 Available at: <<https://www.uol.com.br/universa/colunas/cristina-fibe/2025/04/11/stf-pode-anular-decisao-que-absolveu-acusado-de-violentar-mari-ferrer.htm>>

heard against two women who reported having consensual sex with the accused but then asked to stop the relationship and were violently refused. In addition, the victim was doped and had images recorded without her knowledge¹⁴⁰. The accused was convicted at first instance, but the sentence was overturned by the Federal District Court on the grounds that the women had to have a "serious and effective" reaction to constitute refusal of the sexual act and that there was a lack of testimonial evidence. The STJ reinstated the defendant's conviction¹⁴¹.

As for other important precedents for tackling gender-based violence, in 2024, the STF handed down a decision prohibiting questioning about the life history of women who have been victims of violence, especially those who have suffered sexual violence. Questions about sexual life and behaviour, in addition to re-victimization, perpetuate discrimination and gender violence¹⁴². In 2021, an important precedent of the STF was in the ADPF 779 trial, when it established that the "legitimate defense of honor" thesis¹⁴³ contradicts the constitutional principles of human dignity, protection of life and gender equality. The thesis cannot be used in cases of femicide and violence against women.

With regard to barriers to access to justice, two protocols published by the CNJ stand out: the Protocol for Judgments with a Gender Perspective (2021)¹⁴⁴ and the Protocol for Judgments with a Racial Perspective (2024)¹⁴⁵, which must be applied throughout the judiciary. These guidelines need to be made effective through training for judicial staff. Despite this progress, a Bill of Legislative Decree (PDL) No. 89/2023 threatens the protocol because it proposes its revocation on the grounds that the CNJ has usurped the competence of the STF and the legislature to "institutionalize ideas linked to gender theory"¹⁴⁶.

140 Available at: <<https://revistaforum.com.br/opiniao/2024/5/5/caso-bambamb-bar-stj-vai-julgar-se-no-no-por-ana-prestes-158351.html>>

141 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/justica/noticia/2024-08/stj-restabelece-condenacao-de-dono-de-bar-no-df-por-estupro>>

142 Available at: <https://www.stf.jus.br/arquivo/cms/noticiaNoticiaStf/anexo/ADPF1107desqualificac807a77lodavi769tima_AOLC.pdf>

143 "Legitimate defense of honor" is a thesis that has historically been used to justify crimes, especially femicides, claiming that the aggressor acted to defend his honor, supposedly violated by the female victim herself, based mainly on information about the woman's life history.

144 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE. Protocol for trials with a gender perspective. 2021. Available at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/protocolo-para-julgamento-com-perspectiva-de-genero-cnj-24-03-2022.pdf>>

145 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE. Protocol for trials with a racial perspective. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/protocolo-para-julgamento-com-perspectiva-racial-1.pdf>>

146 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2354257>>

In relation to the Maria da Penha Law, it is still necessary to implement article 14 of the law, which establishes Courts for Domestic and Family Violence against Women (JVDFcM) with hybrid competence to judge civil and criminal cases, allowing victims to deal with all legal issues in a single court¹⁴⁷.

With regard to access to justice, the use of the 'false' parental alienation syndrome¹⁴⁸ and related concepts by Brazilian courts in decisions on child custody in highly disputed divorce cases has been an obstacle; and the situation of Brazilian mothers living abroad in contexts of domestic abuse who return with their sons and daughters to Brazil and are accused of international kidnapping due to the obligations arising from ratification of the Hague Convention. The application of the Hague Convention lacks a gender perspective.

Since the adoption of the Parental Alienation Law in Brazil (2010), parental alienation has been used as an argument to refute reports of violence against women and their children, which could mean that children remain with abusers. This law has been used against the effectiveness of the Maria da Penha Law¹⁴⁹. In 2024, the CEDAW Committee recommended (CEDAW/C/BRA/8-9): "Repeal Law No. 12.318 (2010), known as the Parental Alienation Law, eliminate judicial gender bias and ensure that domestic courts give due weight to situations of domestic and family violence and the best interests of the child when deciding on custody and visitation rights in divorce".

147 Available at: <<https://cepia.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Nota-Cons%C3%B3rcio-Maria-da-Penha-Competencia-Hibrida.pdf>>

148 The term "false parental alienation syndrome" or "false parental alienation" indicates the pseudo-scientific nature of the concept, and the fact that it has never been clinically proven or accepted by major medical associations. Gardner's definition of Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS) describes it as: "a 'syndrome' whereby vindictive mothers employ allegations of child abuse as a 'powerful weapon' to punish the ex and secure custody for themselves." Rebecca M. Thomas & James T. Richardson, Parental Alienation Syndrome: 30 Years on and Still Junk Science, 54 Judges J. 22 (2015); Antonio Escudero, Lola Aguilar y Julia de la Cruz, Gardner's Logic of Parental Alienation Syndrome, Rev. Asoc. Esp. Neuropsiq. (2008), vol. XXVIII, no. 102, 283-305.

149 More on the subject can be seen in the CLADEM Report sent to the CEDAW Committee (2024) and CRC Committee (2025); Book "Parental Alienation: a new form of gender violence against women and children in Latin America and the Caribbean" (2025).

Recommendations **149.39, 149.208, 149.209, 149.210, 149.212, 149.125 and 149.222** refer to **tackling gender-based political violence, violence against women human rights defenders and promoting gender parity in spaces of power** and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.39 Strengthen legislative measures and public policies aimed at achieving gender parity and proportional ethnic and racial representation at all levels of government	Colombia		
149.208 Take additional measures to increase women's participation in all spheres of society, including their participation in politics	Spain		
149.209 Consider developing strategies to ensure greater participation of women in politics and the judiciary	Serbia		
149.210 Continue efforts to promote women's participation in positions of leadership and power, and decision-making at the federal, state and municipal levels	Bulgaria		
149.212 Continue to take active measures to improve gender equality at work, in participation in public affairs and in access to health care	Vietnam		
149.125 Adopt additional measures to improve the protection of women and girls in all their diversity, indigenous persons, LGBTQI+ persons, journalists, human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, Afro-Brazilians, trade unionists, religious minorities and persons with disabilities against violence and reprisals for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association and religion or belief	United States of America		
149.222 Address violence against women in politics	Zambia		

As for female participation in politics, of the 27 seats available in the Senate, only four female senators were elected in 2022. Currently, only 12% of the total number of seats in the House are occupied by women¹⁵⁰.

The 30% quota for women candidates is mandatory. However, over the years, mechanisms have been identified for the use of fraudulent candidacies, known as "orange candidacies". In 2022, the Constitution included an express obligation for parties to invest public campaign resources in female candidates, in the same proportion as the number of candidates and at least 30%. In the same constitutional amendment, however, Congress approved a kind of pardon for the parties. Parties whose accounts had been disapproved for not spending money on promoting women's candidacies were freed from any punishment¹⁵¹.

¹⁵⁰ Available at: <<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/audios/2024/03/senadoras-reclamam-aumento-da-participacao-feminina-no-legislativo>>

¹⁵¹ Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2024-03/com-nova-norma-tsefecha-cerco-candidaturas-femininas-laranjas>>

In 2024, a new constitutional amendment (133/2024) was approved to grant amnesty to parties that fail to comply with the rule on the distribution of resources. In addition, a group of parties (PT, Solidariedade, PSD, PSOL and PSB) requested an extension of the deadline for transferring resources to women and black people, claiming "technical difficulties", and anticipating what is already the rule in practice: political parties do not transfer resources according to the rules established by the gender and racial quotas¹⁵².

Still on this subject, [PLP 112/2021](#), which creates a new Electoral Code, with almost 900 articles and which unifies seven existing laws, poses a serious risk of regression in relation to women's political participation. The bill, which is currently before the Senate, relaxes the quota that obliges parties to field 30% women on their slates for the election of deputies and councillors¹⁵³. The proposal states that if the parties don't nominate enough women to run and meet the percentage, these seats could be left empty.

Since the assassination of councilwoman Marielle Franco, a black, LGBTQIAPN+ woman and human rights defender, in the city of Rio de Janeiro in 2018, concerns about political violence based on gender and race have gained visibility in Brazil. Evidence of this moment is the approval of Law No. 14.192/2021¹⁵⁴, a normative framework that conceptualizes political violence against women¹⁵⁵, seeks to guarantee political participation and criminalizes the dissemination of facts or videos with untruthful content during the electoral campaign period.

This regulatory progress has not been enough to curb political violence based on gender and race. Records of violent episodes against women and men continue to rise, especially in election years, and the law has yet to prove effective even in cases that have been publicly denounced¹⁵⁶. According to a survey carried out by the Gender and Race Political Violence Monitor, coordinated by the Alzira organization, of 175 reports of political violence monitored by the Federal Prosecutor's Office's Working Group to Prevent and Combat Gender Political Violence, only 12 resulted in electoral criminal action (7%) between 2021 and 2023. As of January 2024, no electoral criminal action has been tried¹⁵⁷.

152 Available at: <<https://inexc.org.br/em-10-anos-representatividade-racial-avanca-pouco-na-politica/>>

153 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2025-05/reserva-de-20-das-vagas-no-parlamento-para-mulheres-nao-e-consenso>>

154 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14192.htm>

155 Art. 3: Political violence against women is considered to be any action, conduct or omission aimed at preventing, hindering or restricting women's political rights.

156 PINHO, T. R. DE . Under the Carpet: Political Gender Violence and the Silence of the Ethics Council of the Chamber of Deputies. 2020. Available at: <<https://www.scielo.br/j/ref/a/3L8QwtCMJYN7xktYqSQsbXJ/?lang=pt>>

157 Available at: <<https://www.alziras.org.br/violenciapolitica>>

As for gender-based political violence, the survey carried out by Terra de Direitos and Justiça Global (2024) indicated that of 558 records of violence in the 2024 elections, 274 incidents were against cis and transgender women. The main occurrence was threats, with 135 episodes¹⁵⁸. In addition, there was a recurrence of sexual violence against women and the prevalence of the virtual environment¹⁵⁹. Gender dimensions must be taken into account in public policies to combat political violence.

Faced with the need to prevent and confront gender-based political violence in the 2024 elections, the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) established a program to confront the issue on different fronts. Based on the cases received and analyzed by the program, it states that: "the episodes of violence reported by women reinforce the importance of programs like this, since the situations suffered were closely related to gender belonging and the diminution of women in the political context through physical violence, prejudiced and misogynistic speeches. The complaints also indicate that specific populations belonging to minorities should be looked at more closely. This is because the overlapping of markers has led to the occurrence of specific and often more serious violence. These include cases of transphobia, racism and fatphobia, which have been added to misogyny, intensifying the forms of oppression experienced and requiring targeted actions to combat these multiple forms of discrimination"¹⁶⁰.

Another scenario of violence is social networks. The main types of gender-based violence mediated through the internet are insults, threats of physical violence, stalking, the use and exposure of personal information and coordinated attacks¹⁶¹. According to the Observatory of the Industry of Disinformation and Gender Violence on Digital Platforms (2024)¹⁶², more than one hundred identified YouTube channels have published 105,000 videos that have had 3.9 billion views in the last six years. Of these channels, 80% use monetization strategies, such as ads and product sales, and profit from hatred of women.

158 Available at: <<https://terradedireitos.org.br/noticias/noticias/terceira-edicao-da-pesquisa-violencia-politica-e-eleitoral-no-brasil-aponta-recorde-de-casos-no-ano-de-2024/24098>>

159 Available at: <<https://terradedireitos.org.br/violencia-politica-e-eleitoral-no-brasil/>>

160 BRAZIL. Federal Public Defender's Office. National Program to Combat Political Gender Violence. Program to combat political gender violence in the 2024 elections: executive summary of activities, products and results. [electronic resource]. Brasília: DPU, 2025.

161 Available at: <https://www.internetlab.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Relatorio_ViolenciaGenero_ONU.pdf>

162 Available at: <https://netlab.eco.ufrj.br/_files/ugd/20ab91_34d4222f316d4a458af73309fb12c291.pdf>

"Violence in the virtual environment, the main site of aggression against the women mapped, not only facilitates attacks but also amplifies and multiplies their impacts and consequences. The absence of effective regulation, especially on social networks, transforms the online environment into a breeding ground for hate campaigns, disinformation, intimidation and serious threats, directly impacting on women's political activity"¹⁶³.

A profile on the social network X posted a reproduction of the cover of a magazine with a photo of parliamentarian Erika Hilton, the first black and transgender federal deputy elected in Brazil¹⁶⁴, in the spotlight. Although the intention of the post was to exalt the MP, transphobic comments began to dominate the page. The case denounced as transphobia was shelved and then reopened by decision of the STF¹⁶⁵. In 2025, a change in the policy of the company Meta (Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp.) allowed users to associate transsexuality and homosexuality with mental illness, especially in contexts of political or religious discourse¹⁶⁶.

Politically active women are the main targets of hate speech and psychological violence. "These are posts on social networks and comments on news sites in which users, often men, use dehumanizing adjectives in relation to the body and physical appearance, ability, talent and competence of women (AzMina; InternetLab, 2020; AzMina; InternetLab; Núcleo Jornalismo, 2022; Abraji, 2021), and which have personal, professional and collective impacts on the social and political participation of these citizens" (Santini et al, 2024, p. 11). Women who stand up to the media and denounce violence are the targets of defamatory campaigns aimed at achieving public credibility; this is the context of the attacks on activist Maria da Penha.

The attacks¹⁶⁷ misogynistic, racist and transphobic include death threats against parliamentarians¹⁶⁸ and are also sent by email¹⁶⁹. It is important to consider the advance of misogyny on social networks¹⁷⁰.

163 TERRA DE DIREITOS; JUSTIÇA GLOBAL. Violência política e eleitoral no Brasil: Panorama das violações de direitos humanos entre 1 de novembro de 2022 a 27 de outubro de 2024. 2024, p. 36. Available at: <https://www.global.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/11-25_VIOLENCIA-POLITICA-2024-FN-2.pdf>

164 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2023-10/em-programa-da-tv-brasil-erika-hilton-relata-violencia-no-congresso>>

165 Available at: <<https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-determina-prosseguimento-de-investigacao-sobre-transfobia-contra-deputada-erika-hilton/>>

166 Available at: <<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2025/01/09/erika-hilton-denuncia-meta-na-onu-por-mudancas-que-agridem-comunidade-lgtqia/>>

167 Available at: <<https://www.onumulheres.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Relatorio-Defensoras-Violencia1.pdf>>

168 Available at: <<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/08/06/ameacas-a-duda-salabert-e-manuela-d-avila-demonstraram-aumento-da-violencia-de-genero-na-politica/>>

169 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-07/policia-civil-investiga-ameaca-de-morte-deputada-taliria-petrone>>

170 Available at: <https://netlab.eco.ufrj.br/_files/ugd/20ab91_34d4222f316d4a458af73309fb12c291.pdf>

Until 2025, digital platforms were only held liable in cases of fake news, hate speech and the spread of violence after a specific court order. They could only take action once the victim had been notified. The model for holding these companies responsible for protecting human rights was recently discussed by the Supreme Court. The analysis discusses the constitutionality of a section of the Marco Civil da Internet¹⁷¹, and so the STF defined that platforms are liable and must remove illegal content through extrajudicial notification¹⁷².

Finally, there have been episodes of violence against human rights defenders. In August 2023, Bernadete Pacífico, 72, a black woman, quilombola leader and yvalorixá in Bahia, was murdered with 25 shots after denouncing a series of threats and violations of her community's rights, and even demanding justice for the murder of her son Flávio Gabriel dos Santos (Binho do Quilombo) in 2017¹⁷³. Since her son's death, Mãe Bernadete, as she is known, has been accompanied by the *Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists - PPHRD*, coordinated by the Bahia Secretary of Justice and Human Rights (SJDH), which has installed security cameras and set up permanent patrols by the Military Police at her home in the quilombo¹⁷⁴.

Maria da Penha is a human rights activist who gave her name to the Brazilian law against domestic and family violence in Brazil, a measure adopted after the attempted femicide against her reached the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights¹⁷⁵. In 2023, the production company Brasil Paralelo released a documentary that generated a sequence of misinformation and hate speech against Maria da Penha¹⁷⁶. The material broadcast the version of Maria da Penha's attacker, spreading the idea that she lied about the version of events that had already been assessed by the Brazilian and international courts. In 2024, after the violent situation reached the CEDAW Committee, Maria da Penha was included in the protection program for defenders because leaving the house was already dangerous. In 2025, the Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU) filed a Public Civil Action against the company Brasil Paralelo for publishing a video with disinformative content about the Maria da Penha case¹⁷⁷.

171 Available at: <<https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/entenda-stf-julga-acoes-contra-normas-do-marco-civil-da-internet/>>

172 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/justica/noticia/2025-06/stf-decide-que-redes-devem-ser-responsabilizadas-por-conteudos-ilegais>>

173 Available at: <<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/c97nyp2vpndo>>

174 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Note - on the case of quilombola leader Maria Bernadete Pacífico. 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/agosto/nota-sobre-o-caso-da-lideranca-quilombola-maria-bernadete-pacifico>>

175 Available at: <<https://cidh.oas.org/annualrep/2000port/12051.htm>>

176 Available at: <<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2024/06/10/documentario-da-brasil-paralelo-influenciou-ataques-da-extrema-direita-contra-maria-da-penha-agora-sob-protectao-do-estado/>>

177 BRAZIL. Federal Attorney General's Office. AGU sues Portal for disinformation about Maria da Penha case. 2025. Available: <<https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-processa-portal-por-desinformacao-sobre-caso-maria-da-penha>>

In 2023, the Sales Pimenta Working Group was created by Presidential Decree No. 11,562/2023, with the aim of drawing up proposals for the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and a draft law on the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders. At the end of 2024, the first version of the plan for the protection of human rights defenders was presented¹⁷⁸.

Recommendations **149.143** and **149.136**, which deal with **human trafficking**, were considered to be **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.143 Consider taking further measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly child sex trafficking	Bhutan		
149.136 Continue its efforts to strengthen human rights, particularly in the area of eliminating domestic violence and trafficking in persons	Bahrain	 	

Brazil has seen a significant decrease in the mobilization of the different public sectors and civil society in the fight against human trafficking, especially with regard to the intersectoral requirements for the policy to take place. There is also a greater focus on international coordination than on the Brazilian reality that promotes human trafficking.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for coordinating the fight against human trafficking in Brazil, and has developed its work both with the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (CONATRAP in Portuguese acronym)¹⁷⁹ and in the management of the 4th National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking¹⁸⁰. The criminal debate in this Ministry has taken precedence over the debate on the violation of all human rights.

¹⁷⁸ Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202412/com-ampla-participacao-popular-plano-nacional-para-proteger-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-tem-primeira-versao-consolidada>>

¹⁷⁹ Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/conatrap>>

¹⁸⁰ Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/politica-e-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas>>

CONATRAP, created with the mobilization of the years 2000–2015, has been depreciated both in terms of the participation of autonomous organizations from society and in terms of the infrastructure for enabling democratic public control. Although it is joint with civil society, the way in which organizations are chosen has allowed conservative and fundamentalist organizations to be part of the collegiate body.

As for the figures on human trafficking in Brazil, they are based on the official report by the Ministry of Justice¹⁸¹ from three sources: the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPU in Portuguese acronym), the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE in Portuguese acronym) and the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS in Portuguese acronym). Overall, men account for more than 70% of registered cases and the purpose is to exploit labor in the rural sector. The reality officially recorded does not include the majority of women and girls who are trafficked. In addition, the SUS, which is the most capillary system in Brazil, has not yet been included in the 2024 report on human trafficking in Brazil, which also affects the collection of data on the subject.

Although the debate on the impacts on the rights of children, adolescents and women has advanced with regard to major construction projects (pulp, citrus, distilleries/mills, roads, infrastructure and energy, among others)¹⁸² there is no movement towards holding companies and public funders accountable for rights violations, including human trafficking.

¹⁸¹ BRAZIL. Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Report on trafficking in persons: data 2021–2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/relatorio-nacional-trafico-de-pessoas-oficial.pdf>>

¹⁸² Available at: <<https://jornaldebrasilia.com.br/noticias/brasil/trabalho-forcado-e-exploracao-sexual-sao-os-principais-focos-do-trafico-de-pessoas-no-brasil/#>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Policies for gender and racial equality for women and the LGBTQIAPN+ population were the most affected by the "moral agenda" that structured the activities of the Secretariat for Family and Human Rights, the Bolsonaro government body that managed human rights policies from 2019 to 2022 under a familist vision. Despite the change of federal government and perspective, threats to rights already conquered were present during the period under analysis at the local level (states and municipalities) and in the Brazilian legislature, with developments in judicialization to preserve public policies, such as legal abortion services and Ligue 180. Brazilian society is still living with the experience of violence, and its reach is expanding with the use of technology. It is serious to know that Maria da Penha, a national reference in the fight against domestic violence, was the victim of virtual attacks to the point of being included in the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (PPDDH), which says a lot about the advance of misogyny and political gender violence. The virtual space has been a tool for the far right to spread hatred and anti-gender ideas.

Despite the expectation that new conferences will be held in Brazil today, which are seen as spaces for dialogue and the construction of public policies, there is no estimate of budget growth for the implementation of commitments that have even been expressed in law, such as the implementation of hybrid courts, established in the Maria da Penha Law (2006).

04 EDUCATION

0

Implemented

15

Not implemented

0

Partially implemented

0

Not implemented and in setback

Recommendations **149.49** and **149.190**, which refer to the **continuity of educational policies to guarantee education in Brazil, have not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.49 Adopt educational policies in order to implement the National Education Plan and its objectives	Israel	 	
149.190 Continue to strengthen education policy by regulating the national education system in order to implement mechanisms that combat social inequalities, racism and other discrimination, and ensure that children complete compulsory secondary education	Swaziland	 	

In 2024, the current PNE (Law 13.005/2014) reached the end of its 10 years in force with a low rate of progress in practically all of its targets and almost 90% of its monitoring indicators (34 out of 38) unfulfilled. The targets relating to the universalization of primary education and the fight against illiteracy are going backwards. An analysis of the disaggregated data shows that, not only is non-compliance with the PNE widespread, but it also has a more significant impact on the most vulnerable populations. In the last decade, millions of people who are black, poor, from rural areas or from the North and Northeast regions have been excluded from accessing, remaining in and completing stages, modalities and levels of education. The bill for the new Plan is not yet robust enough to meet the challenges facing Brazilian education. Currently going through the National Congress, the bill needs structural improvements, with emphasis on better defining the issue of financing public education in line with economic policy¹⁸³.

¹⁸³ The National Campaign for the Right to Education, along with other organizations, some of which are also part of the UPR Brazil Coalition, produced a Notebook of Amendments to suggest substantive improvements to the Bill. The notebook of amendments to the PNE is available at: <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2025/05/06/recuperar-metas-estagnadas-fortalecer-a-gestao-democratica-e-melhorar-qualidade-inclusao-e-financiamento-campanha-contribui-com-sugestoes-de-emendas-ao-novo-plano-nacional-de-educacao/>

The National Education System remains unregulated. The bill to regulate it has been stalled in the National Congress since 2021, when it was approved by the Federal Senate and sent to the Chamber of Deputies. However, in the bill there is a need to improve the participation of both municipalities in the system and the educational community. In addition, there is a need for more in-depth analysis and guidelines on the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ in Portuguese acronym) and the National Basic Education Assessment System (Sinaeb in Portuguese acronym).

In Brazil, less than 80% of the population aged 15 to 17 attends or has completed secondary school, a percentage that drops to less than 70% in the northern region¹⁸⁴. Although the reform of secondary education guaranteed a minimum of 2.400 hours for basic general education, the new policy has weaknesses: it does not prioritize Integrated High School in the Federal Institutes, it allows face-to-face teaching mediated by technology and distance education, it maintains the notorious knowledge requirement for teaching, it excludes Spanish from the compulsory curriculum, it allows private institutions to offer part of the workload, it reformulates the Enem (Brazilian National High School Exam) and entrance exams based on "training itineraries", it encourages early work by validating hours of work as a teaching load and it reduces basic general education in technical education by 300 hours compared to preparatory education.

Recommendations **149.182, 149.187 and 149.194** consider **inclusive education in Brazil** and are considered **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.182 Consider strengthening its efforts to promote inclusive, equitable and accessible education for all, starting with the framework for providing compulsory formal education	Maurício	 	
149.187 Develop a federal strategy for the inclusive education of children with disabilities, covering all levels of education	Bulgária	 	
149.194 Integrate a response for students with albinism into special education and mainstream education programs to ensure their full inclusion	Botsuana	 	

Since 2018, there have been recurrent attempts to revise the National Policy on Special Education from the Perspective of Inclusive Education (PNEEPEI in Portuguese acronym), with the aim of expanding the maintenance of special classes and schools, reinforcing an exclusionary conception of special education as a substitute for, rather than complementary to, inclusive education in educational institutions and regular classes. It can be seen, then, that the history of exclusion of these groups persists, and according to the 2023 School Census, 5.1% of the target audience for Special Education was still in segregated schools or classes¹⁸⁵.

¹⁸⁴ Available at: <https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Balanco_do_PNE_2024_da_Campanha_Relatorio_de_Metas_PPT.pdf>

¹⁸⁵ The National Campaign for the Right to Education, together with other organizations, some of which are also part of the UPR Brazil Coalition, have produced a Notebook of Amendments to suggest substantive improvements to the Bill. The notebook of amendments to the PNE is available at: <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2025/05/06/recuperar-metas-estagnadas-fortalecer-a-gestao-democratica-e-melhorar-qualidade-inclusao-e-financiamento-campanha-contribui-com-sugestoes-de-emendas-ao-novo-plano-nacional-de-educacao/>

In November 2024, the Ministry of Education approved Opinion No. 50/2023, which represents a serious step backwards, going against the guidelines of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the PNEPEI itself. The new guidelines weaken advances in inclusive education, make teacher training more precarious, encourage ableist practices and divert resources from essential policies. In addition, the opinion opens loopholes that could justify further setbacks, aligning itself with legislative initiatives that threaten rights already conquered¹⁸⁶. Bill 1.584/2025 represents a step backwards by proposing the Consolidation of Laws on the Inclusion of People with Disabilities, repealing essential legal frameworks such as the LBI (Brazilian Law on Inclusion) and the Accessibility Law. These consolidated rules guarantee fundamental rights, equal conditions and social inclusion for people with disabilities.

It should also be noted that the monitoring of indicators for universal access to inclusive basic education is seriously hampered by the lack of up-to-date data, with the IBGE's Demographic Census being the main reference available, updated only every 10 years, which has left the monitoring of part of this goal of the National Education Plan without up-to-date data from 2010 to 2022, due to the postponement of the Census, that is, for longer than the Plan itself.

Recommendations **149.184**, **149.185**, **149.186**, **149.191** and **149.192** focus on **overcoming inequalities in the educational context** and all of them **have not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.184 Promote policies that promote access to education for marginalized communities, such as indigenous peoples and people living in slums, and make domestic standards compatible to ensure completion of compulsory education, in line with SDG 4	Paraguay	 	
149.185 Commit to the full and equitable realization of the right to education through the adoption of measures that combat school dropout, especially among the Afro-descendant population, and harmonize compulsory schooling with the minimum working age	Portugal	 	
149.186 Continue to take measures to guarantee the right to education, especially for girls in rural areas	Uganda	 	
149.191 Improve access to and quality of public education, especially for the population in rural areas and ethnic minorities	Malaysia	 	
149.192 Improve the guarantee of the right to education, especially in the context of increased school exclusion caused by the Covid-19 pandemic	Poland	 	

Data from the School Census indicate a drop in elementary school enrollment in all age groups between 2022 and 2023. The percentage of children at the appropriate age who have not completed this stage has almost doubled since the pandemic. In secondary education, the schooling rate has fallen, and completion at the appropriate age has remained stagnant at around 75% since 2020.

186 Available at: <<https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2024/12/11/posicionamento-publico-sobre-o-parecer-n-502023-do-conselho-nacional-de-educacao/>>

In addition, dropout rates remain high, intensifying in the transition to secondary school and in secondary school itself, and disproportionately affecting historically vulnerable groups who have to exchange their studies for work – often precarious work. Gender disparities are also alarming: the percentage of women aged 15 to 19 who neither study nor work is more than 10 percentage points higher than that of men, reflecting the overload of domestic work and unpaid care¹⁸⁷.

Despite a 66% increase in the self-declared indigenous population in Brazil, only 3,626 of the 178,500 basic education schools (2%) offer indigenous school education, and only 788 offer Youth and Adult Education (EJA in the original acronym). Indigenous school education continues to be deficient, with difficulties in accessing and staying in school, a lack of indigenous teachers, a lack of material suited to indigenous cultures and precarious school buildings in the villages. There is a shortage of trained indigenous teachers for bilingual education, which although recognized as a right in legislation, faces serious challenges in its implementation. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic are still felt in the situation of indigenous schools, which have been left more unattended even after the pandemic ended¹⁸⁸.

Since the beginning of the National Education Plan (PNE 2014-2024), more than one million EJA enrollments in all social groups have been lost, while more than 9 million people aged 15 and over remain illiterate¹⁸⁹. The illiteracy rate among indigenous people (16.1%) is even higher than among black people (10.1%) and brown people (8.8%), which is already more than double that of white people (4.3%)¹⁹⁰. In addition to illiteracy, in 2024, 3 out of 10 (29%) Brazilians aged 15 to 64 were functionally illiterate¹⁹¹.

187 Available at: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39531-uma-em-cada-quatro-mulheres-de-15-a-29-anos-nao-estudava-e-nem-estava-ocupada-em-2023>>

188 Nexo Jornal. How is indigenous education after the covid pandemic? Available at: <<https://www.nexojornal.com.br/externo/2023/12/18/como-esta-o-ensino-indigena-apos-a-pandemia-de-covid>>

189 Available at: <<https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2024/10/16/somente-2-das-escolas-do-pais-oferecem-educacao-indigena-e-destas-somente-788-oferecem-eja-oferta-insuficiente-impacta-mais-as-mulheres-aponta-estudo/>>

190 Available at: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/40098-censo-2022-taxa-de-analfabetismo-cai-de-9-6-para-7-0-em-12-anos-mas-desigualdades-persistem>>

191 Available at: <<https://alfabetismofuncional.org.br/>>

Another worrying issue is the militarization of schools, which imposes an authoritarian ideology based on rigid discipline, hierarchy and standardization. In a country structured by racism and sexism, this militarization has impacted on various spheres of education and social life, deepening inequalities¹⁹² and violating rights.

In addition to the inequalities present, recommendations **149.76** and **149.188** deal with the promotion of anti-racist education in schools and have not been implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.76 Effectively implement the "racial equality in schools" project to help raise awareness among children and adolescents of the importance of reducing and/or eliminating all forms of ethnic and racial discrimination	Cuba		
149.188 Continue efforts and initiatives to promote inclusive social dialogue and the dissemination of knowledge, including in schools, with the aim of raising awareness about racial equality	Cambodia		

Surveys reveal that only 52% have learned about indigenous history and culture at school, 46% have learned about Afro-Brazilian history and culture, 37% of students have learned about racism at school, 25% about African history and culture and 10% about the role of women. More than half of those interviewed said that these topics had been covered inadequately or insufficiently¹⁹³.

In 2003, Brazil made progress in anti-racist education with Federal Law No. 10.639, which made the teaching of African and Afro-Brazilian History and Culture compulsory. In 2008, Federal Law 11.645 extended this obligation to include the History and Culture of Indigenous Peoples. These laws are fundamental to tackling racism at school, but their application is still limited¹⁹⁴.

However, the National Common Core Curriculum (BNCC in the Portuguese acronym) deals with the issue of race in a superficial way, diluting it in a broad concept of diversity. In addition, certain terms in the BNCC can lead to misinterpretations about enslavement in Brazil and the history of the African continent.

In 2023, according to the IBGE's Continuous PNAD (Brazilian National Household Sample Survey), 9 million young people between the ages of 14 and 29 did not finish high school, 71.6% of whom were black or brown and 27.4% white. Among young people aged 18 to 24, 70.6% of black and brown people were out of school and had not completed higher education, compared to 57.0% of white people. Only 26.5% of black and brown people in this age group were studying, compared to 36.5% of whites. In higher education, 16.4% of blacks and browns were enrolled, compared to 29.5% of whites; and only 2.9% had graduated, compared to 6.5% of whites.

192 Available at: <<https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2024/10/24/especialistas-do-direito-a-educacao-defendem-no-stf-a-inconstitucionalidade-do-programa-de-militarizacao-das-escolas-de-sao-paulo/>>

193 Available at: <https://projetoseta.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/PercepcoesRacismoBrasil_2024-PTBR.pdf>

194 Available at: <<https://alana.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/lei-10639-pesquisa.pdf>>

Recommendation **149.189 on education applied to the recognition of cultural heritage** was assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.189 Organize educational campaigns and programs to raise awareness of the importance of all cultural heritages in their diversity	Cyprus		

The teaching of Afro-Brazilian culture, which has been compulsory for 22 years, still faces major challenges: 71% of Brazilian municipalities do not comply with the legislation¹⁹⁵. In an unfortunate convergence, traditional cultures, such as indigenous and quilombola, continue to be marginalized in the education system.

In addition to the omission, there are direct attacks on the education and culture of traditional peoples. One example is the approval of Law No. 10,820/2024, sanctioned by the state of Pará in December 2024, which alters the plan for positions, careers and working hours for state public teachers, directly impacting the System of Modular Organization of Indigenous Education (Somei). Replacing classroom teaching with distance learning ignores the reality of indigenous communities, which face serious infrastructure limitations. It also disregards the importance of direct interaction between educators and students in building an intercultural practice that values traditional knowledge and mother tongues¹⁹⁶.

Recommendations **149.183 and 149.193**, which deal with **budgetary issues in order to guarantee the right to education in an equitable manner, have not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.183 Continue to allocate budget and other resources necessary for the full realization of the right to education in the country	Azerbaijan		
149.193 Invest significantly in the education sector to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of educational opportunities	Vietnam	 	

Since 2016, the logic of fiscal austerity imposed on social policies has acted as a ceiling on rights, restricting the population's access to essential services, as evidenced by the assessment of non-compliance with the PNE 2014–2024.

¹⁹⁵ Available at: <<https://alana.org.br/lei-10639-ensino/>>

¹⁹⁶ Available at: <<https://alana.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/lei-10639-pesquisa.pdf>>

Currently being discussed in Congress, the new National Education Plan for the next decade needs structural improvements, with emphasis on better provision for adequate funding in line with the need to implement the Plan in economic policy, be it full inclusion in the Budget Laws or in the Multi-Year Plans. In 2024, the target set by the PNE of allocating 10% of GDP to education was not achieved, with investment remaining stagnant at around 5% of GDP throughout the duration of the PNE (2014-2024).

The Student-Quality Cost, constitutionalized by Amendment 108/2020 and provided for in Goal 20 of the current Plan, defines the public investment needed per pupil to ensure a minimum standard of quality in education. As yet unregulated and therefore unimplemented, updated calculations indicate that in order to reach this standard by 2024, the federal government would need to allocate an additional R\$49.9 billion to basic education every year. This amount, referring to the Minimum Initial Student-Quality Cost (CAQ), corresponds to only 0.5% of Brazil's GDP in 2022, estimated at R\$9.9 trillion¹⁹⁷, an effort which is therefore possible.

Despite some progress, this structure will only be broken with changes to fiscal rules and the rentier culture, which today make it impossible or limit the implementation of social rights and their basic socio-economic parameters agreed democratically, already guaranteed in the 1988 Federal Constitution.

¹⁹⁷ Available at: <<https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2024/10/14/e-necessario-destinar-mais-05-no-pib-a-educacao-basica-para-viabilizar-padrão-de-qualidade-na-educacao-por-meio-do-custo-aluno-qualidade-inicial-caqi-para-2024/>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

So far, the recommendations on education have not been effectively implemented by the Brazilian government. The lack of regulation of fundamental instruments such as the SNE, in the original acronym, the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ) and the National Basic Education Assessment System (sinaeb in Portuguese acronym) jeopardizes advances in equity, inclusion and educational quality. Insufficient funding, subjugated to austerity policies that subjugate social rights, coupled with persistent territorial, racial and social inequalities, has prevented full compliance with the current National Education Plan (2014-2024) and aggravates, day by day, the situation of the most vulnerable populations, such as indigenous peoples, quilombolas, rural communities and people with disabilities.

This year, the National Congress is debating the proposal for a new PNE, which will guide education policy for the next ten years. Given this scenario, it is urgent that the new PNE sets targets aimed at overcoming setbacks and prioritizes adequate funding, democratic management and a commitment to equity and inclusion.

05

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

5

Implemented

17

Not implemented

12

Partially implemented

4

Not implemented and in setback

Recommendations **149.34, 149.35, 149.36** and **149.37**, all aimed at promoting improvement and preventing retrogression in indigenous legislation, are considered to be not implemented and in setback. 

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.34 Strengthen legislative protection of indigenous lands and forest ecosystems in the Amazon in accordance with international human rights laws and standards, and increase police presence to address environmentally damaging activities	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	 	
149.35 Refrain from passing legislation that weakens the legal protection of indigenous and quilombola lands, environmental reserves and other environmentally protected areas	Finland	 	
149.36 Withdraw the seven legislative proposals processed within the Brazilian National Congress that risk causing irreversible damage to the Brazilian ecosystem and to people belonging to indigenous peoples	Romania	 	
149.37 Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to land and natural resources by not approving bills 2159/2021, 510/2021, 2633/2020, 490/2007 and 191/2020 currently being processed in the National Congress	Denmark	 	

The Brazilian Congress has gone backwards in guaranteeing indigenous rights and the environment. The current legislature of the National Congress has pushed through and approved bills that weaken the legal protection of the lands and rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the environment, including approving texts that contradict the Federal Constitution and which are being challenged before the STF.

Brazil's 1988 Federal Constitution recognized indigenous peoples' "original right to the lands they traditionally occupy", making the Union responsible for demarcating and protecting indigenous lands. However, according to official data from the Brazilian state, in 2024 there were 291 Indigenous Lands with some pending administrative demarcation procedure¹⁹⁸.

Sectors opposed to indigenous peoples have tried to limit or annul these fundamental rights, as was the case with the Temporal Landmark Thesis, which has been widely used since 2010¹⁹⁹. This is a false interpretation of the Federal Constitution which argues that indigenous peoples would only have the right to their territories if they demonstrated that they were actually in the territory on October 5, 1988 (the date of the promulgation of the Constitution) or that they were in litigation over the land on the same date, which makes most demarcations of indigenous lands unfeasible.

The STF analyzed this issue in the judgment of Theme 1031²⁰⁰ and, in September 2023, declared the Temporal Landmark Thesis unconstitutional, as well as confirming other fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, such as the possibility of restudying lands that have already been demarcated - with the aim of redrawing the boundaries - and the right to exclusive usufruct. The STF also confirmed that we are talking about fundamental rights, which are truly permanent clauses in the Constitution²⁰¹.

However, in 2023, the National Congress approved Law 14.701/2023, imposing some theses as criteria for demarcating indigenous lands, such as the time frame, which makes all demarcations that do not meet the precepts established there null and prohibits the restudy of lands that have already been demarcated²⁰². In this way, the law has had a disastrous impact on indigenous peoples who have been waiting more than 36 years for their territories to be demarcated by the Brazilian state. We can see, then, that we currently have the paradox of a decision by the Supreme Court declaring the Temporal Landmark Thesis unconstitutional and, on the other hand, a Law issued by the Legislative Branch that states exactly the opposite.

The law in question is still fully in force, although it was challenged before the Supreme Court shortly after it was enacted. The rapporteur of the constitutionality control actions that deal with the Law, Justice Gilmar Mendes, created a Special Commission with the aim of reconciling indigenous rights and thereby improving the Law, without, however, suspending its effectiveness²⁰³. After 19 conciliation hearings, there was no resolution, no consensus and no legitimacy to the work carried out, demonstrating the clear opposition of the indigenous peoples, who withdrew from the negotiations at the second hearing²⁰⁴.

198 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

199 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/marco-temporal/>>

200 Find out more at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/jurisprudenciaRepercussao/tema.asp?num=1031>>

201 Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=514552&ori=1>>

202 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14701.htm>

203 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2025/04/direitosindigenashoje2025/>>

204 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/2024/08/28/povos-indigenas-affirmam-que-nao-irao-negociar-seus-direitos-e-deixam-camara-de-conciliacao-do-stf/>>

We would also highlight the offensive by the National Congress against the rights of indigenous peoples through the presentation of the PEC 48/2023²⁰⁵, which aims to amend §1 of art. 231 of the Federal Constitution to define the time frame for the demarcation of lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples as October 5, 1988. This proposal goes against the recommendations received by the Brazilian state as part of the 4th Cycle of the UPR. This measure was taken by the National Congress in disregard of the ruling handed down by the STF Plenary, recognizing the original territorial rights of indigenous peoples and interpreting the Temporal Landmark Thesis as unconstitutional and therefore incompatible with the fundamental rights established by the 1988 Federal Constitution²⁰⁶.

Another legislative setback worth highlighting is the risk of opening up indigenous lands to mining. Bill 191/2020²⁰⁷, which was expressly recommended not to be approved because it was authored by the Brazilian federal government, was withdrawn with the new administration taken over by President Lula. However, the president of the Federal Senate, Sen. Davi Alcolumbre, created a Working Group with the aim of drafting a bill to regulate mining activities on indigenous lands. The attempt to allow mining in indigenous territories represents the unbridled advance of private interests over public interests, and under no circumstances are indigenous interests prioritized. The very composition of the WG reveals this fact, since the group is chaired by Sen. Tereza Cristina, one of the leaders of the rural caucus and a defender of interests blatantly opposed to the defense of indigenous rights²⁰⁸.

In yet another act of deconstruction of indigenous rights, the Federal Senate approved PDL 717/2024, which halted the homologation decrees for the Toldo Imbu (Kaingang) and Morro dos Cavalos (Guarani Mbya) Indigenous Lands in Santa Catarina²⁰⁹. The bill, which is still before the Chamber of Deputies, also repeals Article 2 of Decree 1.775, which has regulated the administrative procedure for demarcating Indigenous Lands since 1996. It is understood that by suspending article 2 of this decree, the entire procedure for demarcating indigenous lands in the country will be overturned, with serious consequences for all indigenous peoples²¹⁰.

205 Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/160148>>

206 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/2024/08/22/saiba-quem-sao-os-senadores-da-morte/>>

207 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2236765>>

208 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2025-04/senado-cria-grupo-para-discutir-mineracao-em-terras-indigenas>>

209 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/2025/06/02/apib-faz-denuncia-na-onu-e-na-cidh-sobre-ameaca-a-demarcacao-de-terras-indigenas-aprovada-pelo-senado/>>

210 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2025/05/ccj-pdl-717-desmonta-rito-de-demarcacao/>>

In addition to the attacks on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Federal Senate also approved Bill 2.159/2021²¹¹, known as the "Devastation Bill", which is the biggest attack on environmental legislation in the last four decades. According to experts, the new General Licensing Law tends to aggravate environmental degradation and could result in disasters and risks to the health and lives of the population²¹².

As well as these initiatives that are damaging to indigenous rights and the environment, a series of bills (2159/2021, 510/2021, 2633/2020, and 191/2020) and Proposals for Constitutional Amendment (PECs in Portuguese acronym) amendments to the Constitution (PEC 48/2023, PEC 132/2015, PEC 59/2023, PEC 10/2024 and PEC 36/2024) are still pending in the National Congress, which further deconstruct and weaken the rights of indigenous peoples and the protection of their traditional territories.

Recommendations **149.257, 149.258, 149.259, 149.263, 149.270, 149.271, 149.272, 149.275** and **150.17**, aimed at advancing the demarcation and protection of indigenous territories, have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.257 Protect indigenous peoples from threats and attacks and guarantee their right to land, in particular by resuming and completing land demarcation processes, providing adequate resources to the National Indian Foundation, fully recognizing Autonomous Consultations and Consent Protocols, and strengthening Land Protection Orders	Germany	 	
149.258 Accelerate the implementation of land demarcation in accordance with the 1988 Constitution and protect demarcated lands against encroachment and degradation, especially deforestation	France	 	
149.259 Immediately resume the demarcation of indigenous lands as prescribed by the Brazilian Constitution, without legislative impediments, and guarantee the protection of demarcated territories against invasions, illegal mining and land grabbing	Ireland	 	
149.263 Implement and strengthen protection mechanisms for indigenous peoples and their territories, with special attention to groups in voluntary isolation	New Zealand	 	
149.270 Take decisive action to end encroachment on indigenous lands and guarantee the exercise of indigenous peoples' collective rights to their lands, as well as all other rights of indigenous peoples	Luxemburgo		
149.271 Adopt measures to guarantee indigenous peoples the right of ownership and possession over lands and territories, including the implementation of a demarcation and regularization programme	México	 	
149.272 Redouble efforts within the framework of the indigenous land demarcation process	Peru		

211 Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/148785>>

212 Available at: <<https://www.oc.eco.br/nota-tecnica-detalha-desmonte-do-licenciamento-ambiental-no-senado/>>

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT		
149.275 Strengthen the process of demarcating the lands of indigenous peoples and quilombola communities and ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in legislative and administrative measures affecting them	Canada				
150.17 Conclude the pending land demarcation processes, reject the "temporal milestone" thesis and ensure that Indigenous Peoples are protected from threats, attacks and forced evictions	Norway				

In Brazil, more than a third of Indigenous Lands do not have the legal security that the completion of the demarcation process guarantees for the full ownership of indigenous communities²¹³.

During his third term as president, Lula resumed the agenda of demarcating Indigenous Lands, after four years of paralysis during the Bolsonaro government. In total, 13 areas have been ratified so far and another 10 have been declared by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP in the original acronym)²¹⁴. The National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI, in the original acronym) has approved the identification studies for three Indigenous Lands and set up 32 Technical Groups for identification and delimitation studies²¹⁵. With regard to the protection of areas for isolated indigenous peoples, FUNAI restricted access to two areas²¹⁶.

Also during the work of the transition team between governments, 14 Indigenous Lands were listed without any pending homologation, which should be homologated in the first 100 days of government. However, during this period, only six Indigenous Lands were ratified²¹⁷.

Among the Lands in the process of demarcation, the majority, 167 (including areas with Restricted Use for Isolated Peoples), have not even had their identification study completed by FUNAI; 36 have been identified, with the Identification and Delimitation Report approved by FUNAI, and are awaiting declaration by the Ministry of Justice; and 68 have been declared by the MJSP and are awaiting presidential approval. Finally, 20 are in the process of being regularized as an Indigenous Reserve²¹⁸.

213 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

214 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

215 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

216 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

217 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

218 Available at: <<https://terrasindigenas.org.br/>>

In the far south of Bahia, a territory traditionally occupied by almost 20,000 Pataxó, Pataxó Hã Hã Hæ and Tupinambá people, while the federal government postpones demarcations, indigenous communities resist in territories marked by agrarian conflicts, death threats and state omission. A Technical Note from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office²¹⁹ states that there is no impediment to the publication of the declaratory ordinances for three Indigenous Lands (TI in the Portuguese acronym) belonging to these peoples, who have been waiting around 15 years for the document to be signed. The escalation of violence in the Pataxó villages has grown year after year, with examples being the cases of Nega Pataxó, a teacher and Pataxó Hã Hã Hæ leader killed in January 2024²²⁰, and 53-year-old Vitor Braz, murdered in March 2025 in the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal IL²²¹.

Another relevant case is that of the Guarani peoples who live in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul and in the west of Paraná, expropriated from their traditional lands by a long process of colonization, which intensified at the end of the 19th century – but which persists today²²². In Mato Grosso do Sul, although there are 116,346 indigenous people from ten different ethnic groups, it is the Guarani Kaiowá and Guarani Ñandeva who make up the majority of this population, living on tiny portions of their traditional territory²²³. In seeking their constitutional right to enjoy their territory, these peoples have been the target of a series of serious human rights violations²²⁴.

Significant progress has been made with regard to isolated indigenous peoples. In 2023, FUNAI renewed the Use Restriction Ordinances for the Jacareúba/Katawixi (AM) and Piripkura (MT) Indigenous Lands. The Jacareúba/Katawixi Indigenous Land was left unprotected for six months by the previous government. In addition, two new areas with confirmed presence of isolated peoples were protected: Mamoriá Grande (AM) and Mashco do Rio Chandless (AC). The protection of the Mashco do Rio Chandless Indigenous Land was decided by the STF in the context of the ADPF 991²²⁵.

The STF's decision aims to guarantee the full protection of territories with the presence of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples, ensuring the continuous renewal of use restriction ordinances. ADPF 991 was filed by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) during the Bolsonaro administration. Among the decisions is also the obligation of the Brazilian state to present an action plan for the regularization and protection of Indigenous Lands with the presence

219 Available at: <<https://www.mpf.mp.br/ba/sala-de-imprensa/docs/NotaTecnica012025TerrasIndigenasPovosPataxoeTupinambabahiaassinada.pdf>>

220 Available at: <<https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/cada-pedaco-de-terra-tem-sangue-nosso-povo-pataxo-enfrenta-violencia-e>>

221 Available at: <<https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/cada-pedaco-de-terra-tem-sangue-nosso-povo-pataxo-enfrenta-violencia-e>>

222 Available at: <https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Guarani_Kaiow%C3%A1>

223 Available at: <https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Guarani_Kaiow%C3%A1>

224 Available at: <<https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/essa-terra-pertence-nos>>

225 Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo_documentos/argucao-de-descumprimento-de-preceito-fundamental-adpf-n-991-povos-indigenas>

of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples, including a timetable for identifying and delimiting the Tanaru (RO), Pirititi (RR), Piripkura (MT) and Kawahiva do Rio Pardo (MT) Indigenous Lands. Another measure within the scope of the ADPF 991 decisions was the reactivation by FUNAI, at the beginning of 2025, of the Council for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples (CPIIRC, in the original acronym)²²⁶.

The Brazilian state was also urged to take action to protect Indigenous Lands by another important action, ADPF 709, proposed by Apib during the covid-19 pandemic. Among its consequences is the requirement to present a plan for the disinjunction of the Apyterewa Indigenous Land and seven other Indigenous Lands in critical stages (Trincheira-Bacajá, Yanomami, Mundurucu, Karipuna, Araribóia, Kayapó and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau). Of these, only Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau has not yet started its disinjunction process²²⁷.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the approval of the Temporal Markland has been one of the impediments to the progress of demarcations, since the federal government has not advanced in any demarcation process that has elements that can be questioned based on the parameters defined by it.

Recommendations **149.69, 149.77, 149.78, 149.79, 149.81, 149.96** and **149.267** focus on combating racism, discrimination and violence, guaranteeing protection and promoting ethnic and racial equality, and all of them have not been implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.69 Establish dialogues, programs and measures in consultation with indigenous peoples and Afro-Brazilian populations that combat racism, prevent discrimination and violence and promote ethnic and racial equality	United States of America	 	
149.77 Implement the previous recommendations with a view to reducing the level of violence and discrimination against people belonging to indigenous peoples, traditional communities and people in vulnerable situations, including children, women and people with disabilities	Romania	 	
149.78 Continue to implement programs and efforts aimed at protecting people of African origin, indigenous people, people with disabilities, women and children, in order to ensure equal opportunities for all segments of the population	Turkey	 	
149.79 Continue efforts to guarantee fundamental rights and provide assistance to women, children and adolescents, older persons, indigenous communities and peoples, as well as persons with disabilities	Belarus	 	
149.81 Strengthen protection measures for people of African descent and indigenous peoples	Mozambique	 	

226 Available at: <<https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/arguicao-de-descumprimento-de-preceito-fundamental-adpf-n-991-povos-indigenas>>

227 BRAZIL. Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. ADPF 709 Situation Room under the coordination of the MPI. Available [here](#)

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.96 Ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all cases of violence, threats, harassment and killings of journalists, human rights defenders, indigenous peoples and civil society actors, and hold all perpetrators accountable	Latvia		
149.267 Strengthen mechanisms to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples	Paraguay		

Violence against indigenous peoples, both inside and outside their territories, persisted during the 2023-2024 period in Brazil. The delay in the process of demarcating and regularizing indigenous lands sustains an environment of physical and legal insecurity, which is taken advantage of by organized groups to maintain pressure and threats on communities. In particular, community initiatives to retake their traditional territories, in the face of slow administrative demarcation procedures, have often been met with armed attacks by self-organized militias. In many of these cases, the participation of the Public Security Forces stood out, either by action or omission, either in service operations or infiltrating the armed groups. In states like Mato Grosso do Sul, police forces are accused of acting as private escorts for landowners, sharing information and supporting attacks by private security guards against Guarani and Kaiowá communities. In addition to illegal evictions and violent attacks on indigenous encampments, arbitrary arrests of indigenous people have also been recorded in the region²²⁸.

At the end of 2023, an initiative called the "Zero Invasion Movement" became public, bringing together representatives of political and economic power in several Brazilian states and organizing, even publicly on social networks, armed operations against indigenous communities in claimed and traditional areas. The movement even had the explicit organic support of members of parliament, who created the so-called "Zero Invasion caucus"²²⁹ within the National Congress, using prejudiced and racist discourse against indigenous peoples. Throughout this time, state action has been insufficient and inefficient, as it has failed to prevent or stop the successive crimes, let alone establish responsibility, creating an environment of absolute impunity.

In 2023, according to information from the Mortality Information System/SIM, 208 indigenous people were murdered in Brazil²³⁰. In conflicts related to the regularization and ownership of land, violence against indigenous peoples in the south and far south of Bahia stands out; against the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples in Mato Grosso do Sul; against the Guajajara people in Maranhão;

228 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-09/cimi-alerta-para-atuacao-de-forcas-de-seguranca-no-mato-grosso-do-sul>>

229 Available at: <<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2024/03/08/conheca-o-instituto-harpia-brasil-e-suas-ligacoes-com-o-movimento-invasao-zero/>>

230 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/2024/07/31/no-ano-da-aprovacao-do-marco-temporal-no-congresso-mais-de-200-indigenas-foram-assassinados-no-brasil/>>

or against the Tembé and Turiwara in Pará; among others. In January 2023, two young Pataxó residents of a retaken area in the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land were brutally murdered when they went out to buy food nearby²³¹. In the same region, a Pataxó Hā-Hā-Hāe chief was murdered while returning to his community, in the Caramuru Catarina Paraguassu Indigenous Land²³². Between the two events, threats and murders also took place in the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Pará and Maranhão. In addition, with Law 14.701/2023, legal uncertainty in Brazil regarding the territorial rights of indigenous peoples favors a climate of impunity and violence in the territories on a daily basis.

Violence was continuous and permanent throughout the country during 2024. Between July and September, there were permanent armed attacks on the retaken territories of the Avá Guarani (Paraná) and Guarani Kaiowá (Mato Grosso do Sul) peoples, with groups of gunmen and farmers setting up camps in front of the communities, spreading terror and a climate of constant threat. At night, they prevented children, women and elders from sleeping by keeping the headlights of their pick-up trucks turned on in the direction of the indigenous families' makeshift shacks.

Constant attacks with firearms and scenes of farm machinery destroying houses, planting areas and sacred places were broadcast by the mainstream media. Wounded indigenous people, with bullets in their bodies, still received racist treatment in health units in nearby towns and shopkeepers refused to sell them food. Support groups for indigenous peoples who tried to reach families with supplies, warm clothing and food were barred, intimidated and threatened by groups arranged in a circle around the communities²³³.

The state's actions were absolutely inefficient. As well as taking a long time to send the National Public Security Force (FNSP in Portuguese acronym) to the states of Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul, the FNSP teams did nothing to prevent or coerce violent actions against the communities. When their presence was requested in the face of an imminent attack, they often arrived late and their powers were unclear. Thus, in the face of almost daily attacks between July and September 2024, there were no prosecutions, removal of weapons, dismantling of camps or investigation of crimes. This scenario demonstrates that, even though 60% of the FNSP's personnel in the country are working on indigenous lands, violence against indigenous peoples in their territories has increased in recent years and that the FNSP's presence fails to prevent, reduce, combat or investigate the crimes committed²³⁴.

231 Available at: <<https://apiboficial.org/2025/03/11/ataque-de-pistoleiros-na-terra-indigena-barra-velha-de-monte-pascoal-mata-mais-um-indigena-do-povo-pataxo/>>

232 Available at: <<https://www.terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/noticia/221730>>

233 Available at: <<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/brasil/2025/01/05/forca-nacional-e-convocada-apos-ataque-em-terras-indigenas-no-parana-ofensivas-ja-duram-uma-semana.html>>

234 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/relatorio-violencia-povos-indigenas-2023-cimi.pdf>>

Recently, other United Nations mechanisms and the Inter-American human rights system have also drawn attention to this issue. The UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, Mary Lawlor²³⁵, and the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Alice Wairimu Nderitu²³⁶, both on an official visit to Brazil during 2024, warned the state about the situation of human rights defenders, the impact of the slow demarcation of indigenous lands, the "zero invasion" movement and violence against indigenous peoples. The United Nations Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, Francisco Cali, also made harsh statements in July 2024 addressed to the Brazilian state linking the maintenance of Law 14.701/2023 with the present risks of violence and eviction against indigenous communities²³⁷.

In its 2024 annual report, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), a body linked to the Organization of American States (OAS), pointed out Brazil's systematic non-compliance with recommendations made since 2021 to protect indigenous peoples, in the face of the advance of illegal mining, armed violence and the slow demarcation of lands²³⁸. Despite the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) and the reinforcement of FUNAI's budget, the IACHR highlighted "serious shortcomings" in territorial protection, with invasions, threats to leaders and violations of the constitutional right to territorial possession. According to the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT in Portuguese acronym), indigenous peoples accounted for 29% of the victims of land conflicts in 2024²³⁹.

Recommendations **149.211, 149.260, 149.261, 149.262, 149.269 and 149.107**, which aim to **promote the participation of indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them, guaranteeing the right to consultation and prior consent, are not being implemented.**

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.211 Increase meaningful participation of civil society in public affairs, especially for the inclusion of indigenous peoples and women in decision-making processes	Austria	 	
149.260 Respect indigenous peoples' right to prior, free and informed consent by establishing formal and inclusive procedures	Norway	  	
149.261 Ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted on decisions that affect them and that their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected	Ireland	  	

235 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2024/04/relatora-da-onu-recomenda-ao-stf-decisao-sobre-a-lei-do-marco-temporal/>>

236 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2024/04/indigenas-levam-a-assessora-da-onu-para-prevencao-do-genocidio-denuncias-sobre-violacoes-as-terras-tradicionais-e-risco-aos-isolados/>>

237 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2024/07/relator-da-onu-afirma-que-lei-14701-viola-direitos-dos-povos-indigenas-e-apela-ao-stf-por-suspensao-de-aplicacao/>>

238 Available at: <<https://www.oas.org/pt/cidh/relatorios/ia.asp?year=2024>>

239 Available at: <<https://climainfo.org.br/2025/05/22/relatorio-da-oea-aponta-falhas-na-protectao-dos-povos-indigenas-no-brasil/>>

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.262 Improve the participation of indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them and further strengthen efforts to ensure their security	Republic of Korea	 	
149.269 Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to prior, free and informed consent on public policies, projects and legislation that may affect them	Slovenia	 	
149.107 Increase the involvement of civil society, NGOs, especially vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples in consultations related to UPR and its processes	Samoa		

On a recurring basis, the Brazilian state has systematically acted contrary to the recommendations that deal with the need to respect the rights of ethnic-racial minority groups, especially the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent in cases of activities, works, undertakings, administrative measures or actions of other kinds that directly impact the ways of doing, living and creating of these groups and their conditions of physical, social and cultural reproduction.

As far as the federal government is concerned, there has been no progress in fulfilling its duty to consult indigenous peoples and traditional communities. In the National Congress, there are legislative measures which, by their content and form, violate the right of traditional peoples and communities to prior consultation and participation. There are even legislative measures that aim to supplant the obligation of prior, free and informed consultation²⁴⁰.

In 2024, the state of Minas Gerais (MG) sought to regulate consultation again, having already done so in 2022²⁴¹ through Joint Resolution SEDESE/SEMAP No. 1, of April 4, 2022. In 2024, the government of Minas Gerais enacted Decree 48.893/2024²⁴², which violated International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 by allowing consultation in environmental licensing processes to be carried out by companies and restricting prior consultation to the Consultation Protocol for Traditional Peoples and Communities (PCTs in Portuguese acronym) with approved territory; established an arbitrary range of 3 km for consultation to be required, ignoring direct impacts; and allowed consultation to be outsourced to entrepreneurs. The Decree was revoked after the APIB and the Observatory of Community Protocols for Consultation and Free Prior and Informed Consent (OPCPLI in Portuguese acronym) filed a Direct Action for Unconstitutionality (ADI n. 7.776) before the STF²⁴³.

240 Available at: <<https://observatorio.direitosocioambiental.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Revisao-Periodica-Universal-RPNU-direito-a-consulta-e-consentimento-livre-previo-e-informado-e-os-protocolos-autonomos-no-Brasil.pdf>>

241 Available at: <siam.mg.gov.br/sia/download.pdf?idNorma=55678>

242 Available at: <<https://www.almg.gov.br/legislacao-mineira/texto/DEC/48893/2024/>>

243 Available at: <<https://observatorio.direitosocioambiental.org/notas-tecnicas/decreto-48-893-2023/>>

Also, in the state of Paraná, IAT (Paraná's institute for Water and Land) Normative Instruction No. 07/2020²⁴⁴ is still in force and also presents problems by restricting the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (DCPLI). Among the problems is the limitation of the right only to the area directly affected, disregarding the areas of influence; it allows environmental licenses to go ahead even without the manifestation of the representative bodies of the PCTs; it empties the self-determination of the peoples. In practice, the state of Paraná has not respected the DCPLI, as in the case of consultation with the Nova Brasília communities about a bill in which the Paraná government unilaterally set short deadlines, disrespecting the Consultation Protocol already approved by the community²⁴⁵.

Disrespect for the right to free, prior and informed consultation continues systematically. In the case of the Mura people, who have suffered from the threat of potash mining in their territory in the state of Amazonas, the indigenous people's complaints indicate that the mining projects have been started without due respect for the Autonomous Consultation Protocol drawn up in 2019. The company presented a document denounced as fraudulent, and was accused of co-opting a group of indigenous people, causing discord and ruptures among the affected communities. Even after complaints, the project was granted its environmental license. The prior consultation was disrespected because it was not carried out by a state body, it did not take place in a free and informed manner, violating the autonomous protocol of the Mura people, among other aspects²⁴⁶.

This system is repeated in the case of the Quilombo of Queimadas in Serro/MG, which has been threatened by mining projects since 2020. In 2024, representatives of the mining company held meetings to make prior consultation a mere formality and pressured the quilombola association to accept a protocol that was manipulated and not drawn up by the community itself. Leaders denounced the company's actions that tried to divide the community, but the Minas Gerais Environment Secretariat and the Public Prosecutor's Office ignored the complaints, allowing the environmental licensing process to continue.

The federal government is violating prior consultation as a fundamental right of peoples by imposing an oil exploration project at the mouth of the Amazon River, affecting the territories of indigenous peoples, riverside communities and quilombolas, as well as environmental damage and the risk of disasters in the Amazon basin²⁴⁷. In the Northeast, indigenous peoples and traditional communities are warning of the risks of the energy transition and mega-projects for wind power and nuclear power plants, leading to forced displacement and expulsion from their traditional territories.

244 Available at: <https://www.iat.pr.gov.br/sites/agua-terra/arquivos_restritos/files/documento/2021-10/instrucao_normativa_07-2020.pdf>

245 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/relatorio-violencia-povos-indigenas-2023-cimi.pdf>>

246 Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/2024/06/indigenas-mura-denunciam-potassio-brasil-corte/>>

247 Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/ap/amapa/noticia/2025/04/22/mpf-faz-recomendacao-ao-ibama-e-petrobras-sobre-impacto-ambiental-da-exploracao-de-petroleo-no-ap.ghtml>>

The right to prior consultation has also been treated as a mere formality by the Brazilian state at the stage of environmental licensing for companies.

In general, while indigenous peoples and traditional communities are advancing in their understanding of their right to prior consultation processes, establishing autonomous protocols for consultation and consent, in an exercise of self-determination, the Brazilian state is reluctant to fulfill its duty²⁴⁸. In addition to the absence of prior consultation in legislative processes and rites, there have been attempts to remove this obligation, violating the right to prior, free and informed consultation in various bills currently before Congress. On the other hand, the few attempts to regulate this right by the states of the federation show how difficult it is to understand the nature of this right, and they are initiatives that limit its scope. Finally, infrastructure works continue to be planned and implemented in violation of the right to prior consultation throughout the country, demonstrating the Brazilian state's failure to comply with the recommendations received in the 4th Cycle of the UPR.

In relation to the consultation processes related to the UPR, the monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations by the UPR Brazil Coalition has made it possible for organizations working on different human rights fronts to get involved in the process of following up the agenda. This action has allowed the involvement of leaders and individuals directly linked to the territories, especially during the coalition's incidents.

Although the UPR Brazil Coalition's efforts to bring more representation to the debate on international obligations are important, the Brazilian state still needs to make more efforts to formalize consultation processes. It is worth noting that, as a result of the pressure and influence of Brazilian civil society, the state has been making efforts to move forward with the construction of a monitoring system for international human rights recommendations (SIMORE, the most commonly used acronym in Latin America)²⁴⁹.

It is hoped that this system, in addition to facilitating the organization of consultations with affected groups and civil society in general for the preparation of reports by the UPR (and other international mechanisms), will include permanent consultation processes related to the implementation and follow-up of international recommendations in the territories.

248 Available at: <<https://observatorio.direitosocioambiental.org/>>

249 RAZIL. MDHC. Ministry begins to draw up System for Monitoring International Human Rights Recommendations. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/ministerio-comeca-a-elaborar-sistema-de-monitoramento-de-recomendacoes-internacionais-de-direitos-humanos>>

Recommendations 149.264, 149.266, 149.268, 149.273 and 149.274 regarding the importance of strengthening the indigenous and environmental agencies in charge of indigenous peoples and the environment are considered to **have been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.264 Strengthen indigenous and environmental agencies through adequate resources and protection from interference	Austria	 	
149.266 Strengthen Brazilian agencies in charge of protecting the environment and the rights of indigenous peoples	Malta	 	
149.268 Ensure adequate resources for institutions responsible for indigenous affairs, particularly FUNAI	Ireland		
149.273 Promote the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples by resuming without delay the process of demarcating their lands, allocating sufficient financial and human resources to protect them, and sustainably strengthening key institutions such as FUNAI	Switzerland		
149.274 Promote the rights of indigenous peoples, including by strengthening law enforcement on indigenous lands demarcated in accordance with constitutional obligations; ensuring that public policy agencies for indigenous peoples are adequately resourced; and continuing to advance the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Australia		

These recommendations are in line with the fact that, throughout Bolsonaro's administration, indigenous and environmental agencies have been under strong attack. Policies, programs, lines of action and activities aimed at defending indigenous rights have been paralyzed, budgets have been reduced and civil servants have been harassed and constrained in the exercise of their functions. Environmental and indigenous policy was dismantled and had to be rebuilt by the next government, which is why we believe that the recommendations of the 4th Cycle of the UPR are being implemented.

As of 2023, the public budget for indigenous peoples and environmental protection has been rebuilt and strengthened, as well as the expansion of government technical staff in these two areas. Public policies and programs were resumed and others were developed, as well as new government bodies were created to deal with these issues. For the first time, the country has a MPI²⁵⁰ with indigenous management at its head, and the renowned NFAUNAI²⁵¹ and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI, in the original acronym) are also now managed by indigenous people. The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA, in the original acronym)²⁵² created the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development²⁵³.

250 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/povosindigenas/pt-br>>

251 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br>>

252 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sesei>>

253 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/snpct>>

Not only were new programs and policies created, but policies that had been abandoned by the previous government were resumed, such as the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI, in the original acronym)²⁵⁴, under the MPI and FUNAI, and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM, in the original acronym)²⁵⁵, coordinated by the MMA. Both have resources, technical staff and management bodies in place.

In terms of guaranteeing resources for these two areas, there has been a budget recombination which, although it is considered insufficient given the challenges and demands and the needs of certain actions, has allowed the bodies to regain their capacity for action and execution. In 2023, the government worked with the budget drawn up by the previous administration, which did not prioritize actions to protect indigenous peoples and the environment. However, it did have extraordinary resources from the Transition PEC (Constitutional Amendment 126 of 21/12/2022)²⁵⁶, and extra resources allocated as a result of court decisions, such as the ADPF 709²⁵⁷, which allocated resources to Indigenous Lands affected by violence, as was the case with the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

In 2024, the budget was drawn up by the new administration and structured according to the federal government's new Multiannual Plan (PPA in Portuguese acronym) (2024-2027). It is important to note that the new PPA includes public policies aimed at indigenous peoples, the environment and racial equality among its cross-cutting agendas, repositioning these issues as priority agendas for the realization of human rights in what is the federal government's main fiscal planning instrument²⁵⁸.

Specifically in relation to the budget authorized for FUNAI, in 2023 it was 25.7% higher than the previous year, due to increases from the Transition PEC, reaching R\$846.87 million²⁵⁹. However, financial execution was lower than that recorded previously (-11.4%). As for spending on final actions, those that directly impact indigenous communities, execution increased in absolute terms from 2022 to 2023. This was partly due to extraordinary credits resulting from ADPF 709.

254 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7747.htm>

255 BRAZIL. Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) - 5th Phase (2023 to 2027). Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/controle-ao-desmatamento-queimadas-e-ordenamento-ambiental-territorial/controle-do-desmatamento-1/amazonia-ppcdam-1>>

256 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constitucacao/emendas/emc/emc126.htm>

257 Find out more at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=447103&ori=1&fbclid=IwAR0u7U7hRYymnaND0o6hYnIAloqQ7gE16m0vE8t6QZXp3Qvfus3hm0702hA>>

258 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/balanco-do-orcamento-da-uniao-2023-brasil-em-reconstrucao/>>

259 Available at: <<https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/30202?ano=2023>>

Even so, only 22% of these credits were actually executed. And only half of the funds earmarked for the regularization and demarcation of indigenous lands were executed in 2023²⁶⁰. These figures show that, despite indigenous management and a more favorable political moment than in the last administration, FUNAI is facing internal structuring and management problems. As for the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, in its first year of existence in 2023, it had no final budget actions under its direct administration, having spent R\$10.9 million on its creation and maintenance²⁶¹.

Also in 2023, in a further sign of the strengthening of the indigenist agency, Provisional Measure 1203/2023 was signed, creating the FUNAI Special Positions Plan, a long-standing demand of the indigenist agency's employees. It instituted careers for specialists and technicians in indigenism, which represented an increase in salaries and differentiated remunerations, and valorization of FUNAI employees²⁶². Also a step forward was the approval of the tender procedure for FUNAI, to recompose the technical staff of the indigenist agency, with a 30% vacancy reserve for indigenous people.

In 2024, there was a 61.90% increase in the resources authorized for land regularization, protection and management of indigenous territories, reaching 377 million reais, of which 53.92% were actually executed²⁶³.

In these first two years of the Lula government, what we have seen in terms of the budget for the indigenous bodies (MPI, FUNAI and SESAI) is that there has been a consistent increase in the authorization of resources, an increase in commitment and financial execution, although this has always been below the amounts available. SESAI continues to be the body with the greatest financial execution capacity²⁶⁴.

In terms of the budget for environmental agencies, it should be noted that they are still chronically insufficient, but they have also been increased with extra resources. In 2023, the MMA relied on the budget drawn up under the Bolsonaro administration, plus funds from the Transition PEC. There was an increase of R\$500 million allocated to environmental agencies, mainly with additional resources to combat deforestation, which together with the resumption of command, control and inspection actions, reduced the rate of deforestation when compared to the previous period (by 22.37%)²⁶⁵.

260 Available at: <<https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/30202?ano=2023>>

261 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/balanco-do-orcamento-da-uniao-2023-brasil-em-reconstrucao/>>

262 BRAZIL. National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples. Historic achievement: FUNAI now has an Indigenous Career Plan. 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/conquista-historica-funai-passa-a-ter-plano-de-carreira-indigenista>>

263 Available at: <<https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/30202?ano=2024>>

264 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

265 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/balanco-do-orcamento-da-uniao-2023-brasil-em-reconstrucao/>>

Although in terms of budget execution the performance in 2023 was similar to that of 2022, there was a good capacity for execution, especially by Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA, in the original acronym) and ICMbio (Chico Mendes Institut of Biodiversity Conservation), the bodies that concentrate most of the final actions in the environmental area, in fire prevention and control, control and inspection, environmental licensing, inspection and management of conservation units. The same was true in 2024²⁶⁶.

It is important to consider that the environmental area has socio-environmental and climate funds, such as the National Environment Fund and the National Climate Change Fund, which, however, had low execution in 2023, including due to the Contingency Reserve. There is also the Amazon Fund, which mobilizes resources beyond the public budget and enables environmental protection efforts to be carried out. Resumed in 2023, after being paralyzed by the Bolsonaro government, without receiving new donations or approving projects, the Amazon Fund approved R\$1.3 billion in 2023, a record in its history²⁶⁷.

In 2024, the environment and climate agendas became more relevant in the federal government, which was evidenced in the 2024-2027 PPA, the Nationally Determined Contributions related to the Paris Agreement, and the plans to achieve zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030. The environmental agenda in the new PPA has 44 linked programs and 108 specific objectives, and combating deforestation and dealing with climate emergencies have been established as priority agendas²⁶⁸. Even so, in budgetary terms, the environmental agenda remains stuck at historical levels below the R\$ 4 billion annual budget²⁶⁹.

In 2024, both IBAMA and ICMbio showed a real gain in terms of budget execution, which represented greater protection for the environment, since they include actions to combat deforestation and manage conservation units²⁷⁰. For the second year running, there was a drop in deforestation rates in the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado²⁷¹. Extraordinary credits were opened for IBAMA and ICMbio to combat forest fires²⁷².

266 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

267 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

268 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

269 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

270 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

271 Available at: <<https://amazon.org.br/imprensa/amazonia-fecha-2024-com-queda-de-7-no-desmatamento-mas-alta-de-497-na-degradacao/#:~:text=A%20floresta%20amaz%C3%A4nica%20teve%20em,a%20devasta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20atingiu%204.030%20km%C2%B2>>

272 Available at: <<https://insec.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

At the beginning of 2025, the federal government issued a call for public tenders to fill 350 vacancies for ICMbio, 230 of which were for environmental analysts and 120 for administrative analysts, all at university level and for the whole country²⁷³. The same happened with IBAMA, which opened a public tender to fill 460 vacancies at university level, with 130 vacancies for administrative analysts and 330 for environmental analysts²⁷⁴. Both tenders show the government's willingness to restore the environmental agencies' capacity for action.

Although there is a need to leverage more resources in the public budget for the protection of indigenous peoples and the environment, as well as expanding the capacity and efficiency of indigenous and environmental agencies, over the last two and a half years there has been a considerable effort by the federal government to recompose and prioritize the environmental and indigenous agendas, in compliance with the recommendations received during the 4th Cycle of the UPR.

Recommendations **149.145, 149.200** and **149.265**, which consider the promotion of actions against deforestation in order to protect indigenous peoples, have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.195 Take comprehensive measures to halt deforestation and protect indigenous peoples, and ensure criminal sanctions for land grabbers and polluters	Croatia	 	
149.200 Intensify efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to halt deforestation, prevent the extraction of national resources on indigenous peoples' lands without their consent, as well as the encroachment on indigenous territories	South Africa	 	
149.265 Adopt a plan with concrete steps and measurable targets to reduce deforestation, taking full account of the rights of indigenous peoples and the environment	Estonia	 	

The government resumed the PPCDAM, launching its 5th edition, with the main objective of zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030. The PPCDAM had four previous editions and was interrupted in 2019 by the government when deforestation reached scandalous levels, representing the biggest environmental setback in the country's history. In the case of protected areas, there was a 94% increase in deforestation compared to previous years²⁷⁵. And this was directly related to the dismantling of environmental management bodies, the non-recognition of indigenous and quilombola lands, the weakening of the management of conservation units and the paralysis of

273 BRAZIL. Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, Final result of the ICMbio competition is released, with vacancies for Environmental and Administrative Analysts. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ultimas-noticias/resultado-final-do-concurso-do-icmbio-e-divulgado-com-vagas-para-analistas-ambientais-e-administrativos>>

274 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/economia/microeconomia/ibama-publica-edital-de-concurso-com-460-vagas-e-salario-de-ate-r-99-mil/>>

275 Available at: <<https://infoamazonia.org/2023/04/14/novo-ppcdam/>>

actions to command, control and inspect crimes inside protected areas²⁷⁶. After this persistent effort by the Bolsonaro government to dismantle environmental management policies and combat deforestation, there is a consistent movement in the current administration to resume environmental governance in the country and tackle the problem of deforestation. In addition to the 5th edition of the PPCDAM, there was the creation of the Extraordinary Secretariat for the Control of Deforestation and Burning, articulating actions within the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

Also with regard to combating deforestation, the Amazon Fund resumed its activities, making it possible to unlock more than R\$ 3 billion for efforts against deforestation and financial support for sustainable activities in the region²⁷⁷.

In terms of financial resources, in 2023, in addition to an increase in resources due to the Transition PEC, additional resources were opened up for combating deforestation, prioritizing fire prevention and control, and control and inspection. Together, these actions received R\$422 million in 2023²⁷⁸.

As for the following year, 2024, there has been a considerable improvement in the fight against deforestation, although structural difficulties remain. INESC's assessment of the 2024 federal budget²⁷⁹ states that "*the resumption of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Cerrado (PPCerrado), as well as environmental inspection efforts, had the positive result of reducing deforestation rates. The Institute also evaluates that the gain can be attributed, in part, to the recomposition and strengthening of the public budget for inspection and firefighting actions within the scope of Ibama and also under the responsibility of ICMBio. In addition, resources in 2024 were reinforced, especially for actions to combat forest fires, which worsened notably that year, reflecting both the worsening of climatic extremes and criminal actions that caused countless fires across the country*"²⁸⁰.

276 Available at: <<https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/bolsonaro-deixa-presidencia-com-recorde-historico-de-desmatamento-em-areas>>

277 Available at: <<https://www.wwf.org.br/?84560/Marina-Assume-MMA-com-nova-secretaria-de-combate-desmatamento>>

278 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/balanco-do-orcamento-da-uniao-2023-brasil-em-reconstrucao/>>

279 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

280 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/>>

Even with deforestation decreasing as a result of the command and control actions implemented by federal agencies²⁸¹, it was observed that environmental degradation increased sixfold in the Amazon in 2024. According to Imazon, forest degradation (which is caused by logging and fire, and is different from deforestation which involves the complete removal of vegetation) was 497% higher than in 2023. In 2024, 36,379 km² were degraded. The extreme droughts in the Amazon over the last two years, combined with water stress, have increased the forest's vulnerability to burning and criminal practices²⁸².

Deforestation on indigenous lands in the Amazon was the lowest in six years, with a 42% reduction in forest clearing between August 2023 and March 2024, which shows that the command and control actions implemented by the government are achieving results²⁸³.

With regard to the protection of indigenous peoples, the actions to clear indigenous territories that began with the operation on the Yanomami Indigenous Land are being implemented on other indigenous lands, such as the Munduruku²⁸⁴, Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá²⁸⁵, and have also had the aim of eradicating the presence of illegal miners and protecting the environment, having an impact on reducing deforestation. Some of these actions by the federal government have been taken in response to court decisions. These actions have contributed to curbing the criminal activity of mining in indigenous territories, but have not prevented it from migrating to other territories. This is what Greenpeace has shown: while there has been a considerable reduction in mining in those lands that have been targeted for disinfringement, mining has exploded in others, such as in the Sararé Indigenous Land, with a 93% increase in mining between 2023 and 2024²⁸⁶. Therefore, despite the progress made, there are important challenges to tackle the problem of mining in indigenous territories, in order to prevent new invasions and protect indigenous communities.

Even though there are more operations to combat deforestation and illegal mining in Indigenous Lands, it is clear that these actions do not guarantee criminal sanctions for land grabbers, deforesters

281 According to Imazon, "in 2024 the Amazon rainforest had its second consecutive year of falling deforestation, after a sequence of five years with negative records of destruction. From January to December, 3,739 km² were cleared, 7% less than in the same period in 2023, when devastation reached 4,030 km². Compared to 2022, when the Amazon had 10,362 km² cut down from January to December, the area deforested in 2024 was 65% smaller". Available at: <<https://imazon.org.br/imprensa/amazonia-fecha-2024-com-queda-de-7-no-desmatamento-mas-alta-de-497-na-degradacao/#:~:text=A%20floresta%20amaz%C3%B4nica%20teve%20em,a%20devasta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20atingiu%204.030%20km%C2%B2,>>

282 Available at: <<https://imazon.org.br/imprensa/amazonia-fecha-2024-com-queda-de-7-no-desmatamento-mas-alta-de-497-na-degradacao/#:~:text=A%20floresta%20amaz%C3%B4nica%20teve%20em,a%20devasta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20atingiu%204.030%20km%C2%B2,>>

283 Available at: <<https://imazon.org.br/imprensa/desmatamento-em-terras-indigenas-da-amazonia-e-o-menor-em-seis-anos/>>

284 Available at: <<https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/2024/11/ibama-ataua-em-forca-tarefa-multiagencias-para-desintrusao-da-terra-indigena-munduruku-pa>>

285 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/desintrusao-tiatb/perguntas-frequentes>>

286 Available at: <<https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/blog/ouro-toxico-greenpeace-mostra-deslocamento-do-garimpo-illegal-e-falhas-no-comercio-global-do-ouro/>>

and polluters. The system for paying environmental fines is complex, inefficient and allows for endless delays. "In the last 30 years, Ibama has imposed more than 272,000 fines, but has received a third of them, especially the smaller ones. In terms of amounts, of the 44 billion reais fined, only 569 million reais went into the public coffers, or 1.3% of the total. One in ten sanctions has lost its validity due to the delay in concluding the administrative process. Others are being processed indefinitely in the state bureaucracy, dragging on with endless deadlines and defense appeals that never end"²⁸⁷.

There are many challenges for the country to tackle deforestation, punish criminals and guarantee the protection of indigenous peoples and their territories. To do this, the government needs to have integrated, multi-sectoral plans, with resources and staff consistent with the size of the problem. It also needs better coordination with the federal entities, which often act in the opposite direction to federal policies. Above all, it needs to broaden its base in the National Congress, which is systematically attacking the environmental agenda and the protection of indigenous territories²⁸⁸. Thus, although we have noted that the federal government is acting to combat deforestation and making progress in protecting indigenous peoples, we consider that the recommendations received in the 4th cycle have been partially fulfilled, since the results obtained so far have not reached stable and expected levels.

Recommendations **149.276**, **149.277**, **149.278** and **149.287** deal with promoting the protection of indigenous peoples' human rights and are not being implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.276 Strengthen the protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples, in law and in practice, including the right to health, food and water, in the context of activities that affect the environment, such as mining or deforestation	Poland		
149.277 Improve mechanisms to protect the lives and territories of indigenous peoples, guaranteeing their rights to water and a healthy environment	Spain		
149.278 Continue to take comprehensive measures to respect and protect the rights of minority groups, including indigenous peoples	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
149.287 Further strengthen public policies for the benefit of refugees, migrants and indigenous communities	Ukraine		

Although government programs have been resumed and new actions are underway, the picture of violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples remains worrying in practically the entire country. Within the territories, the precarious conditions of indigenous schools and health clinics, which are poorly equipped and lack the necessary supplies for good care, continue to be the keynote of the situation in most of the country's indigenous villages. The same can be said about basic sanitation and drinking water. Indigenous lands continue to have the worst social and economic indices.

287 Available at: <<https://veja.abril.com.br/brasil/crime-sem-castigo-de-cada-dez-multas-ambientais-apenas-uma-e-paga/>>

288 Available at: <<https://observatorioflorestal.org.br/congresso-nacional-pauta-boiadade-projetos-antiambientais/>>

The report released by the National Pact to Combat Inequalities shows the social disparity in the country and points out that malnutrition among indigenous children increased between the years 2022 and 2023: cases grew by 16.1% among boys and 11.1% among girls, being one of the highlights of this evaluation²⁸⁹.

The health situation of indigenous children also remains critical, with the death rate of indigenous children under 4 being more than double that of non-indigenous children (34.7 per 1,000 live births compared to 14.2 per 1,000 live births in 2022)²⁹⁰. Children are one of the most sensitive groups and the most affected by events such as deforestation, mining, land invasions, the climate crisis and food insecurity.

"The mortality rate for babies in the neonatal period (up to 27 days) is also 55% higher than for non-indigenous people (12.4 per thousand live births compared to 8 per thousand live births in 2022)"²⁹¹. According to a study by the Science for Childhood Center (NCPI), "in practically all health indicators, indigenous children are at a notable disadvantage: the incidence of infectious and intestinal diseases, for example, is more than double among indigenous people (14% compared to 6% in 2023), as well as diseases of the respiratory system (18% compared to 7% in 2023). Considered preventable because they are largely preventable by effective health service actions, diseases like these cause 142% more deaths among indigenous children compared to non-indigenous children"²⁹². In addition to child malnutrition and high rates of infectious diseases, the health of indigenous people is compromised by problems such as lack of access to health services and the precariousness of health centers in the villages.

Access to basic sanitation on indigenous lands in Brazil is precarious. 69.72% of indigenous people live with the absence or precariousness of at least one basic sanitation item, such as water supply, sewage or garbage collection. The national average for these conditions is 27.26%. With regard to access to water, whether by mains, well, fountain, spring or piped mine, the percentage in Indigenous Lands is 69.24%²⁹³.

289 Available at: <<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/relatorio-apresenta-dados-sobre-desigualdades-no-brasil/#:~:text=Lan%C3%A7ado%20no%20dia%2027%20de%20agosto%2C%20o,em%20rela%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20%C3%A0%20desnutri%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20de%20crian%C3%A7as%20ind%C3%ADgenas.&text=Em%20contrapartida%2C%20a%20desnutri%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20entre%20as%20crian%C3%A7as,l6%2C1%20entre%20meninos%20e%2011%2C1%20entre%20meninas.>>

290 Available at: <<https://ncpi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Desigualdades-em-saude-de-criancas-indigenas.pdf>>

291 See <https://ncpi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Desigualdades-em-saude-de-criancas-indigenas.pdf> > and <<https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/balanco-social/saude-de-criancas-indigenas-ainda-e-critica-no-brasil/>>.

292 See <<https://ncpi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Desigualdades-em-saude-de-criancas-indigenas.pdf>> and <<https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/balanco-social/saude-de-criancas-indigenas-ainda-e-critica-no-brasil/>>

293 Available at: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/41482-mais-de-um-milhao-de-indigenas-vivem-em-condicoes-de-precariedade-de-saneamento>>

In the last 11 years (2013 to 2023), lethal violence against the indigenous population has remained higher than that of the national population, and although there has been a drop in the homicide rate, the figures reveal challenges that remain and that require specific public policies to tackle them. According to the *Atlas of Violence in Brazil* (2025): *"Between 2022 and 2023, the homicide rate registered among indigenous people increased by 6.0%, from 21.5 to 22.8 per 100,000 indigenous people, while the national rate maintained its downward trajectory, reducing from 21.7 to 21.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. In absolute numbers, the increase was 10.7%, with 205 indigenous people reported murdered in 2022, and 227 in 2023"*²⁹⁴.

Suicide among indigenous people continues to be a complex and worrying issue. Involved in situations of constant pressure, poor quality of life, economic inequality and violence, suicide among indigenous people has a higher rate than the national average: in 2023, it was 2.4 times higher. In 2023, there were 185 reported suicides. That year there were also 205 cases of hospital admissions due to aggression or legal intervention²⁹⁵.

In general, indigenous people, especially those living in urban areas, are more likely to live in poverty, both in terms of income and multidimensional poverty.

There is a lack of consistent policies which, incorporating the recommendations of the 4th Cycle regarding the promotion of the protection of indigenous peoples' human rights, the protection of indigenous children, the right to education, the right to health, water and a healthy environment, promote effective changes in a scenario marked by structural deficiencies and physical and institutional violence, both for indigenous people living in their territories and for those living in urban centers.

294 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

295 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

In general, the recommendations received by Brazil during the 4th Cycle of the UPR aimed at protecting indigenous peoples and their territories are still not being effectively implemented, with a few exceptions. Although progress has been made following the change of federal government in 2023, the human rights situation of indigenous peoples and the protection of their territories remains a matter of great concern.

Important advances have been made, such as the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, the restoration of the budget for actions to protect indigenous peoples and the environment, and the resumption of procedures to regularize indigenous territories. However, public policies aimed at protecting and assisting indigenous peoples, the rampant violence against indigenous leaders and the slow process of demarcating indigenous territories remain without structural changes and with serious deficiencies. Without a parliamentary majority, the current executive is watching Congress dismantle the legal framework protecting indigenous peoples and the environment in exchange for governability and macroeconomic agendas. The weakening of indigenous and environmental legislation by Congress over the last two years is an unprecedented step backwards.

In order to break with this situation and move forward in complying with the recommendations received, the Executive must quickly resume the demarcation of indigenous territories, seek effectiveness in government policies and programs in the areas of education, health and basic sanitation in the villages, respect and comply with the duty to consult indigenous peoples when infrastructure works affect their rights and territories. The National Congress, on the other hand, needs to act responsibly, avoid unconstitutional initiatives and not go back on established rights and guarantees.

06 OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS



Recommendations **149.1**, **149.3** and **149.11** refer to the **Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** and are **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Finland Portugal	 	
149.3 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Gabon		
149.11 Seek full adherence to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Labor Organization Convention on Forced Labor	Luxembourg	 	

Despite a series of efforts, dialogues and interlocutions carried out by Brazilian civil society since 2011, Brazil has still not acceded to the OP-ICESCR, which entered into force on May 5, 2013. The last information on the progress of the process came during a meeting with the Brazilian mission in the pre-session period of the third cycle of the UPR, still in 2017, in which it was reported that the Brazilian government was still in the process of internal processing to sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR. In 2019, the Brazilian state submitted a new report on compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) to the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) Committee²⁹⁶, a report that was widely criticized by civil society for not representing the reality of the implementation of this Covenant in the country²⁹⁷. In this report, the State does not even mention the OP-ICESCR and the stage of the debates and procedures for its signature and ratification²⁹⁸.

296 Available at: <<http://ibdh.org.br/comite-desc-67-sessao/>>

297 See UPR Brazil Coalition reports Meio Período and Covid-19, available at <<https://plataformarpu.org.br/publicacoes>>

298 II Report of the Brazilian State to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2019). Available at: <<https://bibliotecadigital.mdh.gov.br/jspui/bitstream/192/6764/1/IIRelatordooEstadoBrasileiroaoPactoInternacionalsobreDireitosEconmicosSociaseCulturais.pdf>>

In October 2023, Brazil had its report on compliance with the ICESCR examined by the ESCR Committee, and among the final recommendations received by the Brazilian State is once again the recommendation that the Brazilian State move forward with the ratification of the OP-ICESCR²⁹⁹.

Recommendations **149.2, 149.4 and 149.5** deal with the **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families** and were considered **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.2 (Progress on) Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Cape Verde Chile Congo Egypt Indonesia Senegal Sri Lanka	  	
149.4 Further strengthen efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant persons through consideration of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Nigeria	 	
149.5 Consolidate its international commitments in the field of human rights, such as the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Morocco	 	

The Brazilian state has sought to promote actions to facilitate access to the labor market for immigrants, with initiatives such as creating vacancies and promoting diversity in the workplace. In this regard, there are programs and initiatives aimed at supporting the professional integration of immigrants, such as the TRT4 Immigrant Reception Program³⁰⁰ and the GOV.BR Program for the Protection of Migrant Workers and Refugees³⁰¹.

It is also important to note that there is a growing number of migrants with formal work in Brazil, with around 203,000 people in this system, according to the November 2024 Migration Bulletin³⁰². It is also worth noting that immigrants, regardless of their nationality, are entitled to the same labor rights as Brazilians, including FGTS, unemployment insurance and vacation pay, among others.

299 Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2FC.12%2FBRA%2FC0%2F3&Lang=en>

300 Available at: <<https://www.trt4.jus.br/portais/trt4/acolhimento-de-imigrantes>>

301 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/proteja>>

302 BRAZIL. Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Around 203,000 migrants have received formal work registration in Brazil, according to the Migration Bulletin. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cerca-de-203-mil-migrantes-receberam-registro-de-trabalho-formal-no-brasil-segundo-boletim-da-migracao>>

But there are also many difficulties and challenges ahead. Data from the NGO World Vision's April 2024 survey shows that almost 68% of immigrants are not in the formal labor market and still work mostly informally, as day laborers or small entrepreneurs³⁰³.

These figures are also related to linguistic and cultural barriers, i.e. a lack of knowledge of Portuguese and cultural differences can make it difficult to find work. There are also recurring problems with documentation, usually due to the bureaucratic process of obtaining migratory documentation, which often leads to difficulties in regularizing work. Because of these limitations, migrant workers can be vulnerable to abuse and exploitation in the workplace, especially when they find themselves in vulnerable situations. In the case of refugees, this situation of vulnerability in the workplace can be even greater³⁰⁴.

Bearing this context in mind, it is necessary for the Brazilian state to move forward once and for all in ratifying the Convention. The text of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was sent by the Federal Government to the Chamber of Deputies in the form of Message 696 of 2010. In December 2022, the Special Commission on Migrant Workers in the Chamber of Deputies approved Brazil's accession to the Convention, and the Message of Agreement (MSC in Portuguese acronym) 696/2010 was transformed into PDL 405/2022, which is still waiting to be considered and voted on by the Plenary of the Chamber of Deputies³⁰⁵.

Recommendation **149.6** deals with the **Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean** and was assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.6 Ratify and implement the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to advance the protection of environmental human rights defenders (Escazú Agreement)	Czech Republic Panama Uruguay Belgium Colombia	   	●

In Brazil, the treaty was signed in 2018, but neither President Michel Temer nor his successor, Jair Messias Bolsonaro, have put it to a vote in Congress.

303 Available at: <<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/economia/microeconomia/quase-68-dos-imigrantes-nao-estao-inseridos-no-mercado-de-trabalho-diz-pesquisa/>>

304 Available at: <<https://www.trt4.jus.br/portais/trt4/acolhimento-de-imigrantes>>

305 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2341984>>

With the approach of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (CoP-30) in November 2025 in Brazil, the urgency to ratify the agreement (which is the first treaty on environmental issues in the region and the first in the world to include provisions on human rights defenders in environmental issues³⁰⁶) is increasing. Provoked by national and international organized civil society institutions and movements, in May 2023, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, on behalf of the Federal Government, sent the Escazú Agreement to the National Congress for ratification. The MSC 209/2023 is awaiting deliberation/vote of the favorable opinion of the rapporteur of the Foreign Relations and National Defense Commission (CREDN, in Portuguese acronym) of the Chamber of Deputies, in order to continue its proceedings in the National Congress³⁰⁷.

Recommendations **149.7** and **149.8** deal with the **Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and were assessed as not having been implemented.**

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.7 Follow up on recommendation 136.18 from the previous cycle, which was accepted by Brazil, and ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute	Liechtenstein		
149.8 Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Cyprus		

Although Brazil is a State Party to the Rome Statute (since 2002), it has not yet ratified the Kampala Amendments. This means that Brazil is not subject to the ICC's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression, unless the UN Security Council authorizes it³⁰⁸.

Jurisdiction over the crime of aggression was activated at the ICC on July 17, 2018. So far, 39 States Parties have ratified the Kampala amendments. In the case of Brazil, there is no information on active political measures by the Government of Brazil or legislative measures underway in the National Congress to ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute. In principle, the Executive Branch has not sent the matter to the National Congress for deliberation, as required by art. 49, I of the Federal Constitution³⁰⁹.

306 Available at: <<https://acuerdodeescazu.cepal.org/cop1/es>>

307 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2362125>>

308 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4388.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20N%C2%BA%204.388%20DE%2025%20DE%20SETEMBRO%20DE%202002>

309 Available at: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1945570#:~:text=Atualmente%2C%2039%20Estados%20partes%20j%C3%A1,49%2C%20I%20da%20Constitui%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Federal> and <<https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-permanentes/cdhm/observatorio-parlamentar-da-revisao-periodica-universal-da-onu/noticias/audiencia-publica-examina-evolucao-de-instrumentos-internacionais-tribunal-penal-e-crimes-de-guerra>>

Recommendations **149.9** and **149.10** refer to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and were assessed as **not having been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.9 Accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	Namibia		
149.10 Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	Samoa		

Brazil participated in the negotiation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) at the United Nations in New York in 2017 and was among the 122 states that voted in favor of its adoption³¹⁰. Michel Temer, the then president of Brazil, signed the TPNW at a high-level ceremony in New York when it was opened for signature on September 20, 2017, describing it as "a historic moment"³¹¹. He submitted the treaty to the national congress in 2018 "with a view to its ratification". However, no progress was made in this regard during Jair Bolsonaro's presidency from 2019 to 2022³¹².

In 2023, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva valued the TPNW and showed interest in ratifying it³¹³. He then described the ratification of the TPNW as "a priority". In 2023, the foreign relations and national defense committee of the Chamber of Deputies examined the treaty, and its rapporteur, Jonas Donizette, published an opinion supporting ratification. Another member of the committee, Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, published a dissenting vote³¹⁴.

Since then, there has been no further information on active political measures by the Brazilian government or legislative measures (bills) in the National Congress to ratify the TPNW. A public hearing to debate the proposed ratification is still pending³¹⁵.

310 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao/?idProposicao=2480299>>

311 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2351227#:~:text=Conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20n%C2%BA%20190%20da%20Organiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Internacional%20do,durante%20a%20108%C2%AA%20Confer%C3%A3ncia%20Internacional%20do%20Trabalho.&text=Obs.:%20o%20andamento%20da%20proposi%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20fora%20desta,sistema%2C%20devendo%20ser%20consultado%20nos%20%C3%B3rg%C3%A3os%20respectivos>>

312 Available at: <https://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/lcom/lcom18/statements/10Oct_Brazil.pdf>

313 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2023/05/disco-rc-presidente-lula-em-sessao-8-do-g7>>

314 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2183917>>

315 Available at: <<https://www.icanw.org/brazil>>

Recommendations **149.12** and **149.13** address ILO Conventions and both are **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.12 Ratify the ILO Conventions on Occupational Safety and Health in the Workplace	Benin		
149.13 Instrumentalize the ratification of ILO Convention No. 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work	Uruguay		

The Brazilian state has already ratified several ILO conventions on occupational safety and health, which have been incorporated into the national legal system by means of legislative decrees³¹⁶. However, there are still important ILO conventions that guarantee the application of international occupational safety and health standards in Brazil, strengthening the protection of workers, which have not yet been ratified.

On May 1, 2023, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva sent MSC 174/2023 on ILO Convention 187 to the National Congress. Transformed into PDL 720/2024, the proposal was approved by the CREDN of the Chamber of Deputies and is awaiting the appointment of Rapporteurs in the other Committees, to then be considered by the plenary of this Chamber, and will then be considered by the Federal Senate, which also needs to approve ratification for the Convention to become part of Brazilian legislation³¹⁷.

ILO Convention 190, approved in 2019 by the ILO, also represents an important milestone in the recognition of violence and harassment in the workplace as fundamental violations of human rights. ILO Convention 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work has not yet been ratified by Brazil, but the ratification process is underway. The convention was sent to the National Congress by the Executive Branch in March 2023, through MSC 86/2023 and is still awaiting the appointment of a Rapporteur in the CREDN³¹⁸.

³¹⁶ Available at: <[³¹⁷ Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao/?idProposicao=2480299>>](https://www.trt4.jus.br/portais/trt4/modulos/noticias/643104#:~:text=S%C3%A3o%2082%20as%20conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20es%20da%20OIT%20ratificadas%20pelo%20Brasil.&text=O%20Protocolo%20de%202014%20%C3%A0%20Conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%2029,sua%20incorpora%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20ao%20arcabou%C3%A7o%20jur%C3%ADcico%20do%20Brasil></p>
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³¹⁸ Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2351227#:~:text=Conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20n%C2%BA%20190%20da%20Organiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20Internacional%20do,durante%20a%20108%C2%AA%20Confer%C3%A3ncia%20Internacional%20do%20Trabalho.&text=Obs.:%20o%20andamento%20da%20proposi%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20fora%20desta,sistema%20devendo%20ser%20consultado%20nos%20C3%B3rg%C3%A3os%20respectivos>>

Recommendation **149.14** deals with the **Inter-American Convention for the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons** and was assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.14 Ratify the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons	Argentina		

Ratification of the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons is seen as Brazil's commitment to human rights and the promotion of healthy and inclusive ageing. It is also seen as an opportunity to strengthen active ageing policies and combat ageism in the country.

The Legislative Decree Project (PDC, in original acronym) 863/2017 to ratify the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of the Elderly is currently in the legislative process. PDC 863/2017 is awaiting consideration and a vote by the Plenary of the Chamber of Deputies, and is under the report of Dep. Castro Neto (PSD-PI). For this to happen, the bill ratifying the international treaty (PDC 863/2017) needs to be approved with the same number of votes required for proposed amendments to the Constitution (PECs): 3/5 of parliamentarians in both Houses, which is 308 in the Chamber and 49 in the Senate³¹⁹.

Recommendation **149.15** deals with the **Convention on the Imprescriptibility of War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity** and **has not been implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.15 Acompanhar e ratificar a Convenção sobre a Imprescritibilidade dos Crimes de Guerra e dos Crimes Contra a Humanidade	Armenia		

The Convention on the Imprescriptibility of War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity was adopted in 1968 and establishes that war crimes and crimes against humanity are imprescriptible, i.e. they do not lapse with the passage of time. Brazil, despite having spoken out in various contexts in favor of transitional justice and the punishment of crimes against humanity, has not ratified this convention³²⁰.

319 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2164910>>

320 Available at: <[https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarIntegra?codteor=1945539#:~:text=Documento%20eletr%C3%B4nico%20assinado%20por%20Helder,80%20de%202016.&text=A%20referida%20conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20define%20crimes,Assembleia%20Geral%20das%20Na%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20Unidas.&text=%CD209316001300%20-%,Documento%20eletr%C3%B4nico%20assinado%20por%20Helder%20Salom%C3%A3o%20\(PT/ES\)%2C80%20de%202016](https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarIntegra?codteor=1945539#:~:text=Documento%20eletr%C3%B4nico%20assinado%20por%20Helder,80%20de%202016.&text=A%20referida%20conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20define%20crimes,Assembleia%20Geral%20das%20Na%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20Unidas.&text=%CD209316001300%20-%,Documento%20eletr%C3%B4nico%20assinado%20por%20Helder%20Salom%C3%A3o%20(PT/ES)%2C80%20de%202016)>

There is no information on active political measures by the Brazilian government or legislative measures (bills) underway in the National Congress to ratify the Convention on the Imprescriptibility of War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

Recommendation **149.16** deals with the **Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence**. This is assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.16 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)	France		

Brazil ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1984, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. The Convention is the main international human rights instrument for gender equality and the promotion of women's human rights.

There is no further information on active political measures by the Government of Brazil or legislative measures (Bill of Law) in progress in the National Congress to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

Recommendations **149.17, 149.18, 149.19** and **149.40** deal with **international human rights defense mechanisms** and have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.17 Support the Brazilian government's efforts to strengthen human rights frameworks through cooperation with UN bodies on capacity building and technical assistance	United Arab Emirates		
149.18 Seek technical assistance from OHCHR and relevant mechanisms to increase the visibility of the UPR	Samoa		
149.19 Resume its role in regional integration to foster cooperation in protecting the human rights of individuals	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela		
149.40 Continue its efforts to strengthen human rights mechanisms	Bhutan		

Brazil has a strong tradition of cooperation, contribution and adherence to international human rights commitments. The country has ratified the main international instruments and has also contributed to the consolidation of protection bodies and mechanisms at a global level, as well as at a Latin American level. It has been very active in the UN Human Rights Council, to which it was elected for the sixth time in 2023³²¹.

As an example of recent actions, the Brazilian government has had some initiatives: the Brazil-UN Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 (for sustainable development) and projects involving partnerships between UN agencies and Brazilian institutions, such as the UNOPS project with the MDHC to improve socio-educational units, in line with international human rights standards³²².

As a result of pressure and advocacy from Brazilian civil society, the Brazilian state has also been making efforts to advance the construction of a monitoring system for international human rights recommendations (SIMORE). This process has advanced after Brazil, in May 2024, signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement with Paraguay to implement a Brazilian SIMORE, via the MDHC³²³.

Brazil's major challenge is to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights commitments, such as the recommendations received from the various human rights mechanisms and instruments to which the country is a signatory and party.

Recommendations 150.3, 150.4, 150.5, 150.6, 150.7, 150.8, 149.50, 149.51, 149.52 and 149.53 discuss the National Human Rights Council and aligning it with the Paris Principles. All have not been implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
150.3 Strengthen the National Human Rights Council and align it with the Paris Principles	South Africa		
150.4 Ensure compliance of the National Human Rights Council with the Paris Principles	Iraq		
150.5 Bring the functioning of the National Human Rights Council into line with the Paris Principles	Benin		

321 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). After a period of denial, Brazil is elected to the UN Human Rights Council. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/outubro/apos-periodo-negacionista-brasil-e-eleito-para-o-conselho-de-direitos-humanos-da-onu#:~:text=O%20Brasil%20obteve%20144%20votos,da%20ONU%2C%20em%20Nova%20York>>

322 OHCHR. In Brazil, the Representative took part in the signing of the UN Framework for Cooperation and met with authorities. Available at: <<https://acnudh.org/pt-br/no-brasil-representante-participou-da-assinatura-do-marco-de-cooperacao-da-onu-e-se-reuniu-com-autoridades/>>

323 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). Ministry begins to draw up System for Monitoring International Human Rights Recommendations. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/ministerio-comeca-a-elaborar-sistema-de-monitoramento-de-recomendacoes-internacionais-de-direitos-humanos>>

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
150.6 Step up efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Council fully complies with the Paris Principles, in particular by strengthening its administrative independence ³²⁴	Djibouti		
150.7 Align the National Human Rights Council with the Paris Principles	Zambia		
150.8 Take further measures to strengthen the administrative independence of the National Human Rights Council	Georgia		
149.50 Establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	Letonia Latvia Lithuania Niger		
149.51 Consider establishing / Continue working to strengthen / Establish a National Human Rights Institution with the independence and autonomy required by the Paris Principles	India Nepal Spain		
149.52 Create an independent National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, with administrative and financial autonomy, which can investigate, without reprisals, particularly the impact of mining and economic exploitation activities on protected territories or indigenous lands	Costa Rica		
149.53 Implement the National Human Rights Action Plan with the aim of strengthening relevant human rights institutions in the country in relation to the Paris Principles	Uzbekistan		

In Brazil, there are some relevant institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, but none of them has yet been accredited as a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) by the *Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions* (GANHRI)³²⁴.

The CNDH³²⁵, for example, plays a role equivalent to an NHRI and is recognized by Brazilian civil society as our institution to be accredited. The UPR Brazil Coalition believes that it is the only Brazilian institution that has the necessary characteristics of an NHRI, with a broad mandate defined by law, pluralist representation and social participation, as well as notable engagement with international organizations.

However, its link to the MDHC and its composition, which includes state bodies with voting rights, are some of the factors that have prevented it from being accredited as a "status A" NHRI by GANHRI³²⁶. It is still necessary to mobilize the state to make the CNDH independent and to make the other necessary efforts to ensure its suitability and possible recognition in accordance with the Paris Principles³²⁷.

324 Available at: <<https://ganhri.org/nhri/>>

325 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh>>

326 According to GANHRI, A status means that the institution is in full compliance with the Paris Principles. Available at: <<https://ganhri.org/accreditation/>>.

327 Resolution A/RES/48/134 on the Paris Principles. Available at: <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/>>

Recommendation 149.126 deals with the International Partnership for Information and Democracy and has been implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.126 Support the International Partnership for Information and Democracy, in favor of press freedom, the safety of journalists and access to free, plural and reliable information	France		

On August 31, 2023, the Brazilian State joined the International Partnership for Information and Democracy, on the occasion of the visit of the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Maria Laura da Rocha, to France. Launched on September 26, 2019 in New York, the initiative now brings together 51 countries around common principles related to defending the circulation of reliable information and democracy³²⁸.

[instruments/principles-relating-status-national-institutions-paris](https://www.mre.gov.br/instrumentos/principios-relatando-o-estatuto-nacional-de-instituições-paris)

328 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). Brazil's accession to the International Partnership for Information and Democracy. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canal_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/adesao-do-brasil-a-parceria-internacional-para-a-informacao-e-a-democracia>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

In terms of international human rights obligations and commitments, at least in contexts of "democratic normality", it is fairly common knowledge that Brazil is a state that occupies an important place of leadership within the international human rights system. However, this does not mean that the country is a model for transforming these commitments and obligations into guaranteed rights and effective policies in the lives of a significant portion of its population. In this sense, the country's challenge to remain open and proactive with regard to the progressive human rights agenda at international level must increasingly be linked to the transformation of the reality of the different historically violated and vulnerable groups, who have not yet had the experience of having their rights guaranteed in the country.

In this sense, we believe that among the most strategic challenges and those that relate to the four cycles underway, it is worth highlighting the following points. It is essential that Brazil makes progress in ratifying the OP-ICESCR, which has been in force since 2013. The ratification of this protocol expands the possibilities for individuals to petition the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to denounce situations of violence they have suffered. Another issue of great relevance to the country's human rights agenda is progress in the process of transforming the CNDH based on the Paris principles. It is essential that the CNDH acquires and enjoys the status of total independence and autonomy in order to act as a human rights institution in the country. Finally, another challenge that can no longer be postponed is the structuring of a Human Rights Recommendations Monitoring System for all of Brazil's international commitments and obligations. This system must guarantee the direct participation of the different stakeholders and must enable a process of monitoring the implementation of the recommendations in a transparent and proactive manner.

07 CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Recommendations **149.44**, **149.63**, **149.72**, **149.92** and **149.94** deal with police abuse and violence and were assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.44 Adopt Bill No. 4471/2012 or similar legislation amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and establishing procedures to ensure the proper investigation of crimes resulting in violent death involving law enforcement officers	Belgium		
149.63 Take measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute complaints of police abuse, with specific actions to address racism and violence, particularly against Afro-Brazilian people	Canada	 	
149.72 Increase work to eradicate systemic racism against people of African descent in the criminal justice system, including through a plan to curb police killings and ensure that prosecutors investigate killings and cases of suspected police abuse	New Zealand	 	
149.92 Conduct thorough, impartial and timely investigations into all allegations of killings, abuses, torture and corruption involving public security forces and correctional officers	United States of America		
149.94 Take urgent measures to address police brutality by implementing human rights training for law enforcement officers, and rigorously investigate and prosecute crimes perpetrated by police officers	Ireland		

Torture, ill-treatment and cruel and/or degrading treatment are the norm in Brazilian prison institutions, which, like the police, have their origins in slave institutions and relations. The Brazilian state was founded on slavery and its institutions of justice and science were responsible

for establishing (and maintaining) racist stereotypes that still guide the actions of the criminal justice system and police forces today³²⁹.

As surveys by both civil society³³⁰ organizations and state agencies show, more than 70% of people killed by state³³¹ agents are black, and they are also the majority of people deprived of their liberty – whether they are adults or teenagers, men, women, cis, trans, etc. In relation to indigenous people, there is not even any data on the reasons that lead to their imprisonment, while they have also been victimized in situations of police action in cases involving agrarian conflicts³³².

According to a survey carried out by the National Socio-Educational Care System (SINASE in Portuguese acronym), in 2024 there were 12,506 adolescents in deprivation of liberty in Brazil's 27 federal units. Of these, 93.1% are cisgender boys, 54.8% are brown, 18.1% are black, 28.3% are white, 0.4% are indigenous and 0.2% are yellow, and 2.6% have no information, a figure that has increased, according to the same survey³³³, compared to the previous year. In addition, it is important to note that in some states the percentage of black adolescents (brown and black) reaches 94%, as is the case in Espírito Santo, according to information from the Digital Observatory of Socio-education³³⁴ of the Socio-educational Assistance Institute (IASES in Portuguese acronym). This data, as well as data from SINASE, demonstrates the racial nature of punishment for adolescents, both in terms of the number of black adolescents deprived of their liberty and serving other socio-educational measures, as well as their places of origin and access to public policies throughout their lives, such as education, for example.

As for Bill 4471/2012, not only was it not approved, but it was joined to other bills and stalled³³⁵. No bill aimed at tackling the lethal actions of the police at a national level or at guaranteeing civilian justice in all cases of crimes committed by military agents has been approved, as well as other broader legislative projects, such as the PEC on Public Security³³⁶.

329 Available at: <<https://www.scielo.br/j/rdp/a/DzQYN4cQHcVcBsswLN465Jw/abstract/?lang=en>>
 330 Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/publicacoes>>

331 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/senappen/pt-br/servicos/sisdepen/relatorios/relipen/relipen-2o-semestre-de-2024.pdf>>
 332 Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-04/liderancas-indigenas-criticam-acao-policial-em-frente-ao-congresso>>

333 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/levantamento2024SINASE.php.pdf>>

334 Available at: <<https://aises.es.gov.br/observatorio-digital-da-socioeducacao/em-cumprimento-de-programa-MSE>>

335 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=556267>>

336 Available at: <<https://static.poder360.com.br/2025/04/PEC-da-Seguranca-publica-8-janeiro-2025.pdf>>

Military justice trials continue to be held, deepening inequalities and impunity, as happened in the "80 shots case" trial. In 2019, Evaldo Rosa dos Santos went out with his family and had his car machine-gunned by members of the Brazilian Army. After the shots were fired, another person was killed during the rescue attempt. In 2024, the soldiers who murdered Evaldo – and the family that accompanied him – were acquitted, while for the death of Luciano Macedo their sentences were reduced to just under 4 years in open regime.

It is important to note that the Brazilian state has been repeatedly condemned by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in relation to cases of police violence involving the failure to carry out or the inadequate carrying out of investigations and forensics, the consequent failure to investigate and the repetition of cases of homicides committed by police officers. Examples of this are the rulings in the following cases:

- Favela de Acari case, sentenced in 2024³³⁷. In 1996, 11 teenagers left the Acari favela in the direction of the Baixada Fluminense municipality when they disappeared. None of the children have ever been found. A group of military police were identified as responsible for the disappearance. In the course of the political struggle waged by the victims' mothers, two of them were murdered while trying to obtain information about their sons' whereabouts.
- Antonio Tavares Pereira case, sentenced in 2023³³⁸. It happened in 2000 during a public demonstration for the right to land and work. In addition to the murder of Tavares Pereira, other people were injured in the police action, which was tried and dismissed by the military justice system.
- Castelinho case, judgment of 2024³³⁹. In 2002, an operation carried out by a specialized police group ended with the summary execution of 12 people in São Paulo.

Recommendations **149.85, 149.86, 149.87 and 149.88** address prison overcrowding and physical conditions. These are assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.85 Address the issue of prison overcrowding and reports of disproportionate incarceration of minority groups	Japan		

337 Available at: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_79_2024.pdf>

338 Available at: <<https://www.tjpr.jus.br/documents/d/comunicacao/sentenca-caso-tavares-pereira>>

339 Available at: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_14_2024_port.pdf>

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.86 Ensure respect for and protection of human rights for all persons deprived of their liberty, including ensuring conditions of detention in accordance with national and international laws and standards	Austria		
149.87 Address the problem of overcrowded prisons in order to improve prison conditions	Turkey		
149.88 Take the necessary measures to improve the conditions of places of deprivation of liberty	Republic of Korea		

The Brazilian state has the third largest prison population in the world, according to the *World Prison Brief*³⁴⁰, and also occupies this position in relation to the incarceration of women. There is racial and gender selectivity in policing, which is responsible for most of the country's arrests, and which has increased the number of arrests of women in the country by 700% in around 20 years, according to official statistics³⁴¹.

Around 850,000 people are deprived of their liberty in prisons, police stations and hospitals in Brazil, according to data from 2024³⁴². Of these, more than 60% are black people (it should be noted that there is no data for 100% of the people), and in the case of women specifically, around 68% of them are black.

In addition, there is the primacy of deprivation of liberty in relation to other types of enforcement of criminal measures, as well as massive incarceration for crimes of robbery, theft and those related to the Drug Law (Law No. 11.343/2006³⁴³). These criminal types are also used in their analogous form for deprivation of liberty in juvenile institutions (in Brazil there is different legislation for these cases).

The management of the prison system is carried out by the governments of the federative units, at the state level, which primarily follow the rule of prioritizing deprivation of liberty as a form of punishment even in cases without violence, albeit provisionally. The current deficit is around 200,000 places less than the number of people deprived of their liberty³⁴⁴. Although there are regulations on the specifics of how places should be built, there is no information on how places are counted or using what methodologies.

340 Available at: <<https://www.prisonstudies.org/>>

341 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/senappen/pt-br/servicos/sisdepen/relatorios/relipen/relipen-2o-semestre-de-2024.pdf>>

342 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/senappen/pt-br/servicos/sisdepen/relatorios/relipen/relipen-2o-semestre-de-2024.pdf>>

343 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11343.htm>

344 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. National Observatory of Human Rights provides data on the Brazilian prison system. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/fevereiro/observatorio-nacional-dos-direitos-humanos-disponibiliza-dados-sobre-o-sistema-prisional-brasileiro>>

The evidence found on site in various regions of the country is that there is no methodology for counting vacancies that is appropriate to the counting regulations. In the Curado Prison Complex in Pernambuco, for example, there are three prison units in which there is a formally registered number, but several beds and even entire pavilions that no longer exist.

In some of these units, people were found in 2025 sharing spaces in works carried out informally, although authorized by the institutional authority on site. This information was presented in the process of monitoring the provisional measures of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

The structural conditions found in prisons across the country have been the subject of reports, recommendations and advocacy actions by the National Mechanism to Prevent and Combat Torture (MNPCT in Portuguese acronym)³⁴⁵, and by state mechanisms where they exist, such as the state of Rio de Janeiro³⁴⁶. The reports show deplorable housing conditions in most of the country, violations of the right to food, water, health, work, education and religious assistance³⁴⁷. They also show the violation of the rights of family members who visit³⁴⁸ their loved ones in prisons.

All these issues are aggravated by the conditions of incarceration, where overcrowding is a hallmark of prisons. In this sense, issues related to access to water and basic sanitation are fundamental, as they can provoke a process of illness that creates or deepens dermatological and respiratory issues and an increase in lethality due to health issues and preventable diseases, given the living conditions.

The report "Prison Lethality: a Question of Justice and Public Health"³⁴⁹, commissioned by the CNJ, analyzed more than 112,000 cases of extinction of punishability due to the death of convicted people between 2017 and 2021. The study revealed alarming data on the causes of death in the Brazilian prison system, such as: 62% of deaths in prisons were caused by illnesses, including heart failure, sepsis (generalized infection), pneumonia and tuberculosis. The risk of death from cachexia (extreme weakening) is 1,350% higher among people deprived of their liberty compared to the general population. Among those released from the prison system, the average time of life after release was 548 days, and 28% of these deaths were due to violent events.

345 Available at: <<https://mnpctbrasil.wordpress.com/relatorios>>

346 Available at: <<https://www.mecanismorj.com.br>>

347 Available at: <<https://carceraria.org.br/combate-e-prevencao-a-tortura/pastoral-carceraria-nacional-lanca-relatorio-de-dados-restricoes-a-assistencia-religiosa-2024>>

348 Available at: <<https://conectas.org/publicacao/revista-vexatoria-uma-pratica-constante/>>

349 Available at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/sumario-executivo-letalidade-prisional-12-05-23-v2.pdf>>

Ten years ago, the ADPF No. 347³⁵⁰ began to be processed, and it was only in 2023 that the STF judged the action, recognizing that there is an "Unconstitutional State of Affairs" in the prison system. After this decision, there may be a less incipient confrontation based on the "Just Penalty"³⁵¹ Plan, proposed by the CNJ and accepted by the judiciary.

The Plan, formulated on the basis of ADPF 347, establishes guidelines for overcoming structural violations, recognizing the centrality of institutional racism and the need to strengthen mechanisms to prevent torture. However, its implementation depends on the effective adherence of the states - which has not been happening with transparency or priority.

Recommendations **149.89**, **149.90**, **149.91** and **149.162** refer to the National System for the Prevention of Torture and were assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.89 Strengthen the National System for the Prevention of Torture	Benin		
149.90 Strengthen the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, allocating adequate financial, human and technical resources to fulfill its mandate	Peru		
149.91 Further strengthen the National System for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel or Inhuman Treatment	Mongolia		
149.162 Strengthen the National System for the Prevention of Torture by providing human, technical and financial resources	Georgia		

Since ratifying the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OPCAT) in 2007, Brazil has made slow and uneven progress in implementing its commitments. The (MNPCT, only implemented in 2015 by Law No. 12,847/2013³⁵², by 2025 has only 11 experts to monitor a growing population of more than 700,000 people deprived of their liberty, distributed throughout the country. The agency does not have an administrative structure compatible with its duties, which compromises its effectiveness. It lacks human resources, its own budget, physical structure and technical-administrative support.

³⁵⁰ Available at: <https://www.stf.jus.br/arquivo/cms/noticiaNoticiaStf/anexo/1ADPF347InformaosociedadeV2_6out23_17h55.pdf>

³⁵¹ Available at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistema-carcerario/plano-pega-justa>>

³⁵² Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2013/lei/l12847.htm>

Only 8 federal units (Rio de Janeiro³⁵³, Paraíba³⁵⁴, Rondônia³⁵⁵, Espírito Santo³⁵⁶, Acre³⁵⁷, Ceará³⁵⁸, Maranhão³⁵⁹ and Sergipe³⁶⁰) have state prevention mechanisms, many without the minimum structure. States like Pernambuco, with Inter-American Court provisional measures in place, dismissed their mechanism in disregard of the law, with political nominees and without the participation of civil society. In this case, the previous positions were abolished, and the new composition disregards the regulations that guarantee functional independence. The mechanism was therefore formally reconstituted in 2024, but without legitimacy or legal backing.

A survey carried out in 2023 by the state and national mechanisms revealed that none of them has budgetary and administrative autonomy; all of them operate with an insufficient number of experts and no support team; only 3 of the 22 state committees have a majority of civil society in their composition; in 10 committees there is a presence of security forces, contrary to OPCAT guidelines.

In addition, the MNPCT has produced a report³⁶¹ showing torture practices in prisons across the country. In addition to the work of the federal police forces, there is also the work of the Penitentiary Cooperation Force (FOCOPEN in Portuguese acronym), which has already been denounced in several states for the practice of torture. Examples include the states of Rio Grande do Norte³⁶² and Ceará³⁶³. The techniques used by Focopen have been found in five different states in the country.

353 Available at: <<http://alerjln1.alerj.rj.gov.br/contlei.nsf/b24a2da5a077847c032564f4005d4bf2/abd38a182e33170383257757005bdb5c?OpenDocument>>

354 Available at: <<https://sapi.al.pb.leg.br/materia/52027>>

355 Available at: <<https://sapi.al.ro.leg.br/norma/6555>>

356 Available at: <<https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/legislacao/2777305975/lei-3986-22-ac>>

357 Available at: <<https://app.al.ac.leg.br/legisla-e/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/LEI-3.986.pdf>>

358 Available at: <<https://belo.al.ce.gov.br/index.php/constitucacao-do-ceara/pesquisa-por-assunto/trabalho-administracao-e-servico-publico/itemlist/tag/MECANISMO%20ESTADUAL%20DE%20PREVEN%C3%87%C3%83O%20E%20COMBATE%20%C3%80%20TORTURA>>

359 Available at: <http://arquivos.al.ma.leg.br:8080/ged/legislacao/LEI_10334#:~:text=LEI%20N%C2%BA%2010.334%20DE%2002%20DE%20OUTUBRO%20DE%202015,Tortura%2C%20e%20d%C3%A1%20outras%20provid%C3%A1ncias>

360 Available at: <[https://leisestaduais.com.br/se/lei-ordinaria-n-8135-2016-sergipe-institui-o-comite-estadual-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-em-sergipe-mepct-se-com-a-finalidade-de-prevenir-combater-e-erradicar-a-tortura-e-outros-tratamentos-ou-penas-crueis-desumanas-ou-degradantes-e-da-providencias-correlatas?__cf_chl_tk=jkW4EvKwaBbjb7lpea3G264ynasmgK.ZcCsHo4MfPoU-1747866904-1.0.1.1-jdnoAllBRToc4NqkRlyuox4zP04yrHQIsDEuhBxI78](https://leisestaduais.com.br/se/lei-ordinaria-n-8135-2016-sergipe-institui-o-comite-estadual-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-do-estado-de-sergipe-cepct-se-e-o-mecanismo-estadual-de-prevencao-e-combate-a-tortura-em-sergipe-mepct-se-com-a-finalidade-de-prevenir-combater-e-erradicar-a-tortura-e-outros-tratamentos-ou-penas-crueis-desumanas-ou-degradantes-e-da-providencias-correlatas?__cf_chl_tk=jkW4EvKwaBbjb7lpea3G264ynasmgK.ZcCsHo4MfPoU-1747866904-1.0.1.1-jdnoAllBRToc4NqkRlyuox4zP04yrHQIsDEuhBxI78)>

361 Available at: <<https://mnpctbrasil.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/relatorio-anual-2023.pdf>>

362 Available at: <<https://ponte.org/tropa-de-policiais-penais-federais-ensinou-tecnicas-de-tortura-em-presidios-denuncia-mecanismo>>

363 Available at: <<https://conectas.org/publicacao/revista-vexatoria-uma-pratica-constante>>

In addition to Focopen's work, each state system has its own corps of penal police who work in the prison units in those places. Throughout the country, contexts in which torture and inhuman, cruel and/or degrading treatment are the norm are found. In these contexts, the use of less deleterious weapons and equipment, as well as instruments of torture, are a reality. The use of pepper spray, tear gas bombs, elastomer projectiles and even projectiles adapted with salt have all been found in prisons during inspections carried out by the National Mechanism.

Recommendations **149.20**, **149.21** and **149.22** deal with the issue of enforced disappearance and were assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.20 Explicitly recognize enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity in its domestic legislation	Montenegro		
149.21 Recognize enforced disappearance in its domestic legislation as a crime against humanity	Zambia		
149.22 Adopt legal measures to address enforced disappearances and make them a separate crime	Côte d'Ivoire		

Since 2013, a bill has been pending in the Chamber of Deputies that defines the crime of enforced disappearance (bill 6240/2013³⁶⁴) and identifies it as a heinous crime. The text was approved by the Federal Senate (bill 245/2011³⁶⁵) and is awaiting consideration by the Chamber's Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Committee. Along with this bill, another is being processed which establishes measures to prevent and repress the forced disappearance of people and measures to care for victims (bill 5215/2020³⁶⁶), also awaiting consideration by the CCJC.

In addition to the bills mentioned above, which originated in the Legislative Branch, the Judiciary has been discussing the issue. There are two lawsuits before the STF. The first is the appeal against the Claim of Non-Compliance with Fundamental Precept No. 153³⁶⁷, which the STF ruled on in 2010. This action sought to declare Brazil's Amnesty Law (Law 6683/1979) as incompatible with the democratic Federal Constitution of 1988, because this law amnesties agents of state who committed crimes during the military dictatorship. In 2010, the Supreme Court ruled that the Amnesty Law was valid. The Brazilian Bar Association appealed this decision and this appeal is awaiting judgment at the STF. Along with this appeal, the STF is also dealing with the Claim of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept No. 320³⁶⁸, which asks the STF to revise its

364 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=589982&fichaAmigavel=nao>>

365 Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/100177>>

366 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2265457&fichaAmigavel=nao>>

367 Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=2644116>>

368 Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=4574695>>

understanding of the Amnesty Law to bring it into line with the understanding of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (judgment in the case of Gomes Lund et al. v. Brazil). These lawsuits still have no date for judgment. In February 2025, the STF decided to give general repercussion to the decision that will be made in Extraordinary Appeal 1501674³⁶⁹. This appeal challenges a decision by the Federal Court of Pará not to hear criminal charges against two state agents accused of murder and concealment of a corpse between 1973 and 1976, because the perpetrators were protected by the Amnesty Law. With the general repercussion defined, the STF's decision on whether the Amnesty Law covers the crimes of concealment of corpses committed during the military dictatorship and which remain unsolved to this day will apply to all other cases in progress. Thus, the general repercussion has been defined to assess the thesis of the permanent crime in forced disappearances and to rediscuss the validity of the Amnesty Law in cases of any crimes committed with serious damage to human rights. However, there is no date for the judgment of this action either and the general repercussion did not expressly mention the debate on the definition of the crimes of the dictatorship as crimes against humanity and on imprescriptibility³⁷⁰.

369 Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=6967684>>

370 Available at: <<https://www.conjur.com.br/2025-mar-11/ainda-e-tempo-de-julgar-os-crimes-da-ditadura/>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the UPR recommendations in Brazil faces structural challenges, with limited progress and setbacks in areas such as police violence, mass incarceration, torture, the socio-educational system and enforced disappearances. Although judicial decisions such as ADPF 347 (which recognized the unconstitutional state of the prison system) and the "Pena Justa" Plan point to possible improvements, the lack of political prioritization, insufficient resources and the maintenance of a racist and repressive penal system prevent significant progress. Putting these recommendations into effect will require international pressure, the strengthening of independent mechanisms (such as the MNPCT), the mobilization of civil society and greater engagement by the judiciary and the legislature. Without concrete and coordinated action, Brazil will continue to fail to meet its international commitments, perpetuating cycles of institutional violence and inequality.

08 RACISM

0
15

Implemented

Partially implemented

2
0

Not implemented

*Not implemented and
in setback*

Recommendation 149.28, aimed at enacting effective legislation to combat discrimination against national minorities and vulnerable groups, has been partially implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.28 Enact effective legislation to combat hate speech, racism and discrimination against national minorities and vulnerable groups	Republic of Moldova		

The 1988 Federal Constitution establishes the dignity of the human person and the rejection of any form of discrimination as fundamental principles. To reinforce these principles, various pieces of legislation have been created, the most recent being Law No. 14.532/2023³⁷¹, which equates racial insult with the crime of racism, and the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, incorporated into the Brazilian legal system by Decree No. 10.932/2022³⁷².

However, as pointed out in the Report of Recommendations for Confronting Hate Speech and Extremism in Brazil, there are still significant gaps in Brazilian legislation³⁷³. The report highlights the absence of specific laws that effectively penalize hate crimes and intolerance.

371 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm>

372 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D10932.htm>

373 Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Report on Recommendations for Confronting Hate Speech and Extremism in Brazil. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/mdhc-entrega-relatorio-com-propostas-para-enfrentar-o-discurso-de-odio-e-o-extremismo-no-brasil/RelatorioGTdoExtermismoDigital_30.06.23.pdf>

Although Law No. 12.965/2014 (*Marco Civil da Internet*) provides for measures against hate speech and discrimination crimes on digital platforms, there is still no comprehensive legislation dealing with hate speech³⁷⁴.

Currently, there are bills in progress that address the issue, such as Bill 1010/2025, which establishes standards for media and digital education in the fight against disinformation, the production and dissemination of false content and hate speech³⁷⁵; Bill 2594/2025, which aims to combat cyberbullying and hate speech through education and the promotion of healthy interpersonal relationships³⁷⁶; and Bill 1015/2025, which although it does not directly address the issue, deals with the prevention of hate speech and misogynistic/sexist speech in political contexts³⁷⁷. Given this scenario, it is essential to strengthen and expand legislation, guaranteeing effective mechanisms to combat hate speech and discrimination.

Recommendation 149.30, aimed at educational and judicial measures to eradicate racism and discrimination, has been partially implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.30 Strengthen the legal framework and implement educational and judicial measures to eradicate racism and discrimination	Malaysia	 	

Brazil has a robust legal framework to combat racism and racial discrimination. The 1988 Federal Constitution establishes that racism is an unstoppable and imprescriptible crime, subject to imprisonment. Law 7.716/1989, known as the Caó Law, typifies crimes of racism and provides for severe punishments³⁷⁸. In addition, the Racial Equality Statute (Law No. 12.288/2010) promotes public policies to guarantee rights and combat discrimination.

In the educational sphere, there are initiatives such as the inclusion of Afro-Brazilian history and culture in the school curriculum, in accordance with Law No. 10.639/2003, which seeks to value the contribution of the black population in shaping the country³⁷⁹. There are also racial quota programs in universities and public tenders to increase access for historically marginalized groups.

At the legislative level, Law 13.005/2014, which establishes the PNE, establishes, among its guidelines, the overcoming of educational inequalities, with an emphasis on the promotion of citizenship and the eradication of all forms of discrimination, as provided for in its article 2, item III³⁸⁰.

374 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm>

375 Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/167558>>

376 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2517538>>

377 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2487179>>

378 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l7716.htm>

379 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/l10.639.htm>

380 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l13005.htm>

In the same vein, Article 1 of Law 12.288/2010, which created the Racial Equality Statute, guarantees the black population equal opportunities, the defense of ethnic rights – individual, collective and diffuse – as well as the fight against discrimination and all forms of ethnic intolerance. Article 2 of the Statute states that it is the duty of the state and society to promote equal opportunities, recognizing the right of every Brazilian citizen, regardless of ethnicity or skin color, to participate fully in the community, especially in the political, economic, business, educational, cultural and sporting spheres.

In August 2024, the Ministry of Education (MEC) announced the development of protocols for preventing and responding to racism at all stages of basic education³⁸¹ and in higher education. The measure is part of the implementation of the National Policy for Equity, Education for Ethnic-Racial Relations and Quilombola School Education (Pneerq)³⁸². To this end, the MEC has opened a public selection process, governed by Notice No. 3/2024, in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which will select five consultants (one for each stage of education) to build protocols to be followed by educational institutions in situations of racism.

Judicially, Brazil has mechanisms to punish discriminatory acts, such as the typification of racial insult in the Penal Code, which provides penalties for offenses based on race, color or ethnicity. In addition, there are initiatives such as the JurisRacial Platform, which brings together legislation and court decisions on racial equality, facilitating access to justice and information³⁸³. However, in Brazil, a country that has a history of institutionalized racism, merely punitive measures are not effective in enforcing laws, because the judiciary itself, with the support of the Public Prosecutor's Office, files cases and turns this legislation into something ineffective. Furthermore, it is important to recognize that, historically, the profile of those affected by the justice system has been black and impoverished people, and that therefore only punitive measures have a strong recriminalizing potential.

Therefore, there is a need to strengthen public education policies to guarantee racial equality, since combating structural racism in Brazil requires preventive and concrete actions, such as allocating resources to inclusion programs and promoting diversity in the job market.

381 Ministry of Education. MEC to draw up protocols to prevent racism in schools. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/agosto/mec-elaborara-protocolos-de-prevencao-ao-racismo-nas-escolas>>

382 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/pneerq>>

383 Available at: <<https://jurisracial.agu.gov.br/>>

Recommendation **149.29**, aimed at enforcing laws to eradicate structural racism related to public security, is considered **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.29 Enforce more laws aimed at eradicating structural racism from the public security architecture	Swaziland		

It is undeniable that in recent years there have been important advances in the eradication of structural racism at the federal level, in particular the resumption of PRONASCI³⁸⁴ and the strengthening of the Juventude Negra Viva Plan³⁸⁵. Both are initiatives with transformative potential, as they recognize the racial markers of violence and articulate intersectoral prevention policies. Even so, their scope remains limited given the complexity and depth of the institutional racism that structures public security practices in the country.

The report drawn up by the International Mechanism of Independent Experts for the Advancement of Racial Equality and Justice in Law Enforcement (EMLER), following a visit to Brazil in December 2023, recognizes the federal government's efforts to open up dialogue and make commitments³⁸⁶. However, the document itself emphasizes the persistence of abusive practices, such as the disproportionate use of force and extrajudicial executions, especially in black-majority territories, reaffirming that racism still structurally shapes police action and the criminal justice system.

Parallel reports submitted by the NGO Geledés to four UN committees (CAT, CCPR, CESCR and CEDAW) corroborate this assessment. The documents point to racial profiling, the militarization of approaches and penal selectivity as central elements of current institutional racism. In particular, the report to the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) points out that black people are up to 4.5 times more likely to be approached by the police than white people, a scenario that highlights state action that reinforces historically constructed racial inequalities³⁸⁷.

384 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/pronasci/pronasci-ii>>

385 Available at: <<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-11.956-de-21-de-marco-de-2024-549573872>>

386 Report of the International Independent Expert Mechanism for the Advancement of Racial Equality and Justice in Law Enforcement (A/HRC/57/71/Add.1). Available at: <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/ahrc5771add1-international-independent-expert-mechanism-advance-racial>>

387 Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCCPR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F52857&Lang=en>

The *Atlas of Violence 2025* shows that, despite a slight drop in the overall homicide rate, deaths resulting from police interventions remain at alarming levels – with more than 6,000 recorded in 2023 alone – and disproportionately affect the black population³⁸⁸. The document recognizes institutional advances, such as the reduction in lethality in Rio de Janeiro after the implementation of the ADPF 635 and the actions of the Federal Supreme Court in decisions aimed at curbing abuses³⁸⁹. Even so, it highlights that Brazil lacks a robust legal framework capable of structurally reorganizing public security practices based on the fight against racism³⁹⁰.

Given this scenario, it is possible to say that Brazil has taken relevant but insufficient measures. The existing initiatives do not yet form a consolidated state policy, nor are they linked to a regulatory framework that has tackling structural racism as its central axis.

Recommendations **149.31** and **149.80**, both on the implementation of legislative reforms and broad policies to tackle structural racism, have been **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.31 Reform legislation and adopt comprehensive policies to combat structural racism, aggravated discrimination and violence against people of African descent	Côte d'Ivoire	 	
149.80 Create effective mechanisms to improve the participation of people of African descent in public life	Angola	 	

In recent years, Brazil has adopted important measures in this field. Noteworthy are the reactivation of the former Special Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality under the structure of the Ministry of Racial Equality, the resumption of programs such as Juventude Negra Viva, and also the reformulation of PRONASCI II with a racial slant and the institution of Decree No. 11.443/2023, which reserves 30% of vacancies in commissioned positions and positions of trust in the federal public administration for black people³⁹¹. These initiatives signal a political shift towards promoting racial equality and strengthening the black presence in institutional spaces.

However, as pointed out in the parallel reports presented by Geledés – Instituto da Mulher Negra, mentioned above, there is still no comprehensive legislative strategy in Brazil to tackle racism as a structure of the state and society. There is a lack of a national plan with normative force, binding targets and a defined budget to guarantee the sustainability of actions. In addition, the representation of black people in spaces of political power, in the justice system, in the upper echelons of public administration and in deliberative councils is still extremely limited, reflecting structural inequalities that have not been reversed by the state's measures to tackle them.

388 PEA/FBSP. *Atlas of Violence*. Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

389 Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=5816502>>

390 IPEA/FBPS. *Atlas of Violence*. Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

391 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11443.htm>.

The report by the International Mechanism of Independent Experts (EMLER) reinforces this diagnosis, stating that the Brazilian state is still failing to adopt structural policies that systematically confront racial violence and institutional exclusion. According to the document, practices such as the disproportionate use of force, impunity in cases of violence against black people and the lack of representative participation of the Afro-descendant population in decision-making processes remain obstacles to racial justice in the country³⁹².

In addition, the Atlas of Violence 2025 reveals that racial inequality in access to security, justice and life remains alarming: black people continue to be the biggest victims of homicides and deaths by police intervention. The analysis also shows that, despite recent institutional advances, Brazil still lacks a solid and lasting legal framework to ensure that these inequalities are overcome. The conclusion is that, although there are relevant initiatives underway, they still lack the normative consistency, institutional transversality and practical effectiveness to guarantee full compliance with the recommendations³⁹³.

Recommendation 149.32, which urges Brazil to intensify the promotion of the rights of people of African descent through social and economic inclusion policies, can be considered partially implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.32 Make efforts to intensify the promotion of the rights of people of African descent through the adoption of comprehensive social and economic inclusion policies	Cape Verde		

From an institutional point of view, important progress has been made. Of particular note is the Acredita no Primeiro Passo Program, established by Law 14.995/2024³⁹⁴, which articulates actions aimed at overcoming social exclusion and promoting the economic autonomy of people registered in the Unified Registry – a group in which the black population is the majority. The strengthening of the new Bolsa Família also responds, albeit indirectly, to the need for redistributive policies. However, as Geledés pointed out in the reports submitted to the Committees on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)³⁹⁵ and on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)³⁹⁶, these initiatives still lack explicit racial intersectionality in their institutional designs, which compromises their effectiveness in overcoming structural racism.

392 Report of the International Independent Expert Mechanism for the Advancement of Racial Equality and Justice in Law Enforcement (A/HRC/57/71/Add.1). Available at: <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/ahrc5771add1-international-independent-expert-mechanism-advance-racial>>

393 IPEA/FBSP. Atlas of Violence. Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

394 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14995.htm>

395 Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F55602&Lang=en>

396 Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCCPR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F52857&Lang=en>

In addition, the document "*Empoderamento Econômico da População Afrodescendente e o Papel dos Bancos Nacionais e Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento*", prepared by Geledés in partnership with Ipea and other G20 actors, shows that current policies still operate within a logic of precariousness³⁹⁷. For the time being, there is no robust national strategy to promote the economic prosperity of the Afro-descendant population through affirmative action and credit, investment or financing instruments designed specifically to repair historical racial inequalities.

Ipea's study on the economic insertion of the black population in Brazil reinforces this diagnosis by demonstrating the permanence of structural barriers that prevent equitable access to credit, professional qualifications and productive opportunities³⁹⁸. The report warns that the absence of public policies with an explicit ethnic-racial focus results in the reproduction of inequality: even with the expansion of universal social programs, the black population remains over-represented in poverty, informality and unemployment rates.

The analysis presented by Sueli Carneiro and Marcelo Paixão in the text "*Afro-descendants Economic Empowerment: Overcoming Challenges and Opening Up New Pathways*" proposes a conceptual framework for tackling economic racism that is anchored in the principle of reparatory justice³⁹⁹. According to the authors, public policies aimed at the Afro-descendant population must break with the paradigm of one-off assistance and move towards the structural redistribution of resources, assets and economic power. This approach reinforces the need for lasting, integrated programs capable of changing the structural place occupied by the black population in the Brazilian economy.

Thus, although Brazil has taken positive steps in recognizing the economic exclusion of the Afro-descendant population and launching programs with a redistributive scope, it still lacks a clear normative and programmatic framework, based on racial justice, which consolidates these efforts. The existing measures do not yet constitute a state policy aimed at the prosperity of the black population.

397 Geledés. "*Empoderamento Econômico da População Afrodescendente e o Papel dos Bancos Nacionais e Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento*" Available at: <<https://www.geledes.org.br/empoderamento-economico-da-populacao-afrodescendente-e-o-papel-dos-bancos-nacionais-e-multilaterais-de-desenvolvimento/>>

398 IPEA. ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR MARKET. Available at: <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/12733/1/BMT_76_analise.pdf>

399 Sueli Carneiro and Marcelo Paixão. *Afro-descendant Economic Empowerment: Overcoming Challenges And Opening Up New Pathways*. Available at: <<https://www.global-solutions-initiative.org/publication/afro-descendant-economic-empowerment-overcoming-challenges-and-opening-up-new-pathways/>>

Recommendations **149.57, 149.59, 149.61, 149.62, 149.64, 149.65, 149.66, 149.70, 149.74 and 149.82, on policies to address discrimination and systematic violence against people of African descent, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups**, are considered partially implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.57 Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms	Congo		
149.59 Adopt effective measures to address structural racism, discrimination and violence against people of African descent	Namibia	 	
149.61 Strengthen comprehensive policies to address racism and aggravated discrimination against people of African descent and indigenous peoples	Gana		
149.62 Redouble efforts to combat racism and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including through awareness-raising campaigns	Ecuador	 	
149.64 Adopt comprehensive policies to combat racism and discrimination	Burkina Faso	 	
149.65 Step up efforts to effectively combat racism, violence and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent	Benin	 	
149.66 Continue to develop and implement policies and measures to address discrimination faced by specific groups, including people of African descent	Barbados	 	
149.70 Work to combat all manifestations of racism and discrimination, especially against people of African descent	Tunisia	 	
149.74 Take decisive action to end all forms of racism against people of African descent	Uganda	 	
149.82 Continue to promote and ensure respect for the rights of communities of African descent	Senegal	 	

In the last two years, Brazil has demonstrated important institutional efforts with the re-creation of the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), the re-launch of the National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality (CNPIR)⁴⁰⁰, and the adoption of programs such as PRONASCI II and the Living Black Youth Plan. These actions signal a renewal of the Brazilian state's commitment to the issue of racial equality, and point to an initial restructuring of public policies aimed at the Afro-descendant population and other historically discriminated groups.

However, the parallel reports submitted by Geledés to the UN Committees indicate the permanence of institutional mechanisms of racial discrimination, expressed in the militarization of black-majority territories, penal selectivity, racial profiling and economic exclusion⁴⁰¹. The

400 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/composicao/conselho-nacional-de-promocao-da-igualdade-racial>>

401 Report submitted to the Committee against Torture (CAT): https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F52177&Lang=en; Report submitted to the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR): https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCCPR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F52857&Lang=en; Report submitted to the Committee on Women's Rights (CEDAW): https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCEDAW%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F58200&Lang=en; Report submitted to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR): https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F55602&Lang=en

analysis sent to the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), for example, points to the persistence of racial profiling, police lethality and criminal selectivity as direct expressions of racial inequality in Brazil⁴⁰².

In the field of violence, the Atlas of Violence 2025 reinforces that more than 75% of homicide victims in Brazil are black⁴⁰³. Although measures such as ADPF 635 have resulted in localized reductions, the data reveals the continuity of a racialized pattern of repression and elimination that requires direct and structural confrontation.

In the field of economic policy and productive inclusion, both the study "*Empoderamento Econômico da População Afrodescendente*" (Economic Empowerment of the Afro-descendant Population) and the policy brief by Sueli Carneiro and Marcelo Paixão in the context of the T20/G20 demonstrate that combating racial discrimination in Brazil requires more than palliative measures. It is necessary to move towards a policy of economic redistribution, strengthening financial autonomy and prosperity with racial justice, especially through the work of public banks and government purchases with defined racial criteria.

Despite the initiatives underway, there is a lack of cross-cutting action, inter-ministerial coordination, public evaluation indicators and a national legal framework aimed at tackling structural racism, with ten-year targets, a specific budget and redress mechanisms. Public awareness campaigns continue to be ad hoc, unstructured and without any real capacity to change racist perceptions that are deeply rooted in society.

Given this scenario, it is possible to say that the Brazilian state has adopted relevant measures, but they are still fragmented and insufficient. The absence of a robust national strategy, based on racial justice and reparations, prevents full compliance with the recommendations analyzed, which, for now, must be classified as partially complied with.

Recommendation 149.60, which highlights the eradication of violence and discrimination against people of African descent at all levels of public administration, are considered not implemented.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.60 Eradicate, at all levels of administration, violence and discrimination against people of African descent, including racial profiling and the criminalization of people living in poverty	Costa Rica	  	

402 Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCCPR%2FCSS%2FBRA%2F52857&Lang=en>

403 IPEA/FBSP. Atlas of Violence. Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

In recent years, Brazil has adopted some relevant initiatives to tackle institutional racism, such as relaunching PRONASCI II with a focus on preventing racialized violence and strengthening the Juventude Negra Viva Plan, as well as recreating the Ministry of Racial Equality and reactivating the National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality (CNPJR). Also noteworthy are normative measures such as Decree 11.443/2023, which reserves 30% of commissioned positions for black people in the federal administration⁴⁰⁴.

However, Geledés' parallel reports to the UN committees (especially the CCPR and CAT⁴⁰⁵) warn of the persistence of state practices that reproduce racism at multiple levels. Racial profiling is widely documented: young black men are the preferred targets of police approaches, body searches and arbitrary detentions. The criminalization of poverty is expressed in penal selectivity, mass incarceration and the repressive logic that operates in peripheral territories with a majority presence of black and impoverished people.

A particularly alarming aspect is the adoption of discriminatory technologies in the state apparatus, such as facial recognition systems and predictive policing tools, which have been used without transparency, without adequate regulation and with disproportionate impacts on the black population. This form of algorithmic racism, mentioned in Geledés' reports and recognized by the EMLER Mechanism's own report, represents a new dimension of racial discrimination operated by public agents, now mediated by digital systems that reinforce structural bias under the appearance of technical neutrality.

The Atlas of Violence 2025⁴⁰⁶ also shows that the indicators of lethal violence and police repression continue to disproportionately affect the black and poor population, revealing the continuity of the association between racialization, criminalization and institutional exclusion. This dynamic reinforces a cycle of poverty, violence and imprisonment that is not broken by existing measures, which are still fragmented and limited in their effectiveness.

Given this scenario, it can be concluded that although Brazil has adopted specific actions to tackle institutional racism, there are still no articulated and effective mechanisms to eradicate racial violence and the criminalization of poverty at all levels of public administration. The growing presence of racist technologies and the lack of adequate regulation deepen this situation.

404 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11443.htm>

405 All the documentation submitted by civil society for review by the treaty bodies can be accessed on the ACNDUH database: [. tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en)

406 IPEA/FBSP. Atlas of Violence. Available at: <<https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/5999-atlasdaviolencia2025.pdf>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The UPR Brazil Coalition assessed that, in general, the recommendations analyzed remain partially implemented, with most of them presenting only partial and/or punctual initiatives, especially at the federal level. We understand that this limitation is related to structural and historical factors deeply rooted in the formation of Brazilian society, especially with regard to the systemic racism that persistently affects the black population in Brazil. The current context, marked by an increase in police violence in different regions of the country, the intensification of discriminatory practices on digital networks and the rise of ultra-conservative groups, makes this scenario even worse, undermining hard-won social rights.

Despite important normative advances – such as the equating of racial insult to the crime of racism by Law 14.532/2023 and the incorporation of the Inter-American Convention against Racism into the Brazilian legal system – significant gaps persist between legislation and institutional practice. Racial profiling continues to be a widely documented reality, reflected in selective police approaches, abusive body searches and the mass incarceration of young black and poor people. This criminal selectivity reinforces a repressive logic in peripheral territories, revealing the permanence of a public security policy that criminalizes poverty and ignores the constitutional principles of equality and human dignity.

Some of the most urgent points for attention include the adoption of discriminatory technologies, such as facial recognition systems and predictive policing tools, which are used without transparent criteria or adequate regulation. These technologies, as pointed out by organizations such as Geledés and the UN EMLER Mechanism, operate in a biased way and deepen structural racism under the guise of technical neutrality – a phenomenon known as algorithmic racism. In light of this, the WG reinforces the urgent need for a robust national strategy, based on racial justice, historical reparations and social control of public policies. As long as these guidelines are not implemented systemically and in everyday practice, compliance with the recommendations must continue to be classified as non-compliant.

09

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND DECENT WORK



Recommendations **149.138** and **149.142** deal with efforts to eliminate child labor and were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.138 Take effective measures to eliminate child labor	Tunisia		
149.142 Redouble efforts to continue government initiatives to	South Sudan		

The National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) and the main Ministries - within the federal executive branch - in the prevention, combat and eradication of child labor (MDHC, MTE and Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger - MDS) have been working to intensify existing public policies and to draw up the IV National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor⁴⁰⁷, as well as specific flows on the subject. However, the coordination still lacks the effective participation of other key ministries on the issue, and the intensification and implementation of public policies requires more notification and inspection of cases of child labor, as well as improving the methodology of data collection and respective dissemination on the exploitation of child labor in its different forms and in the different localities of the country.

407 BRAZIL. Ministry of Labor and Employment. MTE approves the new Internal Regulations of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI). Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2024/Maio/mte-homologa-o-novo-regimento-interno-da-comissao-nacional-de-erradicacao-do-trabalho-infantil-conaeti#:~:text=Entre%20as%20suas%20compet%C3%A1ncias%20destaca,trabalho%20infantil;%20monitoring%20and%20evaluation%C3%A7%C3%A3o>>

The country has been an international benchmark in the fight against child labor since the 1990s⁴⁰⁸ but, in the last decade, there has been a strong lack of funding and discontinuity of public policies on the subject⁴⁰⁹. The current government has made efforts to re-establish these policies, but still falls far short of what is needed to redouble efforts for continuity. Some policies that need attention: Strategic Actions of the Child Labor Eradication Program (AEPETIs)⁴¹⁰; production and availability of data on child labor by the Continuous PNAD and the Demographic Census of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); Articulation with key Ministries for the elaboration and implementation of policies related to the different forms of child labor; among others.

Recommendations **149.139, 149.140, 149.141 and 149.47** refer to child labor conditions and human trafficking and were assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.139 Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, including forced labor in the agricultural sector	Syrian Arab Republic		
149.140 Allocate resources and funds to combat forced labor, child labor and the exploitation of women in rural areas	Vietnam		
149.141 Strengthen measures to suppress the use of child labor, including by aligning the minimum age of employment with the age of completion of compulsory schooling	South Africa		
149.47 Continue to work on updating the Third National Plan adopted by Brazil to combat trafficking in persons in 2018, to include provisions criminalizing trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation	Jordan		

According to the study carried out by Inesc - "A Conta do Desmonte", in 2021, R\$ 1.9 million was authorized for actions to combat child labor and encourage apprenticeships and only R\$ 331.9 thousand were executed, that is, 17.7% of the resource available for the year⁴¹¹. The current Multiannual Plan (2024-2027) and the current Annual Budget Law (2025) linked to it include budget provision for programs and policies related to child labor⁴¹².

408 BARROS, Ricardo; MENDONÇA, Rosane. Child labor in Brazil: towards eradication. Available at: <https://portalantigo.ipea.gov.br/agencia/images/stories/PDFs/TDs/td_1506.pdf>

409 Available at: <<https://livredetrabalhoinfantil.org.br/especiais/trabalho-infantil-sp/reportagens/combate-ao-trabalho-infantil-tem-menor-orcamento-menos-fiscais-e-menos-acoes/>>

410 BRAZIL. Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger. Booklet of questions and answers: redesign of the Child Labor Eradication Program - PETI. 2014. Available at: <https://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/assistencia_social/cartilhas/cartilha_perguntas_respostas_redesenho_peti_2014.pdf>

411 Available at: <<https://inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/BalancoOrcamento2021- Inesc-1.pdf>>

412 BRAZIL. Ministry of Planning and Budget. Transversal agenda for children and adolescents - PPA 2024-2027. Brasília: MPO, 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/arquivos-e-imagens/agenda-transversal-criancas-e-adolescentes-ppa-2024-27.pdf>>

However, the AEPETIs (Strategic Actions of the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor) in the municipalities have not yet been resumed. Furthermore, in order to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, it is necessary to allocate specific resources to each of them, from research to deepen diagnoses, to sufficient human resources to implement municipal public policies and carry out the necessary coordination and actions with the relevant ministries and entities.

In Brazil, the minimum age for work is 16 (except as a young apprentice, from the age of 14), while the age at which compulsory schooling ends is 17. The National Congress has proposals to further reduce the minimum age for work: PEC 18/2011 is the biggest example of this⁴¹³.

Regarding the update of the Third National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons⁴¹⁴ (2018-2022), the text of the document still does not mention trafficking in children for sexual exploitation. The Fourth Plan⁴¹⁵, with a possible ten-year duration, is still under construction.

Recommendations **149.247** and **149.248** deal with **juvenile justice** and were assessed as **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.247 Improve conditions in juvenile detention centers and ensure that children and adolescents in conflict with the law can participate in educational programs and community services, in accordance with Brazilian legislation	Sweden		
149.248 Take urgent measures to end structural violence in socio-educational detention centers	Burkina Faso		

Brazil has made progress in regulatory frameworks with the publication of CONANDA Resolution No. 252/2024⁴¹⁶, which establishes national guidelines for the safety and comprehensive protection of adolescents in deprivation and restriction of liberty in the socio-

413 BRAZIL. Chamber of Deputies. Proposition no. 500183, of 2025. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution that alters the working hours of public servants. Brasília, 2025. Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=500183>>

414 See <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/Politica%20e%20Planos%20Nacionais/III%20Plano%20Nacional%20de%20ETP/livrete-iii-plano-versao-final.pdf>> and <[https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/politica-e-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas#:~:text=III%20Plano%20Nacional%20\(2018\)&text=Os%20eixos%20s%C3%A3o%3A%20gest%C3%A3o%20da,foi%20financiado%20pela%20Uni%C3%A3o%20Europeia](https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/politica-e-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas#:~:text=III%20Plano%20Nacional%20(2018)&text=Os%20eixos%20s%C3%A3o%3A%20gest%C3%A3o%20da,foi%20financiado%20pela%20Uni%C3%A3o%20Europeia)>

415 See <[https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/politica-e-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas#:~:text=III%20Plano%20Nacional%20\(2018\)&text=Os%20eixos%20s%C3%A3o%3A%20gest%C3%A3o%20da,foi%20financiado%20pela%20Uni%C3%A3o%20Europeia](https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/politica-e-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas#:~:text=III%20Plano%20Nacional%20(2018)&text=Os%20eixos%20s%C3%A3o%3A%20gest%C3%A3o%20da,foi%20financiado%20pela%20Uni%C3%A3o%20Europeia)> and <<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protectao/trafico-de-pessoas/cartilha-iv-plano-nacional-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas-4.pdf>>

416 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Conanda resolution prohibits the use of lethal weapons in socio-educational units. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/outubro/resolucao-do-conanda-proibe-uso-de-armas-letais-em-unidades-socioeducativas>>

educational system. However, its implementation faces strong political resistance, with legislative proposals in the National Congress seeking to suspend its effects (Draft Legislative Decrees – PDLs 363/2024⁴¹⁷ and 384/2024)⁴¹⁸.

Even in the face of a decrease of approximately 50% of adolescents in socio-educational measures of deprivation of liberty⁴¹⁹, structural challenges persist that compromise the guarantee of rights and the effectiveness of the measures. There are still recurrent reports of ill-treatment, torture, disciplinary violations, deficiencies in the educational provision and precarious working conditions for professionals in the system⁴²⁰. The precariousness of these aspects reveals that the numerical reduction of the inmate population has not been accompanied by proportional investments in the restructuring of care policies and the strengthening of socio-education as a policy of inclusion and social reparation.

According to a survey carried out by the National Socio-Educational Care System (SINASE), there were 12,506 adolescents in deprivation of liberty in Brazil in August 2024. São Paulo and Minas Gerais are the states with the highest numbers, 5,071 and 1,102 respectively. 93.1% are cisgender boys, 54.8% are brown, 18.1% black, 28.3% white, 0.4% indigenous and 0.2% yellow, and 2.6% with no information, a figure that has increased, according to the same survey, compared to the previous year.

It's important to note that in some states the percentage of black adolescents (brown and black) is as high as 94%, as is the case in Espírito Santo, according to information from the Socio-education Digital Observatory of the Socio-educational Assistance Institute (IASES). This data, as well as the data from SINASE, demonstrates the racial nature of punishment for adolescents, both in terms of the number of black adolescents deprived of their liberty and serving other socio-educational measures, and in terms of the type of crime they are accused of (drug trafficking, robbery and theft), as well as their places of origin and access to public policies throughout their lives, such as education, for example.

Another alarming figure refers to the number of deaths in custody: in 2023, 22 adolescents died while serving detention measures, with 45.5% of these deaths occurring within socio-educational units⁴²¹. The main causes were suicides, conflicts between inmates and deaths

417 BRAZIL. Chamber of Deputies. PDL 363/2024. Draft Legislative Decree for the Suspension of Normative Acts of the Executive Branch. Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2463324>>

418 BRAZIL. Draft Legislative Decree No. 384, of 2024. Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/166131>>

419 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. SINASE National Surveys. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/levantamentos-nacionais>>

420 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. SINASE National Surveys. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/levantamentos-nacionais>>

421 MOURA, Bruno de Freitas. Activist compares Brazilian socio-educational system to mini-prisons. Agência Brasil, Aug. 21, 2024. Available at: <<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2024-08/ativista-compara-sistema-socioeducativo-a-miniprisoes>>

with unexplained causes, revealing serious flaws in the mechanisms for prevention, investigation and institutional accountability. In addition, most of the victims were black adolescents⁴²², which reinforces the racist and selective nature of the Brazilian socio-educational system, whose performance continues to be marked by a structural bias that reproduces historical inequalities of race, territory and social class.

In addition, around 19.1% of adolescents were in provisional detention in 2024⁴²³, indicating the excessive and prolonged use of this measure, contrary to the principle of exceptionality laid down in Brazilian legislation (ECA, art. 122) and international standards.

With regard to the right to education, data from the National Survey of Socio-Educational Assistance (2024)⁴²⁴ indicates that 85.3% of adolescents under sentence are regularly enrolled and attending school. As for the level of schooling, 42.8% are in Elementary School II (6th to 9th grade) and 34.8% in High School. In addition, 11.4% are students or graduates of Youth and Adult Education (EJA), and 32 adolescents (0.3%) were in higher education during the reference period.

It is worth noting, however, that 587 adolescents (4.3%) had no information on their schooling, which compromises proper monitoring of the right to education in this context. It can also be seen that approximately 52% of adolescents linked to the socio-educational system are age-grade distorted, which highlights the need for specific and integrated educational policies aimed at restoring interrupted school trajectories and guaranteeing equitable learning.

Furthermore, 81.8% of adolescents under restriction and deprivation of liberty in Brazil did not participate in any work activity, and for 13.7% there is no information available. Only 4.4% were engaged in paid work, of which 2.3% were through apprenticeship programs under the Apprenticeship Law (2000), which allows adolescents to enter the world of work through a special contract with an employment relationship.

Structural violence in the system of deprivation of liberty in Brazil is a persistent reality, as evidenced by reports from the National Mechanism for Preventing and Combating Torture (MNPCT)⁴²⁵ and complaints from civil society organizations such as the Coalition for

422 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. National Survey of SINASE - 2024. 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/Levantamento_Nacional_SINASE_2024.pdf>

423 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. SINASE National Survey - 2024. 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/Levantamento_Nacional_SINASE_2024.pdf>

424 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. SINASE National Survey - 2024. 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/Levantamento_Nacional_SINASE_2024.pdf>

425 National Mechanism for Preventing and Combating Torture. MNPCT publishes Report of Regular Inspections in the state of Pernambuco. 2025. Available at: <<https://mnpctbrasil.wordpress.com/2025/05/16/mnpct-publica-relatorio-de-inspecoes-regulares-no-estado-de-pernambuco/>>

Socio-Education, the Dhesca Brazil Platform⁴²⁶, GAJOP⁴²⁷ and CEDECA Ceará⁴²⁸. The inspections carried out by the MNPCT reveal that practices such as overcrowding, torture, medical negligence, institutional racism and inhumane treatment are systemic features of the prison and socio-educational system.

Structural violence in Brazil's deprivation of liberty system is not limited to the actions of individual agents, but is rooted in negligent public policies, a lack of adequate investment and institutional failures that perpetuate a cycle of human rights violations.

Recommendations 149.249, 149.251, 149.243, 149.241 and 149.250 deal with violence against children and adolescents. These were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.249 Continue implementing the National Program to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents with the aim of fully implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Cuba		
149.251 Continue effective efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents in particular against women	Islamic Republic of Iran		
149.243 Improve the implementation of the National Program to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents	Philippines		
149.241 Accelerate its efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents	Mongolia		
149.250 Continue with measures aimed at ensuring that children enjoy their rights, including with a view to eliminating violence against them	India		

According to the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (2024)⁴²⁹, in 2023 there were 2,299 children and adolescents killed violently in Brazil, 263 of them children and 2,036 adolescents. Although there was a reduction of 7.6% compared to the previous year, the figures still reveal the profound vulnerability of this population to urban violence, especially in the 12-17 age group, among black male adolescents, mostly killed on public roads. An alarming fact is that 338 of these deaths were caused by police intervention, which represents 16.6% of all intentional violent deaths of adolescents aged 12 to 17 - in other words, one in seven homicides of adolescents is committed by agents of the state.

426 SALOMÃO, Isadora. Mission report on the situation of adolescents under socio-educational detention in Brazil. 2022. Available at: <<https://www.plataformadhd.org.br/relatorias/relatorios/relatorio-sobre-adolescentes-em-cumprimento-de-medida-socioeducativa-de-internacao/>>

427 Find out more at: <<https://gajop.org/>>

428 Find out more at: <<https://cedecacea.org.br/publicacoes/>>

429 Brazilian Public Security Forum. Brazilian Public Security Yearbook. 2024. Available at: <<https://forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes/anuario-brasileiro-de-seguranca-publica/>>

Despite the seriousness and recurrence of threats and violations against children and adolescents in Brazil, government initiatives still operate mostly in a reactive manner, only being activated after fundamental rights have been violated. An emblematic example of this limitation is the Program for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death (PPCAAM)⁴³⁰. Although it is an essential instrument in the comprehensive protection policy, the program faces serious operational difficulties in guaranteeing a swift and effective response.

Reports from civil society organizations, guardianship advisors and family members point out that the PPCAAM can take between 7 and 30 days to enable the entry and effective protection of children and adolescents at imminent risk of death, which directly compromises the central purpose of the Program. The national evaluation of the PPCAAM⁴³¹ revealed that, in several cases, there is a delay in providing assistance after being called by the "entry points", especially when it is necessary for the team to travel to another municipality. This response time can be insufficient to prevent the threatened person from absconding or even being murdered before being included in the program.

There have been documented cases of adolescents who were murdered while waiting to be included in the PPCAAM, highlighting critical flaws both in the coordination with the Rights Guarantee System and in the ability to respond in a timely manner. In addition, the Programme faces structural obstacles, such as reduced teams, work overload, stigmatization of the protected and resistance from the institutional foster care network, which directly impacts the effectiveness of protection.

These weaknesses indicate the urgent need to revise service flows, increase the budget, strengthen local teams and permanently train the "gateways", in order to ensure that the protection of life - the central objective of the PPCAAM - is not made impossible by operational and institutional barriers.

Another example is the *Juventude Negra Viva Plan*⁴³², launched in March 2024, based on interviews with black youth. Although the plan represents an effort at dialogue and recognizes the urgent needs of this population, it repeats the structural flaws of the old Living Youth Plan: lack of verifiable targets, disarticulation with territories and social movements, and low budgetary impact. In practice, the plan still has no concrete mechanisms to curb the genocide of black youth.

430 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Program for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death (PPCAAM). 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-a-criancas-e-adolescentes-ameacados-de-morte-ppcaam>>

431 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Program for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death - PPCAAM: advances and challenges. Brasília: MDHC/CONANDA, 2023. Available at: <www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-anuncia-acoes-pela-protecao-e-garantia-dos-direitos-de-criancas-e-adolescentes/Plan_Eval_PPDAAM_GRAFICA.pdf>

432 BRAZIL. Secretariat for Social Communication. Plan Juventude Negra Viva: um ano de avanços na luta contra as desigualdades. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/03/igualdade-racial>>

In April 2025, the Brazilian government, through the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, launched the program "Growing Up in Peace: A Justice and Public Security Strategy for the Protection of Children and Adolescents"⁴³³. The initiative was built with the participation of all the secretariats of the Ministry, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and in dialogue with other federal government bodies, such as the MDHC, Education (MEC) and Health. Investments of around R\$82 million are planned for 2025, distributed among 45 strategic actions.

Although the launch of the program represents a step forward in recognizing the centrality of children and adolescents in public security and justice policies, it is still awaiting the presentation of concrete results and the consolidation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure its effectiveness, coordination with the rights guarantee systems and social control.

The recommendations related to tackling violence against children and adolescents, with an emphasis on gender and sexual violence, face political and structural obstacles in Brazil. The enactment of legal frameworks and national programs has not been accompanied by effective implementation, intersectoral coordination and institutional continuity.

One example is the National Program to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents, created by Decree No. 10.701/2021 and later revoked and replaced by the *Protege Brasil* Program (Decree No. 11.074/2022)⁴³⁴. Both lack qualified social participation, their own budget and coordination with CONANDA, the body responsible for deliberating and monitoring national public policies for children and adolescents. In practice, the action plan has never been validated or monitored by social control mechanisms, contrary to the democratic governance required by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Furthermore, the lack of adequate responses to victims of sexual violence continues to be one of the biggest challenges to guaranteeing rights. Although Law No. 12.845/2013 (The Next Minute Law)⁴³⁵ stipulates that the SUS offer comprehensive care to victims, in practice, they do not find specialized psychotherapeutic support. Although the Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS) can, in theory, take in people in psychological distress even without a formal diagnosis of mental disorder, the reality shows that, in many territories, the door of entry only opens after the manifestation of severe and persistent symptoms, which subjects girls and boys to institutional abandonment until they develop severe symptoms, perpetuating the violence instead of confronting it.

433 BRAZIL. Secretariat for Social Communication. Federal Government presents Crescer em Paz plan, with 45 actions to protect children and adolescents. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/04/governo-federal-apresenta-plano-crescer-em-paz-com-45-acoes-de-protectao-as-criancas-e-adolescentes>>

434 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/decreto/D11074.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20%C2%BA%2011.074%20DE%2018,e%20o%20seu%20Comit%C3%AA%20Gestor>

435 Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2013/lei/l12845.htm

CONANDA's recent Resolution No. 258/2024⁴³⁶, which establishes guidelines for humanized and intersectoral care for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, has come under attack from conservative parliamentarians and anti-abortion movements, highlighting the fragility of rights protection in the face of the reactionary political offensive. The vice-president of CONANDA, Marina Pol Poniwas, was publicly harassed after defending the resolution⁴³⁷, in an episode that symbolizes the criminalization of human rights defenders and the attempt to delegitimize protective regulations.

At the same time, the Constitution and Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies is advancing PEC 164/2012⁴³⁸, which aims to ban abortion under any circumstances - including in cases already provided for by law, such as rape and risk to the life of the pregnant woman. According to the Live Birth Information System (SINASC)⁴³⁹, managed by DatasUS, in 2024 alone, 7,494 births were recorded among girls under 14 and 165,263 among adolescents aged 15 to 19, figures that show devastating impacts on their physical, emotional, educational and social health. Early pregnancy is strongly associated with sexual violence, school dropout, poverty and structural exclusion⁴⁴⁰.

Recommendations **149.129, 149.130, 149.245, 149.246 and 149.252** refer to the **rights of children and adolescents**. These were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.129 Change the current minimum age of entry into marriage to be in line with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Sweden		
149.130 Set the absolute minimum age for marriage for boys and girls at 18 years old	Croatia		
149.245 Take measures to provide birth certificates for all children born in the country	South Sudan		
149.246 Allocate appropriate resources to ensure universal birth registration and promote the rights of children and adolescents in rural areas	Barbados		
149.252 Continue to strengthen specialized policies and programs to further the rights of children, especially children with disabilities, in the areas of education, training and health	Algeria		

436 BRAZIL. Participa + Brasil. Conanda Resolution No. 258, of December 23, 2024. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/resolucao-do-conanda-n-258-de-23-de-dezembro-de-2024>>

437 GALINDO, Rogerio. With discussion on abortion, the Chamber has another day of histrionics. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.plural.jor.br/com-discussao-sobre-aborto-camara-tem-mais-um-dia-de-histrionismo/>>

438 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=543252>>

439 BRAZIL. Information System on Live Births - Sinasc. Available at: <<https://opendatasus.saude.gov.br/dataset/sistema-de-informacao-sobre-nascidos-vivos-sinasc>>

440 OLIVEIRA, Bruna de Souza; AGUIAR, Ricardo Saraiva. Repercussions on adolescent women's health due to early pregnancy: a narrative review. Saúde Coletiva (Barueri), [S. I.], v. 11, n. 68, p. 7363-7374, 2021. Available at: <<https://revistasaudecoletiva.com.br/index.php/saudecoletiva/article/view/1442>>

Although Federal Law No. 13.811/2019⁴⁴¹ represented a breakthrough in banning the marriage of children under 16 in Brazil, the legislation still allows marriage from the age of 16 with the authorization of legal guardians, maintaining a legal loophole that legitimizes child marriage and directly contradicts Articles 1 and 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

According to Arpen Brasil⁴⁴², more than 2,000 teenage marriages were registered in 2023 alone. Brazil ranks 6th in the world for the number of child marriages, with 2.2 million girls under the age of 18 married or in a stable union, which represents around 36% of the female population in this age group, according to data from the NGO Girls Not Brides⁴⁴³.

This reality disproportionately affects poor, black girls living in the North and Northeast regions, where the rates of school dropout, early pregnancy and economic dependency are higher⁴⁴⁴. A study by the Abrinq Foundation⁴⁴⁵ shows that 30% of mothers under the age of 19 have not completed elementary school, rising to 35% in the poorest regions of the country. Early marriage, in these circumstances, results more from contexts of vulnerability than from free and conscious choice, configuring a form of institutionalized gender violence⁴⁴⁶.

Studies such as "Taking off the Veil" (PLAN International)⁴⁴⁷ show that the most recurrent motivations for these marriages are: unplanned pregnancy, the search for stability in the face of family conflicts, the desire to escape contexts of violence or moral sanctions, rather than a voluntary family life project. This reinforces the thesis that these unions are often forced or mediated by social and economic pressures.

Although Brazil has made progress in combating civil under-registration, regional, racial and territorial access inequalities persist, affecting mainly indigenous peoples, riverside populations, quilombolas, homeless families and migrants. These populations face obstacles that include distance from registry offices, the need for documentation from parents, the lack of adequate language and cultural policies and the lack of training of public servants⁴⁴⁸.

441 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/l13811.htm#:~:text=LEI%20N%C2%BA%2013.811%20DE%2012%20MAR%C3%87O%20DE%202019&text=1.520%20da%20Lei%20n%C2%BA%2010.406,legais%20permissivas%20do%20casamento%20infantil>

442 Available at: <<https://arpenbrasil.org.br/>>

443 Available at: <<https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/>>

444 MACIEL, Lara; FRANÇA, Michael. High rate of teenage pregnancy in Brazil: the challenge of breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. Nexo Jornal (portal), 26 Sep. 2023. Available at: <<https://pp.nexojornal.com.br/opiniao/2023/09/26/alta-taxa-de-gravidez-na-adolescencia-no-brasil-o-desafio-de-quebrar-o-ciclo-de-pobreza-intergeracional>>

445 Available at: <<https://fadc.org.br/sites/default/files/2024-11/Um-Retrato-da-Infancia-e-Adolescencia-no-Brasil-2024.pdf>>

446 Available at: <<https://plan.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tirando-o-veu-estudo-casamento-infantil-no-brasil-plan-international.pdf>>

447 Available at: <<https://plan.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tirando-o-veu-estudo-casamento-infantil-no-brasil-plan-international.pdf>>

448 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. ObservaDH publishes data on Civil Birth Registration in Brazil and reveals advances and challenges. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/observadhd-publica-dados-sobre-registro-civil-de-nascimento-no-brasil-e-revela-avancos-e-desafios>>

The strategies implemented by the Brazilian state have been limited to one-off campaigns⁴⁴⁹, without sustainable intersectoral coordination or effective active search mechanisms. Furthermore, the lack of data disaggregated by race, territory and social situation prevents proper monitoring of the universalization of the right to civil registration, making it difficult to formulate effective public policies.

Children with disabilities remain invisible in education, health, social protection and leisure policies. The lack of data broken down by type of disability and age group compromises the diagnosis of the situation and prevents the development of effective strategies.

In education, for example, although the right to inclusion is guaranteed by law ([Law 13.146/2015](#)), there are recurring reports of: denial of enrollment or informal exclusion of students with disabilities by public and private schools; lack of specialized pedagogical support, such as caregivers, Libras interpreters, adapted material or school support professionals; lack of teacher training to meet the specific needs of people with disabilities; inadequate school infrastructure for access and permanence of children with reduced mobility⁴⁵⁰.

In health, the system is still highly centralized in capital cities, making it difficult for children with disabilities to access occupational therapies, speech therapy, physiotherapy and psychological support in rural municipalities. There is also no structured early care policy for children with developmental delays or congenital disabilities.

The health situation of trans children and adolescents in Brazil is marked by a lack of specific public policies and institutional denial of their rights. Despite the Brazilian state's claims about the existence of programs aimed at the trans population, there is no program or line of care in the Unified Health System (SUS) aimed specifically at trans children and adolescents. The most striking example is the non-approval of PAES-PopTrans⁴⁵¹, the Program for Specialized Health Care for the Trans Population, which, even though the proposal was finalized and presented to the Ministry of Health in the first half of 2024, has still not been validated. Worse still, there is political pressure to change it, excluding trans children and adolescents from its scope of care.

449 Example available at <<https://www.anoreg.org.br/site/registro-civil-o-direito-que-abre-portas-para-os-povos-indigenas/>>

450 Inclusive education from the perspective of teaching challenges in the classroom and continuing training <<https://show.scientificsociety.net/2024/08/educacao-inclusiva-na-perspectiva-dos-desafios-docentes-em-sala-de-aula-e-formacao-continuada/>>

451 BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. Ministry of Health presents the Trans Population Health Care Program. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/ministerio-da-saude-apresenta-o-programa-de-atencao-a-saude-da-populacao-trans>>

This institutional omission compromises access to comprehensive and respectful healthcare, violating the principles of universality and equity of the SUS. Trans children and adolescents, therefore, remain unassisted in their specific physical, mental and gender-affirming health needs, which exacerbates their vulnerability, exposing them to greater risks of depression, self-harm, school dropout and institutional and family violence. The lack of clinical protocols and therapeutic guidelines for this population reinforces the erasure of their existence and violates the fundamental right to health, provided for in the Federal Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Recommendations **149.213, 149.214 and 149.146** deal with the issue of decent work. These were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.213 Expand rural development programs, including those aimed at supporting rural women and their economic empowerment	Syrian Arab Republic		
149.214 Support programs and measures adopted to empower rural women and enhance their role in production and their self-sufficiency	United Arab Emirates		
149.146 Increase measures to address labor-related challenges, including discrimination	United Republic of Tanzania		

Brazil has promoted initiatives that are in line with international recommendations related to the promotion of decent work, with an emphasis on reducing gender inequalities in rural areas and combating discrimination. A relevant example is the ATER Rural Women program, implemented by the Federal Government through the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture (MDA). With an investment of R\$50 million, the program⁴⁵² benefits 12,500 women in all Brazilian states, including family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, indigenous people, quilombolas, artisanal fisherwomen and women who carry out activities in urban and peri-urban areas. The action aims to strengthen the economic autonomy and productive insertion of rural women, offering technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) as essential tools for reducing structural gender inequalities in the countryside.

⁴⁵² BRAZIL. Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming. The training of 600 extension workers throughout Brazil for Ater Women has begun, 2023. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/noticias/2023/09/comecou-a-capacitacao-de-600-extensionistas-em-todo-o-brasil-para-ater-mulheres>>

Recent studies by the School Feeding Observatory (ÓAÊ)⁴⁵³ reinforce the positive impact of policies to strengthen family farming, such as those that link production to school feeding. According to the study, every R\$1.00 invested in this sector returns R\$1.52 to the GDP of family farming and R\$1.66 to that of family livestock, highlighting the potential of these initiatives to promote local economic development with social inclusion.

However, the Annual Socio-Economic Report on Women – RASEAM 2025⁴⁵⁴, drawn up by the Ministry of Women, warns of the challenges still faced by women in rural areas. Only 19.3% of Brazilian agricultural establishments are headed by women, and access to rural credit, land ownership and qualified technical assistance remains limited. The low formalization of productive activity and under-representation in decision-making spaces also compromise the consolidation of the economic autonomy of these women workers.

With regard to promoting the dignity of women at work, Brazil has sought regulatory and institutional advances, such as the launch of the Plan to Prevent and Combat Harassment by the MDHC⁴⁵⁵ and similar initiatives within the Ministry of Finance. These plans provide for the creation of management committees, training actions and protocols for the prevention of harassment, as well as monitoring instruments to provide more qualified institutional responses to complaints.

Despite these advances, official data shows that wage inequalities, gender and racial discrimination and job insecurity continue to significantly affect women, especially black women. RASEAM 2025 shows that women are paid, on average, 20.3% less than men, and this difference is even more serious among black women, who earn 35.8% less than white men. Data from the 3rd Wage Transparency and Equality Report, released by the MTE⁴⁵⁶ in April 2025, confirms this disparity, revealing that black women receive, on average, only 47.5% of the pay of non-black men.

453 REGIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL OF THE 3RD REGION (SP/MS). National survey wants to know more about the challenges faced by nutritionists and cooks in School Feeding. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.crn3.org.br/noticia/pesquisa-nacional-quer-saber-mais-sobre-os-desafios-enfrentados-por-nutricionistas-e-cozinheiras-na-alimentacao-escolar#:~:text=Outro%20estudo%20do%20Observat%C3%BDrio%20da,272%20mil%20profissionais%20no%20pa%C3%ADs>>

454 BRAZIL. Ministry of Women. Raseam 2025 – Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf/view>>

455 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. MDHC launches Plan to Prevent and Combat Harassment. 2025. Available at:

<<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/marco/mdhc-lanca-plano-de-prevencao-e-enfrentamento-ao-assedio#:~:text=O%20Plano%20Setorial%20prev%C3%AA%20a,e%20de%20discrimina%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20no%20trabalho%22>>

456 BRAZIL. Ministry of Women. 3rd Salary Transparency Report: women are paid 20.9% less than men. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2025/abril/3o-relatorio-de-transparencia-salarial-mulheres-recebem-20-9-a-menos-do-que-os-homens>>

Inequalities are also evident in employability indicators. According to data from the Intersindical Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies – DIEESE⁴⁵⁷, in the 4th quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate among black women was 11.1%, compared to 7.0% among non-black women. Underutilization due to insufficient hours worked among black women was 7.3%, reflecting the fragility of the conditions for entering the formal job market.

In addition, 45% of women report having suffered harassment or discrimination in the workplace, affecting not only their mental health and professional stability, but also their prospects of moving up and staying in the market⁴⁵⁸. The recent approval of Law [14.611/2023](#), which provides for equal pay for women and men, represents a regulatory advance, but its effective implementation still requires robust enforcement and complementary policies to ensure its effectiveness.

In summary, although there are important government initiatives, the scenario portrayed by official data shows that promoting the dignity of women at work in Brazil requires structuring, intersectoral and intersectional actions – with an adequate budget, active participation by civil society and continued commitment by the state to tackle historical inequalities that compromise social justice and sustainable development.

457 Intersindical Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies. Women in the labor market: constant challenges and inequalities. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.dieese.org.br/boletimespecial/2024/mulheres2024/index.html?page=2>>

458 Available at: <<https://ilocomotiva.com.br/estudos/percepcoes-sobre-a-violencia-e-o-assedio/>>

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The analysis carried out by UPR Brazil Coalition shows occasional advances in the implementation of international recommendations in the field of children's and adolescents' rights, especially with regard to regulations and the formulation of public programs. However, the data compiled along the thematic axes reveals a significant gap between the legal frameworks and the actual practices of guaranteeing rights, especially in contexts of greater social, racial and territorial vulnerability.

CONANDA Resolutions 252/2024 and 258/2024 represent important normative advances in the field of children's and adolescents' rights. The first establishes national guidelines for the safety and full protection of adolescents and young people under socio-educational measures of restriction and deprivation of liberty within the scope of SINASE. The second guides the flow of care for victims of sexual violence. However, both face strong political and institutional resistance that jeopardizes their effective implementation.

One of the main points of concern identified is the predominantly reactive nature of public policies aimed at protecting children and adolescents in situations of violence. In contexts marked by serious threats to life and physical integrity, it is essential for institutional responses to be agile and preventative, and not just activated after the violation has occurred. Programs like the PPCAAM, although essential, have not guaranteed the immediate protection needed in the face of concrete risks, highlighting critical operational gaps that can result in avoidable tragedies. Similarly, initiatives such as the Living Black Youth Plan and the "Growing Up in Peace" Program, although they express efforts at intersectoral coordination, still lack practical effectiveness and robust mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and responding in a timely manner to the demands of the most vulnerable territories.



Regarding the promotion of dignity at work and the empowerment of rural women, the Coalition identifies promising policies such as the ATER Rural Women program. However, the challenge remains of low formalization, wage inequality and the under-representation of women, especially black women, in decision-making spaces and access to rights. The data presented by RASEAM 2025 reinforces the urgency of structuring actions, with an intersectional perspective, capable of tackling gender, race and territorial inequalities.

UPR Brazil Coalition stresses the importance of international recommendations not being treated as isolated formal commitments, but as strategic guidelines for strengthening a public agenda committed to equity, comprehensive protection and the human rights of children and adolescents in Brazil.

10 HOUSING, CITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS



Recommendation **149.108** addresses social participation in state institutions and was assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.108 Ensure formal spaces within state institutions for the participation of civil society and facilitate the activities of their representatives, particularly in relation to the environment and human rights	Switzerland		

During the federal government between 2019 and 2022, there was a systematic process of dismantling social participation structures, initiated by Decree No. 9,759/2019⁴⁵⁹, which abolished hundreds of collegiate bodies and councils. This measure compromised the institutionality of social listening and weakened the role of civil society in the formulation of public policies.

As of 2023, there was an institutional revival with the re-creation of the National Secretariat for Social Participation, linked to the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, through Decree No. 11.363/2023⁴⁶⁰. This secretariat regained its powers to coordinate and promote participatory policies. In this context, the Technical Working Group on Social Participation in National Councils, Boards and Conferences was set up, with representation from 30 ministries and monitoring by IPEA. Based on this group, the government drew up the Booklet of Recommendations for National Councils, Boards and Conferences⁴⁶¹.

459 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d9759.htm>

460 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Decreto/D11363.htm>

461 Available at: <[https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/cartilha/recomendacoes-colegiados-conselhos-e-](https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/cartilha/recomendacoes-colegiados-conselhos-e-conferenciasnacionais/recomendacoes-colegiados-conselhos-e-)>

Also in 2023, a national network of Social Participation Forums was created, with state and district coverage, by means of Ordinance SG/PR No. 188⁴⁶². These forums are made up of social movements and civil society organizations with recognized performance in their respective territories, according to criteria established by public notice. Their purpose is to promote mobilization and popular education in public policies in the states and the Federal District. According to the Federal Government's Social Participation Monitoring Panel⁴⁶³ (Power BI from the General Secretariat of the Presidency), the Brazilian state currently has around 55 active national councils and collegiate bodies.

In the digital field, the *Brasil Participativo* platform has established itself as the main online social participation tool developed using free software, in partnership with Dataprev, UnB, MGI and the Decidim-Brasil community⁴⁶⁴. The platform already has more than 1.6 million participants and more than 8 million accesses and, between 2023 and 2024, eleven public consultations were held on topics such as family farming, comprehensive education, food security and sustainability strategies. In addition, social participation was implemented in the drafting of the 2024-2027 Multiannual Plan. Following public hearings, the proposals were debated at the Inter-Council Forum, validated by Ministries, and transformed into a bill that was sanctioned without vetoes in January 2024. Launched in August 2023, the Open PPA enables citizens to monitor the implementation of planned programs.

Another relevant example is the current process of drawing up the Participatory Climate Plan, coordinated jointly by the ministries of the Environment, Science and Technology and the General Secretariat. The process involved digital and face-to-face contributions from more than 24,000 people and organizations. Also in 2025, a public consultation was held to build the Brazil 2050 Strategy, a long-term national plan aimed at aligning with global sustainability goals⁴⁶⁵.

Despite this upturn, a number of challenges remain. One of the main ones is the lack of a comprehensive National Social Participation Policy. There is no federal law establishing the principles, objectives, funding sources, representativeness criteria and transparency mechanisms for participatory spaces. Furthermore, it is clear that the financial resources allocated to social participation are insufficient and that many of the councils and collegiate bodies are set up by infralegal normative acts, which allows them to be abolished by unilateral decision of the Executive.

[conferenciasnacionais.pdf](#)

462 Available at: <<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-sg/pr-n-188-de-22-de-outubro-de-2024-591925612>>

463 Available at: <<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMDI3MTdmZTEtYTl5Ny00M2Q2LTk4ZmQtNDAzNjgwYTg4Yzg2IiwidCI6IjFjYzNjNTA4LTaxYzctNDQ2MClzDjILWFmZTk2TgwyjhZiJ9>>

464 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/participacao-social>>

465 BRAZIL. The public consultation that will define Brazil's course until 2050 ends on May 31, 2025. Available at: <<https://brasilparticipativo.presidencia.gov.br/processes/brasilparticipativo/f/26/posts/656>>

Effective representation in councils and other instances of social participation still faces significant structural barriers. It is essential that these spaces reflect the diversity of Brazilian society in a plural and equitable way, guaranteeing concrete conditions for the full participation of all sectors of civil society, respecting their historical, social and cultural specificities. In addition, some collegiate bodies require that only civil society organizations with formal legal registration can participate. This scenario disregards the reality of many of Brazil's social movements, which operate in a legitimate and structured way, but do not have a formal legal constitution. By excluding them, inequalities are deepened, compromising the legitimacy of the decisions made in these spaces. Added to this is the population's low access to information about their rights to participate; the scarcity of political and citizenship training activities; the lack of encouragement from many public managers, who do not see civil society as an ally in the process of planning and managing public policies; and the absence of social participation in the systematization of public administration structures.

Given this panorama, it can be concluded that Brazil has made progress in rebuilding social participation mechanisms since 2023, but still faces significant structural obstacles to the full implementation of Recommendation 149.108 of the UPR. The consolidation of a participatory democracy requires the adoption of a National Social Participation Policy with a robust legal basis, a defined budget, broad representation, citizen training, government commitment and an institutional culture of active listening to civil society.

Recommendation **149.154, relating to government funding for basic needs**, was considered **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.154 Provide social protection and more government funding for basic needs such as education, housing and food for vulnerable groups	Thailand	 1 EDUCAÇÃO DA PÚBLICA 2 HABITAÇÃO SUSTENTÁVEL 4 EDUCAÇÃO QUALIFICADA	

With the enactment of Law 14.620⁴⁶⁶, of July 13, 2023, which relaunched the MCMV program, the Brazilian government is trying to resume investments in housing in Brazil, which were extinguished in 2016 after the impeachment of the Dilma Rousseff government. Among the objectives of the program are to expand the supply of housing to meet housing needs, especially of the low-income population and in regions with the greatest housing deficits, in its various forms of assistance; and to promote the improvement of existing housing, including

the promotion of accessibility, to repair housing inadequacies. The federal government's goal is to deliver 2 million housing units by 2026. With more than 1.5 million already achieved, the federal government can increase the target to 3 million homes⁴⁶⁷. However, according to data from the João Pinheiro Foundation, the Brazilian housing deficit in 2022 totaled 6,215,313 households, which represents 8.3% of the total occupied housing in the country⁴⁶⁸.

In addition, there is the housing deficit caused by climate change in Brazil, more specifically those resulting from extreme weather events, such as the floods in Rio Grande do Sul in 2024, which left around 1,800 families homeless⁴⁶⁹. In this way, current public measures cannot effectively meet basic needs such as housing.

Recommendation **149.155 on ensuring affordable social housing for the population** is considered **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.155 Take measures to improve public safety and educational conditions in schools, to decrease food insecurity and ensure access to affordable and accessible social housing	Romania	  	

The MCMV program establishes income brackets for purchasing housing. Previously, the program contained only 3 levels, but in 2025 the government expanded its reach by including a fourth band, where interest should reach 10.5% per year, according to the government's calculations. Families who receive the Continuous Cash Benefit or are part of the Bolsa Família and are in Band 1 (the band with the lowest-income families and the lowest interest rates) are exempt from paying the installments. For these families, the property is considered 100% free. The last band of the program offers no subsidies for families with a gross monthly income of between R\$4,700.01 and R\$8,600. However, it does offer reduced interest rates, ranging from 7.66% to 8.16% per year, as well as payment terms of up to 35 years⁴⁷⁰.

467 BRAZIL. Secretariat for Social Communication. Federal Government announces the selection of 130,000 new housing units through Minha Casa, Minha Vida. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/05/governo-federal-anuncia-a-selecao-de-130-mil-novas-unidades-habituacionais-pelo-minha-casa-minha-vida>>

468 Available at: <<https://fjp.mg.gov.br/sp-e-mg-tem-o-maior-deficit-habituacional-no-brasil/text>>

469 Humanism. Six months after the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, almost 1,800 people are still homeless. Available at: <<https://www.ufrgs.br/humanista/2024/11/11/seis-meses-apos-enchentes-no-rs-quase-1-8-mil-pessoas-seguem-desabrigadas/>>

470 Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/habitacao/programa-minha-casa-minha-vida>>

It's important to note that Brazil's housing deficit of almost 7 million units is 90% concentrated among families with incomes of up to 2 minimum wages⁴⁷¹. Thus, although the inclusion of a new group of beneficiaries in the program is important for the economy, it does not resonate with the national deficit of housing construction for those who need it most.

In addition, another alarming fact is that, according to the João Pinheiro Foundation, 5.9 million homes are in a state of inadequate land tenure, i.e. they occupy areas where they could not be built or irregular areas where families are not guaranteed title⁴⁷². This precarious land tenure causes a series of problems, such as the constant threat of eviction and the constant threat of destruction of homes that are settled on hillsides, on the banks of streams or in water sources. Thus, despite the adjustment of current measures to guarantee affordable housing, there is still a large housing deficit in the country.

Recommendation **149.168**, which calls for the universalization of the sewage network, is considered **not implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.168 Universalize the sewage network	Spain		

Until 2033, Brazil has targets set by Law No. 14.026, of July 15, 2020, known as the New Legal Framework for Basic Sanitation⁴⁷³. The law stipulates that 99% of the population must have access to water supply and 90% to sanitation. In order to achieve these targets and reap the benefits of full access to basic sanitation, sanitation must be at the heart of public policies over the long term so that it can actually be universalized. According to official figures, today 17% of the Brazilian population has no water and around 40% has no sewage⁴⁷⁴. In order to speed up the population's access to basic sanitation services, the Brazilian government intends to finance works and actions throughout Brazil. There will be R\$2 billion for urban water supply, R\$4 billion to expand sewage collection and treatment and R\$600 million for solid waste management⁴⁷⁵.

471 Available at: <<https://fjp.mg.gov.br/deficit-habitacional-no-brasil/>>

472 Available at: <<https://fjp.mg.gov.br/26-milhoes-de-domicilios-urbanos-brasileiros-apresentam-algum-tipo-de-inadequacao/>>

473 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm>

474 BRAZIL. Ministry of Cities. Government is committed to universal sanitation. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-1/noticia-mcid-n-1014>>

475 BRAZIL. Ministry of Cities. Government is committed to universal sanitation. 2025. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-1/noticia-mcid-n-1014>>

In the meantime, a study released by the Trata Brasil Institute⁴⁷⁶ shows that diarrhea, worms, skin diseases and those caused by the proliferation of mosquitoes, such as dengue and chikungunya, hospitalized 344,000 Brazilians in 2024 alone. In 16 years, from 2006 to 2022, the supply of treated water grew by just 4.6 percentage points. Sewage collection advanced by 1 percentage point per year. Sewage treatment didn't grow at all: 14 percentage points in 16 years. What's more, Brazil will reach 2025 with almost half the population without sewage collection or treatment⁴⁷⁷.

In January 2025, 162,000 Olympic swimming pools of untreated sewage were discharged into the environment, according to the *Trata Brasil* Institute's sewage meter⁴⁷⁸. To arrive at this figure, data from the National Basic Sanitation Information System (SNIS), base year 2022, was taken into account, which indicates that only 52.2% of the sewage generated is treated. This results in around 5,200 Olympic swimming pools of untreated sewage being dumped into nature every day⁴⁷⁹.

In addition, one of the important agendas of social movements and sanitation organizations is to defend the immediate and broad application of the social water and sewage tariff for more than 20 million Brazilian families, since Law 14.898/2024, which establishes the guidelines for the Social Water and Sewage Tariff at the national level, is fully in force⁴⁸⁰. Thus, basic sanitation remains inaccessible to many households in Brazil.

Recommendations **149.202, 149.203, 149.204 and 149.205** deal with business and human rights. These were assessed as **partially implemented**.

RECOMMENDATION	STATE	SDG	ASSESSMENT
149.202 Finalize the work and adopt the Brazilian National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights	Poland	 16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	 17 PARCERIA E MENS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
149.203 Accelerate the completion of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (BHR), in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and promote cooperation with them in the implementation process	Thailand	 16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	 17 PARCERIA E MENS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
149.204 Accelerate the process of developing a National Action Plan in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Japan	 16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	 17 PARCERIA E MENS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
149.205 Continue to adopt measures to protect human rights in the field of business activities	Ecuador	 16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	 17 PARCERIA E MENS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

476 Available at: <www.g1.globo.com>

477 Available at: <www.g1.globo.com>

478 Available at: <<https://tratabrasil.org.br/mais-160-mil-piscinas-esgoto-primeiro-mes-2025/>>

479 Available at: <www.g1.globo.com>

480 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14898.htm>

Brazil is the scene of serious human rights violations due to the predatory activities of companies, especially transnational corporations. The collapse of the Fundão dam in 2015 in Mariana and the Córrego do Feijão dam in 2019 in Brumadinho, both in Minas Gerais, are just two serious examples of predatory business activity in Brazil. The country is also home to many grassroots organizations fighting against corporate impunity, the capture of public institutions and for an effective agenda that protects human rights. The legal processes at the international level and the debates at the national level have forged a process of constant mobilization in Brazilian civil society and a permanent dialogue with the authorities.

In this sense, civil society and social movements are concerned about drawing up action plans. By 2016, the Center for Human Rights and Business (Homa), when evaluating eight plans (United Kingdom, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Lithuania and Sweden), identified that the "measures proposed in all the National Plans analyzed are generic, do not provide implementation mechanisms, do not have a clear methodology for evaluation and monitoring of civil society"⁴⁸¹. Thus, they fail to provide mechanisms capable of effectively reaching and punishing companies that violate human rights.

In 2022, organized civil society and Members of Parliament interested in the agenda presented Bill No. 572/2022⁴⁸², which dialogues directly with Resolution No. 5 of 2020 of the CNDH⁴⁸³ and with the reality of the affected communities. The bill provides greater legal certainty for the country's legal system by compiling into federal legislation judicial precedents and state laws that ensure and protect various human rights and corporate obligations. The bill therefore represents the materiality of a decade of discussions and was presented in a context of setbacks in our country, still under the Bolsonaro government, in an attempt to prevent even more setbacks on the issue.

481 Available at: <<https://homacdhe.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Perspectivas-Gerais-sobre-os-Planos-Nacionais-de-Acc%7a%CC%83o-sobre-Empresas-e-Direitos-Humanos.pdf>>

482 Available at: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2317904>>

483 Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh/copy_of_ResolucaoDHeEmpresas.pdf>

With the election of the Lula government and the resumption of the issue, in November 2023, Decree No. 11.772/23 was published, revoking Decree No. 9.571 of 2018, which established guidelines on companies and human rights and which was harshly criticized for the absence of society's participation in the drafting, as well as due to the lack of clarity on the primacy of human rights over business interests, among others.

The new decree also set up the inter-ministerial working group (IMWG) to draw up proposals for the National Policy on Human Rights and Business, within the scope of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship⁴⁸⁴. The IMWG was set up on February 4, 2024. The group is responsible for carrying out studies on the national and international legal frameworks for the protection of human rights in relation to business activity, with a view to drawing up and implementing the National Policy on Human Rights and Business; and proposing measures and actions to improve the effectiveness of public policies.

Its membership includes a number of ministries (17 representatives from the executive branch), without the participation of civil society, which has been able to take part in meetings or provide technical support for its activities when invited by the coordinator of the working group. Since the IMWG was set up, according to the Federal Government, "11 meetings have been held, with the participation of representatives from academia, civil society, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the Federal Public Defender's Office and the business sectors, with the aim of gathering contributions for the construction of the National Policy"⁴⁸⁵ and 21 self-managed events⁴⁸⁶.

As part of these activities, in 2024, CUT, MAB, Amigas da Terra and FES Brasil held a self-managed debate with the theme: Bill 572/22 as the basis for a national policy on human rights and business. During the event⁴⁸⁷, they also discussed legislation such as the National Policy on the Rights of People Affected by Dams - PNAB (Law No. 14.755/2023), and how to address them in the construction of a public policy.

484 Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11772.htm>

485 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Interministerial Working Group on Human Rights and Business concludes phase of hearings with experts. 2024. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/julho/grupo-de-trabalho-interministerial-sobre-direitos-humanos-e-empresas-encerra-fase-de-ouitivas-com-especialistas>>

486 BRAZIL. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. See the reports with suggestions for the National Policy on Human Rights and Business after self-managed events. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/julho/conheca-os-relatorios-com-sugestoes-para-politica-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-e-empresas-apos-eventos-autogeridos>>

487 Available at: <<https://www.cut.org.br/noticias/politica-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-deve-criar-obrigacoes-para-impedir-violacao-a0c1>>

The broad participation of civil society in the Human Rights and Business agenda in Brazil shows that it is possible to build a national policy that takes into account all the accumulated discussions in the country, the advances in domestic legislation, as well as those that have taken place at the international level, such as the discussions of the open membership IMWG on transnational corporations and other businesses with respect for human rights.

The CNDH and other organizations have criticized the IMWG created within the MDHC for not promoting broader and more inclusive participation in the drafting of the policy proposal, claiming that the public consultation was superficial and did not sufficiently involve civil society. The Council points out the importance of transparency during the construction of public policies, as this principle ensures that they are more effective and reflect the needs and expectations of citizens.

The draft National Policy is not yet available for public consultation. It was only made public through a virtual meeting with the organizations involved. The refusal to publish the final document makes it difficult to carry out a more in-depth analysis of compliance with the recommendations.

For all the above reasons, the method used to build a national policy on human rights and business in Brazil is worrying, as it does not pay attention to the contributions made by civil society, social movements and affected populations, and does not guarantee transparency about all the business institutions involved in the discussion of the policy.

Finally, it should be remembered that human rights due diligence, despite its role in preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on human rights caused by business activities, often has limited or inadequate application and effectiveness, due to the lack of clear accountability mechanisms, the difficulty of measuring and monitoring impacts, as well as the lack of engagement by companies in consultation and dialogue processes with affected parties. Therefore, an action plan on human rights and business needs to make progress on these points and propose effective mechanisms capable of protecting affected populations, as well as holding companies accountable.

MID-TERM REVIEW AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

In the field of business and human rights, and with regard to the recommendations in the current cycle, there is a lot of progress to be made. The importance of the election of the Lula government in our country is undeniable, as it meant the return of democracy, spaces for participation and essential policies for the population. We therefore highlight, in the current context, the importance of resuming the mechanisms of social participation, which have been severely attacked by the Bolsonaro government, and the challenges that remain for them to be expanded.

There is no comprehensive National Social Participation Policy, with principles, objectives, funding sources, criteria for representation and transparency mechanisms for participatory spaces. Councils and other instances of social participation also face structural barriers and need to reflect the diversity of Brazilian society in a plural and equitable way, guaranteeing concrete conditions for the full participation of all sectors of civil society, respecting their historical, social and cultural specificities. Only in this way will we take important steps towards guaranteeing the full, conscious and effective participation of civil society in drawing up, discussing and monitoring public policies.

UPR Brazil Coalition stresses that, given the relevance of the Human Rights and Business agenda in Brazil and internationally, and the concern of social organizations about the drafting of action plans, at the risk of them becoming flawed documents, ineffective against the power of companies, it is necessary that the IMWG composed by the government with the purpose of discussing the drafting and implementation of the National Policy on Human Rights and Business directly involves the affected populations, social movements and organized civil society in its construction. It also needs to take into account the formulations and constructions made by organizations so far on the subject, such as the aforementioned Bill 572/2022 currently being processed in the Chamber of Deputies, which materializes this proposal, as well as legislation in force such as Law No. 14.755 of 2023, which establishes the National Policy on the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams.

OLHARES DO BRASIL EXHIBITION

[ACCESS WEBSITE ↗](#)



OLHARES
DO BRASIL

What do multiple perspectives from Brazil reveal about the state of human rights in our country? The Institute for Development and Human Rights (IDDH) annually organizes the Olhares do Brasil Exhibition, with the purpose of showcasing the work of Brazilian artists whose creations address themes such as health; sexual orientation and gender identity; race, discrimination, and violence against women; Indigenous peoples; the environment; human rights defenders; among others.

IDDH recognizes the transformative role of art as an essential component of Human Rights Education and Culture, fundamental to the exercise of citizenship and to the full realization of human development. By engaging with society, art generates movement: it questions, sensitizes, broadens horizons, and sheds light on realities that are often overlooked or resisted.

Through this initiative, we seek to promote Brazilian artists who contribute to raising awareness of the human rights situation in the country, while reflecting the diversity of perspectives on such complex and sensitive issues.

The exhibition serves as an invitation to join us in reflection and in reaffirming our collective commitment to the ongoing defense and promotion of human rights.

DISCOVER THE 2025 EDITION

OLHARES DO BRASIL: AMÉRICA LATINA ↗

In 2025, for the first time, the Olhares do Brasil exhibition expanded to other territories. The edition **Olhares do Brasil: Latin America** received around 30 artworks from artists based in different Latin American countries. Eleven of these works were selected for an in-person exhibition at the headquarters of the Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights (IPPDH) of MERCOSUR, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, carried out with the support of ITAIPU Binacional.

ABOUT THE ARTWORKS

The artists submitted their works, which addressed human rights issues and connected them to their engagement in education and culture. Among the 11 selected pieces, some of the themes explored included: the right to health, food, freedom of expression, as well as the rights of women, Indigenous peoples, people of African descent, older persons, children, and adolescents, among others.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Abyayalas

Artist:

Camí Baeza

Region:

Argentina

Techniques Used:

Illustration with markers, followed by digital processing of the image.

Visual Description of the Artwork:

A young girl from the Karajá community in Brazil, surrounded by symbolic objects from her territory.

From the Artist's Perspective:

A muralist since 2014, she has worked on themes of art and territory, identity, and representation in neighborhoods of the Western Zone of Greater Buenos Aires, participating in cultural projects led by the State as well as by grassroots organizations. She is also a teacher and researcher in the fields of culture, art, and cultural rights.

After completing a master's degree in cultural and territorial studies in Brazil's Legal Amazon, I began a series of drawings of women surrounded by five visual objects, each one representing a cultural symbol connected to their territories. The purpose was to make visible, through images, the profound relationship that women in our region have with their territories—relationships that not only imply material or economic use, but also confer a symbolic dimension to their very existence.

Title of the Artwork:

Diálogos (2022) – A colloquium among the absent, the mute, and the unequal. An essay on relationships during the Covid-19 pandemic. Distances, absences, and silences. The silence that insists on shouting during this endless pandemic.

Artist:

José Bento Vasconcellos

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

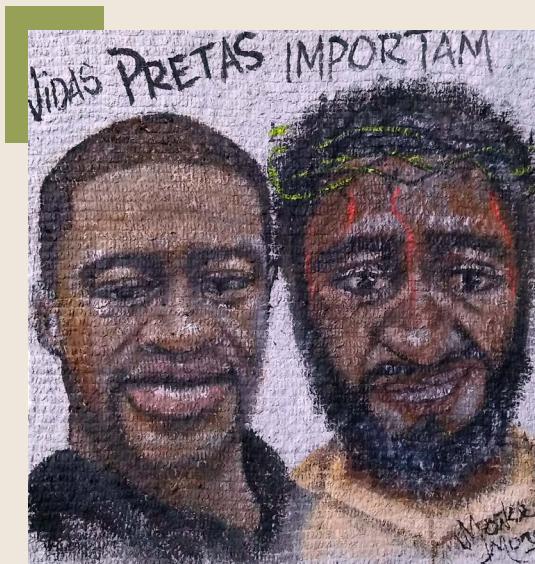
A series of photographs taken in the garage of my family's former home in Olímpia (SP), March 2022. Nikon D3100 camera – using natural morning light. Multiple combinations were created using chairs, armchairs, and a wheelchair.

**Visual Description of the Artwork:**

The photograph was taken in morning light inside the garage of my family's former home in Olímpia (SP). The image features two empty chairs facing each other: a black metal chair with green plastic tape, old and partially worn, and a wooden chair, also old and worn from use. The composition evokes the absence of people in a silent dialogue—a dialogue that does not occur, as no one is present. What remains are absences.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Social educator, art educator, environmental manager, author jeweler, photographer, environmental educator, cultural agent, geography teacher, and holder of a Master's degree in Development, Technologies, and Society. In his work, José Bento Vasconcellos presents a colloquium among the absent, the mute, and the unequal; an essay on relationships in the post-Covid-19 era; and the prolonged and enduring effects of social distancing. His work emphasizes absences and silences.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Vidas Negras Importam

Artist:

Maike Moreira

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Oil paint on recycled paper

Visual Description of the Artwork:

Two individuals are depicted at the center of the image, shown from the shoulders up. On the left is George Floyd, who was killed during a police encounter in the U.S., and on the right is Jesus Christ wearing a crown of thorns. Both figures are Black and display expressions of concern.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Maike Moreira is a visual artist, teacher, and researcher based in Rondonópolis, Mato Grosso, Brazil. He began his career as a visual artist in 2014 and explored various themes before focusing on spirituality, aiming to express the spirit world and the continuation of life after death. His primary inspiration is spirituality, which he uses to address human rights issues, emphasizing that everyone deserves to be treated with dignity. This artwork encourages reflection on police practices and racism, advocating for responsible and humane approaches from all of us.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Representatividade

Artist:

Duda

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Created on a medium-sized canvas using only gouache paint (school-grade). The painting was made with low-cost materials that do not interfere with the message. No AI tools were used.

Visual Description of the Artwork:

The painting is a reinterpretation of the Mona Lisa. At the center of the canvas is an Indigenous woman from the Ticuna tribe. She has black hair with bangs and her face is painted with traditional Ticuna designs in black and red. She wears a necklace and a yellow blouse, with a brown cloth draped over her shoulders. Her arm also displays Ticuna body paint in geometric patterns (rectangles). The background is a blur of green, red, and brown tones.

From the Artist's Perspective:

A student of International Relations and Integration, Duda is passionate about portraying history and culture. For her, art has always been a natural part of life since childhood. This work focuses primarily on the rights of Indigenous peoples and the importance of representation. Indigenous communities are often regarded as less significant than iconic works like the Mona Lisa, and their voices are frequently silenced. While people travel the world to see the Mona Lisa, few pause to learn about the situation of Latin American Indigenous peoples.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Tessitura de esperança

Artist:

André Luiz

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Oil painting on canvas and pallet

Visual Description of the Artwork:

The artwork Weaving Hope by André Luiz, an oil on canvas and pallet, measures 30 x 30 x 6 cm and was created in 2024. The painting is entirely in black, white, and shades of gray, without the use of vibrant colors. This choice ensures that color symbolism does not interfere with the visual interpretation of the theme.

The scene depicts Father Júlio Lancelotti, a figure known for his humanitarian work, distributing food to homeless individuals and crack users in the Campus Elíssios neighborhood, downtown São Paulo. He is positioned on the right side of the image, wearing a face mask. The priest leans slightly forward, extending his hand to give an item to a person in front of him, who reaches out in acceptance.

Around Father Júlio, several other people are depicted. Some are standing, waiting to receive food, while others observe the action. The figures are simplified, but the interaction among them is clear. The background suggests an urban environment, with elements reminiscent of buildings and streets.

The use of black, white, and gray creates a sober and introspective atmosphere, highlighting the seriousness of the situation depicted. The absence of color directs the focus to human interaction and the message of solidarity and compassion conveyed by the scene.

From the Artist's Perspective:

André Luiz is a visual artist, researcher, and professor based in Curitiba, Paraná. His artistic work investigates complex contemporary issues such as drug addiction and urban transformations, with a particular focus on São Paulo's Cracolândia region. Through a sensitive and critical aesthetic approach, his work reflects a commitment to social reflection and the visual documentation of current urban challenges. The choice to depict Father Júlio Lancelotti, a figure known for his humanitarian efforts, underscores the artist's engagement with social issues and human rights. The artwork emphasizes the importance of solidarity and compassion, highlighting the need for care for people experiencing homelessness and drug addiction.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Sangre Latina-Amora

Artist:

Bia Borges

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Photography and digital processing

Visual Description of the Artwork:

The black-and-white photograph depicts a young girl with long, curly hair styled in "pigtails," holding a white rose in her hands. Her gaze is serious and determined, directed outward from the frame. She wears an oversized T-shirt featuring the iconic image of Frida Kahlo and the phrase "Se Puede," evoking strength and resilience. The background suggests a protest setting, with a banner forming part of the scene. The lighting creates strong shadows on the girl's face and the surroundings, adding depth and dramatic effect. The composition balances softness and power, capturing a moment of strong, contemplative expression.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Bia Borges is a photojournalist and independent documentary photographer, born in São Paulo. Her work is deeply connected to human rights, particularly issues of gender, territory, and memory. Through photography, she seeks to narrate stories that are often rendered invisible, building bridges between past and present to give voice to those who resist. She currently documents protests and struggles in Brazil and across Latin America, with a commitment to creating a perspective that respects the dignity and strength of her subjects.

The portrait of Amora, captured during an event in tribute to Julieta Hernandez in São Paulo, Brazil, in January 2024, is part of Borges' Sangre Latina project, which seeks to highlight feminist struggles across Latin America, especially during periods of intense repression and violence. The brutal murder of Julieta, a Venezuelan clown, reflects the tragedy affecting countless women in the region, who face not only daily violence but also the criminalization of their human rights activism.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Eketé de Ogum

Artist:

Stéphanie Moreira

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Constructed from galvanized wire mesh salvaged from a scrap yard in the outskirts of Natal, restored from rust while retaining the scent of the street and the passage of time.

Visual Description of the Artwork:

A wire mesh hat, sewn with wire and adorned with aluminum pendants representing tools. This piece represents the orixá Ogum, the master of iron and the blacksmith.

From the Artist's Perspective:

I am an experimental woman. A Black woman, mother, practitioner of Candomblé, and learner of Capoeira de Angola. I grew up in the agreste region of Rio Grande do Norte. A poet, I have insisted on not losing my voice again. Dark-skinned and headstrong, I speak truths out of tune; I do not always know where my music is, yet I continue to dance. As a performer, my body speaks in the streets, the wilderness, and crossroads about the restrictions imposed on Black women's bodies. Also an anthropologist, I work on the creation of memories by subalternized populations in Brazil. I experiment with creating images using cellphone cameras. In 2011, I founded Negro Charme Moda Afropotiguar, which after ten years became Lab NC, carrying forward the desire to create, to be whole, and to walk alongside the foundations of my traditions. Art emerges from within me—this is what this journey is about.

The Sacred Art: Orixá Jewelry collection, which includes the Eketé of Ogum, aims to disseminate an aesthetic representation of Afro-Potiguar sacred traditions, promoting the intersection between jewelry and visual arts. In the exhibitions where the jewelry was displayed, special attention was given to partnerships that facilitated the participation of traditional communities, quilombolas, and surrounding communities, as well as students from public schools in Parnamirim, Ceará Mirim, and Macaíba. This approach seeks to counter everyday racism, which is also strongly present in cultural and aesthetic perspectives, through an educational process enriched by these convergences.

**Title of the Artwork:**

As meninas da Batucada

Artist:

Wendel Salvador

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Digital photography, cellphone camera

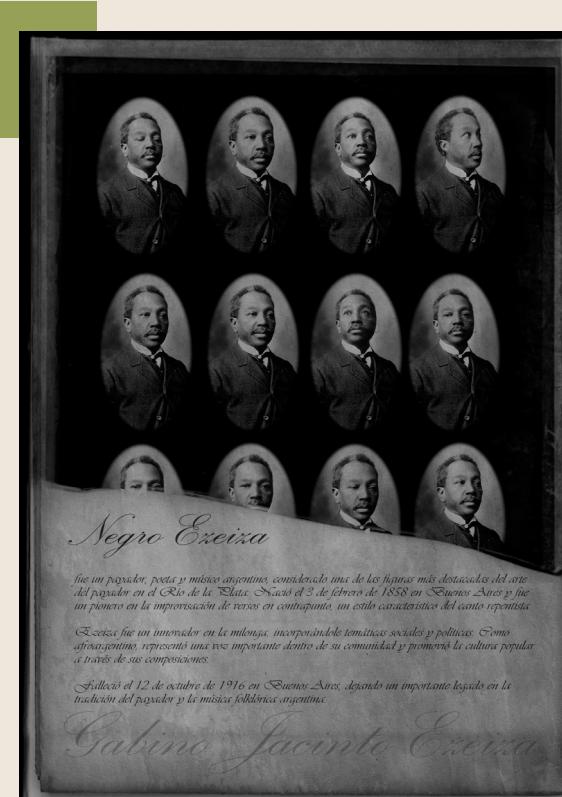
Visual Description of the Artwork:

Performers of a traditional dance during the São João festivities in June, wearing decorated, flared skirts and wooden clogs on their feet.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Visual artist, performer, and Art Teacher in the State Public Network of Sergipe; currently pursuing a Master's in Performing Arts at the Escola Superior de Artes Célia Helena and holding a degree in Visual Arts from the Federal University of Sergipe. His work explores themes of race, identity, and Afro-Brazilian culture, with a focus on the history of Black communities in Sergipe, where he was born and resides.

The photograph was taken during the São João procession on June 24, 2023, when multiple cultural groups sing and dance in honor of the saint. The girls in the photo are members of the Batucada – Samba de Coco, a Black cultural expression from the city of Estância, Sergipe. The artwork represents the importance of experiencing, valuing, and preserving our cultural traditions.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Gabino Ezeiza Deepfake

Artist:

Guilherme Bretas

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Artificial Intelligence Animation (DeepFake), Digital Collage, Historical Research

Visual Description of the Artwork:

The artwork consists of a static compilation of an AI-generated animation of Gabino Ezeiza's portrait. Using a 19th-century photograph of Gabino, Bretas produces an animation based on the movements of his own face (as shown in this video: [link](#)). The static arrangement of frames from this animation forms an "Essay" created from a single original photograph. Conceptually, the work explores the idea of "Multiplication of Memory," a recurring theme in the artist's production. The project seeks to use technology to highlight Afro-Argentine and Afro-Portenian memory, paying tribute to one of the precursors of Tango, an Afro-diasporic music style.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Bretas, 25, is a visual artist and architect currently studying at FAUUSP. His research investigates Black representation in photography, using Artificial Intelligence to intervene in portraits and historical archives. Beyond honoring the figure of an Afro-Argentine hero, the work adds a layer to the debate on the use of AI in art. Bretas pioneers the use of these techniques in Brazil to disseminate Black memory. In doing so, the work also serves as a tool for raising awareness about technologies such as Deepfake, helping viewers recognize and critically assess potential malicious uses of this technology, including fake news and other harmful applications.

**Title of the Artwork:**

A Crespa

Artist:

Julio Xavier

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Mixed media using acrylic paint, collage, and mosaic techniques on craft paper, incorporating small fragments of various plastic packaging and black nylon ties.

Visual Description of the Artwork:

A 68 cm x 96 cm piece on 200-gram craft paper, depicting a nude Black woman seated on the floor, facing forward. Her right leg is extended along the ground, with the top of her right foot touching the floor behind her body. The left hand rests on her left knee and thigh, with the left foot positioned beside her body. In this posture, her breasts are covered by her arm and left thigh, while her right hand, not visible, supports her body on the floor. Her skin is portrayed as deep black; fingernails and toenails are painted yellow. She wears a pair of yellow triangular earrings with small green spherical supports. Her eyes are light brown, lips painted red, and her hair is voluminous, black, and curly. The background is white.

The painting's texture is a key feature, created through the combination of brown, white, and black acrylic paints with small fragments of plastic packaging (white insect repellent containers and brown chocolate dessert packaging) and black nylon ties forming her hair. The earrings are composed of fragments from two medication packages, with circular supports made from two green sequins.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Visual artist Julio Xavier, who is also a historian, clinical psychologist, and art therapist, resides in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro. His work addresses pressing contemporary issues, such as pollution and its societal effects, ethnic-racial relations, and human rights. These themes are poetically present in his art, where he incorporates fragments of colorful plastic packaging to highlight the importance of environmental preservation and the consequences of indiscriminate plastic waste.

The Curly was inspired by Modesto Brocos' 1895 painting *A Redenção de Cam*, which symbolically reflects racial theories prevalent in late 19th-century Brazil, particularly the "whitening" of the population through miscegenation. In response, Julio Xavier created this work to emphasize resistance to the aesthetic standards imposed on Black populations.

The painting aims to denounce not only aesthetic racism but also the everyday racism affecting millions of Brazilians, particularly Black women, who continue to live in social vulnerability.

**Title of the Artwork:**

Mameluca

Artist:

Martha Simões

Region:

Brazil

Techniques Used:

Acrylic and PVA paint on wood

Visual Description of the Artwork:

A brown-skinned woman wearing a white tunic, holding a basket of flowers. The piece is painted with a checkered texture on repurposed solid wood, cut along the contour of the figure, measuring 46 x 23 x 1.7 cm.

From the Artist's Perspective:

Artist, graphic designer, and musician living and working in São Paulo. Mameluca is part of the series Colored Women, in which I explore the construction of mediated images and their perception as aesthetic and cultural ideals. This image is based on the painting of the same name by Dutch artist Eckhout, who depicted some inhabitants of Brazil in the 17th century. The mameluca is portrayed wearing European clothing, reflecting miscegenation and the apparent domestication of a Brazilian "savage" into a refined woman, distanced from her free nature, dressed modestly, and serving the landowner.

My work reflects the formation of our cultural memory and colonial heritage, as since the colonization of Brazil, we have been taught to value European images of what is civilized, white, and "pure" or non-mixed, from which we, as mulattos or pardos, have been historically excluded.

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