

Written NGO Coalition submission regarding Brazil

Information on the impact of measures taken by the States parties concerned in relation to the COVID-19 crisis on women's rights and gender equality and the integration of a gender perspective in COVID-19 recovery plans

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UPR Brazil Coalition: Presentation

The UPR Brazil Coalition is a coalition of 30 NGOs of Brazilian civil society which works together to monitor the UPR implementation in Brazil. In 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic the coalition decided to elaborate a new report on the impacts of the pandemic to the implementation of the recommendations received by Brazil in 2017: the *Covid-19, UPR and HR Report*.

This report does not narrow its scope by only approaching the direct impacts of the pandemic, but also pay attention to other legislative and executive measures implemented before this crisis and their costs on the human rights perspective.

To make use of this great task force, the UPR Brazil Coalition also decided not to narrow its Agenda to the UPR only since many of the topics of this research can have a great impact on the works of the Treaty Bodies and, by that, the work of CEDAW, which also reinforces the interconnection of all human rights bodies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is not a difficult task to acknowledge the major setback Brazil is facing as it was already recognized by the ex Special Rapporteur Mr. Baskut Tunak¹ in many fields of rights, as well as by the Brazilian civil society's outstanding participation in the Human Rights Council this year. When talking about gender the scenario is quite the same, it is a common sense that the pandemic triggered an increase in some violent behaviors. One of them has been known as the "hidden pandemic", this acknowledgment by itself can be seen as an important confirmation that vulnerable groups are proportionally more affected than others.

Among these vulnerable groups are women, a very diverse group that now faces, at least, two different pandemics, one caused by a virus and the other perpetrated by men. Inside this group, we have some minor groups that are now facing

¹ See Mr. Tanuk's last report on Brazil [A/HRC/45/12/Add.2](#)



three, four, five pandemics, and so on. These minor groups include indigenous, black, quilombola, lesbian, transexual, transgender, migrant, landless women and so many others that together compose the diversity that should be the golden standard for Brazil, but the reality is quite different.

While Brazil faces a multidimensional crisis it has assumed a negative posture where the austerity measures are targeting rights. With the outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic the government was deaf to the international calls that urged for the elaboration of an adequate, participative, and integrated answer, instead the presidential chair decided to play politics with the lives of millions by not engaging into a constructive dialogue with the other federative entities, refusing to follow the sanitary instructions, disobeying its own Ministry of Health, opposing to international bodies such as WHO and adopting an aggressive posture towards the Legislative and Judicial powers.

For a while, this unpleasant battlefield, built over dead bodies, took the scene, but fortunately, Brazil was still able to achieve some goals such as the emergency fees that demonstrated a concern to the figure of women and acknowledged the difficulties of their positions. However, it was not still enough to address the mass unemployment that affected women the most and the Government seems to be blind to the economic effects that are going to be faced in the post-pandemic.

In the backgrounds many governmental programs that aimed to reduce inequalities and protect women was extinguished or suffered great budgetary cuts. The loophole left by the Constitutional Amendment 95 of 2016, that established a budgetary limit to the costs with basic human rights, continues to affect disproportionately the vulnerable groups being the genetical lottery a decisive factor on how your rights will be insured.

No lesser rights.
UPR Brazil Coalition
October 2020

Methodology

All the data presented in this report comes from an evaluation the UPR Brazil Coalition did to recommendations raised by several countries, during the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review in 2017.

It features: **(a)** the assessments of the recommendations, indicating the level of compliance with these as "Fulfilled", "Partially fulfilled" or "Not fulfilled". In the latter case, indicating whether the topic assessed, in addition to not being fulfilled, is also a **SETBACK**; and **(b)** for each evaluation, it presents a small text containing data (laws, public policies, official publications, newspaper articles, among others) that justify the evaluation; and **(c)** are associated with one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for each recommendation.

Gender violence and sexuality²

Recommendations 39, 40, 43, 45 and 196, which deal with **legislation that sanctions the discrimination against LGBTQIA+ population**, can be considered as **partially implemented**.

As a result of the progress achieved with the judgment of the Supreme Federal Court (STF)³. This decision established that the crime of homophobia and transphobia are crimes of discrimination equivalent to racism (Law 7.716/1989). The Court ruled that there was unconstitutional omission of the Federal Legislative on not editing the law that criminalizes homophobic and transphobic acts. So the legal provisions followed, although not in the Legislature, that pave the way to liberalization, inaugurated by the legalization of marriage between people of the same sex since 2011⁴.

SETBACK Recommendations 37, 38, 41 and 66, which in general, focus on **discrimination and violence perpetrated against the LGBTQIA+ population, are not being implemented**.

The speech and the actions of the current Government openly condemn the advances that recognize the rights of this population. The **declarations of authorities increase their vulnerability to various types of violence**, among them the

² This chapter has been entirely extracted from the [Covid-19, UPR and HR Report](#).

³ [DIRECT ACTION OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY BY OMISSION \(ADO\) 26](#) - STF.

⁴ [ADI 4277/2011](#) - STF.



institutional. In accordance with Portal da Transparência and Siga Brasil, the federal investments for specific actions to combat homophobia started at just over R\$ 3 million in 2008 to R\$ 519 thousand in 2016 and, from 2017, were inexistent. **Until now, in 2020, there is no heading which benefits the LGBTQIA+ population directly.** Nevertheless, **transsexualizing treatments were suspended because they are not considered essential.** The only action taken by the Federal Government in this period, was the elaboration of a leaflet to the LGBTQIA+ population about care regarding the coronavirus⁵.

In addition, in the context of the COVID-19, the LGBTQIA+ population is more vulnerable to unemployment and depression. 21.6% of the LGBTQIA+ interviewed are unemployed, while the total index in Brazil is 12.2%, according to the IBGE.⁶

Recommendations 42, 44 and 49, which guide on the training of security forces to avoid practices of racial bias or against LGBTQIA+ people, are not being implemented.

There is impunity from the Judiciary in relation to cases of racism, which are typified as racial injury and in their majority are archived, which results in disbelief from the black population in making any claims. Currently, the head of the Executive Power corroborates with his attitudes and public manifestations, **racism against the quilombola communities in Brazil.** Such conduct from public authorities and the tolerance from the justice system, have a **strong impact on the naturalization of racism within society and in public institutions.** During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a growing concern for the most vulnerable communities of the working class, among them the black population and the indigenous people, especially women, who are part of the risk groups, while social subjects who, historically, have routinely been experiencing the difficulties given the lack of existing public policies on social inclusion⁷.

Recommendations 178, 183, 186, 187 and 188, which deal with the implementation of the program "Women, Living Without Violence", released in 2013, are not being implemented.

⁵[Do you know what to do to protect yourself against the new coronavirus?](#) - Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights - 04/2020.

⁶[UFMG and Unicamp research indicates that LGBT population is more vulnerable to unemployment and depression due to the pandemic](#) - G1 - 17/05/2020.

⁷[Inequalities, black women and public policy in the middle of the pandemic](#) - Geledés - 16/04/2020.



In 2019, the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH) was created, in the scope of the National Department of Policies for Women (SNPM). On the official page of the SNPM on the internet, **information to the population is not clear and accessible, preventing access to information, assessment and monitoring.** However, the lack of actions shows the **discontinuity of the Program, under the allegation that it has been reformulated.** There was, in fact, a **drastic reduction of investment under the pretext of reducing red tape and optimizing resources.** Among the actions of the Program, would be the implementation of the Casa da Mulher Brasileira (House of Brazilian Women). **Although in the 2019 budget the sum of 13.6 million reais is earmarked** for the maintenance of the Houses, the Transparency Portal of the Office of the Comptroller General informs that **in 2019 the expenditure in the program was "R\$ 0"** and that "this value equals 0.00% of the public spending". The absence of the transfer of resources, in addition to failing to comply with the covenants signed by the Government with States and Municipalities, violates the principles of public administration (social function of the administrative contract, unavailability of public goods and services, administrative morality, continuity, reasonableness and efficiency of public services).

Therefore, there was **the abandonment of a public policy previously recognized for its adequacy and efficiency in dealing with violence against women**⁸. In addition, new projects and campaigns implemented by the Federal Government denote a conservative bias and disjointed from the policies that guided the Program⁹.

Of the R\$ 45 million available to the Ministry for actions against the COVID-19, only R\$ 2 thousand were spent until 26 May. 36% with payments to public servants, 20% for the administration of the unit/miscellaneous expenses and 12.71% for the

⁸ In spite of the Houses of Brazilian Women having been referred to as priority public policies, of the 25 units that should have been delivered by the end of 2019, only 5 are in operation (Campo Grande, São Luís, Fortaleza, Curitiba and Boa Vista).

⁹ Examples: project "Abrace o Marajó" (Embrace Marajó), the campaign "Eu Respeito as Muié" (I respect women), the program "Salve Uma Mulher (Save a Woman) and the project "Women Escalpeladas" (Scalped Women). In this sense, MESECVI - Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), has expressed its concern about the sexual exploitation of girls, teenagers and women in Marajó and considered that the justification of Minister Damares Alves for the violence they suffer ([Damares justifies abuse of girls because they don't wear panties](#) - Capital Letter - 07/25/2019) is an additional form of violence against them ([The Committee of Experts expressed concern with the sexual exploitation of girls, teenagers and women in Marajó](#) - MAILCHIMP). Given this background, the Minister proposed, in addition to donations, the creation of factories of panties in Marajó to combat the violence.



investment on Ligue 180 (Call 180). The functioning of the councils for the promotion of racial equality and traditional peoples corresponds to 0.13% of the expenses so far. Nothing was spent on maintenance, implementation and walk-in centers for women¹⁰.

SETBACK In this sense **Recommendations 194 and 195**, which guide on the **increased focus on the implementation of existing public policies on combating domestic violence**, also **are not being implemented**.

With the cuts in budgets mentioned above due to the change in federal public administration after the election of President Jair Bolsonaro, the Campaign "Commitment and Attitude by the Maria da Penha Law – The law is stronger", whose objective was to ensure the correct application of this Law, lost strength and visibility¹¹.

SETBACK **Recommendations 179, 180, 181, 184, 109 and 176**, on **efforts to combat violence against women**, also **are not being implemented**. Previous studies have indicated that the **house is the most dangerous place for a woman and quarantine increases this reality**, since the majority of the acts of violence and femicides occurs precisely inside them. According to the Ouvidoria Nacional de Direitos Humanos (ONDH - National Ombudsman of Human Rights) of the MMFDH, from the first to the second fortnight of March this year alone, there was an increase of 8.47% in the number of complaints registered¹². In the state of São Paulo, there was a **general increase of requests for protective measures in the period of the pandemic and a great increase of arrests in flagrante delicto, at 51%**. There is still a technical note issued by the Brazilian Forum of Public Security, which indicates the increase of femicide during the pandemic¹³.

¹⁰See: Notice [MMFDH performs delivery ceremony of 200 days of Government \(MMFDH-19/07/2019\)](#); [Transparency Portal](#); [Too much talk and not enough money: ministry of Damares spends only R\\$ 2 thousand with the more vulnerable during the pandemic](#) (Gênero e Número - 28/05/2020).

¹¹Despite the continuity of the actions of the National Forum of Judges of Domestic and Family Violence against Women (Fonavid), of the Standing Committee for Combating Domestic and Family Violence against Women (Copevid) and the National Attorney General Council (CNPG), which constitute important spaces for discussion, interaction, articulation and improvement of actions to guarantee the rights of women in situation of domestic and family violence.

¹²The daily average between March, 1 and 16 was of 3,045 incoming calls and 829 complaints registered against 3,303 incoming calls and 978 complaints registered between 17th and 25th of the same month. (Source: Brazil. [The Federal Government](#) - Access on 09/09/2020)

¹³In Acre, the comparison of femicides in the first quarter of 2020, compared with 2019, shows a growth of 33%. In Mato Grosso, the femicides doubled. In Pará, the femicides grew by 187.5%. In Rio Grande do Sul, there was an increase of 73%. In São Paulo, it increased by 25%. In general, the cases of femicide grew 22.2% between March and April this year alone, in 12 states of the country, compared to last year. Source: Brazilian Forum of Public Security. Technical Note - [Domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic](#), 16 April 2020. Access on 09/09/2020.

Thus, with the pandemic, in addition to isolation and fear, unemployment and economic difficulties tend to put women in conditions of greater risk of violence. As the systems that protect women and girls, including community structures, may be weakened or inactive in this context, specific measures should be implemented to protect them from the risk of intimate partner violence with the dynamics of the risk imposed by the COVID-19.

Recommendation 182, which deals with the prevention of deaths by domestic violence and increase of complaints in cases of rape, is **partially implemented**.

In addition to the data already mentioned in the previous evaluation, the end of the body of policies for women and the non-allocation of its own budget have led to a setback in the agenda of promoting gender equality. **The agenda of confrontation to femicide is currently linked to the agenda of public security, with setbacks in the field of prevention.** The change in legislation in relation to the legal action in the case of sexual crimes against human dignity (Law 13.718/18) is a strategy to expand the complaints in case of rape, but our assessment is that **without a genuine policy of access to justice for women, which guarantee a humanized and secure process, the measure tends to reduce the number of women seeking health care**¹⁴.

Recommendation 185, which guides the combating of domestic violence and maternal mortality rates, in accordance with the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**, is **not being implemented**.

The freezing of spending on health and education are examples of non-compliance with this recommendation. In 2019, there has already been a loss of R\$ 9.5 billion to the SUS, even in the face of a framework that combines a worsening of indicators, such as infant mortality and low capacity of the subnational entities to finance health services. **All of this alone in the first years of duration of a Fiscal Regime designed to last up to twenty years.** During the Covid-19 pandemic, with the overcrowding of hospitals and health system overloaded, the cuts of the SUS aggravate these conditions and make the access to health even worse¹⁵.

Recommendations 189, 191 and 192, which cover programs of professional training of justice on the rights of women are being **partially implemented**.

¹⁴ [Complaints of violence against women have grown 9%, says minister](#) - Agência Brasil - 02/04/2020.

¹⁵ [Effects of EC 95: a billion dollar loss for SUS in 2019](#) - Brazil Debate - 24/09/2018.

The National Council of Justice (CNJ) has conducted training for professionals from the justice system and launched campaigns geared toward women in situations of violence during the pandemic. Its **Decree no. 70/2020** created a working group to draw up studies and emergency actions for women during the phase of social isolation. Among the tasks, the working group's function is to submit proposals of judicial public policies that aim to modernize and give more effectiveness to the action of the Judiciary in assisting women in situations of violence that occurred during the social isolation. It also published Recommendation 67, for which the Courts of Justice admit record of occurrence, sending data and files (upload) and formulation of request for protective measures of urgency electronically (online), **to expedite and give effectiveness to the procedure**. It also recommended that the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), Courts of Justice and National Courts, in the hypotheses of dispatch of arrest warrants, release permits and their enforcements, as well as any escape of investigated or imprisoned defendants, whether the woman is immediately advised by phone or by Whatsapp. **However, there is little dialog with the movements of women and these trainings, projects and campaigns do not count on external assessments in relation to the perspective adopted**¹⁶.

Recommendation 190, which includes **training for the police and development of protocols for assisting cases of violence against women**, is also being **partially implemented**.

Recent changes to the Maria da Penha Law¹⁷, sought to specialize the police services and expertise in the area of domestic and family violence against women, with the criminalization of noncompliance with the protective measures of urgency and the extension of police powers for immediate removal of the aggressor from the home. Also, the **institutionalization of evaluation protocols and risk management in the network has been an effort to ensure proper assessment of cases of greater risk for women**. But such measures pose the **central focus of coping with violence in the police**, which has been presented as spaces that often act in a discriminatory way in relation to women and **without ensuring the adoption of comprehensive measures of safety and care to women**¹⁸.

¹⁶[Red Light](#) (CNJ - 10/06/2020); [Decree 70/2020](#) (CNJ - 22/04/2020); [Distributed the first process in criminal eproc - Court of Justice - RS](#) (NBR - 06/17/2020).

¹⁷ [Law 13.505/17](#), [Law 13.641/18](#) and [Law 13.827/19](#).

¹⁸ [CNMP offers to society in the National Form of Risk and Protection to Life \(FRIDA\)](#) - CNMP - 08/04/19.

In the same sense, **Recommendation 193**, which deals with the **development of shelters for women victims of abuse**, is also being **partially implemented**.

As mentioned in another assessment, the country is not progressing in the implementation of the Houses of Brazilian Women. In the first half of 2020, only R\$ 5 million were disbursed from the budget of the Program. The prediction of the Secretariat is that the implementation of resources should be quicker in the second half¹⁹.

Recommendation 177, which provides guidance on the **adoption of law for the protection of vulnerable women, particularly housewives of low-income families**, is being **partially implemented**.

This year the emergency aid was created, the benefit established by Law no. 13.982/2020, for informal workers, MEI, the self-employed and the unemployed **who are in situation of vulnerability due to the pandemic**. The aid is of R\$ 600.00 and for single mothers who live with their children to the value of R\$ 1,200,00. The text also gives priority to the mothers who are family heads in receipt of the benefit, **but there are several obstacles which hinder the access of the women to the aid**. Errors in the application, difficulties of access, queues in banks, frauds in the registration, among other problems, eventually deterring the receipt of the benefit. In some cases, the change of registration is requested judicially, which demonstrates that there is no complete effectiveness. In addition to the difficulties of access to the benefit, **it had an initial term of three months, extended to a further two months and subsequently to the end of December, this last extension with a value of R\$300.00**. The Government also stressed that after this period there will be no more emergency measures and that the Federal government will focus on the approval of the reforms. Demonstrating neglect with the social vulnerabilities that will continue to affect women, especially of low income, after the period of the pandemic.

Regarding women in prison, these facilities are still being held as part of a process of dehumanization of women and men, where the generalized violence pave the way and the bad conditions neglect all basic human rights. The unconstitutional state of things in our prison system has already been recognized by STF²⁰. It has an even worse meaning to pregnant women found there, that despite the legal provisions which stated that house arrest should be the rule, STJ is still keeping them looked up in

¹⁹ [Budget allocated to the House of Brazilian Women grows more than 200% in 2020](#) - MMFDH - 23/06/2020.

²⁰ [Informatives STF :: STF](#) - STF - 10/09/2015

the pandemic scenario with its decisions²¹ leading the Brazilian public defenders to take their claims to STF, HC nº 186.185/DF, where they have been ignored since. Not mentioning our precarious Criminal Justice system that targets the minorities and neglected groups the most²².

In the health department the access to the legal abortion was made even more difficult after the publication of the Ordinance 2.282/2020 of the Ministry of Health, that was a reaction to a scandal of a ten years old girl that got pregnant after experiencing sexual abuse by their own family for four years, instead of exercising the empathy with the girl and the situation the government preferred to follow a path of ideological extremism.

Final Considerations

Concluding this report it can be assured that either by the decrease of transparency or by the depletion of channels for civil society's participation in the control and monitoring of protective policies and standards, it is a fact that the multilateral crisis meant the dismantling of several achievements of human rights in the country. Proves of that are the setbacks in the implementation of some of the 242 recommendations received and accepted by Brazil in the 3rd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the UN Human Rights Council. 33 of these recommendations are evaluated in this report. The analysis indicates that 21 (63,63%) are not being implemented by the State, 13 of them suffering serious setbacks and 12 were only partially implemented, most of them still benefiting from older programs that have not been extinguished yet or even with the budgetary cuts can still benefit from the structure that has already been built, almost no progress can be related to the current administration. This means that, in addition to not fulfilling more than half of the recommendations, Brazil is in the opposite direction to the fulfillment of at least a third of all the recommendations of the cycle.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been configured as a humanitarian tragedy in Brazil: we recorded the second-highest number of deaths and the third in

²¹As is the case of the following *Habeas Corpus* in trial in STJ: HC nº 509.702, HC nº 532.585, HC nº 552.808, HC nº 560.791, HC nº 558.151, HC nº 561.422, HC nº 460.953 e HC nº 522.720.

²² [68% of the incarcerated women in Brazil are black](#) - Observatório 3º Setor - 13/06/2019



people infected in the world. Until September 2020, there were more than 140,000 deaths and more than 4.5 million people contaminated (behind the US and India, in this order). This scenario aggravates the situation of violation of human rights of various segments that compose the Brazilian society.

This scenario sharpens the inequalities that have historically shaped the global societies, drawing special attention to the CEDAW's General Recommendations 19 and 35 that dealt with gender-based violence. A topic that did not become a bigger problem now, but instead the current crisis just was able to show on a bigger scale how gender issues are a problem that still seeps into the veins of our societies. At the time when sanitary measures cannot be applied in order to avoid risks of violence, the government confesses its incompetence in correcting a wrong that afflicts millions²³ and that has been neglected during its administration.

Also it is important to highlight the negligence of the Brazilian Government in deal with the environmental crisis that has been occurring in the last years, this issue is dealt with in the CEDAW's General Recommendation 37, that recognizes that climate change and related issues affect disproportionately the vulnerable groups.

At last, we urge the Committee also to pay special attention to the topic of access to justice that is treated on the CEDAW's General Recommendation 33, that is an important tool to overcome all kinds of inequalities. This recommendation gives important standards to overcome these historical framework and it is important that, in order to ensure real access to justice, the countries acknowledge and understand the specific issues and what is at stake to each group that seeks remedies for any kind of violation. The access to justice is not fulfilled by the mere previsions that women and men have equal access to it, it needs to be reinforced by public policies that aim to reduce the obstacles some groups have to deal with. The recognition of these obstacles can be found in every document of the Committee and in its own Convention, otherwise, all of our efforts fighting for equality would be in vain.

We would like to conclude by stating that all women matter but it is our duty to ensure that all of them matter equally by overcoming the challenges that

²³ [Bolsonaro uses the domestic violence to criticize the social distancing](#) – Catraca Livre – 30/03/2020



our societies have been perpetuating and for so we welcome this Committee's work for the persecution of a more inclusive, understanding and fair world.

RECOMMENDATIONS (UPR)	SDG RELATED	ASSESSMENT
39. Take necessary measures to address homophobic and transphobic crime, including by establishing a system for recording such crimes (Sweden)	10 e 16	Partially Implemented
40. Take urgent measures to adopt legislation sanctioning discrimination and incitement to violence on the grounds of sexual orientation, and investigate and sanction cases of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons (Argentina)	10 e 16.	Partially Implemented
43. Continue taking measures to develop legislation and policies at federal, state and municipal level to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population (Finland)	10 e 16	Partially Implemented
45. Follow measures taken at the national level to ensure that municipalities in Brazil develop specific policies to guarantee rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Israel)	10 e 16	Partially Implemented
196. Ensure the effective implementation of measures to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
37. Take measures to eliminate cases of discrimination against certain groups in society (Iraq) SETBACK	5 e 10	Not Implemented
38. Support initiatives and strategies to combat discrimination and promote the inclusion of vulnerable persons (Madagascar) SETBACK	10 e 11	Not Implemented
41. Continue advancing the promotion of laws and initiatives that ban discrimination and incitement to violence on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, in particular in the case of young persons and adolescents (Chile) SETBACK	10 e 16	Not Implemented
66. Take measures to improve the situation of underreporting of cases of violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, and develop policies to punish and prevent those actions (Israel) SETBACK	5, 10 e 16.	Not Implemented



42. Redouble the capacity-building efforts for all the security forces, aiming at avoiding practices of racial bias, or, directed, among others, against vulnerable minorities such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Colombia)	10 e 16	Not Implemented
44. Approve a specific law, in line with its international human rights obligations, that prohibits discrimination and incitement to violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras)	5, 10 e 16	Not Implemented
49. Continue taking active measures aimed at eradicating discrimination against Afro-Brazilian women based on their gender and ethnicity (Namibia)	1, 3, 5, 10 e 16	Not Implemented
178. Continue the efforts to implement the “Women Living without Violence” programme launched in 2013 (Russian Federation)	5 e 16	Not Implemented
183. Extend the “Women Living without Violence” programme, with particular attention to women and girls living in the countryside and to women and girls of Afro-Brazilian descent (Belgium)	5 e 16	Not Implemented
186. Strengthen measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls, particularly in rural and remote areas (Islamic Republic of Iran)	5 e 16	Not Implemented
187. Take measures to combat violence against women and children (Iraq)	5 e 16	Not Implemented
188. Continue to adopt and implement effective measures to fight violence against women (Italy)	5 e 16	Not Implemented
194. Increase its focus on policy implementation to combat family violence, and in particular violence against women and children (Australia) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
195. Strengthen policies and programmes to address violence against women and combat child prostitution (Indonesia) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
179. Pursue efforts to combat violence against women and promote the rights of women (Sudan) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
180. Continue efforts to combat violence, particularly against women (Tunisia) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented



181. Take measures to stop violence that has cost the lives of more than five thousand women, and caused more than 500,000 rapes in the last year (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
184. Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Egypt) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
109. Take further efforts in combating violence against women such as enhancing the trust in the judicial system, measures to prevent violence, and promoting services and networks for women in rural areas (Spain) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
176. Continue to implement new policies and expand the coverage and scope of existing ones, to better promote gender equality, in particular for women in the countryside and low-income families (Singapore) SETBACK	5 e 16	Not Implemented
182. Strengthen efforts to reduce gender inequalities including to prevent death resulting from violence against women, and to encourage increased reporting of cases of rape (Bahamas)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
185. Combat domestic violence and high maternal mortality rates suffered by women, in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia) SETBACK	3, 5 e 16	Not Implemented
189. Strengthen its capacity-building programmes for judges and legal personnel on women's rights and violence against women (Thailand)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
191. Further strengthen mechanisms fostering prosecution of all perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence (Slovakia)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
192. Take measures to reduce the number of cases of violence against women and bring the perpetrators to justice (Togo)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
190. Strengthen the capacity of police in cases of violence against women by expanding training and developing protocols to respond to cases effectively (Canada)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
193. Follow up on the infrastructure of safe houses for abused women and make sure the legal framework is widely implemented and reaches women's reality (Austria)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented
177. Adopt a law to protect vulnerable women, particularly low-income housewives (United Arab Emirates)	5 e 16	Partially Implemented

[UPR Brazil](#)

Organization

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH

Support

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Brasil

NGOs

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

Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil – APIB

Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil

Artigo 19

Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação

Central de Cooperativas e Empreendimentos Solidários do Brasil - UNISOL

Centro de Direitos Econômicos e Sociais - CDES

Centro de Educação e Assessoramento Popular - CEAP

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

Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas –
CONAQ

Conectas Direitos Humanos

FIAN Brasil

Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil - FNPETI

Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares – GAJOP

Geledés – Instituto da Mulher Negra

Gestos

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH

Instituto de Migrações e Direitos Humanos - IMDH

Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena - IEPÉ

Intervezes

Justiça Global

Movimento dos Atingidos e das Atingidas por Barragem - MAB

Movimento Nacional dos Direitos Humanos - MNDH

Rede de Cooperação Amazônica – RCA

Terra de Direitos

Themis - Gênero, Justiça e Direitos Humanos