

**Comprehensive National-Level Review Report on the
Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for
Action - Brazil**

May 2019

Section One: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. What have been the most important achievements, challenges and set-backs in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years?

In answering this question, please explain why your country considers these important, how it has addressed them, the challenges encountered and the factors that have enabled progress or led to set-backs in each case (3-5 pages).

ANSWER:

Brazil has implemented gender-responsive public policies in a cross-sectoral and consistent manner, reinforcing measures to promote “equality between women and men in the last five years. These policies have been implemented in an array of actions aimed at promoting the rights of women in all their dimensions.

Over the last five years, there have been positive results from measures taken to address violence against women in Brazil. The main achievements in this area are reflected in intense political coordination to guarantee the rights of all Brazilian women and girls. It was precisely in this period of time that Law n. 13.104, of 9 March 2015, reforming the Criminal Code to classify femicide as a form of qualified homicide, was adopted, as well as the amendment to the Maria da Penha Law, that guarantees a more rigorous treatment of the aggressor who disrespects protective measures and that establishes new penal categories with more severe penalties for rape crimes (rape, collective rape, virtual rape and corrective rape) and sexual harassment (which was previously punishable by a fine).

The Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11,340), adopted on August 7, 2006, aims to protect women from domestic and family violence. Since its inception, the law has undergone several changes. In December 2018, the Chamber of Deputies approved an amendment that obliges the aggressor to reimburse the Unified Health System (SUS) for any expenses incurred with victims of domestic violence. The measure, which aims to increase the penalties of the Maria da Penha Law, also determines that safety devices used to monitor victims are to be paid for by the aggressor. In accordance with the new measure, the aggressor who – by action or omission – causes injury, physical, sexual or psychological distress, or moral and property damage, is obliged to reimburse all damages caused, including the reimbursement to the Federal Government for all expenses, according

to the SUS cost table. The expenses include the amounts paid by the State to treat the victims of domestic and family violence. On the same occasion, an addendum to the law was also adopted, aimed at preventing that health costs reimbursement would be drawn from assets of the assaulted woman or that such payments would be considered to attenuate the applied penalty.

Another important legislation already in place is Law No. 13,772 of December 19, 2018, defining the crime of unauthorized record of sexual intimacy in the Criminal Code. Now, anyone producing, photographing, filming or recording sexual intimate and private content without the consent of the participants is subject to six months to one year imprisonment and a fine. If the crime is committed by someone who maintains or has maintained an intimate relationship with the victim by affection or for the purpose of revenge or humiliation, the penalty may be increased by up to 2/3. The recent legislative act amends the Maria da Penha Law recognizing the violation of a woman's intimacy as a form of domestic and family violence.

Bearing in mind the reduction of cases of violence against women, the Chamber of Deputies also approved Bill No. 5001/16, which includes among the protective measures for the woman victim of aggression, the aggressor's obligation to attend rehabilitation and re-education programs. The matter is under study by the Senate. According to the text, the judge may also impose psychosocial supervision of the aggressor through individual care and/or support groups. The National Data and Information Policy on Violence Against Women (Pnainfo) was also established under the bill to gather, organize, systematize and make available data and information on all types of violence against women. This data will be included in the Unified Data and Information Registry on violence against women, covering administrative records related to the topic, specialized services for women in situation of violence and public policies in the area. This registry will allow for the collection of individualized data on the victims and their aggressors, as well as the compilation of the number of violent deaths of women.

The National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), is part of the structure of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, and has as its main objective to promote equality between men and women, and to fight all forms of prejudice and discrimination against women. This is a challenge to be addressed by the new government. Since its creation in 2003, SNPM has been acted

consistently to build a fairer, more egalitarian and democratic Brazil, by raising the profile of women and promoting their inclusion in the country's social, economic, political and cultural development.

Today, the issue of equality between women and men is included in the policies of the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal). In addition, there is a growing mobilization of society for equality between women and men in terms of rights and obligations. These changes have been possible through an ongoing process of cross-sectoral cooperation between SNPM and other Ministries, society and the international community. Decree No. 9,417, dated June 20, 2018, transferred the National Secretariat of Policies for Women to the organizational structure of the Ministry of Human Rights, now under the new nomenclature, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. The change in the ministry's name already demonstrates the key role of women's policies in the current government.

There are still obstacles and challenges in the protection and promotion of the rights of Brazilian women, such as:

- Fragile conditions to fully implement the measures provided for in the Maria da Penha law, such as need for better quality, structure and articulation of networking services improvement for caring victims; shortage of public qualified human resources; and low reliability of the data about the number of personal assistances and the quality of available services.
- Lack of specialized services available for women's support networks, which may lead to the recurrence of incidents of violence against women;
- The perception in certain aspects that the culture of violence against women is a minor concern;
- The need to expand and strengthen preventive and protective measures, such as specialized services for the education and rehabilitation of the aggressor;
- The need to integrate the measures prescribed in Maria da Penha Law into comprehensive public policies to fight violence against women, including service networks to support educational and cultural projects for prevention and improved access to justice and public safety services;
- Negative impacts resulting from violence against women: loss of human capital; impact on the family; impact on productivity and, at the macro level, impact on the economy and society's well-being (direct and indirect costs);

- Maintaining the coordination between state security forces, public prosecutors and the Federal Police, among others, for reporting and strengthening information flows, including updating data of focal points;
- The need to better structure policies for women at sub national levels, ensuring that protection and promotion networks reach all women.

The Federal Government is committed to developing effective measures for the promotion of equality between women and men in the country, through public policies that meet the main needs of Brazilian women and girls. The Government is determined to redouble efforts to eliminate violence against women, intensify educational campaigns aimed at different age groups, improve the quality of services offered and implement measures for an efficient system for monitoring and evaluating policies for women.

2. Which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes? (please check relevant categories)

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls;
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security;
- Eliminating violence against women and girls;
- Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
- Political participation and representation;
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression);
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises;
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services);
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions);
- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport etc.);
- Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability;
- Gender-responsive budgeting;
- Digital and financial inclusion for women;
- Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience building;
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes;
- Other.

Please provide brief reflections on how your country has addressed these priorities (3 – 5 pages).

Labour Market

Regarding the guarantee of equality between women and men in the labour market, data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) show that the wage gap between men and women decreased moderately between 2014 and 2017. In 2014, the average monthly real income of all women's jobs accounted for 74.5% of men's income. In 2017, the percentage was 77.5%.

According to the UN Women's Report "Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016", the labour market in Brazil has expanded for women in the last three decades. Women's participation in the number of employed people rose from 26% to 44% (censuses 1980 and 2010). Between 2004 and 2014 alone (PNAD), 7.1 million women, aged 16 and over, entered the labour market. Brazilian public policies made a significant difference also in the quality of employment: among formal occupations, growth was higher than 9.6 million from 2003 to 2014. Millions of Brazilian women obtained access to a broader set of labour rights, such as paid leave, pay bonuses, overtime, unemployment insurance and social security assistance in the event of health problems or accidents at work.

Progress in the labour market has been slower for black women, who face gender and racial vulnerabilities. In 2004, 19% of black women were employed in commerce, manufacturing, housing, food, health, education and social services. In 2014, the number rose to 25%. There was a decline in the percentage of black women in domestic employment, from 21.5% to 17.6%, but the number is still higher than the participation of white women, of 10%, which poses a challenge still to be overcome.

Women in Power

Despite the progress made, the challenge remains on how to increase the number of women in elected mandates beyond the 30% quota for women candidates for the legislative positions, as established by law. In the 2010 elections, few parties fulfilled the quota. In 2012, the quota was fulfilled in the case of the candidacies for the position of city councillor (31.9% female candidates). However, the results of the elections show that women are still under-represented in political positions.

In the 2014 elections, the number of women candidates increased 38% in relation to the previous election. In the 2016 local elections for the positions of mayor and city councilour, the number of female candidates remained slightly higher than in the previous election (31.50% in 2012 and 32% in 2016), but in both the percentage of elected women remained low.

One of the measures to ensure the participation of women in politics was established by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE), in 2018, regarding the use of public funds transferred to the political parties by the Electoral Fund to finance electoral campaigns. The TSE decided that at least 30% of the total amount received by the parties should be allocated for the funding of female candidate's election campaigns. Considering that the amount of the Electoral Fund for the 2018 election was of about 1,7 billion reais, it means that more than 500 million reais were allocated to women candidates.

Violence Against Women

Violence against women is one of the main challenges that the Brazilian State currently faces in the promotion and protection of human rights. In the legislative sphere, three laws were passed to fight violence against women: Law 13.642 / 2018, which delegates to the Federal Police the mandate of investigating crimes associated with the dissemination of messages of misogynist content over the Internet; Law 13.641 / 2018, which makes it a criminal offense to disobey the protective measures set forth in the Maria da Penha Law to protect women victims of domestic or family violence, and Law 13.104 / 15, which amends the Penal Code, to establish femicide as one of the qualifying circumstances of homicide, in accordance with article 121 of the Brazilian Penal Code (1940), and to include femicide as a heinous crime, as provided for in Article 1 of Law No. 8,072 / 1990¹. The law also provides for a penalty increase of one-third to one-half of prison time if the act is committed: during pregnancy or within three months after birth; against a person under the age of fourteen, over the age of sixty or disabled; or in the presence of the victim's descendant or ascendant (§7, I, II and III). Within three years from the new law, several judicial actions have been implemented to reduce such criminal acts. According to a research conducted by the National Justice Council (CNJ),

¹ With the new legislation, femicide corresponds to article 121, paragraph 2, item VI and refers to "crimes committed against women for reasons of the female sex", such as "I - domestic and family violence and II - for contempt or discrimination related to the status of woman "(clause VI, § 2A).

in 2016, 1,942 sentences were handed down in criminal cases of femicide, while in 2017 the number of sentences was 4,829, demonstrating increasing legal activity.

In the judiciary, according to the CNJ's survey, 1,199,116 cases concerning domestic violence against women were brought to State Courts in 2016. The number corresponds, on average, to 11 cases per one thousand women, or 1 case per 100 Brazilian women. There are currently 134 courts specialized in domestic violence. The survey also points out that 290,423 inquiries related to violence against women were initiated in 2016. In the same year, 279,327 sentences were handed down. In 2017, the number of sentences increased to 336,339.

3. Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination? (please check relevant categories)

- Women living in remote and rural areas;
- Indigenous women;
- Racial, ethnic or religious minority women;
- Women living with disabilities;
- Women living with HIV/AIDS;
- Women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities;
- Younger women;
- Older women;
- Migrant women;
- Refugee and internally displaced women;
- Women in humanitarian settings;
- Other.

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (2 pages max.).

In terms of economic empowerment, the Gender and Race Pro-Equity Program (“Programa Pró-Equidade de Gênero e Raça”), for example, has adopted a gender and race perspective. It is implemented by the National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM) together with the National Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SNPPIR), UN Women and the International Labour

Organization (ILO) since 2005, currently in its 6th edition. The program seeks to disseminate innovative ideas in personnel management and organizational culture to achieve racial equality as well as equality between men and women in the world of work. It is targeted to medium and large organizations, public and private, with legal personality that voluntarily adhere to the program.

By participating in the Program, the organization draws up a Plan of Action explaining how it will develop activities to promote the equality between women and men and race equity in a crosscutting fashion, within its organization, and commits to promote more egalitarian work relations. It is a form of contributing to the improvement of the work environment, overcoming racial and gender gaps in remuneration, access to jobs, and occupation of managerial positions.

To do so, organizations must highlight and support the work done by women in various sectors of their entity. In implementing the commitments undertaken in relation to the objectives of the Program, organizations have the possibility of obtaining public recognition of the good practices they carry out in promoting equality of rights between women and men by receiving the Pro-Gender and Race Equity Seal (“Selo Pró-Equidade de Gênero e Raça”). It is worth mentioning that organizations with harassment charges, as well as condemned or charged with the use of slave labour, cannot receive the Seal. The Seal may be used in products, services, documents, in the electronic media of the organization, in its institutional image and in any other application that allows the diffusion of its commitment to the equality between women and men and race equity in the world of work.

Another example is related to the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous women, in which the Brazilian State, acting through the National Indian Foundation (“Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI”), has been carrying out a series of actions over the years. Within the structure of FUNAI, the Coordination of Gender, Generational Issues and Social Participation (Cogen) - which first emerged as the Coordination of Indigenous Women linked to the FUNAI presidency, and is today within the General Coordination of Promotion of Citizenship (CGPC) – has developed activities such as strengthening of indigenous women's organizations, support for the participation of indigenous women's leaders in decision-making bodies of the Federal Government on public policies, support for women's events on knowledge exchange, and the role of indigenous women in the life of their community, with an intergenerational approach. Cogen has in its history several activities in events of paramount importance to indigenous women's issues over the years.

By financially and technically supporting the initiatives and events of indigenous women, Cogen has strengthened these organizations, given visibility and voice to indigenous women for them to fight for their rights, and has promoted training and information meetings with the aim of empowering them. An example of this action was the First Workshop on Training and Information for Indigenous Women of the National Forum for Dialogue of Indigenous Women, held in Brasília, in 2014. Its purpose was to train and inform the women who are members of the Coordinating Commission of the National Dialogue Forum of Indigenous Women, contributing to their capacity building and training in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies. At the time, indigenous women from the Tenharim, Wapichana, Arapasso, Guarani Kaiowá, Rikbatsa, Kaingang, Fulni-ô and Pitaguary peoples participated.

In 2018, in partnership with UN Women, the National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM) and the Embassy of Norway, FUNAI held the II National Meeting for the Dialogue of Indigenous Women.

In the same year, FUNAI and the Coordination of Indigenous Women of Maranhão (Amima) promoted its second meeting in the North Region, between July 23 and 26, in Aldeia Januária, Guajajara village (Bom Jardim, MA). The event addressed the theme "Indigenous Women for Well-Being", with the view to strengthen local women's organizations in the state. In this important moment of dialogue and exchange of experiences, subjects relevant to the daily life of indigenous women in their communities were discussed, such as: violence against women, health, food security, education, culture, women in the areas of power and decision, environmental and territorial management and income generation.

The "Women Living Without Violence" program, managed by SNPM, promotes, in partnership, among others, with "Caixa Econômica Federal" (a public bank), access to justice and to the Maria da Penha Law provisions to women living in rural and remote areas, with a focus on the strengthening of the National Pact to Combat Violence against Women. Women from the forests, fields and freshwater beaches of Marajó, in the state of Pará, received care from the program "Women Living Without Violence". The program coordinates actions to facilitate the access of women in situations of violence to their rights and to public services in the areas of security, justice, health, psychosocial assistance, shelter, occupation, employment and income generation. One of its differentials is the

investment in the mobility of specialized services. Buses and boats have been equipped to carry to rural and forest women the services provided in the program.

4. Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises—caused by conflict, extreme weather or other events—affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country?

YES/NO

If YES, please give concrete examples of the effects of humanitarian crises on progress for women and girls in your country and of measures taken to prevent and respond to humanitarian crises in a gender-responsive manner (1 page max.).

5. Which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programmes? (please check relevant categories)

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice;
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls;
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security;
- Eliminating violence against women and girls;
- Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
- Political participation and representation;
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression);
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises;
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services);
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions);
- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transport, communication, etc.);
- Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability;
- Gender-responsive budgeting;
- Digital and financial inclusion for women;
- Gender-responsive disaster risk prevention, reduction and resilience building
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes

- Other

Section Two: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

This section covers progress across the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. To facilitate the analysis, the 12 critical areas of concern have been clustered into six overarching dimensions that highlight the alignment of the BPfA with the 2030 Agenda. This approach is aimed at facilitating reflections about the implementation of both frameworks in a mutually reinforcing manner to accelerate progress for all women and girls.

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment?

- Strengthened/enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation
- ✓ Introduced/strengthened gender-responsive active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)
- ✓ Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
- Strengthened land rights and tenure security
- Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women
- Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)
- Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment
- Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Actions to Combat Sexual Harassment, including in the Workplace

Cases of sexual harassment in the workplace may be filed through several channels, notably the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office (MPT), through its website or in a Regional Public Prosecutor's Office (MPT), present in each of the 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District. In addition, it is possible to file the complaint in a police station specialized in care for women, or in a general police station.

In Brazil, there is also the possibility of filing a case in the Labour Court, including for the compensation for material damages, if any.

Cases can be notified through Dial 180, a free public service of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights that aims to receive complaints of violence and violations, and to forward any demands to other services whenever necessary.

In addition, the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office (MPT), through the work carried out by the Gender Working Group (GT-Gênero) of the Coordination of Promotion of Equality and Fight Against Discrimination at Work (Coordigualdade) and the Review Board, is responsible for the inspection and fight against sexual harassment in the workplace and promote awareness-raising actions in this regard. Several publications, especially booklets dealing with sexual harassment, have been developed to raise awareness of this practice in the workplace.

In 2018, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), through its Gender and Race Management Committee, promoted a campaign to prevent and fight moral and sexual harassment in the workplace, in the context of the global day to fight sexual harassment in the workplace. For a month, that institution promoted actions to raise awareness among members, employees, outsourcers, trainees and the general population about how to identify the problem and what to do to prevent or denounce the practice. The initiative seeks to educate workers about the seriousness of the problem, which can affect the health of the victims and compromise the work environment. It also provides guidance on the importance of victims seeking help and reporting harassment. The booklet "Moral and Sexual Harassment and Discrimination", developed by the Ombudsman's Office in partnership with the Gender and Race Management Committee of the MPF, shows how to identify these situations and provides guidelines on what to do to prevent or fight the practice.

Sexual Harassment Law

Law No 13,718, which came into force in 24 September 2018, turned into a crime what was previously only a criminal misdemeanour, characterized by the performance of libidinous acts in the presence of someone in a non-consensual way, with the purpose of satisfying oneself or a third party.

The above-mentioned Law has as main objective to combat frequent cases of harassment against women in public transportation, and covers practices such as forced kissing and touching of a woman's body without permission.

The new law provides for punishment such as imprisonment from one to five years, compared to the criminal misdemeanour previously punishable only with a fine. The measure represents a breakthrough as a protective measure for women. According to the Law, the criminal act can be practiced by any person, regardless of their sex.

7. What measures has your country adopted in the past five years to recognize, reduce and / or redistribute unpaid domestic work and promote work-family reconciliation?

- Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)
- Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable
- Expanded support for frail elderly persons and others needing intense forms of care
- Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave
- Invested in time- and labour-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women
- Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers
- Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work
- Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Regarding decent work for paid care workers, Constitutional Amendment 72 is a milestone for domestic workers in Brazil. It was enacted in April 2013 and regulated by Complementary Law 150, of 2015. The legislative measure, which became known as "Domestic Workers' PEC" (PEC 66/2012), equated the rights of domestic workers, mostly women, to those of other workers, who have a 8-hour working day, limit of 44 hours a week, and are entitled to the remuneration of overtime.

In order to consolidate domestic workers' rights, the National Congress enacted Legislative Decree 172/2017, making Brazil the 25th country to ratify ILO Convention 189 and Recommendation 201. ILO Convention 189 provides that domestic workers have the same rights as other workers. The ratification of ILO Convention 189, which came into force in January 2019, represents a Brazilian commitment on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

The approval of Constitutional Amendment 72/2013 also contributed to the extension of pension rights to domestic workers. In addition, Social Security provides an online tool for domestic employees and employers to give access to information on social security contribution and other services.

In addition, legislative changes have extended to domestic workers the payment of family complementary wages, paid to workers who support children or have dependents up to 14 years, or invalid people at any age, provided that they fit within the maximum income limit (currently, R\$ 1,319.18).

To strengthen family leave, Law 13.509/2017 amended the Consolidation of Labour Laws (CLT), inserting in its article 391-A a paragraph which guarantees the employee the right to stability in employment in case of provisional custody for adoption purposes. Furthermore, the same Law inserted in CLT article 392-A, which establishes: "The employee who adopts or obtains judicial custody for the purpose of adopting a child or adolescent shall be granted maternity leave" for 120 days.

The same law also determined, in article 396 of the CLT, that: "In order to breastfeed her child, even if the child is adopted, until the child reaches the age of six (6) months, the woman shall have the right to 2 (two) half-hour special breaks each working day. "

Law 13.257/2016 extended the paternity leave - constitutionally assured for 5 (five) days - to 20 (twenty) days, for those companies participating in a program called "Citizen Company". The changes are also valid in cases of adoption. The extension of the paternity leave for the same period is valid for federal public servants, be it biological or adoptive parents.

8. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years?

YES/NO

If YES, were their impact assessments carried out on women and men, respectively?

- Yes, their impact on women/men was estimated before measures were put in place;
- Yes, the impact was assessed after measures were put in place;
- No, the impact on women/men has not been assessed.

If YES, please describe the results (1-2 pages).

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

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| Critical areas of concern: A. Women and poverty B. Education and training of women C. Women and health I. Human rights of women |
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9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

- Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures
- Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services
- Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities
- Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)
- Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Although not limited to the period at hand, subsidiary information about the National Agency on Decent Work may answer the question. Specifically, the ratification of ILO Convention 189, on the Decent Work Recommendation for Domestic Workers, which came into force in Brazil in January 2019, helps illustrate actions in this area.

In 2014, the Decent Work Municipal Indicators System (SIMTD) was launched. It is composed of a database and municipal reports, which inform the Decent Work situation in each of the Brazilian municipalities, based on the analysis of the main indicators.

In addition, in 2017, there were specific initiatives on economic autonomy, which were responsible for the direct training of 4,675 women by the National Secretariat for Policies for Women, according to management reports of the period.

10. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

- Introduced or strengthened social protection for unemployed women (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)
- Introduced or strengthened conditional cash transfers

- Introduced or strengthened unconditional cash transfers
- Introduced or strengthened non-contributory social pensions
- Reformed contributory social protection schemes to strengthen women's access and benefit levels
- Improved access to the above for specific populations (e.g. women in informal employment, including domestic workers; migrant and refugee women; women in humanitarian settings)
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

It is important to take into account the actions contained in the Multi-Year Plan² 2016-2019 aimed at social protection, which address the issue of social assistance through the consolidation of the Single System of Social Assistance (SUAS)³, as well as social inclusion through the "Bolsa Família" (family stipend), the "Cadastro Único" (single registration), the integration of social policies⁴ and related objectives.

Despite the fact that these policies focus on combating poverty and not on equality between women and men, the principal recipients of income distribution programs, such as "Bolsa Família", are women, as they are generally in charge of household decisions in low-income families in Brazil. Consequently, income distribution programs have a direct impact on women. In this regard, "Bolsa Família" itself, as the country's largest anti-poverty program, establishes prenatal care of pregnant women of the registered families as a conditionality to receive the benefit. In this regard, it should be highlighted that the new government has instituted an extra bonus in the end of the year to the "Bolsa Família" Program.

In this connection, an important result to be highlighted in the first half of 2016 was the identification of 371 thousand pregnant women beneficiaries of "Bolsa Família", an increase of more than 50% in relation to the number observed in the first half of the previous year. It is estimated that almost 80% of the pregnant women in Brazil are covered by the program. This data was obtained by integrating the management system of the "Bolsa Família" with the SisPréNatal of the Ministry of Health. Between the second half of 2016 and the first half of 2017, there was a further increase in monitoring of approximately 11 thousand pregnant women, in absolute

² The Multi-Year Plan (PPA) is the medium-term planning instrument established by the Federal Constitution (art. 165) for the three levels of government: Federal Union, States and Municipalities. The PPA establishes guidelines, goals and targets for the Federal Government through long term programs, planned over a four-year cycle, thus structuring government action.

³ Program 2037 of the PPA 2016-2019.

⁴ Program 2019 of the PPA 2016-2019

numbers. Of the total number of pregnant women monitored, 99.5% were undergoing prenatal care, which contributes to the reduction of the infant mortality rate and the reduction of chronic nutritional deficiency rates. It is a reflection of the health conditionality in the “Bolsa Família” program, as well as the improvement of the situation of women in the country.

On May 14, 2018, the Federal Government launched a strategy of financial education and social inclusion for the beneficiaries of “Bolsa Família”, titled the “Future in the Hand: Fixing the Financial Life”. The objective is to provide social technologies - developed through a partnership with the Brazilian Financial Education Association (AEF-Brasil) - to promote financial knowledge and planning of domestic budgets. Through this initiative, 200,000 women across the country will be able to participate in workshops, in close partnership with the social assistance and funding network of the World Bank and UNESCO.

With regard to women in humanitarian situations, it should be highlighted that Operation Shelter (“Operação Acolhida”) has internalized - away from the Brazil-Venezuela frontier into other areas of Brazil - almost 4,000 Venezuelans in vulnerable situations, by the end of 2018, in a coordinated effort of more than 18 federal agencies, international organizations and civil society. In this regard, it is important to emphasize that migrants benefit from an expedited process to obtain the necessary documentation that grants them full access to the social protection network, making it easier for women to have access to all social policies offered by the State, on an equal basis with Brazilian nationals.

As already stated in question 7, Complementary Law 105/2015 regulated the rights of domestic workers, as well as guaranteed and extended the rights of this category of workers.

11. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

- Promoted women’s access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services
- Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health and HIV services
- Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns
- Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers
- Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes
- Provided refugee women and girls as well as women and girls in humanitarian settings with access to sexual and reproductive health services
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Brazil has a Unified Health System (SUS), consolidated and regulated by Organic Law No. 8080, of September 19, 1990, based on the principles of the universality, equity and integrity of care, in a regionalized, decentralized organizational format, structured according to public consultation.

Several strategies have been implemented to improve the health care of the Brazilian population, such as the Stork Network (established in 2011), which had, at its origin, the objective of reducing maternal mortality in the country, among other objectives. In this fashion, the Stork Network has stimulated the discussion and the improvement of health measures through a care network, with a view to assuring women the right to reproductive planning and individualized attention to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. With regard to the child, the program has contributed to the right to a safe birth and to a healthy growth and development.

The following Stork Network Guidelines should be highlighted:

- Increased access and improvement of prenatal care, which includes a series of health care measures;
- Elaboration of the pregnant woman's guidebook, which includes guidelines of good practices in prenatal care, childbirth and birth, as well as proposals of the Stork Network Strategy, duly aligned to the National Policy on Comprehensive Care for Women's Health (PNAISM);
- Guidelines for the Care of Pregnant Women with a view to reducing cesarean section, based on scientific evidence;
- Incentives to Careful Childbirth (monitoring and evaluation of indicators of attention to delivery and birth).

A set of health promotion and disease prevention policies have been implemented with a focus on adolescents, women and men. The National Immunization Program (PNI) follows vaccination schedules, which take into account the epidemiological situation, risks, vulnerability and social specificities, according to specific guidelines for children, adolescents, adults, pregnant women, the elderly and indigenous peoples.

Since 2011, there have been significant budgetary transfers from the Federal Government for HIV, syphilis and pregnancy testing. In this regard, R\$ 4,930,675 (four million, nine hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and seventy-five reais) have been directed for rapid HIV tests, and R\$

3,720,635.70 (three million, seven hundred twenty thousand, six hundred and thirty-five reals and seventy cents) for rapid syphilis tests. In addition, R\$ 5,612,696.88 (five million, six hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-six reals and eighty-eight cents) have been transferred to purchase rapid pregnancy tests. In total, approximately 9,053,000 women have benefited.

Distribution of contraceptive methods is expanding, aimed at reaching more than 90% coverage in 2030, one of the largest rates of medical coverage in the world.

12. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

- Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes
- Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education
- Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals
- Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls
- Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy
- Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings
- Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the case of women in situations of sexual violence, the Federal Government organized, from 2014 to 2016, a training course for health professionals on collecting evidence of sexual violence. Approximately twenty health services received training in 2014 and 2015 in partnership with institutions such as UNIFESP and AADS, for the care of women in situations of sexual violence, as well as in situations of abortion not punishable by law.

On the same topic, about ten health services received training in partnership with Patrícia Galvão Institute on the subject of sexual violence. A number of measures have been developed and discussed by several areas of the Ministry of Health, including the health of women, men, adolescents and young people and people with disabilities, which include:

- Launch of the bid for the preparation of the “Agenda for More Access, Care, Information and Respect for Women's Health”, which seeks to increase and strengthen the attention to the health of women, with or without disabilities, throughout their life cycle, and the inclusion of strategic actions involving men in their reproductive and sexual trajectory. The Agenda aims to promote health and to reduce diseases, with a transfer of resources to the localities mentioned in the public notice;
- Prenatal partner strategy to raise awareness among health workers about the importance of involving parents and future parents.
- Awareness raising strategy for health workers about the importance of involving parents and future fathers to perform routine preventive exams and also rapid tests for syphilis, hepatitis and HIV, in addition to updating vaccination and active participation in the prenatal care, childbirth and child care;
- Distribution of the Guide for Assessment of the Quality of Health Services for Adolescents in Primary Care to priority municipalities, selected based on the epidemiological data on the number of pregnancies in adolescence, number of people affected by syphilis and mothers with child affected by the Zika virus. The Guide aims to support health professionals in assessing the quality of their services for adolescents.
- Program Health in Schools with health and education policies aimed at children, adolescents, youth and adults in public education to promote health and integral education;
- Adolescent Health Booklet, a technical document for health professionals and a guide for adolescents, an instrument that contributes to monitoring health, growth and development of young people from 10 to 16 years old;
- A commitment letter for the prevention of teenage pregnancy, an intersectoral agenda to be jointly implemented by the government on a permanent basis;
- Laboratory of Innovation in Adolescent and Youth Health, a strategy that consists of mapping good practices within Brazil's Unified Health System (SUS), an action that has been developed since 2013.

The identification and dissemination of good practices on health for adolescents and young people contribute to effective and viable solutions by public administrators and other professionals through the replication of actions that have obtained positive results. The experiences of the first edition were published in a special supplement of Adolescence & Health Magazine (volume 12, supplement 1, March 2015, available at: http://www.adolescenciaesaude.com/detalhe_artigo.asp?id=485).

The experiences related to the second and third editions are available in the PAHO/WHO Technical Series Navigator SUS, available at: <https://apsredes.org/1-edica-jovens-and-adolescentes>. The "Agenda to Protect and Care for Adolescents" is a strategy that seeks to expand access, qualify actions on integral adolescents' health and guarantee their rights. In 2017, the Apiece on Project - Improvement and Innovation in Care and Teaching in Obstetrics and Neonatology was launched. This project consists of qualifying care, management and training processes related to labor and childbirth, and women victims of sexual violence in hospitals through educational activities. The project comprises 94 hospitals that carry out those activities along the 27 regional states in Brazil.

The Course on Integral Attention to Women's Health was carried out online in 2016, in partnership with the Federal University of Santa Catarina, with an initial offer of 3,500 places and an investment of R\$ 2,500,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand reais) and trained SUS healthcare professionals.

In addition, the role of obstetrics nurses has been strengthened in a collaborative work with obstetricians, with a view to delegate to the nurse low risk childbirths. This model is consensual among experts around the world. Moreover, incentives and financing for the reform, expansion and expenses covering natural Childbirth Centers have been put in place, with units designed to receive natural, regular-risk childbirth, located at the internal or external dependencies of a hospital, as well as investments to reform the facilities of obstetric centers of maternity hospitals.

Lastly, Law No. 13,798/2019 added to the Child and Adolescent Statute (Law 8.069/1990) an article instituting the date of February 1st for the beginning of the National Week of Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy. The Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights carried out several actions in support

of this Week of Prevention, such as the elaboration of informative videos on the critical issues involving teenage pregnancy.

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Critical areas of concern:

- D. Violence against women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

13. In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized actions?

- Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape;
- Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and in employment;
- Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (such as cyber violence, online harassment);
- Femicide/ Feminicide;
- Violence against women in politics;
- Child, early and forced marriages;
- Female genital mutilation;
- Other harmful practices;
- Trafficking in women and girls;
- Others

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Efforts are underway to combat all forms of violence against women, especially sexual violence and those aimed at harming the physical and moral integrity of the victims. In this sense, targeted patrols known as Maria da Penha Rounds/Patrols have been conducted by state police forces. Inspired by the guidelines of Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340 / 2016), which determines that urgent protective measures must be followed by the State, several police forces and municipal guards have adopted this type of preventive policing.

Trafficking in Women and Girls

Brazil signed the Additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Relating to the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, promulgated by Decree No. 5,017 of March 12, 2004. Since then, Brazil has been confronting trafficking in persons, by developing actions in the areas of crime prevention, repression, accountability of criminal agents and assistance to victims. Combating trafficking in persons in Brazil is addressed not only through law enforcement, but also from the point of view of human rights, bearing in mind the socioeconomic, cultural and political dimensions that permeate this phenomenon.

The National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons is strategically managed by a Tripartite Coordination established by Decree No. 7,901 of February 4, 2013, integrated by the Ministry of Justice, the National Secretariat for Global Protection and the National Secretariat for Policies for Women (both secretariats within the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights).

It is worth highlighting the launching of the III National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2018-2021 (Decree No. 9.440/18), which includes actions aimed at women, such as reviewing programs and services to combat trafficking in persons; training activities; expansion of the network of service stations, articulation of police investigations with teams specialized in virtual crimes, among others. The process of drafting the Third Plan and its launch were supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Union (EU) through the "Global Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants "(GLO.ACT).

An important crime prevention strategy refers to the National Mobilization Week to Combat

Trafficking in Persons that is part of the United Nations (UN) Blue Heart Campaign. Brazil joined this Campaign in 2013 and since then, during the week of July 30th, date established as the World Day to Combat Trafficking in Persons by the UN General Assembly and as the National Day to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Article 14 of Law no. 13,344/2016, actions of high visibility are carried out. The objective is to broaden the knowledge and mobilization of society and institutions to deal with trafficking in persons. The actions (electric lightening of public buildings, seminars, dialogues, distribution of materials, educational blitzes, among others) are carried out in conjunction with the Human Trafficking Cluster Network (NETP) and Humanized Migrant Attendance Centers (PAAHM), State Committees to Combat Trafficking in Persons and civil society organizations.

Regarding the assistance to victims, Brazil has been working on the implementation of the Protocol on the Care of Women in Situation of International Trafficking, within the framework of the Meeting of Women Ministers and High Authorities of MERCOSUR - RMAAM. The main objective is to advise and give suggestions to the Council of the Common Market (CMC) about measures, policies and actions on equality between men and women. The Protocol will make it possible to establish a Mercosur Network, providing special assistance to women victims of international trafficking, ensuring adequate support, and promoting more effective mechanisms for communication, exchange and articulation of actions among all States Parties.

14. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?

- Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for Femicide cases)
- Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)

- Introduced or strengthened strategies to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)
- Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection, including regarding particular groups of women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the context of legislative actions, Brazil has built a set of regulations, norms and legislation regarding violence against women. Specifically, in the last five years, Law 13.104 / 2015 were enacted, establishing femicide as a qualifier of homicides, with the aggravation of penalties, defined by the "fact that the victim is a female". It is also worth noting Law No. 13,718, which criminalizes crimes of sexual harassment and makes unconditional the nature of the criminal acts against sexual freedom and sexual crimes against vulnerable people. In addition, as already informed in this report, the Maria da Penha Law was amended to increase the severity of the penalties, making the aggressor pay for the expenses arising from the violence to which he has given cause, including the necessary costs of technological monitoring to comply with the protective measures.

15. What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls?

- Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours
- Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education

- Grassroots and community-level mobilization
- Shifting the representation of women and girls in the media
- Working with men and boys
- Perpetrator programs
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

The Project "Women of Peace" deals with actions to prevent violence. In areas where it is possible to identify a concentration of violent crimes, it creates and strengthens protection networks, involving women, youth and adolescents exposed to domestic violence and/or urban violence. Currently the initiative has 9 partnerships in progress, addressing the needs of 880 women, and it has served almost 20,000 women so far.

16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

- Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
- Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings
- Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those

listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

It was not possible to identify specific actions during the period requested by the report.

17. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

- Enacted, strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media
- Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising
- Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct
- Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of nonstereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media
- Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media
- Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

It was not possible to identify specific actions in a timely manner to present in this report.

18. Has your country taken any action in the last five years specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

YES/NO

If YES, please list them and provide up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links

to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

It was not possible to identify specific actions in a timely manner to present in this report.

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Critical areas of concern:

- G. Women in power and decision-making
- H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

19. What actions and measures has your country taken in the last five years to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

- Reformed constitution, laws and regulations that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level, including electoral system reform, adoption of temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets
- Implemented capacity building, skills development and other measures
- Encouraged the participation of minority and young women, including through sensitization and mentorship programs
- Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning
- Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics
- Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In question 2, section "Women in Power", there is information regarding the issue.

20. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

- Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership
- Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)
- Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field
- Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis
- Provided support to women's media networks and organizations
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

After the results of the municipal elections in 2017, it was confirmed that initiatives such as the dissemination of the booklet "More Women in Power - Platform" were important to encourage women's political participation. Even after all the efforts made, the country is still far from the goal

of having parity between men and women in power and decision-making spaces and elective positions. In 2017, in order to strengthen the process of political, democratic and equal participation of women in power and decision-making bodies, the National Secretariat for Policies for Women focused its efforts on the implementation of "Rede Brasil Mulher" (Network Brazil Women), which has the strengthening of women in power and decision-making as one of its five priorities.

In June and July 2017, two workshops were held in preparation for the implementation of the Network, in partnership with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). The topic of power and decision-making spaces was treated in a strategic way, culminating in their selection as one of the axes of action of "Rede Brasil Mulher". In this context, the increase in the political representation of women in the National Congress, as well as in the Legislative Assemblies of the states and in the municipal councils becomes a government objective.

The indicators used in the implementation of the "Program 2016 - Policies for Women: Promotion of Equality and Fight Against Violence" were developed with a view to monitoring the movements in various sectors that have activities related to women, as well as to support the development of public policies aimed at Brazilian women.

Among the indicators of Program 2016, stands out the evolution of the federal index of coverage of gender mechanisms, which reached 51.6% of the bodies of the committee of the National Policy Plan for Women (PNPM). In addition, all states and the Federal District have executive agencies for women's policies (OPM, acronym in Portuguese), while only 13.7% of Brazilian municipalities have OPMs.

21. Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/NO

If YES, what is the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Currently, the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of equality between men and women and the empowerment of women is less than 1%.

Please provide information on the specific areas in which these resources have been invested as well as reflections on achievements and challenges encountered in making budgets gender responsive.

22. As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/**NO**

Not applicable

If YES, please provide further information on the methodology, the scope of tracking, past trends and current proportion of investments.

23. Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

YES/NO

If YES, please list the name of the plan and the period it covers, its priorities, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the targets under SDG 5.

As explained in the answer to question 10, public policies in Brazil are planned through the PPA (Pluri-Annual Programme), which is structured following a programming cycle. The Current PPA refers to the period of 2016-2019 and includes "Programme 2016", entitled "Policies for Women: Promotion of Equality and Fight Against Violence".

The Brazilian Government monitors the PPA in light of the Agenda 2030, as demonstrated in the document available at the following web link: <
<http://bibliotecadigital.seplan.planejamento.gov.br/bitstream/handle/123456789/1075/Volume%201%20-%20ODS.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>>.

From the alignment of the SDGs and the goals of the PPA, it can be concluded that 11 programmes of the PPA have had some feature related to a SDG, especially concerning the above mentioned Program 2016. Annex 2 of this report contains a text related to the monitoring of SDG 5.

There is no relevant information regarding ODS15.

If YES, has the national action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

Yes. In 2018, Program 2016 of PPA 2016-2019 had a budget of R\$ 103.9 million, deemed appropriate for the activities prescribed, of which R\$ 24.61 million were implemented.

24. Does your country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?

YES/NO

If YES, please provide some highlights of the action plans and timeline for implementation.

The Brazilian Government is behind schedule since 2016 regarding the submission of its periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, which impacts the elaboration of a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations stemming thereof.

Regarding the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism, Brazil has been through its third review cycle in May 2017, receiving 246 recommendations, of which 242 were accepted. In the current Federal Administration structure, the 47 relevant recommendations are divided among 6 governmental bodies, which must provide information on the implementation thereof, especially for the purpose of preparation of national reports. In 2019, Brazil will, for the first time, present the midterm review

report, providing information on the implementation of the recommendations received in the third review cycle of the UPR.

During the process of preparation of the new PPA, the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights intends to incorporate the UPR recommendations into the programmes set for the next 4 years.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

YES/ **NO** (According to the Paris Principles)

If YES, does it have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

If YES, please provide up to three examples of how the NHRI has promoted gender equality. (2 pages max.)

Peaceful and inclusive societies

Critical areas of concern:

- E. Women and armed conflict
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

- ✓ Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security
- ✓ Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks
- ✓ Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda
- Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda
- Taken steps to reduce excessive military expenditures and/or control the availability of armaments

- Re-allocated funds from military spending to social and economic development, including for gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In October 2015, with a view of implementing Resolution 1325 domestically, Brazil announced the beginning of the process to establish its National Plan of Action (NPA). Additionally, Brazil has implemented a series of actions on the promotion of the participation of women in initiatives related to international peace and security, especially in the fields of defence and foreign affairs.

The Brazilian Plan of Action was officially launched on 8 March 2017, in the context of the celebrations of the International Women's' Day. Coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its preparation included the participation of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety and the Secretariat for Policies for Women. The preparation of the document has also benefited from the support and participation of UN-Women, as well as Instituto Igarapé, representing civil society.

In adopting a plan of action on the women, peace and security, the Brazilian government reaffirms its commitment to the promotion of international peace and security, as well as the promotion of equality between the sexes and the empowerment of all women and girls. This action is not only aligned with the UN Security Council resolutions, but also with the history of the Brazilian positions in several regional and multilateral fora, including during the establishment of the UN itself.

Considering that the National Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security will soon reach its term, the review process has already begun. As in the preparation of the text of the NPA, the review process

is led by the Inter-ministerial Working Group, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and encompassing the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, UN-Women and Instituto Igarapé as a representative of civil society.

The review process began in 1 November 2018, in Brasília, with a seminar entitled "National Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security: implementation and review". This event, organized in partnership with the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation (FUNAG), included representatives from governmental agencies, military officials, foreign governments and civil society. The debates provided conclusions and suggestions that inform the efforts to review the NPA. Among those, the importance of effective and continuous monitoring mechanisms on national plans was particularly highlighted. There has also been opinions in support of broadening the scope of participation and capacity training of non-military women (diplomats, police officers and civilians) in peacekeeping operations, special political missions, negotiations on peace and security issues and mediation.

27. What actions has your country taken in the past five years to enhance women's leadership, representation and participation in conflict prevention, resolution, peace promotion, humanitarian action and crisis response at decision-making levels in situations of armed conflict or others, and in fragile or crisis situations?

- Promoted and supported meaningful female participation in peace processes and implementation of peace agreements;
- Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level;
- Incorporated a gender perspective in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict or others;
- Incorporated a gender perspective into humanitarian actions and responses to crisis situations;
- Protected areas of civil society and women's human rights defenders;
- Others.

Please provide details of up to three examples of measures taken, including objectives and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact assessment, lessons learned, and links to additional information. Please also provide information on actions targeted at specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (maximum of 2 pages)

In 2018, for the first time ever, 33 women were accepted in the Brazilian Army cadet training academy Agulhas Negras (AMAN). Over the course of their career, they will be eligible to reach the higher posts of general or force commander. This fact builds upon other recent achievements, such as the opportunity since 2016 for women to act as combatants. The women selected will attend the Preparatory Army Cadet School, before graduating from AMAN.

28. What measures has your country taken in the past five years to improve judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed conflict and other or in humanitarian actions and responses to crisis situations?

- Implemented legal and policy reform to repair and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls;
- Strengthened institutional competencies, including the judicial system and transitional justice mechanisms where applicable, during conflicts and responses to crises;
- Strengthened the competencies of institutions tied to the security sector with regards to human rights and prevention of violence based on sex and gender and on sexual exploitation and abuse;
- Expanded the access to violence prevention and protection services to women affected by conflict, refugees or homeless;
- Adopted measures to combat illicit arms trafficking;
- Adopted measures to combat the production, use or trafficking of illicit drugs; Adopted measures to combat trafficking in women and children;
- Others;

Please provide details of up to three examples of measures taken, including objectives and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact assessment, lessons learned, and links to additional information. Please also provide information on actions targeted at specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (maximum of 2 pages)

The main actions taken by Brazil in combating trafficking in women and children are described in Question 13.

29. What measures has your country adopted in the past five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child?

- ✓ Adopted measures to combat negative social representation and practices and broadened the awareness of girls' needs and potentials;
- ✓ Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skill development and training;
- ✓ Tackled the drawbacks showed by health indicators due to malnutrition, early pregnancy (such as anemia) and exposure to HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- Implemented policies and programs to reduce and eradicate early, child and forced marriages;
- Implemented policies and programs to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices;
- Implemented policies and programs to eradicate child labor and excessive levels of care and unpaid domestic work performed by girls;
- Promoted girls' awareness of participation in social, political and economic life;
- Others.

Please provide details of up to three examples of measures taken, including objectives and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact assessment, lessons learned, and links to additional information. Please also provide information on actions targeted at specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (maximum of 2 pages)

It was not possible to identify specific actions in a timely manner to present in this report.

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Critical areas of concern:

- I. Human rights of women
- K. Women and the environment
- L. The girl child

30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)
- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-smart agricultural technology
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls
- Other

Please provide details of up to three examples of measures taken, including objectives and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact assessment, lessons learned, and links to additional information. Please also provide information on actions targeted at specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (maximum of 2 pages)

It was not possible to identify specific actions in a timely manner to present in this report.

31. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters
- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation
- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Please provide details of up to three examples of measures taken, including objectives and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact assessment, lessons learned, and links to additional information. Please also provide information on actions targeted at specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (maximum of 2 pages)

It was not possible to identify specific actions in a timely manner to present in this report.

Section Three: National institutions and processes

32. What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.

Currently, the organization responsible for equality between women and men and women's empowerment is the National Secretariat for Women's Policies (SNPM), which is part of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights.

33. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?

YES/NO

34. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

YES/NO

If YES,

a) Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

| Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action | 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Academic and research groups <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Parliaments/Parliamentary Committees <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations system <input type="checkbox"/> Other actors, please specify..... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Academic and research groups <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Parliaments/Parliamentary Committees <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations system <input type="checkbox"/> Other actors, please specify |

b) Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes ?

YES/NO

Please provide further details about the mechanisms used. (2 pages max.)

c) Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

This report was prepared within the framework of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, without the participation of the parties mentioned above.

35. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

Yes

No

There is no national plan/strategy for the implementation of SDG

Please, explain.

Section Four: Data and Statistics

36. What are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?

- Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy setting out the development of gender statistics ;
- Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee) ;
- Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects ;
- Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics ;
- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability) ;
- Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps ;
- Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers) ;
- Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics;
- Developed users statistical skills to expand the exploration and use of gender statistics (such as training, statistical exploration seminars);
- Others.

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Among the measures adopted, the Government published 3 editions of the Annual Social and Economic Report of Women (Raseam). The document represents an effort by the Brazilian Government to compile, in a single publication, official statistical information of several databases spread throughout Brazilian Government agencies and bodies. Raseam is the result of Law 12.227 / 2010 (regulated by Decree 8.131 / 2013), which determines the elaboration of an annual report about the socioeconomic situation of women. It has the objective to offer a global vision of this subject with a cross-cutting and multidimensional approach, allowing society to access information produced by the different bodies of the public administration. The indicators collected are divided into seven

thematic axes: Demographic Structure; Economic Autonomy and Equality in the World of Work; Education for Equality and Citizenship; Comprehensive Health, Sexual and Reproductive Rights; Countering all forms of violence against women; Women in Power and Decision Spaces and Women in Sport.

Raseam allows citizens to have a deeper understanding of the reality faced by Brazilian women, contributing to the debate about public policies. In addition, it presents and brings civil society closer to the official statistical bases, contributing to the improvement of these statistics.

Another important achievement is the elaboration of new indicators to capture the situation of women in the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD). PNAD obtains annual information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population, such as sex, age, education, work and income, and household characteristics, and, with varying frequency, information on migration, fecundity, nuptiality, among others. The household is the focus unit for data collection. PNAD is one of the most important sample surveys on Brazilian society and is carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

Recently, important questions were addressed by PNAD, among them, studies on the use of time, assessing how much time men and women spend in domestic activities. PNAD allows policy maker to know the percentage of women who have access to day care center for their children and to compare the income of working hours taking into account parameters such as age, sex, race, home situation, geographic region, among others. It is possible to know the percentage of women who hold management positions in companies or who have had access to the internet in the last 3 months.

Another noteworthy development is the improvements in the collection of hospital administrative records carried out under the Unified Health System (SUS). The notifications collected in Brazilian hospitals are currently the main source of data on violence against women and girls in Brazil. The notifications are compiled through the Notification of Injury Information System, SINAN, coordinated by the Ministry of Health.

The process of capturing the phenomenon of violence is not simple. Recently, a process of awareness raising and guidelines definition was launched to train and sensitize health managers and professionals to assist the victims of violence and to adequately fill out the notification forms, without any constraints to those in the vulnerable situation. New information has been collected in the past five years in the attempt to capture domestic violence.

Among the regulations of the Ministry of Health, it is important to highlight Administrative Rule n. 1,271, dated June 6, 2014, which includes domestic violence, sexual and/or other violence in the compulsory notification list. It establishes immediate notification (within 24 hours) for the cases - sexual violence and attempted suicide - at municipal level and Administrative Rule n. 204 of February 17, 2016, which defines the National List of Compulsory Notification of diseases, injuries and public health events in public and private services throughout the national territory, in accordance with the annex, and provides other measures.

37. Out of the following which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years

- √ Design of laws, regulations or statistical programs/strategies to promote the development of gender statistics;
- Establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (such as technical working groups, interinstitutional committees);
- √ Use more gender sensitive data in policy formulation and implementation of programs and projects;
- Re-processing existing data (such as censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics;
- Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, possession of goods, poverty, disability);
- √ Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data source to address gender data gaps ;
- Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user -friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers) ;
- Development of a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics;
- Institutionalization of users-producers' dialogues mechanisms;
- Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars) ;
- Others.

Please provide a brief explanation and examples of your plans (maximum of 2 pages).

38. Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

- Yes
- √ NO

**If YES, how many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific⁵ ?
If so, how many of the gender-specific indicators are additional country indicators (ie not part of the overall monitoring structure and indicators of SDG)?**

Please provide the indicators in an annex.

If NO, how many global SDG specific indicators (list provided in annex 1) are available in your country?

Four global gender-specific indicators of SDG are available in the country:

- Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by sex, age and location;
- Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats occupied by women in: (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments;

⁵ The term "gender specific indicators" is used to refer to indicators that explicitly require gender disaggregation and / or refers to gender equality as the fundamental objective. For example, indicator ODS 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to monitor allocation of public resources that are targeted at policies and programs that promote gender equality - the ultimate goal is the promotion of gender equality. The term is also used for indicators where women and girls are specified within the indicator as a target population (see UN Women 2018. Transforming Promises into Action: Gender Equality in Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, New York).

- Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions;
- Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of people who own a mobile cell phone, by sex.

The latest update of the above data is available in annex 1.

39. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

- YES
- No

**If YES, please describe which indicators have been prioritized.
If NO, explain the main challenges for collecting and compiling data on these indicators.**

It is important to note, that the global technical discussion around the proposed indicators in Agenda 2030 has not yet ended. Many of the indicators do not yet have collection methodologies agreed upon by the member states and the negotiation process is still ongoing. Other indicators have agreed methodologies, but have not yet been produced in Brazil. In this case, most of these indicators are in the implementation phase.

Finally, some indicators proposed at the global level within the framework of the SDG have agreed and well established methodologies and were already produced in Brazil. These are being collected and compiled by IBGE.

A "baseline report" is being prepared for publication in the first half of 2019, with the collection of some global indicators and some of the preliminary national indicators proposed. The prioritized indicators are official data (household surveys conducted by IBGE and administrative records).

40. Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

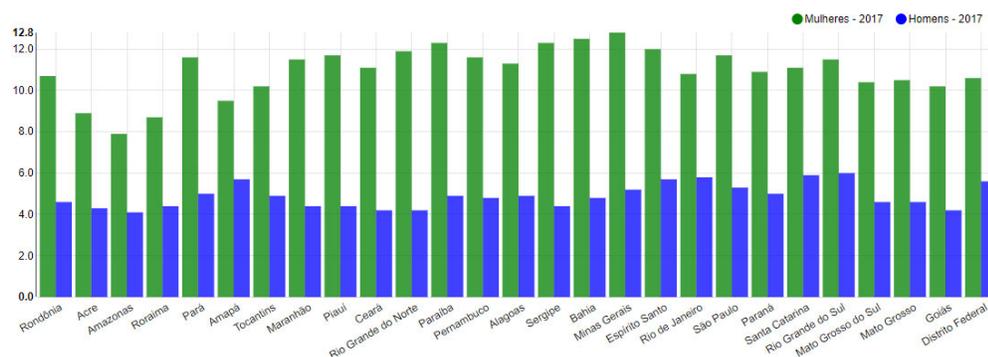
- Geographic localization
- Income
- Sex
- Age
- Education
- Civil Status
- Race/ethnicity
- Migratory status
- Disability
- Other relevant characteristics in national contexts

Annex 1

Indicator 5.4.1 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, by sex, age and location.

Women 2017 Men 2017

Indicador 5.4.1 - Proporção de tempo gasto em trabalho doméstico não remunerado e cuidados, por sexo, idade e localização

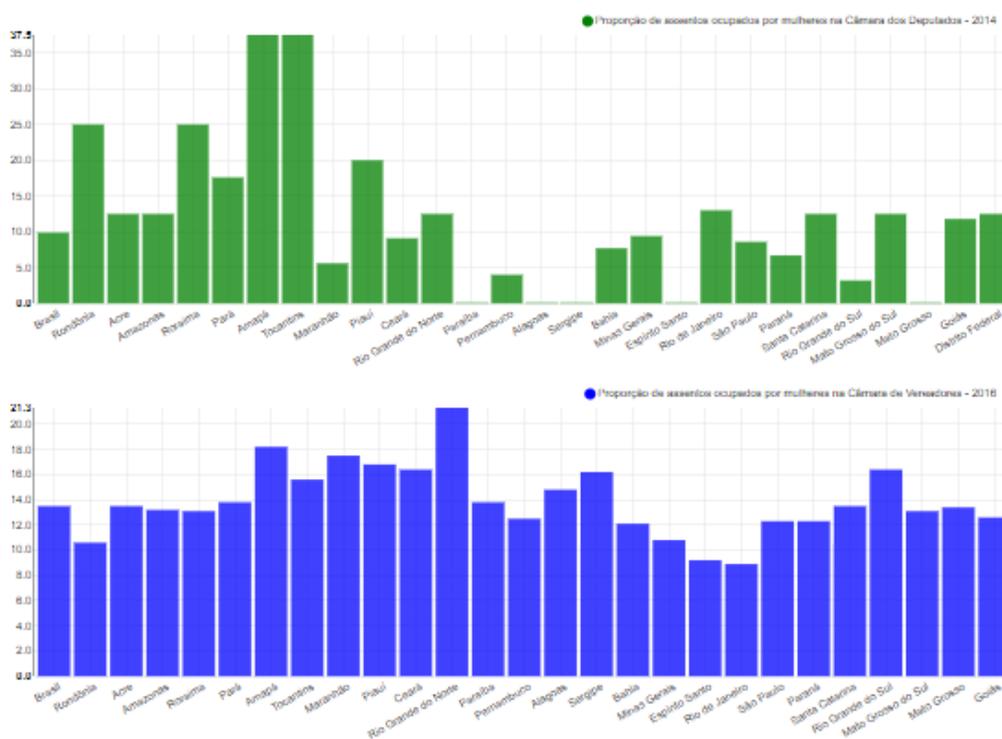


Source : PNAD Contínua/IBGE

Indicador 5.5.1 - Proportion of seats occupied by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Proportion of seats occupied by women in the Chamber of Deputies 2014
Proportion of seats occupied by women in the City Council 2016

Indicador 5.5.1 - Proporção de assentos ocupados por mulheres em (a) parlamentos nacionais e (b) governos locais



Source: PNAD Contínua/IBGE

| Indicator 5.5.2 - Proportion of women in managerial positions, by sex and age groups - 2017 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Macro-Regions and Unities of the Federation | Men | | | | | Women | | | | |
| | Total | 16 to 29 years old | 30 to 49 years old | 50 to 59 years old | 60 years old and up | Total | 16 to 29 years old | 30 to 49 years old | 50 to 59 years old | 60 years old and up |
| BRAZIL | 60,8 | 12,6 | 56,8 | 19,5 | 11,2 | 39,2 | 16,4 | 61,3 | 16,9 | 5,5 |
| North | 60,7 | 10,1 | 57,5 | 24 | 8,4 | 39,3 | 15 | 60,8 | 20,7 | 3,6 |
| Northeast | 60,4 | 12,9 | 55,4 | 18,4 | 13,4 | 39,6 | 16,8 | 57,2 | 19,5 | 6,5 |
| Southeast | 59,9 | 11,8 | 58,5 | 18,7 | 10,9 | 40,1 | 15,6 | 63,7 | 15,3 | 5,3 |
| South | 62,2 | 15 | 51,7 | 22,5 | 10,8 | 37,8 | 18,4 | 55,1 | 20,6 | 5,9 |
| Center-West | 64,1 | 11,8 | 61,1 | 15,6 | 11,5 | 35,9 | 16 | 69,3 | 10,5 | 4,2 |
| Rondônia | 59,7 | 20 | 52,6 | 16,7 | 10,6 | 40,3 | 10,1 | 74,1 | 13 | 2,7 |
| Acre | 60,8 | 23,7 | 56 | 5,7 | 14,6 | 39,2 | 33,1 | 52,9 | 11 | 3 |
| Amazonas | 59,2 | 4,4 | 57,5 | 27,9 | 10,2 | 40,8 | 15,5 | 60,1 | 16,2 | 8,1 |
| Roraima | 55,4 | 9,2 | 65,1 | 15,8 | 9,8 | 44,6 | 27,7 | 60,4 | 8,3 | 3,6 |
| Pará | 64,5 | 7 | 57,2 | 27,8 | 8 | 35,5 | 13,7 | 54 | 30,4 | 1,9 |
| Amapá | 49,5 | 3,4 | 68,4 | 25,3 | 2,9 | 50,5 | 18,7 | 64 | 17,3 | - |
| Tocantins | 57,8 | 18,1 | 57,5 | 19,2 | 5,3 | 42,2 | 11,8 | 68,1 | 16,6 | 3,5 |
| Maranhão | 62,4 | 19,4 | 56,1 | 14,7 | 9,8 | 37,6 | 21,7 | 52,7 | 19,9 | 5,6 |
| Piauí | 48,2 | 12,7 | 57,1 | 23,7 | 6,5 | 51,8 | 11,3 | 55,2 | 23,4 | 10,2 |
| Ceará | 64,1 | 15,7 | 56,1 | 19,7 | 8,5 | 35,9 | 13,3 | 64,6 | 16,2 | 5,9 |
| Rio Grande do Norte | 67,8 | 30,2 | 40 | 24,8 | 5 | 32,2 | 11 | 54 | 31,9 | 3,1 |
| Paraíba | 53,6 | 12,6 | 53,4 | 19,4 | 14,5 | 46,4 | 15,2 | 61,3 | 16,9 | 6,6 |
| Pernambuco | 59,8 | 13,1 | 63,9 | 9,5 | 13,6 | 40,2 | 23,9 | 49,5 | 20,3 | 6,3 |
| Alagoas | 47,8 | 22,7 | 51,1 | 23,5 | 2,6 | 52,2 | 14,2 | 52,7 | 24,9 | 8,1 |
| Sergipe | 58,2 | 8,2 | 67,8 | 16,6 | 7,4 | 41,8 | 28,9 | 48,6 | 17,4 | 5,1 |
| Bahia | 61,7 | 4,2 | 52,7 | 20,9 | 22,2 | 38,3 | 13,8 | 60,9 | 18 | 7,3 |
| Minas Gerais | 66 | 13,5 | 54,6 | 20,4 | 11,4 | 34 | 18,7 | 60,1 | 15,6 | 5,5 |
| Espírito Santo | 64,9 | 14,6 | 57,9 | 18,8 | 8,7 | 35,1 | 16,4 | 61,6 | 18,2 | 3,8 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 58,7 | 14,3 | 48,2 | 23,4 | 14,1 | 41,3 | 13,7 | 62 | 15,4 | 8,8 |
| São Paulo | 58,2 | 10,7 | 61,7 | 17,3 | 10,3 | 41,8 | 15,3 | 65 | 15 | 4,7 |
| Paraná | 60,8 | 19 | 53,6 | 17,9 | 9,5 | 39,2 | 21,1 | 58,7 | 16,2 | 4 |
| Santa Catarina | 62,2 | 13,7 | 55,5 | 22,4 | 8,4 | 37,8 | 20,2 | 59,4 | 15,8 | 4,5 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 63,3 | 13 | 48,2 | 25,8 | 13 | 36,7 | 15,3 | 49,6 | 26,9 | 8,2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Mato Grosso do Sul | 62 | 14,3 | 46,1 | 25,2 | 14,4 | 38 | 16,2 | 73,4 | 7,1 | 3,3 |
| Mato Grosso | 65,9 | 10,9 | 67,5 | 17,1 | 4,6 | 34,1 | 18,9 | 74,1 | 7 | - |
| Goiás | 67,3 | 13 | 63,7 | 10,9 | 12,3 | 32,7 | 16,2 | 67,9 | 9,1 | 6,8 |
| Distrito Federal | 58,8 | 9 | 59,5 | 17,1 | 14,4 | 41,2 | 13,9 | 65,8 | 16,4 | 3,9 |

Source: PNAD Contínua/IBGE

| Indicator 5.b.1 - Proportion of people with mobile phone | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 2017 | | | | | | |
| Proportion of people 10 years old and older who own a mobile cellular phone, by sex and color and race | | | | | | |
| Macro-Regions and Unities of the Federation | Men | | | Women | | |
| | Total | White | Black or Mixed | Total | White | Black or Mixed |
| BRAZIL | 76,9 | 82,4 | 72,6 | 79,5 | 83,3 | 76,4 |
| North | 63,5 | 72,2 | 61,8 | 69 | 75,6 | 67,5 |
| Northeast | 66,6 | 71,7 | 65 | 73 | 77,5 | 71,5 |
| Southeast | 82,5 | 84,7 | 80,2 | 82,9 | 84,5 | 81,3 |
| South | 83,5 | 84,6 | 80,1 | 83,6 | 84,4 | 81 |
| Center-West | 84,5 | 87,1 | 83,1 | 86,9 | 88,6 | 85,8 |
| Rodônia | 74,9 | 78 | 73,4 | 76,5 | 77,1 | 76,2 |
| Acre | 62,7 | 72,4 | 60,8 | 69,5 | 74,2 | 68,6 |
| Amazonas | 61,9 | 72,4 | 60,3 | 68,4 | 75,7 | 67 |
| Roraima | 68,5 | 74,4 | 68,2 | 76,8 | 84,1 | 76,2 |
| Pará | 59,1 | 67,5 | 57,7 | 65,2 | 73,1 | 63,4 |
| Amapá | 68,9 | 74,9 | 67,7 | 72,4 | 76,4 | 71,4 |
| Tocantins | 73,2 | 78,5 | 71,8 | 78,3 | 82,3 | 77,4 |
| Maranhão | 54,1 | 60,7 | 52,6 | 62,1 | 69,2 | 60,5 |
| Piauí | 64,7 | 73,9 | 62,6 | 70,9 | 77,3 | 69,3 |
| Ceará | 65,8 | 71,4 | 63,8 | 74,1 | 78,5 | 72,4 |
| Rio Grande do Norte | 72,5 | 75,9 | 70,6 | 79,4 | 83,2 | 77,1 |
| Paraíba | 68,4 | 70,8 | 67,2 | 75,8 | 76,8 | 75,4 |
| Pernambuco | 70,1 | 75,5 | 67,8 | 75,2 | 79,9 | 73,1 |
| Alagoas | 66,3 | 71,5 | 64,8 | 70,3 | 74,7 | 68,9 |
| Sergipe | 70,3 | 73,2 | 69,3 | 75,4 | 79,2 | 74,3 |
| Bahia | 68,5 | 70,6 | 68 | 74,1 | 76,1 | 73,6 |
| Minas Gerais | 79,9 | 82,1 | 78,4 | 81,3 | 83,4 | 79,9 |
| Espírito Santo | 80,6 | 81,1 | 80,4 | 82,4 | 84,3 | 81,1 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 82,7 | 86,1 | 80 | 82,3 | 84,8 | 80,2 |
| São Paulo | 83,9 | 85,3 | 81,6 | 83,9 | 84,7 | 82,9 |
| Paraná | 82,1 | 82,9 | 80,4 | 82,8 | 84 | 79,8 |
| Santa Catarina | 83 | 83,3 | 81,2 | 82,5 | 83 | 80 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 85,3 | 86,9 | 79,2 | 85,1 | 85,5 | 83,5 |
| Mato Grosso do Sul | 83,5 | 86,4 | 81,6 | 85,8 | 88,3 | 84,1 |
| Mato Grosso | 81,4 | 85,4 | 79,5 | 83,9 | 86,5 | 82,5 |
| Goiás | 84,7 | 86,5 | 83,8 | 87,6 | 88,7 | 86,8 |
| Distrito Federal | 88,3 | 90,9 | 86,8 | 89,3 | 90,6 | 88,5 |

Source: PNAD Contínua/IBGE

Annex 2

The SDG 5 contains a set of 9 targets, 6 of which are ends in themselves and 3 are of them related to implementation. The ultimate goal is "to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". One of the targets is to eliminate, by 2030, all forms of violence, discrimination and harmful practices such as premature marriages.

Other aspects addressed in the SDG 5 component targets refer to comprehensive and effective participation of women and to equal opportunities for their leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life; they also aim at obtaining recognition of the unpaid care and domestic work and attaining the promotion of shared responsibility within the home and the family.

Regarding access to rights, the 2030 Agenda aims at promoting universal access to sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and equal rights to economic resources, property and financial services, for example.

As shown in more detail below regarding the alignment between the SDG and the goals of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), 11 PPA programs had some attribute linked to some goals of the SDGs, especially the 2016 Program - Policies for Women: Promoting gender equality and countering violence against women. Out of the 8 agencies responsible for the PPA targets correlated to SDG 5, the National Secretariat of Policies for Women owns the largest number, a set of 7 targets.

| Multi-year Program | N° of targets | N° of initiatives |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2016 - Policies for Women: Promoting equality and prevention of violence against women | 8 | 13 |
| 2080 - Quality education for all | 3 | 1 |
| 2021 - Science, Technology and Innovation | 3 | 0 |
| 2027 - Culture: an essential dimension of Development | 3 | 3 |
| 2069 - Food and nutrition security | 3 | 1 |
| 2029 - Regional and Territorial Development | 2 | 2 |
| 2015 - Strengthening of the Unified Health System (SUS) | 1 | 1 |
| 2064 - Promotion and Defense of Human Rights | 0 | 3 |
| 2038 - Democracy and Improvement of Public Management | 0 | 1 |
| 2042 - Research and Innovations for Agriculture | 0 | 3 |
| 2044 - Promotion of Youth Rights | 0 | 2 |
| 11 Programs | 23 | 30 |

Made by: Seplan/MP

SDG 5 – NUMBER OF GOALS PER INSTITUTION

| SPM/MMFDH | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MC | | | | | | | | |
| MEC | | | | | | | | |
| MCTIC | | | | | | | | |
| SEAD | | | | | | | | |
| MC | | | | | | | | |
| ME | | | | | | | | |
| MS | | | | | | | | |

8

Made by: Seplan/MP

Countering Violence against Women

Associated SDG targets

- **5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**

In order to guarantee assistance to women in situation of violence, Assistance Services to Women in Situation of Violence are distributed in four different sectors of social policies: social assistance, health, public security and justice system. These services are part of the "Service Network" and are classified into two types: "Non-Specialized Services" and "Specialized Services". The specialized services for the care of women in situation of violence form the Specialized Attention Network, currently with 1,076 units, where 74 are House-Shelters (Social Assistance); 497 are Specialized Police Departments for Assistance to Women and Specialized Groups in Common Police Stations (Public Security); 129 Judges and Specialized or Adapted Courts of Assistance to Women; 39 Specialized Attention Centers in Public Defender's Offices; 92 Specialized Prosecutor's Offices or Centers for Assistance to Women in Public Ministries (Justice System); 241 Specialized Centers for Assistance to Women (CEAM) and 4 Houses of Brazilian Women (Intersectoral Services), in the cities of Brasília (DF), Campo Grande (MS), Curitiba (PR) and São Luís (MA). The Houses innovate in humanized care for women and integrate, in a single space, specialized services for the most diverse types of violence. In addition, it is worth mentioning that although they are not characterized as specialized services, the 55 mobile units provide guidance to rural and forest women.

Regarding the implementation of the legislation to combat violence against women, the campaign « Commitment and Attitude for the Maria da Penha Law » stands out. In the period from December 2016 to December 2017, the Campaign portal was accessed by 977,152 different users, generating 2,098,081 page views. In addition, three pieces of information were produced, with exclusive material and interviews regarding the innovations in the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law, the alliances to combat violence against women and the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law.

Unpaid domestic work

Associated SDG targets

- **5.4 recognize and to value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate**

The deeper understanding of the use of time in the dynamics between work and daily life provides inputs to public policies of equality and contributes to the understanding of the relations of inequality in work and in domestic life. In 2017, the "Seminar on Time Use and Gender" was held, which addressed gender issues, with emphasis on the sexual division of labor and how it translates into the daily lives of families. The debates counted with information contained in the book "Time Use and Gender", launched during the event. The edition gathers studies and research presented in 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, during the 35th International Association of Time Use Research Conference (IATUR). The SPM and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) are responsible for organizing the texts and printing the book.

Full Participation and Equal Opportunities

Associated SDG target

- **5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**

Law 12.034 / 2009, which amended the electoral rules, provides that at least 30% of the candidates must be women. However, the establishment of a minimum percentage of candidatures was not sufficient to significantly change the background of female underrepresentation in elective positions. Although women currently represent 52% of Brazilian voters, the female representation in the National Congress is well below that: 11.3% of parliamentarians. In all, from 513 deputies, only 10.5% are women. In the Senate, of its 81 parliamentarians, 16% are women. As a result, Brazil occupies the 152nd place in a ranking of 190 countries on the percentage of seats occupied by men and women in the Chamber of Deputies. Results of the municipal elections of 2016 were also not encouraging: the elected mayor's indexes (11.6%) were below 2012 (12.3%) and, in the case of city councillors, there was a slight increase: in 2012 it was 32.6 % and in 2016, 33.09%. These data indicate that the country is still far from achieving the goal of having parity between men and women in the occupation of the spaces of power and decision, at least in elective positions.

In order to select projects of family farming organizations to be supported, the Managing Group of Food Acquisition Program (PAA) defined that the projects submitted by organizations formed by women would have an additional score. With this strategy, the participation of women in the PAA reached 47.59%, exceeding the target set at the end of the Multi-Year Plan.

The creation and expansion of places in kindergartens and pre-schools is a demand from women, who, when seeking inclusion in the labor market, or supplementation of family income, or financial independence, need a safe place to leave their children. In 2017, 230 educational units were completed under the National Program for Restructuring and Acquisition of Equipment for the Network of Child Education Public School

(Proinfancia), generating 29 thousand new places for children's education in 169 municipalities. The Ministry of Education – MEC also provides resources to municipalities and to the Federal District for funding and maintenance of new enrollments in public education establishments built with resources from federal programs.

It is also worth noting that the Federal Government offers technical and financial support with funding resources to the states, to the Federal District and to the municipalities that join the National Program for Youth Inclusion (Projovem), which is one of the supplementary action programs, responsible for improving basic education level integrated with professional qualification and with development of citizenship participation. Projovem is aimed at the educational and social inclusion of youngsters between the ages of 18 and 29 who can read and write, but who have not finished elementary school. It offers Reception Rooms for the assisted care of the children of the students who do not have someone to take care of them during classes. This equity measure favors the young students concerning their conditions of access and permanence in the courses.

The Ministry of Health implements actions of permanent education to the social supervision, as well as educational processes aimed at policies of equity for the social leaderships, health advisors, members of equity committees, managers and workers, in order to qualify the technical-political performance of these actors, enabling the effective democratic participation and the exercise of social supervision in their missions of supervising, monitoring and proposing directives to public health policies. In 2017, 13,290 people were trained by leaders of social movements of equity policies, health advisors, members of equity promotion committees, youth, women, managers and health workers in participatory management and social control in the SUS.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Associated SDG target

- **5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

With regard to the goal of broadening the debate on women's sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality in education and women's labor rights in Brazil, the Government organized Training Workshops on Monitoring of the National Policy of Women's Integrated Healthcare (PNAISM) and the National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM) in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the UN Women, the World Bank, the World Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Regarding the integrated health care of women in prison, in 2017, SPM attended the meetings in the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN/MJ) to discuss the National Policy of Attention to Women in Situation of Deprivation of Freedom and of Former Deprivation of Freedom of the Prison System (PNAMPE), which intends to define joint

strategies between the two institutions. It should also be noted that SPM was part of the organizing committee of the 2nd National Conference on Women's Health, organized by the National Health Council (CNS) held in August 2017, with the central theme "Women's Health: Challenges to integrality with equity ". It is also worth mentioning that on March 8, 2017, the Strategy for Strengthening Sexual Health and Reproductive Health was launched.

In confronting the prejudice and discrimination that affect people living with HIV/AIDS, Brazil has innovated in the approach. In the context of HIV/AIDS, rapid HIV/AIDS and syphilis testing are available. In addition, they are available during prenatal care for all pregnant women and their sexual partners. Timely diagnosis of HIV/AIDS and syphilis infection during pregnancy is critical to reducing the rates of vertical transmission (in the last six years there has been a 36% drop) and for the elimination of congenital syphilis.

In order to ensure quality care for women who resort to abortion in cases foreseen by law and also for those who seek abortive hospital services, the Ministry of Health maintains a centralized purchase of misoprostol and MVA (manual vacuum aspiration) material with distribution to the main maternity hospitals in the country.

For the trans population, laws demanded by social groups have been sanctioned. The webdocumentary POPTRANS23 (January/2017), which deals with important concepts about the life and health demands of trans people, was launched. In this direction, the MS, together with state and municipal managers, has invested in capacity building of professionals, acting in the production of documents and protocols, and of distance courses, in order to guarantee universal access to sexual health services.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that in December 2017, the Federal Government launched the Network Brasil Mulher (Brazil Women), which intends to align all government programs focused on issues of gender equality and about coping with violence against women in thematic areas. It will also be stimulated the creation of new initiatives with the private sector, multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations and the fourth sector, with the objective of strengthening the policy for women throughout the country. All together, these actions intend to optimize results by combining different efforts and complementarities avoiding duplication of actions, dispersion of resources and divergence of solutions in the promotion of equality between women and men.