
**Trigésimo aniversario de la
Cuarta Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer y la aprobación de la
Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing (Beijing, 1995) en
América Latina y el Caribe**

**NATIONAL REPORT
BRAZIL
2024**

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION

Section One: Highlights

A. Core elements

The core elements of this national report are (i) the dismantling of public policies for women in Brazil from the political-institutional coup against then-President Dilma Rousseff in 2016 and (ii) the Government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the creation of the Ministry of Women (2023), with a focus on institutionalization aspects, budget recomposition and reconstruction of public policies for women.

B. Progress, challenges and set-backs

I. 2016 Coup, far-right administration between 2019-2022, and the dismantling of public policies for women

The extent of the dismantling caused to women's policies by the political-institutional coup against President Dilma Rousseff in 2016, and by the election, in 2019, of a far-right government, goes beyond the tangibility of strictly technical analysis. It is a political project of invisibilization and subjection of women, based on symbolic concepts, but which were designed as institutional public policy.

The Brazilian State's policy towards women, especially with regard to the period from 2019 to 2022, was not restricted to attacks of an ideological nature, but also to the implementation of a project of budgetary and political dismantling that cost the lives of thousands of Brazilian women.

The very structure of the then Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights demonstrates the dismantling of women's rights. The bureaucratic and institutional basis of the Ministry itself produced the erasure of women and dispersed or extinguished actions aimed at gender equality.

The dismantling movement produced the procedural incapacities of the policy for women, with the interdiction of the concept of gender, the annihilation of the strategy of transversality and intersectionality, and the emptying of spaces for social participation.

The resources directed by the Federal Government to finance public policies for women suffered significant cuts.

The Budget Bill (PLOA) sent by the previous government in 2022, for example, provided only 23 million reais for finalistic actions aimed at women in 2023, already under the current government. This represented only 10% of the 2015 budget values.

PLOA 2015 (before the 2016 Coup)	PLOA 2023 (Bolsonaro government)
236 million reais	23 million reais

There was a continuity of the process of dismantling the Secretariat's public policies, which began in 2016, and the absolute insufficiency of resources for projects, policies and services.

II. Progress and Challenges

Through a political project that reduced women to motherhood, family and the condition of victims of violence, the neoliberal and ultraconservative political ideology of the Bolsonaro government was incorporated into the technical details, the merits of diffuse and merely populist projects and generic programs, without structuring or feasibility, with tiny budgets, and with low possibility of social control. For this reason, the reconstruction of public policies for women in Brazil inevitably faces the ultraconservative and misogynistic discourse, which is not only incorporated into the bureaucracy, but also reverberates in Brazilian society.

Since the creation of the Brazilian Ministry of Women, in 2023, in the third term of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the Brazilian Government has assumed the responsibility of restructuring the implementation and formulation of public policies for women. It was necessary to quickly recompose the Ministry's budget to the real values of 2015 in order to guarantee public policies, strategies and campaigns aimed at gender equality and the empowerment of women, in a structured manner, with an adequate budget, and with the possibility of effective social control.

The current government recognizes the importance of carrying out a process that is not only political-institutional, but above all pedagogical, on respect for women in their diversity and the necessary commitment of the State to guarantee measures that contribute to overcoming these inequalities and violence systematically directed at women, due to stereotypes and varied gender discrimination.

C. Highlights of actions of the current administration

- Creation of the first Ministry of Women in Brazil (Decree No. 11,351 of January 1, 2023)
- Reinstitutionalization of the "Women Living Without Violence Program", resuming the specialized services in the service network for addressing violence against women (Decree 11,431/2023)
- Approval of the Law on Equal Pay between Women and Men (Law 14,611/2023)
- Reconstruction of the Women's Service Center - Call 180
- Resumption of the Women's Cross-Cutting Agenda – Multi-Year Plan (2024-2027)
- Creation of the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicides (Decree 11,640/2023)

- Launch of the "Brazil Without Misogyny" Initiative

D. Three examples of good practices from Brazil for other countries, aimed at actions that address the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Brazilian Women's House ("Casa da Mulher Brasileira")
- Equal Pay and Pay Law
- Women's Service Center - Call 180

E. Areas where the country would need support in terms of finance, capacity Building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, and partnerships, among others

- Climate Justice and Gender
- Policies and Systems of Care
- Prevention of Domestic Violence and Femicide, Public Policies for Accountability of Aggressors
- Gender-Based Political Violence
- Misogyny on Digital Platforms
- Right to Safe and Legal Abortion

Section Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. Over the past five years, what have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?

In recent years, Brazil has undergone a strong process of institutional, political, and budgetary dismantling of public policies for women.

With the political-institutional coup suffered by President Dilma Rousseff in 2016, a process of disarticulation of actions aimed at gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls began. This process went beyond technical, budgetary and administrative issues and was consolidated as a broad political project of invisibilization and subjection of women, based on symbolic concepts, which were constituted as institutional public policy.

With the election of President Lula, Brazil began the process of reestablishing a democratic government committed to social justice and, therefore, to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

As an initial measure for the execution of a broad process of reconstruction of public policies for women, recognizing the scenario of inequalities and gender violence in our country, as well as the continuous dismantling of policies, the creation of the Ministry of Women (Decree No. 11,351 of January 1, 2023) stands out. The creation of the Ministry institutionalizes the Lula Government's commitment to gender equality, based on the recognition that Brazil needs strong measures aimed at confronting violence against women and girls, as well as ensuring their empowerment.

The main actions taken by the Brazilian Government since the creation of the Ministry are specified below.

Mainstreaming Gender in Planning and Budgeting. The construction of the Transversal Agenda for Women in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) (2024-2027), in partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Budget, aims to guarantee mainstreaming and intersectionality of public policies for women. The gender agenda is present in 45 of the 88 programs of the Multi-Year Plan, distributed across 21 ministries, and comprises 85 specific objectives, 191 deliveries and 75 institutional and normative measures. The theme also appears as a cross-cutting agenda in the 2024 Budget: R\$ 14.1 billion is foreseen as an initial allocation in this year's Annual Budget Law (LOA), of which R\$ 423 million are exclusive expenditures and R\$ 13.7 billion are non-exclusive expenditures. The constitution of the Transversal Agenda for Women, presented in detail, with its respective goals, is also established as a way for the Government to be accountable for what it intends to do and what it effectively does in relation to women, as well as ensuring progress in the integration of policies in the coming years.

Restructuring Support for Women in Situation of Violence. To promote the fight against violence against Brazilian women and girls, the restructuring of the "Women Living Without Violence Program" (Decree No. 11,431, of March 8, 2023) stands out, which resumed the specialized services of the care network for women in situations of violence. Among the most important actions are the recomposition of investment for the construction of Brazilian Women's Houses and Brazilian Women's Reference Centers, and the reconstruction of the Women's Service Center – Call 180.

Investing in Infrastructure for Women's Safety. Despite the short time frame for analyzing this process of restructuring public policies for women, just a year and a half into the administration of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the Ministry of Women has already formalized a technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) to build and equip a total of 40 new Brazilian Women's Houses, with investments of R\$ 250 million. Of these, 13 will be delivered by the end of 2024. Through a public notice, in 2023, the Ministry of Women also allocated R\$ 4.1 million to 17 Brazilian Women's Reference Centers, located in 11 states, aimed at maintenance works and equipment purchases. 13 more Centers will also be built by the end of 2024.

Revitalizing the Women's Service Center – Call 180. Regarding the Women's Help Center – Call 180, one of the first actions of the Ministry of Women, in order to rebuild the service,



was to correct the measure taken by the previous government, which joined Call 180 with Dial 100 (Channel for Reporting Human Rights Violations, of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship). In addition to reintegrating in a single base the more than 2,500 services that make up the Network of Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence throughout the country, the Ministry updated the information that makes up the service in Dial 180 and expanded the available channels with the implementation of exclusive service on Whatsapp. From January to December 2023, the Women's Help Center – Call 180 received 568.6 thousand calls, an average of 1,558 calls per day. The volume of reports of violence against women was 23% higher than in the previous year, from 87.7 thousand to 114.6 thousand. It is considered that the increase in complaints indicates greater knowledge about the channel and more confidence in the humanized and specialized service of Dial 180.

Creating a National Pact to Prevent Femicides. The creation of the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicides (Decree No. 11,640/2023) also stands out as a measure to combat violence against women and girls, with the objective of preventing all forms of discrimination, misogyny, and gender violence against women and girls, through the implementation of intersectoral government actions, with a gender perspective and its intersectionalities, also providing for the adhesion of states and municipalities and the participation of society as a whole. The Pact's Action Plan has 73 measures, including primary, secondary and tertiary prevention actions; and has a budget of R\$ 2.5 billion.

Empowering Local Governments to Address Gender Issues. Recognizing the importance of the role of states and municipalities in the consolidation of public policies for women in our country, and knowing that Brazil has continental territorial and population dimensions, the Ministry of Women, since its creation, has been striving to encourage the creation of State and Municipal Organizations for Women's Policies (OPMs). OPMs are responsible for taking the promotion of women's rights to a local level and allowing public gender policies to be widely disseminated, ensuring that they are accessible to more and more women. In 2023, significant progress has already been seen, especially in the Northeast region of the country: the number of municipal OPMs more than doubled, and today we have 570 municipal OPMs throughout the region. In total, across the country, there are already 27 state OPMs, covering all states of the Federation and the Federal District, and 829 municipal OPMs.

Promoting Equal Pay Legislation. In order to promote the process of institutionalizing equality between men and women in the world of work, the Ministry of Women drafted the Law on Equal Pay between Women and Men (Law 14.611/2023), approved in 2023. The Law is an innovative and civilizing normative framework for establishing the obligation of equal pay between women and men in the performance of work of equal value or in the exercise of the same function, instituting punishment corresponding to 10 times the value of the new salary due by the employer to the discriminated employee, increased to double in the case of recidivism. In March 2024, the First Transparency Report of the Equal Pay Law was published, as a result of the inspection policy also established by the Law, and which exposed the gender and race inequalities still present in the Brazilian labor market, according to data from approximately 45 thousand companies. The Report provided

fundamental indicators for defining future actions to consolidate the policy of equal pay and remuneration between men and women in the country, and demonstrated that government actions, and the initiatives by Brazilian society as a whole, need to observe the intersectionality that is present in the manifestation of gender, race and class inequalities, in order to develop policies in a transversal and intersectoral way, which are capable of promoting significant changes in the lives of all women, without exception.

Passing Legislation to Protect Women's Rights. Among other legislation of considerable relevance to the lives of Brazilian women, approved in 2023, the following can be mentioned:

- Law 14,541/2023: Establishes the uninterrupted operation of the Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance, offering specialized police assistance and psychological and legal support to women victims of violence.
- Law No. 14,540/2023: Establishes the Program for the Prevention and Confrontation of Sexual Harassment and Other Crimes against Sexual Dignity and Sexual Violence within the scope of direct and indirect federal, state, district and municipal public administration.
- Law No. 14,542/2023: Reserves 10% of the vacancies intermediated by the National Employment System – SINE, in situations of domestic or family violence.
- Law No. 14,550/2023: Amends the Maria da Penha Law to provide for urgent protective measures and establish that the cause or motivation of acts of violence and the condition of the offender or offended party do not exclude the application of the Law; establishes that the urgent protective measure can be established, regardless of the filing of a police report, and makes it possible to extend the term of protective measures while there is a risk to the victim.
- Law No. 14,538/2023: Amends Laws No. 9,656, of June 3, 1998, and 9,797, of May 6, 1999, to ensure that patients can replace the breast implant used in breast reconstruction or symmetrization of the contralateral breast whenever complications or adverse effects related to it occur, as well as to ensure that patients receive specialized psychological and multidisciplinary follow-up in the hypothesis that it specifies.
- Law No. 14,583/2023: Provides for the dissemination by public bodies of fundamental rights and human rights, especially those dealing with women, children, adolescents, and the elderly.
- Law No. 14,612/2023: Amends Law No. 8,906, of July 4, 1994 (Law of the Legal Profession), to include moral harassment, sexual harassment, and discrimination among the ethical-disciplinary infractions within the scope of the Brazilian Bar Association.
- Law No. 14,674/2023: Amends Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006 (Maria da Penha Law), to provide for rent assistance to be granted by the judge as a result of the situation of social and economic vulnerability of the offended party removed from home by Protective Measure.



- Law No. 14,713/2023: Amends Laws No. 10,406, of January 10, 2002 (Civil Code), 13,105, of March 16, 2015 (Code of Civil Procedure), to establish the risk of domestic or family violence as an impediment to the exercise of shared custody, as well as to impose on the judge the duty to previously question the Public Prosecutor's Office and the parties about situations of domestic or family violence involving the couple or children.
- Law No. 14,717/2023: Establishes a special pension for children and dependents, children or adolescents, orphaned as a result of the crime of femicide typified in item VI of paragraph 2 of article 121 of Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 (Penal Code), whose monthly per capita family income is equal to or less than 1/4 (one quarter) of the minimum wage.
- Law No. 14,786/2023: Creates the "No is No" protocol to be implemented in the environment of nightclubs and nightclubs, in musical concerts held indoors and at concerts, with the sale of alcoholic beverages, to promote the protection of women and to prevent and address embarrassment and violence against them.
- Law No. 1,084/2023, which expands the rights and guarantees of mothers who are beneficiaries of the federal Athlete Grant program. The law provides protection for athletes during the gestation period plus the period of up to six months after the birth of the baby, totaling up to 15 successive monthly installments.

Launching the "Brazil Without Misogyny Initiative. Based on the understanding that the challenge posed by the last few years of the advance of ultraconservatism in Brazil is not only related to the rearrangement of the budget and the institutionality of policies, but also the expansion of the debate on respect and equality between men and women, and the fight against hate speech, the Ministry of Women launched the "Brasil sem Misoginia" (Brazil Without Misogyny) initiative. The initiative is a broad and continuous articulation between civil society and the State, in a joint alliance to build a platform to confront hatred directed at women, with broad participation from sectors of civil society, entities, social movements, football clubs, companies and unions.

Restoring Budgetary Autonomy to the Ministry of Women. It is essential to highlight that the reconstruction and reinstitutionalization of these main public policies, like the others that will be mentioned throughout this report, were only possible thanks to the budget recomposition promoted by the administration of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. With institutional, political and administrative autonomy, the Ministry's capacity to execute its own public policies was considerably expanded, and therefore, to ensure the effectiveness of public actions that promote the fight against violence against women and girls and gender equality.

However, there are still setbacks and challenges in relation to public policies for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, such as:

- Consolidation of the administrative and budgetary structure of the Ministry of Women.
- Strengthening of intersectoral and intersectional articulation in state instances.

- Expansion of the capillarity of public policies, in order to ensure their structuring at the subnational levels, ensuring that the protection and care networks against violence against women reach all women and girls.
- Expansion of social participation, through constant dialogues with organized civil society, companies and other interested parties.
- Strengthening and broadening the debate on confronting misogyny, and all its expressions, in the most diverse relational spaces.

2. Over the past five years, what have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

The central priority of President Lula's government is the fight against hunger and extreme poverty. After spending the 1990s and early 2000s creating and implementing strategies aimed at food and nutrition security until, finally, in 2014, it overcame the index that placed it among the worst ranked in the global undernourishment ranking, that is, in the United Nations (UN) Hunger Map, Brazil, in 2022, returned to the worst positions.

The Bolsa Família Program, with an essential role in the fight against hunger and extreme poverty, was resumed, now focused on the gender issue. The new Program ensures a minimum transfer of R\$ 600 to each participating family, with the novelty of guaranteeing an additional R\$ 150 per child, and R\$ 50 per pregnant woman. It is essential to inform that 80% of the people who receive this benefit are women. Black women – according to a survey carried out in 2022 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) – head 22% of the country's households that live with hunger. Women who emerge from the shadow of food insecurity, and who, as a conditional counterpart to receiving the benefit, guarantee the presence of their children in school and with their vaccinations up to date.

Although it is not appropriate to expect that the Bolsa Família Program will be solely responsible for reducing gender inequalities, it is important to highlight that the Program, by having a broad information platform and by having education, health, and social assistance services associated with it, facilitates the access of women and other beneficiaries to these services. In this way, it also acts as a catalyst for access to a variety of essential services, in addition to contributing to the reduction of discrimination against women.

Analyses carried out by the Institute for Mobility and Social Development reveal that, in 2019, 64% of dependents aged between 7 and 16 years, who were beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program in December 2005, were no longer registered in the “Cadastro Único” (Unified Registry) - the data and information collection instrument that aims to identify all low-income families in Brazil for the purposes of inclusion in social assistance and income redistribution programs. When we consider only the female public, 55% of them had left the Cadastro Único. This result highlights the relevance of the Program in breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, especially of the health and education conditionalities related to children and adolescents.

Another important policy created to ensure food sovereignty and nutritional security is the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). The PAA aims to guarantee income for family farmers through the acquisition of production at remunerative prices compatible with the market, as well as access to food by populations in situations of food and nutritional insecurity. Therefore, it is a Program through which the Federal Government buys food produced by family farming and allocates it free of charge to people who do not have access to adequate and healthy food and to those assisted by the social assistance network, who are mostly black women and heads of their households. The PAA, in its different modalities of action, indisputably values women's work, by creating marketing channels for its products, at a fair price and with forms of operation that meet the needs of women, with staggered, constant deliveries, and in small quantities. In 2023, 35,359 women accessed the PAA modalities operated by the National Supply Company (CONAB), representing 73% of the total of 48,630 suppliers.

Regarding the elimination of violence against women and girls, from a perspective of addressing gender violence and misogyny, in all its expressions, the Ministry of Women of Brazil highlights the restructuring of the "Women Living Without Violence Program" (Decree No. 11,431, of March 8, 2023), which resumed the specialized services of the network of care for women in situations of violence.

Among the main actions linked to the Program are:

- **Resumption of investment for the construction of Brazilian Women's Houses**

The "Casa da Mulher Brasileira" (Brazilian Women's House) is an innovation in humanized care for women. It integrates, in the same space, specialized services for the most diverse types of violence against women: reception and screening; psychosocial support; police station; Court; Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office; promotion of economic autonomy; childcare – toy library; overnight accommodation and transport center.

In 2023, a technical cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) to build and equip a total of 40 new Brazilian Women's Houses, with an investment of R\$ 250 million. Of these, 13 will be delivered by the end of 2024.

Despite the short time frame for analyzing the results in relation to the resumption of investment, with the collection of data for the period from January to December 2023, the seven units of the Brazilian Women's House in operation reached the mark of 197,154 women served.

- **Resumption of investment for the construction and maintenance of the Reference Centers for Brazilian Women**

The Brazilian Women's Reference Centers are spaces of welcoming/services that assist women in situations of sexual, physical and psychological, sporadic or repeated violence, occurring in the context of no relationship (committed by strangers), relationships of affection and trust and/or work, whether by spontaneous demand or by referral from some service or institution. They offer general guidance on women's rights and on the Service

Network at their disposal and aim to promote a break with the situation of violence and the construction of citizenship through global actions and interdisciplinary care (psychological, social, legal, guidance and information). It is also up to these services to articulate, monitor and follow up the actions developed in the public facilities that are part of the service network for women in situations of social vulnerability, due to gender violence.

Through a Public Notice, in 2023, the Ministry of Women allocated 4.1 million to 17 Brazilian Women's Reference Centers located in 11 states, focused on maintenance works and equipment purchases. 13 more Centers will also be built by the end of 2024.

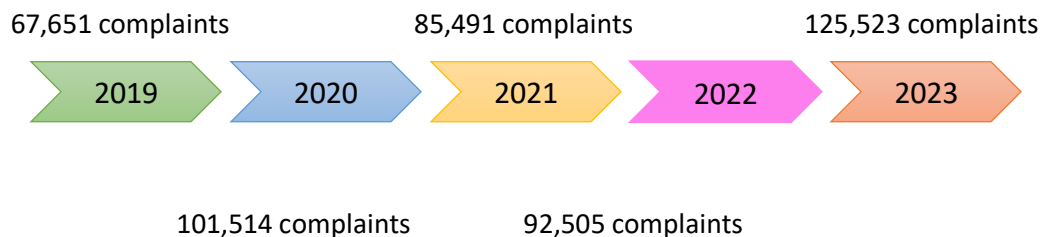
- **Reconstruction of the Women's Service Center – Call 180**

With the unification, in 2019, of Call 180 with Dial 100 within the scope of the National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office - aimed at registering complaints of violations against human rights from multiple population segments - it was difficult to differentiate and specifically treat complaints of violence against women, from the first contacts of users in the services. In addition, the concept of gender, essential to unveil inequalities of this order, was abandoned as a guideline for politics, adopting in its place traditional conceptions of biological sex, gender identity and sexual orientation, which hindered deeper approaches to the phenomenon. With the creation of the Ministry of Women in 2023 and the return to government conceptions that understand the particularities of the phenomenon of gender-based violence against women, Call 180 is gradually returning to its original purpose.

In addition to reintegrating in a single base the more than 2,500 services that make up the Network of Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence throughout the country, the Ministry updated the information that makes up the service in Call 180 and expanded the available channels with the implementation of exclusive service on *WhatsApp*.

As mentioned earlier in this report, from January to December 2023, the Women's Service Center – Call 180 received 568.6 thousand calls, an average of 1,558 calls per day. The volume of complaints of violence against women was 23% higher than in the previous year, and studies such as the “Balanço 180”, carried out in 2023, considered that the increase in complaints indicates greater knowledge about the channel and more confidence in the humanized and specialized service of Call 180.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS PER YEAR - CALL 180 (2019 TO 2023)





- **National Pact for the Prevention of Femicides (Decree No. 11,640/2023)**

The Pact aims to prevent all forms of discrimination, misogyny and gender-based violence against women and girls, through the implementation of intersectoral government actions, with a gender perspective and its intersectionalities, also providing for the adhesion of states and municipalities and the participation of society as a whole.

The Pact's Action Plan has 73 measures, including primary, secondary and tertiary prevention actions, and has a budget of R\$ 2.5 billion.

Axis	Description	Number of Actions
Primary Prevention	Actions planned to prevent violence from happening and aimed at changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviors to eliminate gender stereotypes, promote a culture of respect and non-tolerance of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities, and to build gender equality relationships, involving formal and informal education actions, with the participation of sectors of education, culture, sports, communication, health, justice, public security, social assistance, labor and employment, among other.	22
Secondary Prevention	Actions planned for early and qualified intervention that aim to prevent the repetition and worsening of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities, developed through networks of specialized and non-specialized services in the sectors of public security, health, social assistance and justice, among others, and supported by the use of new tools for the identification, assessment and management of risk situations, the protection of women and the accountability of the perpetrators of violence.	20
Tertiary Prevention	Actions planned to mitigate the effects of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities and to promote the guarantee of rights and access to justice through reparation measures, including programs and policies that address the integrity of human rights and guarantee access to health, education, security, justice, work, housing, among others.	4
	Production of knowledge, data and documents	27
	Total Actions	73
	Total Investment	2.5 billion

- **"Brazil Without Misogyny" Initiative**

Recognizing the current challenge of confronting the advance of ultraconservatism in Brazil, which is not only about the rearticulation of the budget and the institutionality of policies, but also broadening the debate on respect and equality between men and women, and the fight against hate speech, as mentioned earlier in this report, the Ministry of Women launched the "Brazil Without Misogyny" initiative.

The initiative is a broad and continuous articulation between civil society and the State, in a joint alliance to build a platform to confront hatred directed at women, with broad participation from sectors of civil society, entities, social movements, football clubs, companies and unions.

For 2023, the national mobilization encouraged each partner, especially companies, to promote information campaigns and their own actions within the scope of the 21 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women, which began on November 20, Black Awareness Day, considering the double vulnerability of black women, and lasted until December 10, date on which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed, which also aims to propose measures to prevent and combat violence, in addition to expanding the spaces for debate with society.

Regarding the promotion of equality and non-discrimination in legislation, as well as the right to employment and labor rights (such as gender pay gaps, occupational segregation, career progression), the Brazilian Ministry of Women drafted the **Law on Equal Pay and Remuneration between Men and Women** (Law 14.611/2023), approved in 2023.

As previously mentioned in this report, the Law constitutes a civilizing milestone in our country, establishing the mandatory nature of equal pay between women and men when performing work of equal value or exercising the same function, instituting penalty corresponding to 10 times the value of the new salary due by the employer to the discriminated employee, doubled in the event of recidivism.

Regarding political participation and representation, recognizing the importance of the role of states and municipalities in the consolidation of public policies for women in our country, and knowing that Brazil has territorial and continental population dimensions, as previously mentioned, the Ministry of Women, since its creation, has been striving to encourage the creation of State and Municipal Organizations for Women's Policies (OPMs). It is the OPMs that take the promotion of women's rights to a local level and allow public gender policies to be widely disseminated, ensuring that they are accessible to more and more women.

In 2023, the survey "Diagnosis and Monitoring of Organizations for Women's Policies (OPMs): The Management of Public Policies for Women in Brazil" was carried out, in order to build a robust survey to identify the status of initiatives focused on providing the development of public policies for gender equality in states and municipalities in the country. Knowing the real scenario of state institutions and policies is essential for the resumption of public policies for women.

In addition, the Public Notice for the Structuring and Strengthening of Organizations for Women's Policies was launched, with an investment of R\$ 4 million, aiming to select public bodies or entities interested in carrying out projects with actions aimed at strengthening of Organizations for Women's Policies.

In 2023, with the aim of promoting dialogue and reflection on the implementation and integration of public policies aimed at women, the National Forum of Organizations for Women's Policies was also held in Brasília, with several municipal and state managers from all over the country.

As mentioned earlier, in 2023, significant progress has already been made, especially in the Northeast region: the number of municipal OPMs more than doubled, and today, we have 570 municipal OPMs throughout the region. In total, across the country, there are already 27 state OPMs, covering all states of the Federation and the Federal District, and 829 municipal OPMs.

Aiming to increase women's participation in spaces of power and decision-making, the Public Notice to Support Political Training Projects for Women was also launched in 2023. This initiative aimed to select and support civil society organizations' projects focused on leadership training for women in their territories. The overarching goal was to contribute to overcoming underrepresentation in public spaces and confronting gender-based political violence. The projects had to address one or two themes established in the call, while obligatory incorporating actions related to guiding axis:

- Thematic Axis 1. Training of women for the access and guarantee of political and social rights, including the participation of Black and Indigenous women, considering sexual intersectionalities, gender identity, age and disability.
- Thematic Axis 2. Training aimed at confronting political violence against women, including the participation of Black and Indigenous women, considering the intersectionalities of sexual orientation, gender identity, age and disability.
- Mandatory guiding axis: Strategic training actions for equal decision-making and power for women.

Approximately 115 proposals were received, and R\$ 6 million were invested, together with the Ministries of Racial Equality and of Indigenous Peoples.

To strengthen social participation in public policies promoted by the federal government, as well as to ensure spaces for dialogue and debates on inequalities, access to public policies, affirmative action, gender equality, and combating misogyny and the various types of violence that affect these women, in March 2024, four National Forums were established to strengthen dialogue with women across the country:

- **Permanent National Forum for Confronting Violence Against Women in the Rural Areas, Forests and Waters:** This forum aims to propose, evaluate and monitor

policies to prevent and combat violence against women in rural areas, forests, and waters. It is responsible for proposing and conducting studies and diagnoses on the phenomenon of violence against these women, as well as on the access and characteristics of specialized or non-specialized services for women experiencing violence. The Forum also strengthens the articulation between the agencies responsible for women's policies in the federal, states and municipal levels, and civil society organizations with experience in working within the scope of this agenda. It is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Confronting Violence against Women, of the Ministry of Women, and composed of representatives of the ministry and associations, unions, and the movement of women working in rural areas, forests and waters.

• **Forum for the Promotion of Strategies to Strengthen Public Policies for Economic Autonomy and Care for Women in Fishing, Artisanal Aquaculture, Shellfishing and other Workers of the Waters:** This Forum aims to strengthen the social participation of these women, understand the socio-environmental impacts of large development projects on their activities, and to develop training for management and commercialization for fishing products. It also aims to discuss financing strategies for women's fishing production and care policies for women in fishing. The Forum is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Economic Autonomy and Care Policy, of the Ministry of Women, and is composed of representatives of the ministry and associations, cooperatives or similar organizations composed of women in fishing, aquaculture, shellfish gathering and other worker related to water.

• **Permanent National Forum for Dialogue on the Promotion of Strategies to Strengthen Public Policies for Quilombola Women:** This forum aims to establish dialogues with the Quilombola women's movement, with debates on the inequalities and violence they face, in order to build subsidies for the promotion of public policies that meet their needs. It considers the dimensions of gender and race to strengthen the participation of Quilombola women in the construction of spaces for debates and planning of public policies, based on respect and the diversity of all groups. It will also be responsible for proposing strategies to strengthen the rights of Quilombola women, as well as indicating strategies for valuing and recognizing Quilombola masters and women leaders who defend human rights in their ancestral practices. The Forum is also responsible for promoting meetings, organizing and building listening spaces in Quilombola territories. The National Forum is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Women and the Quilombola women's movement.

• **National Forum for the Elaboration of Public Policies for Women in the Hip-Hop Movement:** Considering that the Hip-Hop cultural practice constitutes a form of confronting violence, misogyny and promote equality, the objective of the Forum is to formulate public policies and campaigns to end of discrimination against women's participation in the Hip-Hop movement and to combat misogyny. It also promotes dialogue on the diversity and plurality of women in Hip-Hop, considering their territories, Brazilian regions, race and ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation,

generation, people with disabilities, as well as the specificities of rural areas, forests and waters. In addition, it proposes actions to promote the cultural practice of Hip-Hop by women, with encouragement of teaching and learning practices between different generations. The National Forum will be chaired by the Minister of Women, and will be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Women and women in Hip-Hop movement.

3. Over the past five years, what specific actions have you taken to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls?

• Productive Backyards for Rural Women Program

The program was announced by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, on August 16, 2023, as a response to the demands presented to the Federal Government in the “Marcha das Margaridas” by the women workers of rural areas, forests, and waters.

The Productive Backyards for Rural Women Program is a partnership between the Ministry of Women with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture. Its objective is to support productive backyards through funding, technical assistance, cisterns and commercialization, in addition to assisting the agricultural production of rural women, of waters and forests, generating employment and income.

Located close to rural houses, productive backyards are usually created and managed by women for food production, in addition to raising small animals and conserving biodiversity. The Program wants to promote the economic autonomy of rural women and expand access to public policies that support the production and commercialization of food and to social technologies for access to drinking water, such as cisterns.

The Program was launched through the signing of partnership instruments to support the structuring of productive backyards and the publication of a selection notice for project support, which are:

1. Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture (MDA), and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES): Provides support for the structuring 92 thousand backyards by 2026. Beneficiaries will receive productive financing for the acquisition of inputs and equipment, and technical assistance for the commercialization of production.
2. Technical Cooperation Agreement between MDA, Ministry of Women and Banco do Nordeste: Aims to expand and qualify services to family farmers, both men and

women, to access credit, integrating technical assistance and support for the productive and economic organization of rural women.

3. Public Call No. 01/2023: Aims to select projects that support the structuring of backyards and the productive organization of rural women. R\$ 20 million will be made available to support projects, which will benefit 2 thousand women.

- **"Mulheres Mil" Program**

The "'Mulheres Mil' Program: Domestic Work and Care" developed from the Professional, Scientific and Technological Education Network, offers training courses within the Federal Institutes, with the purpose of ensuring professional qualification and citizenship training for women domestic workers.

This is a target audience comprises almost 6 million Brazilian workers, 91% of whom are women, and of these, 65% are black. The category of domestic workers has always experienced – and still experiences – a true legal-civilizational exclusion. The Constitutional Amendment Proposal for Domestic Workers, sanctioned by the government of President Dilma Rousseff in 2013, regularized the labor rights of the category, establishing vacations, days off, and overtime pay, and was a very important achievement. However, Brazil still faces significant challenges in overcoming all the effects of the slavery legacy that our country still carries, and which among its consequences, is the devaluation and exploitation of the labor of thousands of women, mostly black, through invisible and undervalued domestic work.

The women benefiting from this Program are mostly in situations of social and economic vulnerability, in contexts of poverty and extreme poverty, and have low or no schooling. Therefore, the main objective of the Program is to enable access to professional and citizenship training, raising their educational level, and promoting productive insertion and mobility in the world of work.

Therefore, in this first phase, courses were offered on labor and social rights, confronting violence and gender and race inequalities, care economy, content recomposition and digital inclusion, with the objective of training these workers in complementary areas, promoting a long and lasting process of transforming the life perspectives of these women. With an investment of R\$ 1.4 million, the first phase of the Program will initially serve 900 women in professional qualification courses offered by the Federal Institutes.

This Program is the result of a demand that emerged through dialogue with the National Federation of Domestic Workers (Fenatrad), which asked the Government to carry out a project for the professional qualification of these women and strengthening the category. Therefore, it is a demand that arises from the organized social movement, and becomes a public policy of the Brazilian State, which demonstrates the constant dialogue with social movements promoted by the Government to guarantee women the necessary conditions to achieve financial autonomy and equal rights.

In 2023, the Ministry of Education invested R\$ 86 million in the “Mulheres Mil” Program, offering 54 thousand places for professional and technological training, serving 446 municipalities in all Brazilian regions.

- **"Atlânticas Call" - Beatriz Nascimento Program for Women in Science**

With the objective of expanding the participation of black, Roma, Quilombola and Indigenous women in science, the Ministry of Women, in partnership with the Ministries of Racial Equality, Indigenous Peoples, and Science, Technology and Innovation, with the support of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), announced the launch of the “Atlânticas Call” - Beatriz Nascimento Program for Women in Science.

Atlânticas has R\$ 6 million in investments and includes sandwich doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships abroad for black, Quilombola, Indigenous and Roma researchers regularly enrolled in doctorate courses recognized by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), or who have completed a postgraduate program recognized by Capes in any area of knowledge. A total of 546 proposals were submitted for the most diverse areas of knowledge, 264 of which were for the sandwich doctorate abroad (SWE) modality and 282 for post-doctorate studies abroad (PDE) modality.

In addition to expanding the academic trajectory of black (black and brown), Indigenous, Quilombolas, and Roma women by expanding access to sandwich doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships abroad, the Call aims to contribute to establishing cooperation with foreign research centers and universities; to promote internationalization and scientific and technological development; to foster the capacity of Brazilian researchers to articulate international academic cooperation networks; and to promote education, popularization and/or scientific dissemination actions for different types of audiences, reaching broad sectors of society.

4. Over the past five Years, how has the confluence of different crises affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what measures have you taken to prevent their negative impact for women and girls?

Beginning in 2016, with the political-institutional coup inflicted upon former President Dilma Rousseff, Brazil faced a severe economic, political and institutional crisis that affected all Brazilian society, especially women.

From then on, public policies for women began to be systematically dismantled, and there was a significant advance of the far-right, threatening rights previously consolidated in national legislation. From 2016 to 2022, there was a significant discontinuity in the implementation and formulation of public policies for Brazilian women.

As previously mentioned in this report, resources allocated by the Federal Government to finance these policies suffered significant cuts starting in 2016 and reached their lowest value in 2022, as shown in the following chart:

BUDGET EXECUTION – in millions – nominal values

Premenstrual tension	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current budget	231;3	111	88;8	27.9	60.3	116	55.8	39.6
Paid	49;2	40;3	34;7	24.6	27.5	28.8	23.3	18.4
Executed	105;5	84	58.1	28.5	45.3	37.7	39.5	43.4

The Budget Bill (PLOA) sent by the Bolsonaro government in 2022, for example, allocated only 23 million reais for finalistic actions aimed at women in 2023. This represented only 10% of the 2015 budget.

This 90% reduction made it impossible to implement concrete public policies, rendering unfeasible or summarily harming actions such as:

1. Construction of the Brazilian Women's Houses and the Brazilian Women's Reference Centers
2. Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Rights Policies
3. Functioning of the Network for Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence
4. Operation of the Women's Service Center - Call 180
5. Encouragement of Policies for the Economic Autonomy of Women

Particularly after 2019, with the allocation of the National Secretariat for Policies for Women to the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, the ministry began to present a scenario of reduced staff, high dependence on outsourced workers, and low execution of agreements and partnerships, thus losing institutional prestige, budgetary resources, organizational structure, staff and technical capacity.

The staffing situation was utterly precarious. According to information sent by that Ministry, in 2021, the Secretariat had only 66 employees. 46 of them are allocated to positions and functions; and 20 employees without assigned functions.

In the political aspect, the ministry no longer had the capacity for multisectoral articulation to guarantee the mainstreaming of policies for women with other Federal Government Ministries, nor effective dialogue with civil society.

Therefore, a significant loss of institutional, political and administrative autonomy was observed, which considerably reduced the capacity to execute public policies.

Coupled with the destruction of public policies for women, Brazil also moved towards ultraconservative and misogynistic conceptions regarding women, which were not only incorporated into the bureaucracy but also engendered in Brazilian society as a whole. As previously mentioned, the Ministry of Women recognizes the need to carry out a process that is not only political-institutional, but also socially conscious-raising and educational about gender equality and respect for women in their diversity.

It is also essential to highlight that the pandemic crisis, which affected the entire world, was exacerbated in Brazil, culminating in more than 700 thousand deaths. This resulted from the combination of an ultraconservative government with an irresponsible and denialist management of the pandemic, proving that the political project in force at the time was devastating, especially for Brazilian women.

At the same time that the Bolsonaro government decreed a state of emergency, the Brazilian National Congress addressed the tragic increase in violence against women. This guaranteed, in 2020, a considerable increase in the budget made available for the then Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. The amount reached R\$ 116 million. However, by decision of the Ministry, only R\$ 37.7 million was actually executed.

Faced with the increase in hunger, domestic violence, and the loss of income and rights, the then Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights did not implement any decisive action to encourage and implement actions in favor of women, leaving them even more unprotected and vulnerable.

It is also important to highlight that the period of health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022 also exposed the precariousness of the social organization of care in Brazil, shedding light on the care crisis and its unfair, unequal and unsustainable structure, which accentuates and perpetuates the striking inequalities of Brazilian society. The current social organization of care is based on the absence of public care services and equipment and on the sexual, racial and social division of labor.

In addition to the separation and hierarchy of care work between women and men, this division of care work is strongly based on the racial issue in Brazil. In the current social organization of care, black women have been the protagonists in the provision of care, both paid and unpaid, while at the same time they are on the margins in accessing the right to care. It is on the work of black women that the unequal, unjust and unsustainable social organization is primarily anchored; and it was these women who were the most exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the informal, precarious and unregulated work they perform.

5. Over the next five years, what are the priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

The Brazilian State's central priority is to remove Brazil from the Hunger Map, by consolidating programs that address food insecurity and policies for income redistribution

and food sovereignty. As mentioned in this report, the Bolsa Família Program and the Food Acquisition Program are fundamental to ensure that Brazilians can escape social vulnerability, food insecurity and extreme poverty. These programs need to be strengthened and expanded.

Among other important measures taken to achieve this goal, we can mention the reinstatement of the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (Consea), responsible for advising on the creation, implementation and monitoring of public policies aimed at the human right to food. Furthermore, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, at the opening of the Council's Plenary in March 2024, signed a decree regulating the Solidarity Kitchen Program and another on the new composition of the basic food basket. An agreement with the Banco do Brasil Foundation, worth R\$ 4 million, was also signed, and a Public Call Notice was announced with R\$ 30 million in resources for managing entities of solidarity kitchens. The Solidarity Kitchen Program (Law 14.628/2023) was created in July 2023 and is coordinated by the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS). With the regulation of the initiative, the Ministry will start to support this network, which already has over 2.7 thousand establishments mapped by the ministry, and the Government is adding 13.2 million meals to this network of solidarity kitchens.

The numbers indicate that - in a short period - public policies to combat hunger and poverty have already been very effective. The number of people experiencing severe food insecurity in Brazil fell from 33.1 million in 2022 to 8.7 million in 2023, from 15.5% of the population to 4.1% - a drop of 11.4 percentage points, according to data from the Food Security module of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

Another issue of fundamental relevance for the Brazilian Government is reducing the alarming number of femicides in our country, which, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), is the fifth country in the world that kills the most women. It is necessary to consolidate the administrative structure of the Ministry of Women, as well as expand the budget allocation for it. From this, it will be possible to expand the network of services for women, with the necessary reach, including the strengthening joint actions with states and municipalities, which are fundamental given the continental conditions of the territory and the population of our country. With this, we hope to have significant advances in ensuring the improvement of the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law, the Femicide Law and promoting and adhering to the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicides by federative entities.

In this process of rebuilding the institutional framework of public policies for women, it is also fundamental to strengthen intersectoral and intersectional articulation with state instances. Given that the issues of gender permeates all spheres of government, as a cross-cutting theme in which each public policy needs to have a specific focus aimed at overcoming women's vulnerabilities, the Ministry of Women recognizes that strengthening intersectoral articulation is fundamental for overcoming the knowledge gap, which helps

us solve complex social problems, enabling the exchange between different subjects and, therefore, of knowledge, powers and needs.

Therefore, consolidating gender mainstreaming in all spheres of the Brazilian State is fundamental because it is designed as a process of incorporating feminist perspectives into the framework of public policies, both in the construction of the public agenda and in the definition of their formulation, implementation, and evaluation, thus allowing Brazil to move towards the full realization of gender equality and the overcoming of systematic violence against women.

The establishment of the Permanent Forum for Dialogue with the Justice System, within the scope of the Ministry of Women, can be cited as a cross-cutting policy that promotes women's access to justice, with the objective of operationalizing protection mechanisms and access to justice provided for in the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11,340/2006).

Considering that the Justice System is fundamental for the prevention of and response to violence against women, the Permanent Forum for Dialogue with the Justice System is responsible for I - articulation for the implementation of a protocol and guide for procedures in urgent protective measures, with one of the objectives being to increase and bring domestic violence courts closer together; II - permanent dialogue with the Justice System to evaluate, propose and monitor judicial actions and measures regarding the guarantee of and access to the rights of women in situations of violence.

In terms of progress regarding the principle of equality between men and women in Brazil, we can highlight the priority of consolidating the Equal Pay and Remuneration Law, which will have a fundamental supervisory and punitive role in ensuring that Brazilian women are no longer treated as second-class citizens just because they are women. It is hoped that the public debate on the Law will strengthen the mechanisms for reducing gender inequalities and discriminatory actions within companies, as well as change their organizational culture.

Another fundamental tool to ensure gender equality in the world of work is the consolidation of the National Care Policy, which is in the final process of preparation. This Policy will be essential for the development of actions to mitigate the work overload faced by women due to the triple workday they face – the employment journey, the domestic work journey and the care work journey. Although undervalued, care work is essential for our societies – and it is also an important economic issue. If no one invested time, effort, and resources in this work, communities, workplaces, and entire economies would stagnate. In Brazil, according to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), women dedicate almost twice as much time to caring for people or household chores as men: 21.4 hours compared to 11 hours per week. This inequality means that men are able to dedicate more time to their careers, by exploiting the invisible and unpaid work of women, who, in contrast, have their career progression hampered by this inequality. It is a priority of this Government, based on the National Care Policy, to promote actions such as collective laundries, solidarity kitchens, and public care spaces, both for those who need

care and for caregivers and other innovative actions that may arise as a result of the consolidation of the Policy.

In order to ensure legitimacy and social participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies for women, the Ministry of Women also intends to strengthen and expand spaces for dialogue with organized civil society, with the articulation of the Thematic Forums already created and the strengthening of Working Groups for the construction of public policies with the broad presence of social movements, companies and other interested institutions and social entities.

Finally, we recognize the importance of strengthening the Brazil Without Misogyny Initiative, as a tool to combat hate speech directed at women and girls. It is necessary for the Brazilian State and society to overcome the consequences and repercussions of the political project of making women invisible and subjecting them, based on symbolic concepts, brought to the public debate in recent years. To this end, it is essential to strengthen pedagogical tools and raise awareness of the importance of gender equality, as well as respect and a culture of non-violence towards Brazilian women and girls.

Section Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

6. Over the past five Years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in the world of work (including formal and non-standard employment as well as entrepreneurship)?

- **Law on Equal Pay and Pay and Remuneration for Men and Women**

As previously mentioned in this report, Law 14,611/2023, passed in 2023, constitutes an innovative normative framework by establishing the mandatory nature of equal pay between women and men for work of equal value or in the exercise of the same function. It institutes a penalty corresponding to 10 times the value of the new salary due by the employer to the discriminated employee, doubled in the case of recidivism.

In March 2024, the First Transparency Report of the Equal Pay Law was published, as a result of the inspection policy also established by the Law, which exposed the gender and race inequalities still present in the Brazilian labor market.

According to a survey carried out based on data sent by approximately 45 thousand companies to the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Labor and Employment, women



earn 19.4% less than men in Brazil – the difference varies according to the occupational group. In managerial positions, for example, the pay gap reaches 25.2%.

Black women, in addition to being fewer in the formal labor market (2.9 million jobs, 16.9% of the total), are the ones with the most unequal income. While the average remuneration of black women is R\$ 3,040 (68% of the average), that of non-black men is R\$ 5,718 (27.9% above the average). Their salary corresponds to 66.7% of the remuneration of non-black women.

The report also presented data indicating whether companies effectively have policies to encourage the hiring, retention and professional advancement of women. The survey indicates that only 32.6% of companies encourage the hiring of women as a policy, a number that is even lower when considering specific groups such as black women (26.4%); women with disabilities (23.3%); LGBTQIAP (20.6%); women heads of household (22.4%); and women victims of violence (5.4%). According to the report, only 38.3% of companies adopt policies to promote women to management positions, 39.7% have policies to make the work regime more flexible to support parenting; 17.7% of extended maternity/paternity leave; and 21.4% of daycare assistance.

The Report provided fundamental indicators for defining future actions to consolidate the policy of equal pay and remuneration between men and women in the country. It demonstrated that government actions and the initiatives by Brazilian society need to observe the intersectionality present in the manifestation of gender, race and class inequalities, to develop transversal and intersectoral policies capable of promoting significant changes in the lives of all women, without exception.

Companies penalized for the finding pay inequality will be notified by the Labor Tax Audit, and will have up to 90 days to prepare an Action Plan to mitigate pay and remuneration inequality criteria between women and men. This plan must contain measures to be adopted with priority scales; goals, deadlines, mechanisms for measuring results; annual planning with execution schedule; and evaluation of measures with minimum frequency ensuring the participation of employees and unions, preferably in the form defined in a collective bargaining agreement.

- **National Enforcement Actions**

Operations of national inspection actions were developed and carried out to verify compliance with the granting of maternity and paternity leave, as well as to assess the existence to care for the children of employees during breastfeeding or replacement by daycare reimbursement benefits, considering the specific protection of women's work contained in the Consolidation of Labor Laws - CLT.

From January 2019 to May 2024, 992 fiscal actions were carried out, involving the inspection of labor legislation attributes directed specifically at women. In the same period, 109 inspections actions involved the investigation of gender discrimination.

Through the Ministry of Labor and Employment, the Secretariat of Labor Inspection, together with the Secretariat for Statistics and Labor Studies, presented the "Working Women's Rights Booklet" that brings together information about the labor market and the rights of working women.

- **Pro-Gender and Race Equity Program**

In 2023, the Pro-Gender Equity Program was relaunched through Ordinance No. 288, of October 27, 2023, recovering its original name and framework. This 7th edition was restricted to private companies, and a total of 102 institutions were registered.

The Program's main objective is to disseminate new conceptions in people management and organizational culture to achieve equality between women and men in the world of work. It is aimed at medium and large companies, public and private, with their own legal personality. Participation in the program is voluntary. After joining, companies have up to two years to develop and implement an action plan indicating how they will effectively promote gender and racial equity. By participating in the Program, these institutions highlight their commitment to achieving advances in social and corporate benefits for gender and racial equality.

The specific objectives of the Program are:

1. Raise awareness and encourage employers, as well as students of the institutions, to adopt people management and organizational culture practices that promote gender and racial equality within the corporate environment;
2. Contribute to the elimination of all forms of gender and race discrimination in access, remuneration, promotion and permanence in institutions;
3. Promote preventive actions in relation to women, confronting all practices of racism and gender discrimination and moral and sexual harassment.

The Program is also aimed at ensuring the exercise of labor rights of workers, by distinguishing with the Pro-Gender and Race Equality Seal companies committed to social justice, gender and racial equality, combining the logic of exercising rights with the logic of business, considering that equality between women and men is currently a fundamental pillar of organizational management and business success. Thus, companies demonstrate their commitment to eliminating inequalities and oppressions, taking advantage of the ongoing social and cultural transformations with new segments of consumers concerned with the social, economic and environmental conditions in which the goods and services purchased are produced from a sustainability perspective.

In its last edition, the program reached, directly and/or indirectly, about 900 thousand employees, of which 45% were women and 55% were men. Most of these women had remuneration equivalent to one or two minimum wages and represented 53% of the workers in this salary range.

- **"Mulheres Mil" Program**

As previously mentioned in this report, the "'Mulheres Mil' Program: Domestic Work and Care" was developed from the Network of Professional, Scientific and Technological Education. It offers training courses within the Federal Institutes to ensure professional qualification and citizenship training for women domestic workers, a target audience with a contingent of almost 6 million Brazilian workers, 91% of whom are women, and of these, 65% are black.

The women who benefit from this Program are mostly in a situation of social and economic vulnerability, in a context of poverty and extreme poverty, and have low level of education or no schooling.

In this first phase, courses were offered on labor and social rights, combating violence and gender and racial inequalities, the care economy, content recomposition and digital inclusion, with the objective of training these workers in complementary areas, promoting a long and lasting process with the purpose of transforming the lives of these women. With an investment of R\$ 1.4 million, the first phase of the Program will initially serve 900 women in professional qualification courses offered by the Federal Institutes.

It is important to say that this Policy is the result of a demand that arose through a dialogue with the National Federation of Domestic Workers (Fenatrad), which asked the Government to carry out a project for the professional qualification of these women and strengthening of the category.

7. In the past five Years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, promote work-life and Family balance and strengthen the rights of paid care workers?

- **Interministerial Working Group of the National Care Policy**

To develop the proposal for the National Care Policy and the National Care Plan, the Federal Government established an Interministerial Working Group (IWG). Coordinated by the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), the group includes 15 federal public administration bodies, namely: Ministries of the Civilian House; Education; Health; of Labor and Employment; Human Rights and Citizenship, Racial Equality; Management and Innovation in Public Services; Agrarian Development and Family Farming; Social Security; of Cities; Development, Industry, Trade and Services; Planning and Budget; of Indigenous Peoples; the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the Attorney General's Office. The IWG also includes the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea) and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), as permanent guests.

The creation of the National Care Policy is based on the principle that all people, throughout life, both provide and need care, especially children, adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities. However, the organization of this activity in Brazil is marked by inequalities.

The National Care Policy will address the guarantee of the rights of people who need care and those who provide care, with special attention to gender, race, ethnicity and territorial inequalities, in addition to promoting the necessary changes for a more egalitarian division of care work.

In November 2023, in order to ensure social participation in the policy development process, the Federal Government launched a public consultation and an electronic form to sign the Conceptual Framework of the Brazilian National Care Policy and hear the opinion of society on the need for a National Care Policy that guarantees the right to care and supports Brazilian families, especially women, who are the absolute majority of caregivers. The first section of the consultation addressed the Conceptual Framework of the National Care Policy, and included the fundamental concepts that underpin the proposal, as well as the definition of its scope, rights holders and beneficiaries, in addition to its principles and guidelines. The second part of the consultation involves an electronic form that aims to collect opinions on the understanding of care, identifying the main needs related to the topic, as well as suggestions and proposals for the National Care Policy.

The Policy is currently in the final stages of preparation by the Interministerial Working Group.

- **Collective Laundries**

The Ministry of Women allocated a total of R\$ 6 million, through public notices, for training actions with women in economic autonomy and care and for the construction of community public laundries.

The specific Notice for the construction of the laundries, with allocation of R\$ 2.6 million, was launched in November 2023 for states and municipalities to submit proposals. It is an unprecedented initiative in the country, resulting from historical demands of the women's movement.

In addition to providing free laundry and drying space, community laundries need to develop training activities on feminist economics and the sexual division of labor. Submitted proposals were evaluated according to six criteria: history and experience in developing actions similar to the proposal; documentary and bibliographic production related to the systematization of similar training and experience processes developed by the institution; accumulated experience in preparation and management; institutional relations with public authorities (or entities related to the object of the agreement), proven by means of a

declaration; available infrastructure (physical space and equipment); and professional team qualification.

- **Athlete Mother Grant (Law 1.084/2023)**

President Lula sanctioned the law that expands the rights and guarantees of mothers who are beneficiaries of the federal Athlete Grant program. From pregnancy to the postpartum period, the Law guarantees a total of up to 15 successive monthly installments and a longer period for the process of proving sports results, one of the requirements for grant holders.

The law also covers cases of adoption of children up to one year of age, for which all the rights and duties granted to pregnant or postpartum athletes are applied. In the case of the adoption of a child from one to four years old, there is an addition of two installments at the end of the payment of the 12 installments.

Created by President Lula in his first term, the Athlete Grant has existed since 2005, and is considered one of the largest individual direct sponsorship programs for athletes in the world. In 2023, it set a record of 8,057 grant holders in all its categories, out of 8,292 recipients. Of the total, 44.2% are women and 55.8% men. For 2024, the benefit is expected to exceed 10 thousand athletes.

- **Strengthening the rights of paid care workers**

At the national level, the Ministry of Labor and Employment, through the Secretariat of Labor Inspection, instituted the policy of inspection of domestic work at the end of 2021. Since then, the National Campaign for Decent Domestic Work has been formally instituted within the scope of the Labor Inspection, which encompasses both social dialogue and awareness/information, as well as tax actions throughout the country. The campaign was developed along three axes: 1) social dialogue with workers, employers and their representatives; 2) information and awareness-raising and 3) labor inspection.

In addition, since 2021, duty shifts have been adopted to receive complaints and guidance to domestic workers in some regions and, in 2023, a pilot project was developed at the Regional Labor Superintendence in Pará.

In 2024, within the scope of the Labor Inspection Secretariat, CONADOM, National Coordination for the Inspection of Domestic Work and Care, was created. CONADOM is a specific coordination focused on domestic and care work, as a way to improve and deepen the performance of the Labor Inspection, social dialogue and promote decent domestic work in our country. This is one of the aspects of the public policy undertaken by the Ministry of Labor and Employment with a focus on promoting decent domestic work.

In the last two years, discussions have been made on the Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (No. 189) and the Recommendation on Decent Domestic Work for

Domestic Workers (No. 201), of the International Labor Organization, which resulted in the publication of Presidential Decree No. 12,009/2024, which enacted them.

The Ministry of Labor and Employment implements a policy of repression and combating modern slavery of domestic workers, through regionalized actions to inspect complaints of situations with indications of submission of domestic workers to conditions analogous to slavery.

8. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide?

- **Public Notice "Girls in STEM"**

The Ministry of Women, in partnership with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq, and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation – MCTI launched the Public Notice with the objective of supporting projects that aim to significantly contribute to the country's scientific and technological development and innovation by stimulating entry, training, retention and ascension of girls and women in STEM careers.

With an investment of R\$ 10 million, the target audience of the Public Notice are girls and women enrolled in the eighth and ninth grades of Elementary School and High School in public schools and in undergraduate courses STEM fields.

The main objectives of the Notice are:

1. Support projects that aim to stimulate the interest, entry, training, retention and ascension of girls and women in STEM careers in Brazil.
2. Combat the dropout of women in undergraduate courses in these areas.
3. Mitigate gender and ethnic-racial inequalities in scientific careers.
4. Bring public elementary schools closer to higher education institutions, research and technology-based enterprises.
5. Promote access to science as an integral part of human rights, the right to scientific culture, the enjoyment of the benefits of science in an egalitarian manner, democracy, the right to participation and the reduction of inequalities.
6. Encourage the training of professionals with an integrated vision in STEM fields, innovative thinking and proficiency in new technologies, adding essential skills for human development and the challenges of the professional market and the world of work.
7. Promote social inclusion and citizenship for girls and women in vulnerable situations and extreme poverty, ensuring effective conditions for access to professions and scientific and technological careers.

8. Encourage collaborative research and cooperation through the formation of networks between ICTs, technology-based companies, public companies and civil society organizations, with a view to the joint construction of knowledge, the sharing of actions, the optimization of resources and the exchange of experiences.
9. Promote education, popularization and/or scientific dissemination actions for different types of audiences, reaching broad sectors of society, in partnership with specialists, groups and institutions that work in the areas of formal and non-formal education (for example: schools, extension centers, museums, science centers, zoos, botanical gardens, aquariums, visitor centers of conservation units and non-governmental organizations).
10. Foster the inclusion of gender and ethnic-racial perspectives in the production of scientific and technological knowledge.
11. Encourage the policy of gender and ethnic-racial equity in the institutions of the national science, technology and innovation system.

- **Women in IT Program**

This is a program developed in partnership with the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO) aimed at qualifying women in the field of technology. The target audience is girls and women aged 14 to 29, preferably black and Indigenous, in situations of vulnerability, food insecurity or who live in urban and rural peripheries.

The Program initially provides for the training of 500 women by 2026 with a basic module (with initial IT concepts) and advanced training (which provides knowledge with high levels of employability). It also seeks to promote research to map causes and solutions for the low entry of women in STEM careers and, also, the establishment of national forums.

- **"Future Scientists" Program**

The Program, developed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), aims to promote the participation of women teachers and high school students from public schools, in the areas of Science and Technology, through the interaction with technological centers and teaching and research institutions, and contribute to gender equality in the labor market.

The Program had its first edition in 2012, covering the strategic areas of the institution in 15 vacancies: Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Scientific Computing, and has the support of strategic partners such as the United States Consulate General in Recife, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), with Porto Digital, and Harvard University, through the Harvard Graduate Women in Science and Education group. In the 2024 edition, the Future Scientists program will offer 470 places, distributed in the 26 units of the federation and the Federal District.



9. In the past five years, how has the macroeconomic and fiscal policy environment affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what macroeconomic policies has your country implemented in support of a more gender-equal economy?

The approval of Constitutional Amendment No. 95 in October 2016, known as the "Public Spending Ceiling Amendment", instituted a new fiscal regime in Brazil. This amendment froze public spending for twenty years in crucial areas such as healthcare and education, allowing for adjustments solely based on annual inflation rates. The impacts of this measure have been severely felt, especially by women, children and the Black population.

Between 2016 and 2022, the number of people living in extreme poverty in Brazil went from 13.34 million to 33.1 million, representing a staggering 40.5% increase (Data from the Continuous PNAD/IBGE). These spending cuts have disproportionately impacted women: from 2014 to 2017, unemployment among white women rose by 73%. Among Black women, it nearly doubled, with a 96% increase in the unemployed rate during this period. Funding allocated to public policies promoting the autonomy of women and combating violence against them plummeted from R\$ 147 million in 2014 to R\$ 24 million in 2018, an 83% decrease, reaching a mere R\$ 23 million in 2022. Also in 2022, as a direct consequence of this sustained austerity policy, Brazil reappeared on the United Nations (UN) Hunger Map, signifying that 33.1 million people faced severe food insecurity in the country.

The election of President Lula for his third term in 2023 marked a significant shift, with the massive resumption of redistributive policies that directly benefit women. Among these is the Bolsa Família Program, mentioned earlier in this report, with 83.4% of the benefits allocated to women. Within just one year, these redistributive public policies have already demonstrated remarkably positive results. The number of individuals experiencing severe food and nutrition insecurity in Brazil fell from 33.1 million in 2022 to 8.7 million in 2023, dropping from 15.5% to 4.1% of the population, an 11.4 percentage points decrease, according to data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). It is important to highlight that women, especially Black women, are the most impacted by these measures, since, in a survey carried out by the IBGE in 2023, they headed 22% of households grappling with hunger.

Another pivotal measure was the approval of the proposal for the New Tax Reform (Constitutional Amendment No. 132) in 2023. For the first time, gender equality was explicit included as a criterion for evaluating tax measures, particularly tax benefits, "establishing that differentiated taxation regimes should be evaluated every five years according to the 'impact (...) in the promotion of equality between men and women.'

Practical examples of this reform's impacts on women's lives include the exemption from PIS/Cofins (Social Integration Program – PIS, and the Contribution to the Financing of Social Security – COFINS) for various medications. Previously, the legislation included Viagra – a

drug for erectile dysfunction – but excluded contraceptive pills. This disparity resulted in Viagra having a lower overall tax burden than contraceptive pills. The inclusion of this new provision aims to prevent such discrimination. Another historic, albeit belated, victory is the inclusion of menstrual hygiene products in the list of medications with reduced taxation. These essential products are directly related to human dignity, health, and access to education. Additionally, products included in the basic food basket will have their tax rates zeroed out. This tax relief also contributes to combating gender inequalities, as women play a leading role in the care economy and are frequently responsible for purchasing food and essential goods.

A specific action targeting women is the "Citizen Woman - Fiscal Citizenship for Women" program (Ordinance No. 26, of February 24, 2023), of the Ministry of Finance. This Program aims to promote fiscal citizenship through training for low-income women, prioritizing those at risk or in socially vulnerable situations. It provides free in-person or remote assistance with fiscal, accounting, legal and financial matters, encouraging women to transition from informality by empowering them with knowledge of their rights, financial autonomy and social security.

By supporting the development of women entrepreneurs who are low-income or in situations of risk or social vulnerability, the program it also aims to contribute to broader effects, expanding social gains through formalization for their families and communities.

The program's actions are carried out in partnership with educational institutions, public and private entities, social organizations, professional councils and through the Accounting and Tax Support Centers (NAF) – a program already implemented by the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil in cooperation with educational institutions.

While the program is in the implementation phase for start the services, some NAFs already offer services specifically for women within the scope of the Citizen Woman. These include four in the Northeast region, three in the Southeast region, one in the South region and one in the Midwest region. In 2023, a total of 2,891 consultations were provided.

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

10. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

- **"Bolsa Família" Program**

As previously mentioned, the main and largest income transfer program in Brazil is the "Bolsa Família". In addition to guaranteeing basic income, Bolsa Família seeks to integrate public policies and encourage the emancipation of families so that they achieve autonomy and overcome situations of social vulnerability. The Program has 83.4% of the benefits directed to women.

With this main policy, and others established by the Brazilian Government, the number of people with severe food and nutrition insecurity in Brazil fell from 33.1 million in 2022 to 8.7 million in 2023, going from 15.5% of the population to 4.1%, a drop of 11.4 percentage points, according to data from the Food Security module of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The majority of these people are women, especially Black women, who are the most impacted by these measures, since, in a survey carried out by the IBGE in 2023, they were the heads of 22% of households experiencing hunger.

- **"Mulheres Mil" Program**

As previously mentioned, the " 'Mulheres Mil' Program: Domestic Work and Care" was developed from the Network of Professional, Scientific and Technological Education, and offers training courses within the Federal Institutes, with the purpose of ensuring professional qualification and citizenship training for women domestic workers, a target audience with a contingent of almost 6 million Brazilian workers, of which 91% are women, and of these, 65% are Black.

The women beneficiaries of this Program are mostly in situations of social and economic vulnerability, in a context of poverty and extreme poverty, and have low level of education or no schooling.

The category of domestic workers has experienced and still experiences a significant legal and civil exclusion. The 2013 Domestic Workers' Constitutional Amendment regularized the labor rights of the category, establishing vacations, days off, and overtime and was a very important achievement, but our country still faces enormous challenges in overcoming the devaluation and exploitation of the labor of thousands of women, mostly Black, through invisible and undervalued domestic work.

In this first phase, courses were offered on labor and social rights, confronting violence and gender and race inequalities, care economy, content recomposition and digital inclusion, with the objective of training these workers in complementary areas, promoting a long and lasting process with the purpose of transforming the perspectives of these women. With an investment of R\$ 1.4 million, the first phase of the Program will initially serve 900 women in professional qualification courses offered by the Federal Institutes.

- **Citizenship and Well-Being Program for Rural Women**

Through the Citizenship and Well-Being Program, the Federal Government ensures citizenship and promotes the well-being of rural women, through access to civil, labor, and legal documentation and the National Registry of Family Agriculture.

To promote these actions, the documentation task forces were resumed. A total number of 14,740 people participated in the joint forces carried out in 2023. While this action is directed towards women, the service is not restricted to them. However, according to data

from the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), they represented most of the participating public (9,167 women).

Associating actions of guaranteeing rights and citizenship, the Government is also working to promote the sharing of responsibility for care work, ensuring rural women access to public facilities (agroecological collective laundries) and contributing to the reduction of the time that women dedicate to domestic work. With more time available, rural women will be able to dedicate themselves and expand their productive activities.

11. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

- **"Bolsa Família" Program**

As previously mentioned, the main and largest income transfer program in Brazil is the "Bolsa Família". In addition to guaranteeing basic income, Bolsa Família seeks to integrate public policies and encourage the emancipation of families so that they achieve autonomy and overcome situations of social vulnerability. The Program has 83.4% of the benefits directed to women.

Among these women, 11 million are aged 0 to 15, 10 million are between 16 and 34 years old, another 10 million are in the 35 to 64 age group, and 144 thousand are elderly women aged 65 or over. In the second half of 2023, among the women beneficiaries of the Program, of the 25 million women with profile for monitoring health conditionalities, 87% are being effectively monitored. During this same period, 590 thousand of these women were identified as being pregnant, and 99% were undergoing regular prenatal care.

With this main policy, and others established by the Brazilian Government, the number of people with severe food and nutrition insecurity in Brazil fell from 33.1 million in 2022 to 8.7 million in 2023, going from 15.5% of the population to 4.1%, a drop of 11.4 percentage points, according to data from the Food Security module of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The majority of these people are women, especially Black women, who are the most impacted by these measures, since, in a survey carried out by the IBGE in 2023, they were the heads of 22% of households experiencing hunger.

- **Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)**

SUAS is a network that ensures protection for citizens in vulnerable situations. It is present in all five regions of Brazil, with 8,666 Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS), distributed across 5,556 municipalities, which corresponds to 99.7% of the national territory. Additionally, there are 2,900 Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS) in 2,640 municipalities.

In 2023, the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger allocated R\$ 275 million to restructure the SUAS in states and municipalities.

The SUAS actions are divided into two areas:

- *Basic social protection.* Areas are geared towards the prevention of social risks, with the support of teams specialized in individual or family care.
- *Special social protection.* Intended for those who have already suffered violations of basic rights, such as domestic violence, abandonment, sexual abuse or mistreatment. In these situations, the Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center (CREAS) operates with a multidisciplinary team, consisting of social workers, psychologists and lawyers. The specialized social protection area is also divided according to complexity: medium complexity, which requires specialized care to overcome the violence suffered, or high complexity, which ensures comprehensive protection in the shelter units, including a place to sleep, meals and personal hygiene.

The service is a structuring axis of CREAS, being responsible for supporting, guiding and monitoring families/individuals in situations of rights violations. An analysis of historical data from the SUAS Census reveals that the largest number of cases handled by the service involve children and adolescents who are victims of violations. It is important to note that, within this group, victims of sexual abuse and exploitation are predominantly female, representing 82% and 74% of SUAS service records, respectively, in 2023.

It is noteworthy that there has been an increasing presence of records of violence and rights violations in the different phases of women's lives and in the condition of people with disabilities (in 60% of cases of domestic violence, the victims were also female).

Therefore, SUAS also offers a Shelter Service for Women in Situations of Domestic Violence, intended for women at risk, victims of domestic violence, physical, sexual, psychological, or moral suffering.

This is an emergency measure, which aims to provide comprehensive protection for women and their dependents. Currently, among the Shelter Units, 125 are exclusively dedicated to welcoming adult women (with or without their children) who are victims of domestic violence, physical, sexual, psychological, or moral suffering, and who need to leave home because they suffer threats and are at risk of death. This service is present in 23 states, and about 8 thousand people (women with or without their children) are welcomed in these SUAS units per year.



- **Special Pension for Orphans of Femicide (Law No. 14,717/2023)**

This law establishes a special pension for children and dependents orphaned as a result of the crime of femicide, as defined in article 121, § 2, VI, of Decree-Law No. 2,848 of December 7, 1940 (Penal Code), whose per capita monthly family income is equal to or less than 1/4 (one quarter) of the minimum wage.

This new law is a reparatory measure for direct and indirect victims of gender violence, which affects thousands of women in Brazil. It encompasses actions outlined in the tertiary prevention axis of the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicide (Decree 11.640/2023), established in August 2023. It is important to emphasize that the perpetrator, co-author, or participant in the crime is not allowed to represent the children and adolescents in receiving or managing the pension resources.

12. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

- **"Menstrual Dignity" Program (Law 14.214/2023)**

As the main measure in favor of the health of girls and women in Brazil, the regulation of the Menstrual Health Protection and Promotion Program (Decree 11,432/2023, which regulates Law 14,214) ensures the free provision of sanitary pads and other basic menstrual health care, aiming to promote menstrual dignity.

The Program guarantees the free and continued distribution of sanitary pads to beneficiaries who do not have access to this essential item during the menstrual cycle. This means access to disposable pads and in sufficient quantity for changes during the menstrual period.

In the first phase of the Program's implementation, in 2024, the distribution of sanitary pads was primarily carried out through the Popular Pharmacy Program of Brazil (PPFB), which is present in more than 4,700 Brazilian municipalities. Initiated in January 2024, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, by May 2024, 105 million sanitary pads had already been distributed, with more than 1.7 million people, in 3,873 municipalities across the country

In 2024, the Ministry of Health launched a campaign to promote Menstrual Dignity, called "A Cycle of Respect". Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through the National Secretariat of Penal Policies, invested approximately R\$ 9 million in implementing the program in the penitentiary system.

- **"Rede Cegonha" Program**

The third term of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva resumed the Rede Cegonha, a program based on the premise that every woman has the right to reproductive planning and to receive humanized care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, as well as children have the right to safe birth and healthy growth and development.

Rede Cegonha includes several actions to improve the care of women in family planning, prenatal, postpartum processes and children up to two years old. For example, conducting necessary exams, the qualifying management for organizing of the care network – with linking pregnant women to a reference maternity hospital for childbirth – and qualifying health service professionals. The Network also encourages the qualification of nursing and the promotion of good practices for obstetric care, aiming to reduce unnecessary interventions in childbirth.

- **Expansion of women's right to have a companion in public and private health services (Law No. 14,737)**

The new law amends the Organic Health Law (Law No. 8,080), in Chapter VII of Title II, which deals with the "subsystem for monitoring women in health services". The old text guaranteed the right to a companion only in case of childbirth in the Unified Health System (SUS). Now, the right has been extended to all health units, public or private, and in all procedures that the woman undergoes.

The companion must be an adult and freely chosen by the patient or her legal representative if she is unable to express her will. In case of procedures involving sedation or reduced consciousness, if the patient does not indicate a companion, the health unit must appoint someone to accompany her, preferably female health professionals. If the patient refuses a companion, she must do so in writing and sign it at least 24 hours in advance.

This measure aims to prevent violence against women and promote their safety in moments of vulnerability due to health conditions or the use of sedative substances for medical procedures.

- **Guarantee of Legal and Safe Abortion**

In 2023, the Ministry of Health revoked Ordinance No. 2,561, which required the medical team to notify the police authority in case of abortion due to rape (Ordinance GM/MS No. 2,561, of September 23, 2020, which "Provides for the Procedure for Justification and Authorization of Pregnancy Interruption in cases provided for by law, within the scope of the Unified Health System - SUS).

Published in September 2020, this Ordinance made it difficult to perform legal abortion in cases already guaranteed in Brazilian legislation. Therefore, today, it is no longer necessary to file a police report to perform legal abortion in cases of rape.

- **Strategy to expand access to long-acting contraception**

As a strategy to expand specific health services for women and girls, ten reference centers were created for the training of health professionals in sexual health and reproductive health in five states of the country. The focus is on promoting access to long-acting reversible contraception (LARCs). The centers were equipped with specific materials for training, and the professionals took a course on the subject, including knowledge transmission and had access to the available evidence on methods available in SUS. In partnership with state and municipal health departments, the centers are expected to train health service professionals in Primary Care and maternity hospitals.

Under the Mais Médicos Program, which provides professionals for Primary Health Care throughout the country, a special module on women's health was conducted in the training course for exchange doctors. The goal was to raise awareness of the importance of comprehensive care, focusing on reducing maternal mortality, promoting menstrual dignity and practical activities at training stations for IUD insertion. In total, more than 5 thousand professionals participated in the activities.

- **Inclusion of contraceptives in the Popular Pharmacy Program**

The Popular Pharmacy is a Program that expands access to health by providing free medications to the population registered in social programs. Women already have access to contraception in Primary Health Care, but since 2023, they have also had access through the Popular Pharmacy Program.

13. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls, including in sectors where they are underrepresented?

- **"Pé de Meia" Program**

The "Pé-de-Meia" (Nest Egg) Program is an educational- financial incentive program, in the form of savings, aimed at promoting the permanence and school completion of high school for students enrolled in public schools. By encouraging school retention, the Program aims to democratize access and reduce social inequality among high school youth, as well as to promote greater social inclusion through education, fostering social mobility.

Pé-de-Meia provides a monthly incentive payment of R\$ 200, which can be withdrawn at any time, plus deposits of R\$ 1,000 at the end of each completed year, which the student

can only withdraw after graduating from high school. Considering the ten incentive installments, the annual deposits and the additional R\$ 200 for participation in Enem (National High School Exam), the total amount reaches R\$ 9,200 per student.

The target audience of the Program are low-income students aged 14 to 24, enrolled in regular high school in public schools, belonging to families enrolled in the Bolsa Família Program, or low-income students aged 19 to 24, enrolled in Youth and Adult education (EJA), belonging to families enrolled in the Bolsa Família Program.

According to a survey conducted by Instituto Unibanco, in Brazil, there are more than 1.7 million girls and women aged 15 to 29 who have not completed high school, do not study and are not in paid employment. They represent 26% of the total number of young people in this age group who have not completed high school and have not returned to their studies. This number is more than double that of boys and men in this situation, who total around 800 thousand – 12.7% of the total; therefore, girls and women will be the impacted by the Pé de Meia Program.

- **"Girls in STEM" Notice**

As previously mentioned, the Notice from the Ministry of Women, in partnership with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq, and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation – MCTI aims to support projects that contribute significantly to the country's scientific and technological development and innovation by stimulating entry, training, retention and ascension of girls and women in STEM careers.

With an investment of R\$ 10 million, the target audience of the Public Notice are girls and women enrolled in the eighth and ninth grades of Elementary School and High School in public schools and in undergraduate courses STEM fields.

The main objectives of the Notice are:

1. Support projects that aim to stimulate the interest, entry, training, retention and ascension of girls and women in STEM careers in Brazil.
2. Combat the dropout of women in undergraduate courses in these areas.
3. Mitigate gender and ethnic-racial inequalities in scientific careers.
4. Bring public elementary schools closer to higher education institutions, research and technology-based enterprises.
5. Promote access to science as an integral part of human rights, the right to scientific culture, the enjoyment of the benefits of science in an egalitarian manner, democracy, the right to participation and the reduction of inequalities.
6. Encourage the training of professionals with an integrated vision in STEM fields, innovative thinking and proficiency in new technologies, adding essential skills for human development and the challenges of the professional market and the world of work.

7. Promote social inclusion and citizenship for girls and women in vulnerable situations and extreme poverty, ensuring effective conditions for access to professions and scientific and technological careers.
8. Encourage collaborative research and cooperation through the formation of networks between ICTs, technology-based companies, public companies and civil society organizations, with a view to the joint construction of knowledge, the sharing of actions, the optimization of resources and the exchange of experiences.
9. Promote education, popularization and/or scientific dissemination actions for different types of audiences, reaching broad sectors of society, in partnership with specialists, groups and institutions that work in the areas of formal and non-formal education (for example: schools, extension centers, museums, science centers, zoos, botanical gardens, aquariums, visitor centers of conservation units and non-governmental organizations).
10. Foster the inclusion of gender and ethnic-racial perspectives in the production of scientific and technological knowledge.
11. Encourage the policy of gender and ethnic-racial equity in the institutions of the national science, technology and innovation system.

- **"Atlânticas Call" - Beatriz Nascimento Program for Women in Science**

As mentioned above, the Program aims to expand the participation of Black, Roma, Quilombola and Indigenous women in science and is a partnership of the Ministry of Women with the Ministries of Racial Equality, Indigenous Peoples, and Science, Technology and Innovation, with the support of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

The Atlânticas Call has R\$ 6 million in investments and includes sandwich doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships abroad for Black, Quilombola, Indigenous and Roma researchers regularly enrolled in doctorate courses recognized by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes), or who have completed a postgraduate program recognized by Capes in any area of knowledge. A total of 546 proposals were submitted for the most diverse areas of knowledge, 264 of which were for the sandwich doctorate abroad (SWE) modality and 282 for post-doctorate studies abroad (PDE) modality.

In addition to expanding the academic trajectory of Black (Black and Brown), Indigenous, Quilombolas, and Roma women by expanding access to sandwich doctorate and post-doctorate scholarships abroad, the Call aims to contribute to establishing cooperation with foreign research centers and universities; to promote internationalization and scientific and technological development; to foster the capacity of Brazilian researchers to articulate international academic cooperation networks; and to promote education, popularization and/or scientific dissemination actions for different types of audiences, reaching broad sectors of society.



14. What actions has your country taken to ensure that economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic closes gender gaps in poverty, employment, social protection, education, and/of health that the pandemic has exacerbated?

- **"Desenrola Brasil" Program**

During the pandemic crisis, household debt in Brazil increased significantly. According to the Consumer Indebtedness and Default Survey (Peic) of December 2022, the proportion of indebted Brazilian families was 77.9% of the total, a record for the Peic historical series, which began in 2011.

Annual data also indicate that 17.6% of those interviewed in the Peic considered themselves "very indebted", also the highest level in the historical series. According to the National Confederation of Trade in Goods, Services and Tourism, responsible for the survey, this means that, for every ten Brazilian families, around two compromise more than half of their income on debt payment.

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics' (IBGE) Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PnadC) from 2023, since the pandemic, the proportion of women's income committed to debt has been growing above that of men, reaching a record share in January 2024, at 30.5%. While women continue to earn less than men, they have taken on more household expenses. This is because there was an increase in households headed by women, especially without a spouse, experts say. According to the Survey, the participation of women as heads of households in the total number of households went from 35.7% to 50.9% between 2012 and 2022, while that of men fell from 64.3% to 49.1%.

The need to meet household expenses, with lower earnings, makes women more financially vulnerable and more likely to incur debt. Therefore, women are the majority in informality, being responsible for their homes, and for the sustenance of their families, and this is reflected in higher indebtedness and greater commitment of income to debt payments.

Created by the Federal Government, the Overdue Credit Renegotiation Program provides special credit conditions for debtors with overdue debts between 2019 and 2022, whose updated value is less than R\$ 20 thousand.

Debtors with a gross monthly income of up to two (2) minimum wages or who are enrolled in the Federal Government's Single Registry for Social Programs (CadÚnico) can negotiate debts with discounts. In phases 1 and 2, between October and December 2023, 10.7 million Brazilians were served, of which 54.83% were women. 23.81% belong to the 35-44 age group.

The main services renegotiated were: financial, insurance, commerce, electricity bills, education, water bills, telephone bills, small business employment.

- **"Popular Pharmacy" Program**

The program aims to guarantee and strengthen access to medicines for the treatment of diseases and health problems with the highest prevalence and social impact, complementing pharmaceutical assistance in the Unified Health System (SUS).

In December 2023, six months after its resumption (Decree 11,555/2023), the Popular Pharmacy program presented the best result in the last four years: 22 million Brazilians had access to free medicines or medicines subsidized by the Federal Government. As a result, about two million people who had ceased to be served in recent years gained access to pharmaceutical products, representing an increase of 8.8% compared to 2022.

Currently, the Popular Pharmacy is present in 4,738 Brazilian municipalities, 85% of Brazilian cities. There are more than 31 thousand accredited establishments across the country.

In June 2023, the Federal Government expanded the program by expanding of the supply of medicines and accrediting new pharmacies in more vulnerable municipalities. Since then, in an unprecedented action, all Bolsa Família beneficiaries can receive 39 medicines, in addition to geriatric diapers, for 11 indications available in the program completely free of charge. Across the country, more than 4 million Bolsa Família beneficiaries were served, receiving 1.9 billion medicines and diapers.

The Popular Pharmacy Program has also gained space in women's health. They now have free access to medicines indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis and contraceptives. These are products that were offered at lower prices and that in June 2023 became part of the free list, along with treatments for hypertension, diabetes, and asthma. Across the country, 167,398 women were served by the new measure.

- **"More Doctors for Brazil" Program**

The Federal Government announced, in March 2023, the resumption of the More Doctors program, with the opening of 15 thousand new vacancies. Renamed "More Doctors for Brazil", the Program, created in 2013, now includes other health areas, such as dentists, nurses and social workers, and prioritizes Brazilian professionals.

Of the total vacancies for 2023, 5 thousand were opened through a public notice in March 2023. The other 10 thousand were offered in a format that provides for counterpart funding from municipalities, which guarantees lower costs for municipalities, greater agility in replacing professional and conditions for them to remain in these locations. The investment was R\$ 712 million by the Federal Government in 2023 alone.

The estimate is that 96 million people are guaranteed medical care in primary care, considered the gateway to the SUS. This first service, in basic health units, allows the monitoring, prevention and reduction of health problems.

One of the challenges in serving hard-to-reach regions, identified at the time of the program's launch, is the retention of professionals in these locations. Data from the Ministry of Health itself show that 41% of participants drop out in search of training and qualification.

To reduce this turnover and ensure the continuity of assistance, doctors participating in the program will be able to do specialization and master's degree for a period of up to four years. Professionals will also receive benefits, proportional to the monthly value of the scholarship, to work in the peripheries and remote regions.

- **Expansion of Access to Early Childhood Education**

In 2023, through the Early Childhood Education (EI) Maintenance module, 44,634 new enrollments were opened in new daycare and preschool classes, in addition to 7,346 new vacancies in new early childhood education establishments. The module directly impacts those responsible for the children, mostly women, by ensuring a safe and quality environment for their children, allowing them to seek more work and income opportunities, which are fundamental for their emancipation.

- **Full-Time School Program**

In 2023, 1,000,548 new full-time enrollments were supported, distributed across all federative units and in 84.3% of the municipalities. The program aims to expand learning and development opportunities for students in basic education, especially those in socially vulnerable situations. Staying in school full-time protects girls from situations of violence, child labor and school dropout, in addition to allowing mothers of students to better dedicate themselves to work and studies, promoting autonomy and equal opportunities for women.

- **Expansion of Vacancies in Basic Education**

Approximately 724.6 thousand new vacancies were created in the public basic education networks (early childhood education and elementary education) across the country. This expansion is crucial for the better insertion of women in the labor market, considering that the care of children and young people falls massively on them.

- **New PAC Selections Basic Education**

The New Growth Acceleration Program (New PAC) reaffirms the commitment to ensure full-time education and literacy at the right age. In the first stage, the following will be made available:

- R\$ 5.24 billion for up to 625 new full-time schools, including 65 Quilombola and Indigenous communities;
- R\$ 3.25 billion for up to 1,000 new daycare centers and schools, including 100 Quilombolas and Indigenous communities;
- R\$ 750 million for the acquisition of 1,500 buses for the Caminho da Escola Program. These measures are fundamental to free up women's time, who are primarily responsible for care routines for children and adolescents, providing them with better opportunities for professional and educational insertion.



- **National School Feeding Program (PNAE)**

In 2023, the Ministry of Education, through the National Fund for the Development of Education (FNDE), granted a 39% increase in the PNAE transfer for high school and elementary school students. With 30% of the budget allocated to the acquisition of products from family farmers, the program seeks to promote equal conditions between men and women in family farming, in favor of affirmative public policies that value women.

Freedom from Violence, stigma and stereotypes

15. Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

In Brazil, women are routinely targets of violence. According to the 2023 Yearbook of the Brazilian Forum on Public Security, in 2022, 35 women were assaulted every minute in the country. According to research conducted by the Brazilian Forum on Public Security and Datafolha, 33.4% of Brazilian women aged 16 or older have experienced physical or sexual violence caused by an intimate partner over their lifetime. 24.5% reported have suffered physical assaults such as slaps, punches and kicks, and 21.1% were forced to have sexual relations against their will. If we expand the results to women who reported having suffered psychological violence, such as humiliation, name-calling and repeated insults, the percentage of women who suffered some form of violence by an intimate partner reaches 43%.

The research also collected data on other forms of abusive behavior such as controlling women's behavior and routine, such as preventing them from communicating with family or friends, which was reported by 12.9% of women. Additionally, 9.8% stated that they were denied access to basic resources, such as medical assistance, food or money by a partner or ex-partner.

The findings, when projected to the universe of the female population surveyed, indicate that, on average, 27.6 million women have suffered some form of intimate partner violence in their lifetime in Brazil.

Regarding victimization in the last 12 months, 28.9% of women report having been victims of some type of violence or aggression, the highest prevalence recorded in the historical series. Compared with the last survey conducted, there was an increase of 4.5 percentage points, revealing a worsening of the violence suffered by women in Brazil.



Among the forms of violence mentioned, the most frequent were verbal offenses, with a prevalence of 23.1%. Next, we have stalking, with a frequency of 13.5%; threats, with 12.4%; physical aggression such as kicks, punches and pushes, with 11.6%, sexual offenses, with 9%; beatings or attempted strangulation, with 5.4%; threats with a knife or firearm, with 5.1%; injury caused by an object thrown at them, with 4.2%; and stabbing or shooting, with a prevalence of 1.6%.

It is estimated that, on average, 18.6 million women aged 16 or older suffered some form of violence throughout 2022. Verbal abuse, the most frequently reported type of violence, victimized 14.9 million women. Physical aggressions such as punches, slaps and kicks affected 8 million women, and sexual offenses, 5.8 million. 3.4 million women reported having suffered beatings or attempted strangulations.

Black women showed much higher levels of victimization than white women in cases of severe physical violence, such as beatings (black women with 6.3% and white women with 3.6%) and threats with a knife or firearm (black women with 6.2% and white women with 3.8%).

These data do not include murdered women, as they are not subject of the same type of notification. Nonetheless, according to a report by the Brazilian Forum on Public Security, published in March 2024, Brazil recorded 1,463 cases of women who were victims of femicide in 2023 - that is, about 1 woman killed, just for being a woman, every 6 hours. Among the women victims of femicide in the country, 62% are black.

Regarding sexual violence, data from the 2023 Brazilian Public Security Forum Yearbook reveal a devastating scenario: in 2022, we had the highest number of rape and vulnerable rape records in history, with 74,930 victims. These numbers correspond to cases reported to police authorities and therefore represent only a fraction of sexual violence perpetrated, especially against women and girls. It is essential to highlight that, of this total of victims, 88.7% were women.

In Brazil, 8 out of 10 victims of sexual violence are minors, and in the vast majority of cases, the abusers are known to the victims (82.7%). Regarding the location where the crime occurred, the residence appears more frequently: on average, 68.3% of the combined cases of rape and vulnerable rape occurred in the victim's residence.

Additionally, reports of sexual harassment increased by 49.7% and totaled 6,114 cases in 2022, and sexual importunity grew by 37%, reaching 27,530 cases.

In May 2024, the Supreme Federal Court ruled on a lawsuit filed by the Attorney General's Office invalidating the disqualification and blaming of women victims of sexual violence during trials in the judiciary. The unanimous decision among the 11 Justices extends to cases of gender political violence and the Maria da Penha Law.

In the decision, the Supreme Federal Court declares "It is unconstitutional to disqualify women who are victims of violence during the instruction and trial of crimes against sexual dignity and all crimes of violence against women, so that any mention, inquiry or reasoning

about the victim's previous sexual life or lifestyle in hearings and judicial decisions is prohibited".

Despite the various achievements resulting from the feminist movement's struggles in recent decades, including the Maria da Penha Law, the Femicide Law and the Next Minute Law, violence against women continues at alarming proportions given the trivialization and normalization of this violence. Gender inequalities act on relationships, normalizing the ideas of violence by men and placing women in the position of beings willing to endure aggression. Financial dependence on their partners also causes women not to leave the violent relationship in question. On the other hand, many, even if financially autonomous, are involved in ties of affection and emotional dependence with their aggressors.

As a feature of these social dynamics, financial dependence on the partner, combined with the lack of a support network and family ties, are risk factors for domestic violence, especially for black women. The first is often an explicit consequence of racism (difficulty in entering the formal labor market because they are black), forming intertwined violence. There is also another component of opportunity that should not be ignored: white and black women are exposed to violence at different levels and have unequal mechanisms of power to face it. Thus, the better or worse opportunities for the aggressor to practice violence result from the different places occupied by women in the social hierarchy. There are also other associations of violence and socioeconomic variables, such as, for example, a lower level of education is related to higher prevalence of violence. It is believed that women's enlightenment leads to less tolerance for violence, in addition to people with higher educational levels having more resources to obtain greater autonomy. Furthermore, they have more mechanisms to recognize and break abusive relationships.

But it is important to highlight that even women who occupy positions of power are routinely victims of the most diverse types of violence; in addition to dealing with underrepresentation in these spaces, Brazil is the third worst in political representation in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to a survey conducted by UN Women in 2020. Furthermore, among the Parliament of 193 countries, Brazil ranks 131st in terms of female representation (Inter-Parliamentary Union Ranking, 2023). According to the research conducted, the main obstacle to increasing this participation is political violence against women.

Violence can occur virtually (with attacks on their social media profiles, *fake news* and *deepfakes*) and also on the streets, when women who work in politics are attacked by voters. They can be victims both in their parties and at home. The actions occur gradually and can reach the point of assassination.

As candidates, women suffer gender-based political violence, mainly through: threats to the candidate, by words, gestures or other means; frequent interruptions of their speech in political environments, prevention from speaking and clear signaling of discredit; disqualification, that is, inducing the belief that the woman does not have the competence for the position she is running for or to occupy the public space where she presents herself;

violation her privacy, through the dissemination of intimate photos, personal data or emails, including montages; defamation of the candidate, attributing to her a fact that is offensive to her reputation and honor; diversion of campaign resources from female to male candidacies.

Once elected, women are victims of violence when: they are not appointed as members of Commissions, nor leaders of their parties or rapporteurs of important projects; they are constantly interrupted in their places of speech; they are excluded from debates; they are questioned about their physical appearance and way of dressing; and they are questioned about their private lives (relationships, sexuality, motherhood).

There are also some invisible practices, such as emotional violence through psychological manipulation, which leads the woman and everyone around her to think that she has gone mad; when a man explains simple things to the woman, as if she were not capable of understanding; the constant interruption, preventing the woman from completing thoughts or sentences; and when a man appropriates a woman's idea.

In this sense, to overcome the alarming scenario of violence against women and girls in Brazil, President Lula's third term is committed to confronting all types of gender violence, including hate speech directed at women. We recognize that criminal law should not be the only and main instrument for resolving conflicts and social transformation concerning violence against women. Therefore, it is necessary to resume and strengthen mechanisms for welcoming and providing comprehensive assistance to victims, actions aimed at preventing violence, communication protocols between health and security services, training of public agents, mechanisms and channels for reporting, expansion of the network of programs for holding aggressors accountable, and policies that promote economic autonomy and encourage women's political participation.

It is crucial to emphasize that, for the reconstruction of public policies for women in Brazil, it is imperative to confront the ultraconservative and misogynistic discourse that has become embedded in Brazilian society. Therefore, as previously stated in this report, overcoming the scenario of constant violence against women requires not only a political-institutional process, but above all, a pedagogical one, focused on fostering respect for women in their diversity and a culture of non-violence towards women and girls.

16. In the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

As previously mentioned, regarding the fight against gender-based violence and misogyny in all its forms, the Brazilian Ministry of Women highlights the restructuring of the "Women Living Without Violence Program" (Decree No. 11,431, of March 8, 2023), which resumed the specialized services of the network for assisting women in situations of violence.

Among the main actions linked to the Program are:

- **Resumption of investment for the construction of Brazilian Women's Houses**

The “Casa da Mulher Brasileira” (Brazilian Women's House) is an innovation in humanized care for women. It integrates, in the same space, specialized services for the most diverse types of violence against women: reception and screening; psychosocial support; police station; Court; Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office; promotion of economic autonomy; childcare – toy library; overnight accommodation and transport center.

In 2023, a technical cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) to build and equip a total of 40 new Brazilian Women's Houses, with an investment of R\$ 250 million. Of these, 13 will be delivered by the end of 2024.

Despite the short time frame for analyzing the results in relation to the resumption of investment, with the collection of data for the period from January to December 2023, the seven units of the Brazilian Women's House in operation reached the mark of 197,154 women served.

- **Resumption of investment for the construction and maintenance of the Reference Centers for Brazilian Women**

The Reference Centers for Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence – CRAMs, the Specialized Centers for Assistance to Women – CREAMs, and the Brazilian Women's Reference Centers - CRMBs are spaces of welcoming and service spaces that assist women in situations of sexual, physical and psychological, sporadic or repeated violence, occurring in the context of no relationship (committed by strangers), relationships of affection and trust and/or work, whether by spontaneous demand or by referral from some service or institution. They offer general guidance on women's rights and on the Service Network at their disposal and aim to promote a break with the situation of violence and the construction of citizenship through global actions and interdisciplinary care (psychological, social, legal, guidance and information). It is also up to these services to articulate, monitor and follow up the actions developed in the public facilities that are part of the service network for women in situations of social vulnerability, due to gender violence.

Through a Public Notice, in 2023, the Ministry of Women allocated 4.1 million to 17 Brazilian Women's Reference Centers located in 11 states, focused on maintenance works and equipment purchases. 13 more Centers will also be built by the end of 2024.

- **Reconstruction of the Women's Service Center – Call 180**

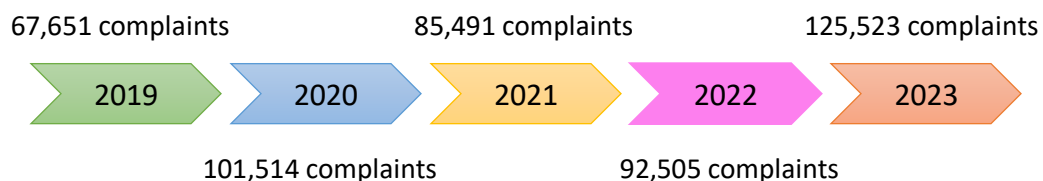
With the unification, in 2019, of Call 180 with Dial 100 within the scope of the National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office - aimed at registering complaints of violations against human rights from multiple population segments - it was difficult to differentiate and specifically treat complaints of violence against women, from the first contacts of users in the services. In addition, the concept of gender, essential to unveil inequalities of this order, was abandoned as a guideline for politics, adopting in its place traditional conceptions of biological sex, gender identity and sexual orientation, which hindered deeper approaches to the phenomenon. With the creation of the Ministry of Women in 2023 and the return to

government conceptions that understand the particularities of the phenomenon of gender-based violence against women, Call 180 is gradually returning to its original purpose.

In addition to reintegrating in a single base the more than 2,500 services that make up the Network of Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence throughout the country, the Ministry updated the information that makes up the service in Call 180 and expanded the available channels with the implementation of exclusive service on *Whatsapp*.

As mentioned earlier in this report, from January to December 2023, the Women's Help Center – Call 180 received 568.6 thousand calls, an average of 1,558 calls per day. The volume of complaints of violence against women was 23% higher than in the previous year, and studies such as the “Balanço 180”, carried out in 2023, considered that the increase in complaints indicates greater knowledge about the channel and more confidence in the humanized and specialized service of Call 180.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS PER YEAR - CALL 180 (2019 TO 2023)



Among other legislation of considerable relevance to the lives of Brazilian women, approved in 2023, the following can be mentioned:

- Law 14,541/2023: Establishes the uninterrupted operation of the Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance, offering specialized police assistance and psychological and legal support to women victims of violence.
- Law No. 14,540/2023: Establishes the Program for the Prevention and Confrontation of Sexual Harassment and Other Crimes against Sexual Dignity and Sexual Violence within the scope of direct and indirect federal, state, district and municipal public administration.
- Law No. 14,542/2023: Reserves 10% of the vacancies intermediated by the National Employment System – SINE, in situations of domestic or family violence.
- Law No. 14,550/2023: Amends the Maria da Penha Law to provide for urgent protective measures and establish that the cause or motivation of acts of violence and the condition of the offender or offended party do not exclude the application of the Law; establishes that the urgent protective measure can be established, regardless of the filing of a police report, and makes it possible to extend the term of protective measures while there is a risk to the victim.
- Law No. 14,612/2023: Amends Law No. 8,906, of July 4, 1994 (Law of the Legal Profession), to include moral harassment, sexual harassment, and discrimination

among the ethical-disciplinary infractions within the scope of the Brazilian Bar Association.

- Law No. 14,674/2023: Amends Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006 (Maria da Penha Law), to provide for rent assistance to be granted by the judge as a result of the situation of social and economic vulnerability of the offended party removed from home by Protective Measure.
- Law No. 14,713/2023: Amends Laws No. 10,406, of January 10, 2002 (Civil Code), 13,105, of March 16, 2015 (Code of Civil Procedure), to establish the risk of domestic or family violence as an impediment to the exercise of shared custody, as well as to impose on the judge the duty to previously question the Public Prosecutor's Office and the parties about situations of domestic or family violence involving the couple or children.
- Law No. 14,717/2023: Establishes a special pension for children and dependents, children or adolescents, orphaned as a result of the crime of femicide typified in item VI of paragraph 2 of article 121 of Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 (Penal Code), whose monthly per capita family income is equal to or less than 1/4 (one quarter) of the minimum wage.
- Law No. 14,786/2023: Creates the "No is No" protocol to be implemented in the environment of nightclubs and nightclubs, in musical concerts held indoors and at concerts, with the sale of alcoholic beverages, to promote the protection of women and to prevent and address embarrassment and violence against them.

17. In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

- **National Pact for the Prevention of Femicides (Decree No. 11,640/2023)**

As previously mentioned, the Pact aims to prevent all forms of discrimination, misogyny and gender-based violence against women and girls, through the implementation of intersectoral government actions, with a gender perspective and its intersectionalities, also providing for the adhesion of states and municipalities and the participation of society as a whole.

The Pact's Action Plan has 73 measures, including primary, secondary and tertiary prevention actions, and has a budget of R\$ 2.5 billion.



Axis	Description	Number of Actions
Primary Prevention	Actions planned to prevent violence from happening and aimed at changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviors to eliminate gender stereotypes, promote a culture of respect and non-tolerance of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities, and to build gender equality relationships, involving formal and informal education actions, with the participation of sectors of education, culture, sports, communication, health, justice, public security, social assistance, labor and employment, among other.	22
Secondary Prevention	Actions planned for early and qualified intervention that aim to prevent the repetition and worsening of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities, developed through networks of specialized and non-specialized services in the sectors of public security, health, social assistance and justice, among others, and supported by the use of new tools for the identification, assessment and management of risk situations, the protection of women and the accountability of the perpetrators of violence.	20
Tertiary Prevention	Actions planned to mitigate the effects of discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender and its intersectionalities and to promote the guarantee of rights and access to justice through reparation measures, including programs and policies that address the integrity of human rights and guarantee access to health, education, security, justice, work, housing, among others.	4
Production of knowledge, data and documents		27
Total Actions		73
Total Investment		2.5 billion

- **Pro-Gender and Race Equity Program**

As previously mentioned, the Program's main objective is to disseminate new conceptions in people management and organizational culture to achieve equality between women and men in the world of work. It is aimed at medium and large companies, public and private, with their own legal personality. Participation in the program is voluntary. After joining, companies have up to two years to develop and implement an action plan indicating how they will effectively promote gender and racial equity. By participating in the Program,

these institutions highlight their commitment to achieving advances in social and corporate benefits for gender and racial equality.

The specific objectives of the Program are:

1. Raise awareness and encourage employers, as well as students of the institutions, to adopt people management and organizational culture practices that promote gender and racial equality within the corporate environment;
2. Contribute to the elimination of all forms of gender and race discrimination in access, remuneration, promotion and permanence in institutions;
3. Promote preventive actions in relation to women, confronting all practices of racism and gender discrimination and moral and sexual harassment.

The Program is also aimed at ensuring the exercise of labor rights of workers, by distinguishing with the Pro-Gender and Race Equality Seal companies committed to social justice, gender and racial equality, combining the logic of exercising rights with the logic of business, considering that equality between women and men is currently a fundamental pillar of organizational management and business success. Thus, companies demonstrate their commitment to eliminating inequalities and oppressions, taking advantage of the ongoing social and cultural transformations with new segments of consumers concerned with the social, economic and environmental conditions in which the goods and services purchased are produced from a sustainability perspective.

In its last edition, the program reached, directly and/or indirectly, about 900 thousand employees, of which 45% were women and 55% were men. Most of these women had remuneration equivalent to one or two minimum wages and represented 53% of the workers in this salary range.

- **"Bolsa Família" Program**

As previously mentioned, the main and largest income transfer program in Brazil is the "Bolsa Família". In addition to guaranteeing basic income, Bolsa Família seeks to integrate public policies and encourage the emancipation of families so that they achieve autonomy and overcome situations of social vulnerability. The Program has 83.4% of the benefits directed to women.

Among these women, 11 million are aged 0 to 15, 10 million are between 16 and 34 years old, another 10 million are in the 35 to 64 age group, and 144 thousand are elderly women aged 65 or over. In the second half of 2023, among the women beneficiaries of the Program, of the 25 million women with profile for monitoring health conditionalities, 87% are being effectively monitored. During this same period, 590 thousand of these women were identified as being pregnant, and 99% were undergoing regular prenatal care.

With this main policy, and others established by the Brazilian Government, the number of people with severe food and nutrition insecurity in Brazil fell from 33.1 million in 2022 to 8.7 million in 2023, going from 15.5% of the population to 4.1%, a drop of 11.4 percentage

points, according to data from the Food Security module of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The majority of these people are women, especially Black women, who are the most impacted by these measures, since, in a survey carried out by the IBGE in 2023, they were the heads of 22% of households experiencing hunger.

18. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

- **Research on Online Misogyny**

In 2023, the Ministry of Women established a partnership with NetLab, a research laboratory linked to the School of Communication (ECO) at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), to conduct research focused on misogynistic discourse and disinformation targeting women on social media platforms.

With an investment of R\$ 300 thousand, the initiative aims to analyze two main forms of disinformation: the production of audiovisual content with hate speech against women that generates revenue on digital platforms and the occurrence of scams and fraud targeting women, which cause financial, psychological and health damage.

Within a global context in which women are often the target of campaigns based on gender prejudices, the study seeks to provide a detailed overview of the volume, reach and impacts of these practices in Brazil. One of the research focuses is the exploration of the so-called "manosphere" - online communities that promote toxic content and are used to orchestrate attacks against women, using network influence strategies.

The first results, referring to the exploration of audiovisual content and monetization on internet video platforms, were delivered in March 2024. In less than a month, the research identified 1,565 problematic ads in relation to women on the Meta platform. 44% of the ads reinforce gender stereotypes in photos, videos, and texts. 87% of problematic ads related to women were run on Facebook, and almost 84% on Instagram. The woman's body is the main target of abusive advertising, representing 80% of problematic ads. 79% of boosted posts put women's health at risk, and advertisers are suspected of practicing different crimes against public and individual health, promoting unproven weight loss, rejuvenation and health treatment products.

13% of the analyzed ads promote potentially misogynistic content and are divided between the division of ideals of male superiority and legal content that teaches men how to shield themselves from allegations of violence against former intimate partners. 67% of potentially misogynistic ads promote 35 "male development" manuals, based on men's conquest of self-confidence through female subjugation in posts paid for by Meta. Final considerations on the research will be presented in June 2024.

Partnership with Meta – Women's Service Center (Call 180)

Call 180 - a free telephone service for guidance and referral of complaints about violence against women - started to have, in April 2023, an exclusive service channel via WhatsApp. The action was built in partnership between the Ministry of Women and Meta, the company that owns WhatsApp, Instagram and Facebook.

The service through the application is carried out through Artificial Intelligence technology by a virtual attendant named Pagu. In the first contact, she offers help options, always with the possibility of triggering, at any time, an attendant from the Center - whose team became exclusively composed of women since March 2024.

The exclusive access of Call 180 via WhatsApp is a new stage in the restructuring of the service, which has been dismantled in recent years. The new channel made Call 180 even more accessible to women, who now have information and guidance on rights and services, and also the possibility of making complaints, now via messages, in addition to phone calls. The collection of data in a specific channel also contributes to the Government having a more accurate dimension of the scenario of violence against women.

- **"Brazil Without Misogyny" Initiative**

As previously mentioned, the Initiative arises from the recognition of the present challenge of confronting the advance of ultraconservatism in Brazil, which is not only about the rearticulation of the budget and the institutionality of policies, but also broadening the debate on respect and equality between men and women, and the fight against hate speech.

The initiative is a broad and continuous articulation between civil society and the State, in a joint alliance to build a platform to confront hatred directed at women, with broad participation from sectors of civil society, entities, social movements, football clubs, companies and unions.

Among the expressions of misogyny addressed by the Initiative is the issue of raising awareness about online violence, which affects women and girls, starting from the debate about the regulation of virtual platforms so that they are effectively oriented to monitor violent actions directed at women, as well as to demonetize channels that propagate hate speech against women on their networks and an alleged male superiority.

19. In the past five years, what measures has your country taken to resource women's organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV?

- **Public Notice for Equipping the Policy Bodies for Women (OPM)**

Public notice for structuring Policy Bodies for Women in 12 Brazilian states. The main objective of the initiative was to finance projects that contributed to the structuring of the

state and district secretariats of women and/or other related structures of direct administration, with the implementation and consolidation of the State Forums of OPM, in addition to the strengthening and valuing women in public management.

The objective was to restructure the Policy Bodies for Women so that they have the capacity to execute public policies for women efficiently and effectively, with the delivery of 300 new OPMs.

The investment made was R\$ 3 million, of which R\$ 2.1 million for capital goods and R\$ 900 thousand for expenses.

- **Training Notice for Women: Equality of Decision and Power for Women**

Public notice to supporting political training projects for women, an initiative that aims to increase participation of women in spaces of power and decision-making. The objective was to select and support leadership training projects for women in their territories, and to contribute to overcoming underrepresentation in public spaces, as well as to confronting political violence against them.

The public call supported actions to combat misogyny, prejudice, discrimination and racism, recognizing the impact that political violence generates on mental health of women who work in the area, in addition to actions that promote welcoming, care and maintenance of women's mental health in political practice.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) from all regions of Brazil participated in this Notice, which presented projects covering one or two topics established in the call, having to mandatory contemplate the actions of the guiding axis. They are:

Thematic Axis 1. Training of women to access and guarantee political and social rights, including the participation of Black and Indigenous women, considering sexual, gender identity, age and disability intersectionalities;

Thematic Axis 2. Training aimed at confronting political violence against women, including the participation of Black and Indigenous women, considering the intersectionalities of sexual orientation, gender identity, age and disability

Mandatory guiding axis: Strategic training actions for equality in decision-making and power for women.

The investment was R\$ 6 million, in conjunction with the Ministry of Racial Equality and Indigenous Peoples.

- **Equipping of the Reference Centers for Assistance to Women**

The Public Call Notice aimed to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Reference Centers for Assistance to Women and similar services, for the care and referral of women in situations of violence to the services of the network, through resources made available by the Union for the direct acquisition of equipment, furniture and/or automobiles.

As previously mentioned, the Reference Centers for Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence (CRAMs), Specialized Centers for Assistance to Women (CEAMs) and Reference Centers for Brazilian Women (CRMBs) are spaces of welcoming and service that assist women in situations of sexual, physical and psychological, sporadic or repeated violence, occurring in the context of no relationship (committed by strangers), relationships of affection and trust and/or work, whether by spontaneous demand or by referral from some service or institution. They offer general guidance on women's rights and on the Service Network at their disposal and aim to promote a break with the situation of violence and the construction of citizenship through global actions and interdisciplinary care (psychological, social, legal, guidance and information). It is also up to these services to articulate, monitor and follow up the actions developed in the public facilities that are part of the service network for women in situations of social vulnerability, due to gender violence.

The investment was R\$ 1.5 million, involving the transfer of financial resources in the order of R\$ 200,000.00 to R\$ 300,000.00.

20. In the past five years, what measures has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?

- **Web series “Maria da Penha – Portrait of Brazil”**

Divided into four chapters, the web series "Maria da Penha - Portrait of Brazil" inaugurated the Ministry's channel on the YouTube platform.

The launch took place in 2023, during the period called 21 Days of Activism for the End of Violence against Women, which began on November 20th, converging with Black Consciousness Day.

Divided into four episodes, the production tells the story of Maria da Penha, who suffered two attempted femicides by her ex-husband and is now a women's rights activist. The case resulted in the approval of the law that bears her name in 2006, after Brazil was condemned in 2002 by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for negligence and omission in relation to this and other cases of domestic violence.

The official government channel, Canal Gov, also aired the web series.

- **August Lilac Campaign – “Brazil Without Violence Against Women. Brazil with Respect”**

The campaign, carried out on social media, sought to inform about the warning signs and situations of violence, constituting the first step in facing misogyny and building a safer, fairer country with equality for all women.

The campaign materials address the different forms of violence - physical, psychological, moral, patrimonial, sexual, political, among others - and the inequalities that women face in their daily lives. It also included the dissemination of Call 180, a free public service of the

Federal Government that informs, guides on rights and services of the network of care for women in situations of violence, welcomes and refers complaints.

- **“March for Women - #BrasilPorElas” Campaign**

With the slogan #BrasilPorElas is a Brazil with Equality, the institutional campaign alluding to March 8th - Women's Month - had as its motto the equality of rights and opportunities between women and men in different sectors of society. The digital pieces brought up the topics of equal pay, safety for women and highlighted programs such as Bolsa Família, Minha Casa, Minha Vida, Brazilian Women's House (“Casa da Mulher Brasileira”) and Call 180.

The campaign was created with the objective of bringing the gender perspective to social problems, in order to contribute to the elaboration and delivery of public policies in a way that corrects the inequality between women and men in the country.

At the same time, it sought to bring this information to the population, especially women, demonstrating how the Federal Government is attentive, gives importance to the theme and works to reduce inequality rates.

Actions and programs that encompassed employability, representation in spaces of power and gender violence were worked on throughout the month. In all the pieces of the Federal Government, there was also the dissemination of the contact information of the Women's Service Center - Call 180, an important channel for reporting, information and guidance that works 24 hours a day, including through WhatsApp.

- **Gender Working Group (WG) of the Observatory on Violence Against Journalists and Social Communicators**

The Ministry of Women assumed in April 2023 the coordination of the Gender Working Group of the Observatory on Violence Against Journalists and Social Communicators.

Created in February 2023, the Observatory aims to monitor all cases of attacks against categories of journalists and media vehicles in general, by triggering the competent authorities, monitoring investigations and actively participating in order to help identify the perpetrators of crimes.

The WG is responsible for organizing a network of lawyers to assist women journalists - especially those who do not work under the protection of a media company, such as freelancers, community journalists and radio broadcasters - and systematizing a channel to receive complaints from women journalists and communicators with a focus, especially, on those who do not work under the protection of a media company. It is also responsible for organizing, based on the registered complaints, a meeting to listen to and collect reports of violence, in which both visible journalists who have been targeted by online lynchings and threats, as well as communicators who do not work under the protection of a media company, will be invited.

After collecting the data, the Ministry of Women will prepare a diagnostic document and action plan, with suggestions for public policies to combat violence against women journalists and communicators.

21. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken specifically tailored to address violence Against marginalized groups of women and girls?

- **Indigenous Women's House**

The Indigenous Women's House (CAMI) is an initiative created by the Ministry of Women in 2023 to promote actions to prevent and combat violence against indigenous women. This new specialized service within the network of care for women in situations of violence considers the specificities of indigenous territories and the various forms of violence that affect them, also constituting a reparatory measure for indigenous women.

The Indigenous Women's House will offer specific reception and care services for indigenous women in situations of violence, respecting their traditional identity and cultural aspirations. It will have established procedures and protocols for welcoming and referring indigenous women in situations of violence to the specialized and non-specialized care network. Additionally, it will promote leadership training, educational and awareness-raising actions, as well as the improvement of norms and laws related to the subject.

Six Indigenous Women's Houses will be implemented, one in each Brazilian biome (Caatinga, Pampa, Pantanal, Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest), prioritizing indigenous territories with the highest rates of violence against women.

As this is a new service, the Ministry of Women is working, in dialogue and collaboration with the Ministries of Health, Indigenous Peoples, Justice and Public Security, the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI) and other institutions of the justice system, to define operational guidelines and respective service protocols.

CAMI follows the guidelines of the Woman Living Without Violence Program (Decree 11.431 of March 8, 2023) and is supported by the actions of the National Pact for the Prevention of Femicide (Decree 11.640 of August 16, 2023). The Technical Cooperation Agreement for the development of joint actions to combat violence against indigenous women was signed during the III National March of Indigenous Women, held in September 2023.

- **Working Group for the Development of Strategies to Combat Gender-Based Political Violence against Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans Women**

In January 2024, the Ministry of Women established the Working Group, coordinated by the Ministry, with the participation of representatives from civil society, other ministries, and the Legislative and Judicial branches.

Over 180 days, the Group will meet to map and diagnose the political participation of LBT women, prepare awareness-raising and prevention materials on gender-based political

violence, and develop strategies to combat misinformation, fake news, and the culture of hate perpetrated and propagated on the internet against LBT women.

The results of the surveys, debates, and productions will be presented at the end of the group's activity period.

- **National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking**

The IV National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking is being developed in 2024, involving various actors from public agencies, international organizations, and civil society. It is currently in the approval and publication phase via presidential decree, with an expected launch for July 2024.

This Plan aims to be the main instrument guiding the actions of the Brazilian State for the next four years, structured around five axes: 1) Policy Structuring, 2) Coordination and Partnerships, 3) Prevention, 4) Protection and Assistance to Victims, 5) Repression and Accountability.

The Plan will contain priority actions for children and adolescents, mainly focused on crime prevention. In general, the Plan will help combat human trafficking with a focus on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, adolescents, the LGBTQIA+ population, and indigenous peoples.

- **“Clique Cidadania” Application**

Developed by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the application is a tool that aims to contribute to the dissemination of knowledge about human rights and offer information and guidance on rights, services, and public policies available in Brazil for Brazilians and migrants.

The application allows quick access to channels for protection, reporting, and relevant and updated information on topics such as human rights, social assistance, education, health, and labor. Users can obtain guidance on how and where to access public services and equipment related to the rights guaranteed by Brazilian legislation and visualize them through an interactive map. Through georeferencing, the application also displays the nearest Women's Police Station, Women's Assistance Reference Center, and Brazilian Women's House. In addition, the application has a dedicated page to facilitate access to help, protection, and reporting channels, with easy access to the Call 180 hotline.

- **“Aging in the Territories” Program**

Established through Ordinance No. 561, of September 4, 2023, the program aims to promote the right to age for all people and guarantee the human rights of older persons in Brazil. It achieves this by creating or strengthening institutional arrangements that enable the effectiveness of policies for older adults in the territories and places where they live and identify with. Its actions include:

1. Incentive for the creation of state, district, and municipal public bodies responsible for managing human rights policies focused on older people in States, the Federal District, and Municipalities, through equipment and training actions.
2. Action by local human rights agents to identify and articulate intersectoral solutions to human rights violations against older people.
3. Strengthening social participation in councils for the rights of older persons, offering guidelines and training for councilors.

The program promotes the human rights and strengthens the citizenship of older persons in vulnerable situations and those who are victims of multiple discrimination. This includes those belonging to social groups characterized by historical, social, ethnic-racial, economic, territorial, cultural, and religious diversity, from the perspective of equity and intersectionality. The initiative aims to raise community awareness and knowledge about aging and the rights of older people, in addition to valuing culture, territoriality, memory, and ancestry, from an intergenerational perspective, considering the distinct characteristics of the social groups that live in the territory.

- **New “Living Without Limits” Plan**

The plan aims to guarantee dignity, promote rights, and expand access for people with disabilities. It was instituted by Decree No. 11.793/2023. Three actions stand out with the potential to positively impact the rights of women with disabilities:

1. Training of 4,500 leaders to act in the defense of human rights of people with disabilities in the territories, with an emphasis on black people, women, and LGBTQIA+ people with disabilities – MDHC Leadership Training Program.
2. Implementation of 250 gynecological offices in new Health Units (Type 3) with accessible equipment and trained staff, an action by the Ministry of Health carried out within the context of the New Living Without Limits Plan.
3. Inauguration of 90 new Polyclinics equipped with accessible exam tables and mammography machines, another action by the Ministry of Health carried out within the context of the New Living Without Limits Plan.

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

22. In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country to promote women’s participation in public life and decision making?

- **Party Fund and Women's Election Fund (Constitutional Amendment 117)**

Women's participation in Brazilian politics has historically been diminished and disregarded, from the achievement of suffrage, granted only in 1932, to running for elected office.

Female representation in politics and decision-making positions is absolutely linked to the development and promotion of public policies that truly meet women's needs.



In the 2024 Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women (RASEAM), data indicates that in the 2022 elections, out of 8,852 female candidates, only 293 were elected, representing 3.3% of candidacies. Furthermore, Brazil has only two female governors across its 27 states.

In order to promote and expand female participation, aiming to achieve gender equality in legislative houses, measures such as Constitutional Amendment No. 117 of April 5, 2022, which amends article 17 of the Federal Constitution, have been implemented.

This Amendment requires political parties to allocate at least 5% of their Party Fund resources to promoting and disseminating women's political participation.

The Amendment also mandates that political parties allocate at least 30% of their Election Fund resources to female candidacies. Additionally, it makes it compulsory to distribute free advertising time on radio and television, with at least 30% dedicated to female candidates.

- **Electoral Quotas and the New Oversight Regime**

Law No. 9.504/1997, known as the "Elections Law", establishes that parties must respect a minimum of 30% and a maximum of 70% for candidacies of each gender on the list of candidates competing in the election. The objective is to ensure greater participation of women in the dispute for political positions, guaranteeing gender equity.

Between 2023 and 2024, more than 80 cases of fraud were identified regarding compliance with the Law. To circumvent the minimum quota established by law, parties register fictitious or "straw" female candidates to have their Statement of Compliance with Party Acts approved and be eligible to compete in elections.

In May 2024, a municipal election year, the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) published Summary 73, which guides Regional Electoral Courts and judges in judgments regarding gender quota fraud in elections. According to the summary, fraud can be identified by elements such as: zero or inexpressive voting; zero, standardized, or absent financial statements; and lack of effective campaign acts, dissemination, or promotion of the candidacy.

If fraud is identified, the following penalties are applied: annulment of the Statement of Compliance with Party Acts (DRAP) of the party and the diplomas of the candidates linked to it, regardless of proof of their participation, knowledge, or consent; ineligibility of those who committed or consented to the conduct, in cases of Electoral Judicial Investigation Action (AIJE); and annulment of votes obtained by the party, with recounting of the electoral and party quotients (article 222 of the Electoral Code), including for the purposes of applying article 224 of the Electoral Code, if applicable.

- **TSE Resolution No. 23.729/2024**

The Resolution of the Superior Electoral Court, published in February 2024, addresses the selection and registration of candidates for elections. It determines that any party or federation competing a proportional election must present a list with at least one female

and one male candidate to comply with the legal obligation of the minimum percentage of candidacy by gender.

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

- **"Conecta BR" Program (MCOM Ordinance No. 10.787/2023)**

Established in 2023, the National Program for Improving Mobile Broadband Coverage and Quality - "Conecta BR" - aims to:

I - Expand mobile broadband coverage and access throughout the country, with quality and speed appropriate to the technology employed, to encourage meaningful connectivity and digital inclusion;

II - Stimulate social and economic development in Brazilian municipalities by democratizing access to the radio frequency spectrum;

III - Reduce regional inequalities by promoting similar experiences for users of telecommunications services throughout the country; and

IV - Seek broad, free, and fair competition among mobile communications service providers, facilitating access to essential inputs for the provision of these services.

- **"Internet Brasil" Program (Interministerial Ordinance MCOM/MEC, No. 12.544/2024)**

Established in 2022, the Program was amended in 2024 to include, in the granting of benefits, students from families registered in the Cadastro Único (a social program registry) who are enrolled in Elementary School, from the 3rd grade onwards, or High School in public schools.

Through this Program, the Federal Government will distribute, by the end of 2024, 100,000 SIM cards to students from socially vulnerable families to provide them with free internet access. The Program aims to provide access to information in a more democratic way, contributing to school retention and favoring the implementation of other forms of teaching.

- **"Connected Schools" Strategy (Decree No. 11.713/2023)**

The National Connected Schools Strategy is an effort by the Federal Government, in collaboration with education systems, to direct and guarantee connectivity for pedagogical purposes in all public basic education schools in the country, and to support the acquisition and improvement of devices and equipment present in schools.

To achieve these objectives, the National Strategy will define, based on reference parameters, what adequate connectivity is for schools, in order to ensure the pedagogical

use of technology in the classroom; and coordinate all Federal Government resources and actors involved in the topic, guaranteeing the priority of connecting all public basic education schools in Brazil by 2026.

Appropriate connectivity for pedagogical purposes allows carrying out online pedagogical and administrative activities; the use of educational and management resources; access to audios, videos, games, and streaming platforms with pedagogical intentionality; and the availability of a wireless network in the school environment, including classrooms, libraries, laboratories, teacher rooms, common areas, and administrative sectors.

The National Connected Schools Strategy is a necessity in our contemporary society, which is increasingly permeated by technology. The public sphere and different daily activities have been profoundly modified by digital culture and different forms of technology management. This reality imposes a challenge of democratizing social relations from the perspective of citizenship and digital inclusion.

Educational policies are called upon to collaborate directly in overcoming this challenge, with a commitment that combines two tasks: ensuring that all students have access to different forms of technology, with training that allows them to develop conscious, autonomous, and socially referenced use; and ensuring that both the management processes of education systems and schools and the pedagogical practices developed in the teaching-learning process can enhance their quality and potential, through an increasingly consistent and contextualized use of digital technologies.

Considering the profound inequalities that exist in Brazilian society, Federal Government policies must be anchored in a collaborative regime that allows for the coordination of efforts between municipalities, states, and the Federal District, as well as technical and financial assistance from the Union. It also requires a systemic vision that combines consistent investment in school infrastructure with a permanent strategy to stimulate and strengthen digital transformation in public education management and pedagogical practices. This is why the Federal Government designed the National Connected Schools Strategy.

The expected investment will be around R\$ 6.5 billion under the New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program), and R\$ 2.3 billion from other sources.

24. Please describe your country's current national women's Machinery (government entity exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women) and describe the measures that your country taken over the past five years to establish and/or strengthen it

The resources allocated by the Federal Government to finance public policies for women have suffered significant cuts since 2016.

The Budget Bill (PLOA) submitted by the Government in 2022, for example, allocated only 23 million reais for finalistic actions aimed at women. This represented only 10% of the 2015 budget.

PLOA 2015 (before the 2016 coup)	PLOA 2023 (Bolsonaro government)
236 million reais	23 million reais

There was a continuity of a process of dismantling the Secretariat's public policies, initiated in 2016, and an absolute insufficiency of resources for projects, policies, and services.

With the creation of the Ministry of Women of Brazil in 2023, during the third term of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the responsibility of restructuring the implementation and formulation of public policies for Brazilian women was assumed. A rapid budgetary recomposition of the Ministry to the real values of 2015 was necessary to guarantee public policies, strategies, and campaigns aimed at gender equality and the empowerment of women in a structured manner, with an adequate budget, and with the possibility of effective social control.

In 2023, the Ministry of Women ended the year having executed almost 100% of its annual budget. Out of a total of R\$ 149,006,993.00, just over R\$ 472 thousand, the balance of available credit (not committed), equivalent to 0.32% of the budget allocation, was not invested. This performance earned the Ministry of Women the 10th position in the ranking of federal government agencies that had the best budget execution last year.

For 2024, the budget allocation for the Ministry of Women is larger, reaching R\$ 480.62 million.

In addition to executing its own budget, one of the attributions assigned to the Ministry of Women is to articulate with other agencies and ministries so that they develop policies for women based on the Ministry's guidelines.

For the first time in Brazilian history, the country has a Ministry of Women. Established by Decree No. 11.351/2023, at the beginning of the third term of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the Ministry has the following competence:

- I - Formulation, coordination, and execution of policies and guidelines to guarantee the rights of women;
- II - Policies for women;
- III - Articulation and monitoring of policies for women in the three spheres of government;
- IV - Intersectoral and transversal articulation with public and private bodies and entities, and civil society organizations;

V - Articulation, promotion, and execution of cooperation programs with national and international organizations, public and private, for the implementation of policies for women;

VI - Elaboration and implementation of educational and anti-discriminatory campaigns with national reach; and

VII - Monitoring the implementation of legislation on affirmative actions and defining actions to comply with agreements, conventions, and plans of action on guaranteeing gender equality and combating discrimination.

Three finalistic secretariats were also established: the National Secretariat for Institutional Articulation, Thematic Actions, and Political Participation; the National Secretariat for Confronting Violence against Women; and the Secretariat for Autonomy, Economy, and Care Policy.

Among the immediate measures to reverse the budget dismantling, R\$ 150 million was allocated to the Ministry of Women through Constitutional Amendment Bill 32/22, which allowed the Government to increase the spending ceiling by R\$ 145 billion, to finance programs such as Bolsa Família, Farmácia Popular, Auxílio Gás, and other public policies.

In its first year, the priorities of the Ministry of Women were the restructuring of the Women's Assistance Center - Call 180, the construction of new units of the Casa da Mulher Brasileira (Brazilian Women's House), and the approval of the Bill on Equal Pay. It is important to emphasize that, despite the great advances made between 2023 and 2024, the Ministry of Women still has one of the smallest budgets in the Federal Government structure and needs continuous budgetary recomposition in order to develop its complex administrative structure and perform its duties with quality.

It is important to highlight that, in the last year, the task of instituting the Ministry's structure so that it could operate public policies for women demanded an effort of management, organization, coordination, and resilience, as, in parallel, extinct or scrapped social policies were being recovered; new policies were being designed; and normative instruments were being prepared, negotiated with the Legislature, and decreed.

25. In the past five years, what other mechanisms and tools has your country used to mainstream gender equality across sectors?

- **National Council for Women's Right**

The National Council for Women's Rights (CNDM) was created in 1985, originally linked to the Ministry of Justice, to promote policies aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and ensuring their participation in the country's political, economic, and cultural activities.

Today, it is a collegiate body of a consultative and deliberative nature, part of the basic structure of the Ministry of Women, instituted with the purpose of formulating and

proposing guidelines for government action aimed at promoting women's rights and acting in the social control of public policies on gender equality.

It is composed of sixteen representatives of the Federal Public Power, twenty-one representatives of civil society entities, of a national character, indicated by the entities chosen through a selection process, and three women with notorious knowledge of gender issues and experience in the struggle for the promotion and defense of women's rights. The selection process for members of civil society is open to all entities whose purpose is related to gender equality policies, and the vacancies must be filled based on objective criteria previously defined in a public notice issued by the CNDM.

- **Thematic Discussion Forums**

As mentioned previously, in order to strengthen social participation in public policies promoted by the Federal Government, as well as to guarantee spaces for dialogue and debates on inequalities, access to public policies, affirmative actions, gender equality, combating misogyny and the various types of violence that affect these women, in March 2024, four National Forums were established to strengthen dialogue with women from all over the country:

- **Permanent National Forum for Combating Violence against Women in Rural Areas, Forests, and Waters:** Its objective is to propose, evaluate, and monitor policies to prevent and combat violence against women in rural areas, forests, and waters. The Forum is responsible for proposing and carrying out studies and diagnoses on the phenomenon of violence against women in rural areas, forests, and waters, as well as on the access to and characteristics of specialized and non-specialized services for women in situations of violence. The Forum is also responsible for strengthening articulation between the bodies responsible for policies for women at the Federal, State, and Municipal levels, and civil society organizations with experience in working on the agenda. It is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Combating Violence against Women, of the Ministry of Women, and is composed of representatives of the Secretariat and of associations, unions, and the movement of women workers in the countryside, forests, and waters.
- **Forum for the Promotion of Strategies to Strengthen Public Policies on Economic Autonomy and Care for Women in Fishing, Artisanal Aquaculture, Shellfish Gatherers, and Other Women Workers in the Waters:** The Forum aims to strengthen the social participation of these women, understand the socio-environmental impacts of large development projects on the activities of women workers, and work on training in management and marketing for fish production, discuss financing strategies for women's fish production, and discuss care policies for women in fishing. The Forum is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Economic Autonomy and Care Policies, of the Ministry of Women, and is composed of representatives of the Secretariat and of associations, cooperatives, or similar

organizations composed of women in fishing, aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and other women workers in the waters.

- **Permanent National Forum for Dialogue on the Promotion of Strategies to Strengthen Public Policies for Quilombola Women:** It intends to establish dialogues with the Quilombola women's movement, with debates on the inequalities they face and the violence that affects them in order to build subsidies for the promotion of public policies that meet their needs, considering the dimensions of gender and race, in order to strengthen the participation of Quilombola women in the construction of spaces for debate and planning of public policies, based on respect and the diversity of all groups. It will also be responsible for proposing strategies to strengthen the rights of Quilombola women, as well as indicating strategies to value and recognize Quilombola masters and women leaders who defend human rights in their ancestral practices. The Forum is also responsible for promoting meetings in Quilombola territories and organizing and building listening spaces. The National Forum is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Women and the Quilombola women's movement
- **National Forum for the Elaboration of Public Policies for Women in the Hip-Hop Movement:** Considering that the cultural practice of Hip-Hop constitutes a form of confronting violence, misogyny, and promoting equality, the Forum's objective is to formulate public policies and campaigns to end discrimination against women's participation in the Hip-Hop movement and to combat misogyny. Promoting dialogue on the diversity and plurality of women in Hip-Hop is also planned in the Forum, considering their territories, Brazilian regions, race and ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, generation, people with disabilities, as well as the specificities of the countryside, forests, and waters. In addition to proposing actions to promote the cultural practice of Hip-Hop by women, encouraging teaching and learning practices between different generations. The National Forum will be chaired by the Minister of Women and will be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Women and women from the Hip-Hop movement. The president of the National Forum may invite specialists and technical representatives of other public and private bodies and entities to participate in the meetings, without voting rights, when the agenda includes matters related to their areas of expertise. The members shall meet, in person in Brasília (DF), or online, on a bimonthly ordinary basis and on an extraordinary basis whenever convened by the president. The National Forum will have a term of one year, renewable once for an equal period, by an act of the Minister of Women.
- **Inter-ministerial Working Group (GTI) to Combat Political Violence against Women**

Created to elaborate the National Policy to Combat Political Violence against Women and coordinated by the Ministry of Women, the GTI resumed dialogue with women who are leaders in social movements, unions, the Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive branches, and

aims to collectively build a National Policy and Action Plan, under the terms of Law 14.192/2021.

The Group was composed of representatives from the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Racial Equality, and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship.

The work was carried out based on diagnoses of situations of political violence against women in three actions: compilation of available national and international data and research; elaboration of studies on situations of political violence and mechanisms to combat it; and mapping and consolidation of reports and experiences of professionals working in the justice system, Public Security, and in social assistance services, and of women who have experienced situations of political violence.

Several open hearings were held to produce diagnoses on the dramatic environment of production and reproduction of political violence against women, encompassing all spheres of activity and active political presence.

These hearings, from the so-called Phase 1 of the GTI, brought to the meetings various sectors related to the phenomenon, such as social movements, women with mandates in the Legislative Assemblies and Chambers, the Executive branch, as well as researchers, research institutes, international organizations, and representatives of the justice system.

The other phases of the GTI took place in internal meetings to formulate the National Plan to Combat Political Violence against Women, in articulation with partner Ministries.

More recently, the Working Group to Combat Political Violence against Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgender People was established, in partnership with the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) and social movements.

26. If there is a national human rights institution in your country, what measures has it taken to address violations of women's rights and promote gender equality?

- **National Human Rights Council (CNDH)**

The National Human Rights Council (CNDH) is a collegial body with equal representation, whose purpose is to promote and defend human rights in Brazil through preventive, protective, restorative, and punitive actions against conduct and situations that threaten or violate these rights, as provided for in the Federal Constitution and in international treaties and acts ratified by Brazil.

Initially established by Law No. 4,319, of March 16, 1964, which created the Council for the Defense of Human Rights (CDDPH), the body was transformed into the National Human Rights Council by Law No. 12,986, of June 2, 2014.

The CNDH carries out its institutional mission guided by the Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions (Paris Principles), defined by the UN in 1992, marked by pluralism and autonomy.

The CNDH is responsible for, among other attributions, supervising and monitoring public policies on human rights and the national human rights program, being able to suggest and recommend guidelines for their effectiveness, and to articulate and maintain exchanges and cooperation with public or private entities, municipal, state, and federal district, as well as national or international, especially with the organs that make up the International and Regional Human Rights Systems.

It is also the responsibility of the CNDH to express its opinion on normative, administrative, and legislative acts of interest to the national human rights policy and to elaborate legislative proposals and normative acts related to matters within its competence, and to follow administrative and judicial processes that are directly or indirectly related to serious human rights violations.

The CNDH is also responsible for issuing recommendations to public and private entities involved in the protection of human rights and to pay special attention to areas where human rights violations occur most frequently, and may promote the establishment of CNDH representations in these areas for as long as necessary.

The CNDH has a Permanent Commission dedicated to the rights of women, LGBTI+ population, racial equality promotion, and combating racism. Between 2020 and 2022, this commission held ten meetings and approved twelve documents, including five public notes and seven recommendations. Regarding women's rights, the Permanent Commission focused on women's health and guaranteeing their sexual and reproductive rights, producing four documents and contributing to another elaborated by a different CNDH commission.

In November 2021, the Permanent Commission on the Rights of Women, LGBTI+ Population, and Combating Racism, alongside the Permanent Subcommittee on Drug Policies and Mental Health, conducted a joint mission to Crato/CE. This mission addressed human rights violations related to violence against women and measures contrary to anti-asylum psychiatric reform. The mission was prompted by the widely publicized case of the private shelter for women suffering from psychological distress and/or mental disorders called "Casa de Acolhimento Feminino Água Viva," in Crato/CE, denounced for false imprisonment and mistreatment of 34 women. Recognizing this case as part of a broader context of aggravated violence against women and measures opposing psychiatric reform in Ceará, the CNDH conducted this on-site mission from November 22nd to 25th, 2021. They aimed to establish dialogue with civil society actors and public authorities to develop future measures focused on strengthening anti-asylum psychiatric reform and networks combatting violence against women and providing psychosocial care.



Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

27. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women peace and security agenda?

- **Gun Policy and Disarmament in Brazil**

The politics of firearms were at the heart of Jair Bolsonaro's electoral and governmental proposals for Brazil in recent years. Between 2003 and 2018, the only legal framework on the matter was the Disarmament Statute (Law No. 10,826/2003), which established rules on the registration, possession, and trade of firearms and ammunition, in addition to listing related crimes and penalties.

With Bolsonaro's rise to the Presidency, a massive policy of deregulation and expansion of access to guns and ammunition was implemented, with the publication of 40 institutional measures, including presidential decrees and ordinances. Among these, the following stand out:

1. The declaration of effective need to carry a firearm by any civilian has become "presumed." This means that every declaration of need is presumed to be true, without prior analysis by the Federal Police. The measure applies to public agents and military personnel, including retired, residents of rural areas, residents of urban areas with high rates of violence, owners of industrial and commercial establishments, and Collectors, Shooters, and Hunters (CACs) registered with the Army.
2. Increase in the limit of firearms that can be acquired by a regular citizen, provided that they meet the requirements for obtaining a Firearm Registration Certificate. This limit rises to eight for police officers, prison guards, members of the Public Ministry, and courts.
3. Authorization to carry two firearms simultaneously. The right to carry means being able to circulate with the firearm. Previously, the rule stated that the carry permit should be valid only for the weapon specified therein, but did not mention the quantity.
4. Previously, collectors, shooters, and hunters (CACs) needed to prove psychological aptitude through a report provided by a psychologist registered with the Federal Police. With the changes, only a report signed by a psychologist registered with the Regional Council of Psychology became necessary.
5. Previously, CACs could purchase, per year, up to one thousand rounds of ammunition for each restricted-use firearm and five thousand rounds of ammunition for each allowed-use firearm. Now, they can also purchase supplies to reload up to two thousand cartridges in restricted-use firearms and supplies to reload up to five thousand cartridges in allowed-use firearms. With permission from

the Army command, hunters can exceed this limit by two times, and shooters by five times.

These Decrees and Ordinances were as follows: Decree No. 9.685 of January 15, 2019; Decree No. 9720 of March 1, 2019; Decree No. 9.785 of May 7, 2019; Decree No. 9.797 of May 21, 2019; Decree No. 9.847 of June 25, 2019; Decree No. 9.844 of June 25, 2019; Decree No. 9.845 of June 25, 2019; Decree No. 9.846 of June 25, 2019; Decree No. 9.898 of July 2, 2019; Decree No. 10.030 of September 30, 2019; Decree No. 10.627/2021 of February 12, 2021; Decree No. 10.628/2021 of February 12, 2021; Decree No.10.629/2021 of February 12, 2021; Decree No. 10.630/2021 of February 12, 2021; Decree No. 10.979 of February 25, 2022; Decree No. 11.035 of April 06, 2022; Decree No. 11.055 of April 28, 2022; Ordinance No. 1.222, Army Command, August 12, 2019; Ordinance No. 125, COLOG, of October 22, 2019; Ordinance No 126, COLOG, of October 22, 2019; Ordinance No 136, COLOG, of November 8, 2019; Ordinance No 137, COLOG, of November 8, 2019; Ordinance No 150, COLOG (December 2019); Interministerial Ordinance No. 412, GM-MD, of January 27, 2020; Ordinance No 46, COLOG, of March 18, 2020; Ordinance No 60, COLOG, of April 15, 2020; Ordinance No 61, COLOG, of April 15, 2020; Ordinance No 62, of April 17, 2020; Interministerial Ordinance No. 1634, GM-MD, of April 22, 2020; and Ordinance COLOG – EB No. 389/2020; Ordinance MJSP 423/202.

As a result, Brazil reached an average of 1,300 guns purchased per day in 2021, according to a survey by the “Sou da Paz” Institute. According to the Institute's calculations, all these measures by Jair Bolsonaro's government allowed ordinary citizens to own weapons that were previously restricted to police forces, allowed them to acquire a much larger number of weapons and ammunition, and allowed them to carry guns in public places. The decrees also armed criminals, as they reduced oversight to prevent weapons and ammunition from being diverted.

To understand specifically the growth of firearms in crimes against women, it is important to look at the change in the aforementioned rule of declaration of effective need, a measure taken by Bolsonaro less than a month after taking office. Previously, to own a firearm, any civilian had to submit a declaration of effective need, with a justification for why they would need that weapon. This request was then analyzed by the Federal Police to verify whether the need was in fact justified.

Decree 9.685/2019 made the declaration of effective need "presumed." In practice, this easing of possession was accompanied by a decrease in control and oversight over the person who will have access to this equipment.

When looking at the scenario of deaths of women in general, which includes urban violence, guns are indeed the predominant instrument. A study released by the “Sou da Paz” Institute in August 2021 found that firearms were responsible for 51% of deaths of Brazilian women between 2000 and 2019. In 2021, firearms were the instrument that caused 65% of female fatalities, according to the Brazilian Public Security Forum Yearbook.

In 2023, on his first day in office, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva revoked a series of decrees on weapons and ammunition and established temporary rules, such as: prohibition on the purchase of restricted-use weapons and ammunition; reduction in the number of weapons each person can acquire (from 6 to 3); CACs (hunters, shooters, and collectors) will be able to purchase up to 600 rounds of ammunition per year (previously it was 5,000 rounds); CACs are prohibited from carrying loaded weapons; it will not be possible to obtain new CAC licenses and the renewal of private records is suspended; the practice of shooting for people who are not CACs is suspended and the creation of new shooting clubs is also prohibited; it will be necessary to prove effective need to obtain registration of possession of a firearm; it became mandatory to re-register all firearms with the Federal Police within 60 days after the Decree (11.366/2023) came into force; and a working group was set up to discuss new stages of the gun policy in Brazil.

- **Public Security Action Program (PAS)**

On July 21st, 2023, President Lula signed the Decree on responsible gun control. The ceremony, held at the Planalto Palace, was part of the signing of acts related to Public Security, within the scope of the Public Security Action Program (PAS), launched by the Federal Government.

The initiative encompasses measures to confront drug trafficking, school violence, environmental crime, and violence against women; preserve the Amazon region; recognize security professionals; confiscate illegal weapons and ammunition; and promote coordinated operations between police forces.

The acts signed during the ceremony aim to combat violence in schools, regulate the carrying of weapons, protect the Amazon region and borders, provide financial resources to states, recognize the value of public security professionals, and strengthen laws related to attacks against the Democratic State of Law.

- **National Public Security with Citizenship Program (PRONASCI 2)**

The Program was established in 2007 by President Lula, through Law No. 11,530/2007, and resumed in 2023.

Its objectives include:

I - Promotion of human rights, intensifying a culture of peace, supporting disarmament, and systematically combating prejudices based on gender, ethnicity, race, generation, sexual orientation, and cultural diversity; IV - Promotion of security and peaceful coexistence; X - Guarantee of access to justice, especially in vulnerable territories; XII - Observance of the principles and guidelines of decentralized and participatory management systems for social policies and resolutions of social policy and rights defense councils related to Pronasci; XIII - Participation and inclusion in programs capable of responding consistently and permanently to the demands of crime victims through psychological, legal, and social

support; XV - Promotion of studies, research, and indicators on violence that consider gender, ethnic, racial, generational, and sexual orientation dimensions; XVII - Guarantee of civil society participation.

In 2023, over R\$ 35 million was invested in the program for the acquisition and allocation of 268 vehicles, through the National Public Security Secretariat, aiming to equip the Maria da Penha Patrols/Rounds and Specialized Police Stations for Women (DEAMs), which are in the process of being delivered to the federative entities.

R\$ 100 million was transferred to the State Public Security Funds, also within the scope of the National Public Security Secretariat, to combat violence against women, strengthening prevention and assistance programs, such as Maria da Penha Patrols and Specialized Police Stations for Women, and actions against femicide and sex trafficking.

Among other actions promoted in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security are:

- Within the scope of the Menstrual Dignity program, mentioned earlier in this report, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security invested approximately R\$9 million in the Menstrual Dignity Program in the penitentiary system, in partnership with the National Penitentiary Policies Secretariat (SENAPPEN).
- In partnership with the Ministry of Women, a Technical Cooperation Agreement (ACT) was signed to articulate actions for the construction, equipping, and delivery of up to 40 units of the Casa da Mulher Brasileira (Brazilian Women's House), including the promotion of actions related to the policy of prevention and combating violence against women in both Ministries, access to justice and guarantee of rights, data production and research, and the strengthening and expansion of the Women's Assistance Network.
- Instituted by Decree No. 11,436/2023, the Training Grant Program provides for the payment of R\$ 900.00 per month to municipal and civil guards, military and civil police officers, criminal experts, and military firefighters for taking courses aimed at professional qualification, among which are the "National Course on Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence" and "Public Security and Violence against Women and Girls: From Confrontation to Female Protagonism in the Prevention and Reduction of Violence."
- Promotion of the 1st Course for Popular Defenders, the result of a partnership between the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, within the scope of PRONASCI, the Public Defender's Office of Ceará, and the University of International Integration of Lusophony Afro-Brazilian (UNILAB), which aims to strengthen the role of women as popular leaders in the defense of individual and collective rights, using mediation and conciliation for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The program is aimed at women in situations of vulnerability, including black, Indigenous, Quilombola women, victims of domestic violence, homeless women, single mothers, heads of families, women with disabilities (or mothers/spouses of people with disabilities), trans women, lesbians, students, among others.

- **Adoption and Implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security**

Brazil launched its first National Action Plan (I PNA) on March 8th, 2017, with an initial validity of two years, renewed by four additional years on March 29th, 2019. The validity of the document ended in March 2023. In April 2023, the elaboration of the II PNA began, considering national, regional, and international developments registered in recent years, based on a transversal and intersectional perspective on gender issues.

For the elaboration of the II PNA, a multisectoral approach was chosen, with the expansion of the ministerial group from four to seven ministries (Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Women, Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, Ministry of Racial Equality, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, Ministry of Development, Social Assistance, Family and Combating Hunger), in addition to the inclusion of representatives from the Presidency's advisors, the female bench of the Senate, and civil society, who contribute to the incorporation of a strategic vision on the agenda in the domestic sphere.

During the high-level debate on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), chaired by the Brazilian Minister of External Relations, on October 25th, 2023, Brazil announced the conclusion of the first stage of its new National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, which contains concrete measures to promote the participation of women in peace and security-related processes, both domestically and internationally, thus going far beyond the scope of the WPS agenda at the UNSC.

- **Inclusive Gender-Sensitive Conflict Analysis, Prevention, and Early Warning Mechanisms**

The inclusion of women in all spheres of conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, and peace consolidation processes enhances the sustainability of peace processes. To this end, women must be included as agents of political transformation and as agents in peace processes. For Brazil, it is equally clear that armed conflicts impact men and women differently. This position is expressed by Brazil in international debates on the subject, including at the Security Council. In its term on the UNSC, Brazil supported the inclusion of gender references in the negotiation of mandates for peace missions.

- **Application of Training, Post-Training, and Capacity Building Modules on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) in Different Ministerial Courses**

The Ministry of External Relations (MRE), Ministry of Defense (MD), and Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) have implemented training and post-training modules in their respective training courses.

At the MRE, the Diplomatic Academy (Rio Branco Institute - IRBr) has offered modules on WPS since 2014, providing spaces for debate on the implementation of the WPS Agenda

and how to promote it in different national and international instances. Similarly, modules on WPS have been taught in the Diplomatic Improvement Courses (CAD) since 2009, except for the years 2015 and 2016. In the High Studies Course (CAE), a thesis directly addressing the WPS theme was published in 2021, entitled "Will Peace Have a Woman's Face? A Brazilian perspective for the 20 years of the United Nations Security Council's women, peace and security agenda," by Viviane Rios Balbino. Moreover, the Rio Branco Institute (IRBr) seeks gender parity in all course and examination evaluation boards, in addition to already having gender parity in the teaching staff of the Diplomatic Academy.

28. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Brazil is a staunch advocate for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, which is fully aligned with its commitment to the security-development nexus. The Ministry of Defense considers the inclusion of a gender-sensitive perspective in peacekeeping and peacebuilding actions as fundamental, and highlights some important initiatives:

- **Addressing the issue during Brazil's tenure on the UN Security Council**

A Promoting the WPS agenda was one of the commitments of Brazil's mandate on the UN Security Council for the 2022-2023 biennium. The priority announced by Brazil during the campaign for election as a non-permanent member of the UNSC (2022-23 mandate) motivated adherence to the declaration of commitments on the WPS agenda. In addition to ensuring the presence of women among speakers (*briefers*) both at events scheduled on the UNSC's monthly calendar and at authorial events to be promoted, Brazil sought to ensure that the material considered at these meetings reflected a women's perspective.

On 25/10/2023, Brazil chaired, at the ministerial level, the Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, held annually in October to mark the anniversary of the adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000). The event mobilized a wide presence of UN members, bringing together representatives from more than 80 countries, including ten ministers. The debate was attended by the UN Secretary-General, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mirjana Egger, Sudanese activist Hala al-Karib, and Brazilian Ambassador Glivânia de Oliveira, who shared her experience representing Brazil in the Peace Process between Colombia and the National Liberation Army (ELN). On the occasion, Brazil highlighted the fundamental importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, as well as in the elaboration of public defense and security policies, as a means of guaranteeing their effectiveness and truly transforming traditional power structures. Brazil also announced the completion of the first stage of its II National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which contains concrete measures to

promote the participation of women in peace processes, both domestically and internationally, replacing the I PNA, whose validity expired in March 2023.

On February 2, 2024, Brazil assumed the presidency of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission for a period of one year, an opportunity that will also be used to advance discussions on the participation of women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

- **Participation of Brazilian women in UN peace missions**

The Brazilian Ministry of External Relations has made efforts to support initiatives that seek to increase the participation of Brazilian women in UN peace missions. As of January 2024, Brazil had 13 women out of a total of 63 officers deployed as staff officers or experts, equivalent to almost 21%. In terms of troops, Brazil has a total of 11 officers deployed, of which one is a woman serving alongside the Uruguayan battalion in MONUSCO, equivalent to 9.1%.

In addition to the numerical issue and the importance of achieving the stipulated goals, Brazil attaches particular importance to the training of female peacekeepers. The quality of the contribution of Brazilian peacekeepers is widely recognized. Two female military officers (Commanders Márcia Braga and Carla Araújo) were awarded, for two consecutive years (2019 and 2020, respectively), with the "*United Nations Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award*" for their work as "*gender advisors*" in MINUSCA, Central African Republic.

Furthermore, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency is supporting the participation of foreign military personnel in the International Course on Peace Operations for Women, to be conducted by the Brazilian Navy at the Naval Peace Operations Center (COpPazNav), starting in June 2024.

It is also worth noting that on March 4, 2024, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed the Military Prosecutor and Ombudsman of the Military Public Prosecution Office to the position of UN Victims' Rights Advocate for a period of two years.

- **Participation of Brazilian women in conflict prevention and resolution efforts**

The participation of women diplomats in conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding, including in leadership positions, has become an integral part of the implementation of the WPS agenda. Brazil's I National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (I PNA), in force from March 8, 2017 to March 29, 2023, included among its objectives the increased participation of women diplomats in processes related to peace and international security, based on statistical data such as those contained in the 2015 Global Study, which highlights that the presence of women in peace negotiations increases by 20% the likelihood of peace agreements lasting at least two years, and by 35% the likelihood of them lasting more than 15 years.

Regarding nominations to hold peace and security-related positions in Brazilian representations to international organizations, women diplomats have had greater

participation in leadership positions in posts abroad. On February 15, 2023, Brazil appointed Ambassador Glivânia Maria de Oliveira as head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Dialogue Table between the Colombian State and the National Liberation Army (ELN).

Brazil is also a founding member of the Southern Cone Regional Network of Women Mediators (RRMCS) and the Ibero-American Network of Women Mediators, platforms to promote the meaningful participation of women in mediation and peace efforts. Brazil has participated in the activities of both networks of mediators and assisted in the processes of institutionalization of the initiatives, including through the indication of experts and mediators to compose the "roster" of the Networks.

29. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance 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 and other conflicts of humanitarian action and crisis response?

- **National Committee for Refugees(Conare)**

Another important policy promoted by Brazil, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, is the National Committee for Refugees (Conare). In its decisions, Conare traditionally analyzes the impact of gender as a factor of persecution that can lead to forced displacement and refugee status.

The status of women is frequently framed as a specific social group in need of protection by the Brazilian State. A concrete example is that, in 2023, Conare approved a prima facie recognition approach for the refugee status of girls and women from countries with a high prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C). This measure was taken at the 168th Ordinary Plenary Meeting, held on March 14, 2023, during International Women's Month.

This action demonstrates the federal government's commitment to combating all forms of gender-based violence from a global perspective. This allows for faster recognition of the refugee status of an entire vulnerable group that exists in many countries. The decision, made after a study developed by the General Coordination of Conare (CGConare) through Technical Note No. 2/2023/CONARE_em_prod/CONARE/DEMIG/SENAJUS/MJ (SEI document 23513775), benefits women and girls from 31 countries where the practice of FGM/C is recurrent.

FGM/C is a serious violation of the human rights of girls and women, with severe short- and long-term consequences for their mental, physical, and sexual health. It coexists with other forms of gender-based violence.

This act is condemned by various regional and international treaties and conventions. It violates, among others, the right to non-discrimination based on gender and perpetuates

inequality between men and women. It also violates the right to life (if the procedure results in death), the right to health, and the right to be free from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. Because it is mostly performed on girls under the age of 15, the practice also violates children's rights.

The immutable fact that the victims are female places them in the social group "women," one of the criteria for recognizing refugee status in Brazil, according to item II of Article 1 of Law No. 9,474 of July 22, 1997:

Art. 1. The following shall be recognized as refugees:

I - any individual who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country;

- **Working Group - National Policy on Migration, Refuge, and Statelessness (PNMRA)**

Established by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security through Ordinance MJSP No. 290 of January 23, 2023, the Working Group (WG) is dedicated to developing the National Policy on Migration, Refuge, and Statelessness. This policy is planned and executed by the Department of Migration based on a set of legal guidelines, international commitments, and guiding principles for public action in the migration area, and it is founded on the principles and guidelines provided for in Art. 3 of the Migration Law (Law No. 13,445/2017).

The regulation organized the WG's discussions around six major thematic axes: 1) Migration Regularization; 2) Local Integration; 3) Promotion and Protection of Rights, Combating Xenophobia and Racism; 4) Social Participation; 5) International Relations; and 6) Interculturalism.

Axis 3 - Promotion and Protection of Rights, Combating Xenophobia and Racism, composed of representatives from Ministries (including the Ministry of Women), international agencies, and civil society, as per Ordinance SENAJUS/MJSP No. 70 of February 16, 2023, aims to promote, systematize, and compile findings and suggestions regarding: (i) initiatives aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons, and (ii) obstacles to accessing rights for this population, focusing on the measures needed to strengthen public policies that guarantee equity.

Regarding the first theme, the analysis of the main characteristics, potentialities, and difficulties of the current moment in the struggle for the rights of this population group was established as a point of attention to guide the discussions. As for combating xenophobia and racism, the discussion in this axis brought a broader perspective to the analysis of violence related to racism, gender, sexual orientation, class, and country of origin, to map, propose and disseminate awareness-raising actions, training, and the creation of regulations that seek to combat the most varied forms of prejudice.

Thus, among the themes that guided the discussions of this axis were gender discrimination in the context of migratory flows, sexual and gender-based violence linked to forced displacement, as well as other issues related to the agenda of migration and refuge from a gender perspective. Consequently, the results obtained during the listening and participation process were disseminated on the Department of Migration's website, and a preliminary report on the thematic axis's activities was published.

30. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination Against and violations of the rights of the child, including adolescent girls?

- **“Brazil Without Misogyny Initiative”**

As previously mentioned, the Initiative is a call for Brazilian society to commit daily to combating hatred and all forms of violence and discrimination against women. The aim is to stimulate debates and reflections on the social roles attributed to women and men and to mobilize society for the necessary changes in group behavior.

In 2023, the national mobilization encouraged each partner, especially companies, to promote information campaigns and their own actions within the scope of the 21 Days of Activism for the End of Violence against Women, which began on November 20, Black Consciousness Day, considering the double vulnerability of black women, and ended on December 10, the date on which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed. This also aims to propose measures for the prevention and combat of violence, as well as to expand spaces for debate with society.

More than 140 companies, public institutions, social movements, and various organizations, such as football fan clubs, were involved in the initiative.

Among the objectives of the initiative are:

1. Prevent femicides, domestic violence, and sexual violence. Data indicate that every day, 673 women file police reports for assaults in the context of domestic violence in the country. In 2022, about 1,400 women were killed in Brazil because they were women, the highest number recorded since 2015, and more than 74,000 rapes were reported, with 6 out of 10 victims being up to 13 years old.
2. Support women in positions of power and decision-making. Although women represent 53% of the electorate, they occupy only 17.7% of the Chamber of Deputies and 12.3% of the Federal Senate.
3. Combat online violence against women. On the internet, misogyny has been reproduced mainly by groups that believe in the supposed "male superiority." Channels that preach this already reach at least 8 million followers and are paid by ads on YouTube and TikTok platforms.
4. Promote a work environment free of discrimination. Women earn 22% less than men. The difference is even greater when only management and director positions

are considered: they earn only 61.9% of men's earnings. Black women earn, on average, less than half the salary of white men (46%).

- **Girls in Exact Sciences, Engineering, and Computing" Public Notice**

As previously mentioned, the Ministry of Women, in partnership with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq, and the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation - MCTI launched the Public Notice with the objective of supporting projects that aim to significantly contribute to the country's scientific and technological development and innovation, by encouraging the entry, training, retention, and advancement of girls and women in careers in Exact Sciences, Engineering, and Computing.

With an investment of R\$ 10 million, the target audience of the Notice are girls and women enrolled in the eighth and ninth grades of Elementary School and in High School in public schools and in undergraduate courses in the areas of Exact Sciences, Engineering, and Computing.

The main objectives of the Call for Proposals are:

- Support projects that aim to stimulate interest, entry, training, retention, and advancement of girls and women in careers in Exact Sciences, Engineering, and Computing in Brazil;
- Combat the dropout of women in undergraduate courses in these areas;
- Mitigate gender and ethnic-racial inequalities in scientific careers;
- Bring public Basic Education schools closer to higher education institutions, research institutions, and technology-based enterprises;
- Promote access to science as an integral part of human rights, the right to scientific culture, the enjoyment of the benefits of science equally, democracy, the right to participation, and the reduction of inequalities;
- Stimulate the training of professionals with an integrated vision in the areas of Exact Sciences, Engineering, and Computing, innovative thinking, and proficiency in new technologies, adding essential skills to human development and the challenges of the professional market and the world of work;
- Promote social inclusion and citizenship for girls and women in situations of vulnerability and extreme poverty, ensuring effective conditions for access to professions and scientific and technological careers;
- Stimulate collaborative research and cooperation through the formation of networks between ICT, technology-based companies, public companies, and civil society organizations, aiming at the joint construction of knowledge, sharing of actions, optimization of resources, and exchange of experiences;
- Promote education, popularization, and/or scientific dissemination actions for different types of audiences, reaching broad sectors of society, in articulation with specialists, groups, and institutions that work in the areas of formal and non-formal

education (for example: schools, extension centers, museums, science centers, zoos, botanical gardens, aquariums, visitor centers of conservation units, and non-governmental organizations);

- Foster the inclusion of gender and ethnic-racial perspectives in the production of scientific and technological knowledge;
- Stimulate gender and ethnic-racial equity policies in the institutions of the national science, technology, and innovation system.

- **"Future Scientists" Program**

The program, developed by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI), aims to promote the participation of women teachers and high school students from public schools in the areas of Science and Technology, through proximity to technological centers and educational and research institutions, and to contribute to gender equity in the labor market.

The program had its first edition in 2012, covering the institution's strategic areas in 15 vacancies: Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, and Scientific Computing, and counts on the support of strategic partners such as the United States Consulate General in Recife, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Porto Digital, and Harvard University, through the Harvard Graduate Women in Science and Education group. In the 2024 edition, the Future Scientists program will offer 470 vacancies, distributed across the 26 states and the Federal District.

As previously mentioned, the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (SNDCA), of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, implemented the following actions:

- Established the Intersectoral Commission for Combating Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents, with the purpose of working in an articulated manner to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents, and acts in the process of reviewing and drafting the new National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.
- Equipped Integrated Care Centers for Children and Adolescents Victims and Witnesses of Violence, which aim to ensure the protected hearing of children and adolescents who have experienced violence, in addition to articulating the different institutions of the Rights Guarantee System for network action.
- Project "Strengthening the Guarantee of the Right to Life and Reducing Violence against Children and Adolescents in Brazil - BRA/18/024": Cooperation agreement between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the MDHC to achieve results strategically aligned with the updated national guidelines on the topic, through the production and management of knowledge related to strategies and methodologies for guaranteeing the right to life and preventing violence against children and adolescents, and highlights the strategy of active school search as an important tool for reducing lethal violence against children and adolescents.

- The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents approved the Resolution that guides State and Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents to create Collegiate Management Committees of the Care and Social Protection Network for Children and Adolescents Victims or Witnesses of Violence in their localities, with the following attributions: I - establish the flow of care for children and adolescents; II - seek strategies for the constant improvement of the integration between the services that make up the local care network. The structural causes of violence should also be on the Committee's agenda, so that race, color, class, and gender are pointed out as risk factors and interventions in related policies are outlined. In 2024, Committees were established in 1,198 municipalities.
- The Protected Hearing Law No. 13,431/2017 establishes a system of guarantees of rights for children and adolescents, victims or witnesses of violence, aiming to ensure integrated and multidisciplinary care and provides that, in cases of violence against children and adolescents, joint work from various areas, such as health, social assistance, education, public security, the Public Ministry, and the Judiciary, is necessary.

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

31. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including climate change adaption and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation?

- **Women Lead the Federal Government's Environmental Agenda**

With the change in leadership in the Federal Government in 2023, women have taken on a more prominent role, especially in the defense of indigenous rights and the environment. With a campaign promise to resume sustainable policies, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva invited influential women activists to lead key ministries, including one black woman and two indigenous women.

Marina Silva returned to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) with a promise to focus on controlling the climate emergency, tackling illegal deforestation, and combating mining on protected lands.

Aiming to guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples, President Lula created the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and invited Sonia Guajajara to take office. In addition, the Federal Government appointed lawyer Joenia Wapichana to head the National Indigenous People's Foundation (FUNAI).

- **Literacy Plan on Gender, Race, and Diversity Identities of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**

The initiative aims to raise awareness among civil servants to promote gender and racial equity, in addition to combating other exclusions and inequalities in the Ministry's management.

The Ordinance establishes a working group to create, within 90 days, a Permanent Committee on Gender, Race, Diversity, and Inclusion. The working group will be composed of representatives from the MMA, Ibama, ICMBio, the Brazilian Forest Service, and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden.

The initiative seeks to qualify civil servants to incorporate gender, race, and diversity issues into relevant programs and projects of the National Environment Policy. Other objectives include improving the quality of public service and, subsequently, developing collective actions with other Ministries.

- **Support for the participation and leadership of women in the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT)**

The National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (SNPCT/MMA), in accordance with the attributions and competencies defined in Articles 35 and 36 of Decree No. 11,349, of January 1, 2023, is committed to supporting the implementation of specific environmental public policies for traditional peoples and communities.

Brazil is a plural society where all ethnic-cultural groups must be respected. Each ethnic-cultural group constitutes a community with its own ways of doing, creating, and living. These groups have in common a special relationship with their territories, a relationship that must be protected because it is inseparable from identity. It is also true that the emergence of political organizations of groups that self-identify as traditional peoples and communities has been observed throughout the national territory in recent decades.

In Brazil, Traditional Peoples and Communities are "culturally differentiated groups that recognize themselves as such and have their own forms of social organization, who occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral, and economic reproduction, through knowledge, innovations, and practices generated and transmitted by tradition" (Item I, Article 3, Decree 6,040, of February 7, 2007).

Currently, in Brazil, expressly as Traditional Peoples and Communities, the following segments are members of the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), as established in the 4th paragraph of Decree No. 8,750, of May 9, 2016:

1. Indigenous Peoples;
2. Quilombola communities;
3. land-based peoples and communities/peoples and communities of African descent;
4. Roma people;
5. artisanal fishermen;
6. extractivists;
7. coastal and marine extractivists;
- 8.

caçaras; 9. faxinalenses; 10. benzedeiros; 11. islanders; 12. raizeiros; 13. geraizeiros; 14. caatingueiros; 15. vazanteiros; 16. veredeiros; 17. always-alive flower gatherers; 18. pantaneiros; 19. morroquianos; 20. Pomeranian people; 21. mangaba collectors; 22. babaçu coconut breakers; 23. retirees of the Araguaia; 24. communities of funds and pasture closures; 25. ribeirinhos; 26. cipozeiros; 27. andirobeiros; 28. caboclos; and 29. youth of traditional peoples and communities.

In this perspective, we inform that in the current composition of the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities - CNPCT, of the 75 full and alternate members, 42 are women, that is, approximately 56% of its members are women. Thus, SNPTC/MMA believes that an adequate, coherent, and effective socio-environmental policy will only be achieved with the legitimate qualified participation of women. This participation must be ensured in a broad and participatory manner, guaranteeing respect for their own forms of organization, as provided for in ILO Convention 169.

- **Support for the participation and leadership of women in the Communities Modality of the Floresta+ Amazônia Project**

The Floresta+ Amazônia Project is a collaborative initiative between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and UNDP, implemented with resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project recognizes and rewards those who protect and restore the forest, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through Payment for Environmental Services (PES) incentives. It operates through four resource allocation modalities in Result 1: Conservation Modality; Recovery Modality; Communities Modality; and Innovation Modality. In Result 2, it supports the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).

The Communities Modality aims to support the implementation of local projects that aim to strengthen environmental and territorial management in the territories. To this end, these projects were developed in a participatory manner by the indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities themselves and/or by their representative organizations, taking into account the collective nature of management activities in these territories. In addition, projects must adopt a gender approach, promoting the active and equitable involvement of women.

Currently, the Communities Modality supports 40 local initiatives implemented by civil society organizations, including socio-environmental organizations and associations of indigenous peoples and traditional communities. All of these initiatives aim to strengthen environmental and territorial management in eight of the nine states of the Legal Amazon, with a total investment of over R\$ 33 million.

Among the premises and guiding principles for the implementation of local projects of the Floresta+ Amazônia Project, it is worth highlighting "valuing and promoting the role of

women by guaranteeing their participation on an equal basis in all stages and levels of the projects."

Regarding the Gender Safeguards of the Floresta+ Amazônia Project, the following stand out: "promoting a project approach based on Human Rights; considering the differentiated social impacts by gender, addressing the continuous challenges and inequalities related to gender; ensuring that the livelihoods of women and men are improved, considering the knowledge and experience for project action differentiated by gender".

- **Support for the participation and leadership of women in the management and governance of environmental and natural resources**

In order to materialize the commitments to reducing inequalities in the face of the worsening climate issues, the participation of women in the Letters of Agreement for the Araripe (Ceará) and Alagoas regions of the GCP/BRA/085/GFF Project (REDESER Project) was expanded from 30% to 50%, whose objective is to interrupt and reverse the desertification process, through actions to address the growing causes of soil degradation and biodiversity loss in the Caatinga ecosystems, with a focus on Areas Susceptible to Desertification (ASD). These Letters have been launched and are already receiving expressions of interest for the participation of institutions in the territories. Below are the excerpts that were included in the project documents and highlight the expansion of gender participation.

"Special criteria

Inclusion of women - Guarantee that all women responsible for properties (regardless of the size of the area) interested in participating in the proposal are included as beneficiaries.

Special attention should be paid to the issue of gender, since one of the purposes of GEF-supported projects is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Furthermore, one of the project's goals is to reach 50% of women-led properties out of the total number of beneficiary properties.

Target 13: Ensure that women and youth are given the opportunity to participate in the training courses offered, at a rate of at least 50%."

- **Taking measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity, and conservation techniques**

The MMA raised funds from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for a project aimed at combating climate change and desertification in semiarid territories, with a focus on traditional communities. The BRA-RS-008 project has already approved resources, corresponding to USD 499,520, in a non-reimbursable modality, comprising 18 months.

The project's strategy is to assess, through small-scale physical interventions in the municipalities of Salgueiro and Carnaubeira da Penha (PE), the application of Agroforestry Systems in the territories of Atikum, Pankará (Indigenous), and Conceição das Crioulas (Quilombola), technologies, and good practices adopted by traditional, Indigenous and Quilombola communities; subsequently making them visible in public policies on climate change and combating desertification, conferring scalability in a next phase.

This is an initiative considered innovative by the Green Climate Fund, as it brings visibility and protagonism to traditional peoples and their relationship with sustainable production in exclusive ecosystems vulnerable to climate change, using social technologies associated with ancestral knowledge.

32. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate perspectives into policies and programs for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

- **Periphery Alive Award**

The Brazilian Ministry of Cities' National Secretariat for Peripheries has been directing actions that recognize and value initiatives in peripheral territories, considering the importance of a differential approach to gender and race.

In 2024, the Periphery Alive award received 1,341 valid applications and awarded 54 initiatives, most of which were integrated and/or led by black women.

Integrated with this, 20 Caravans of the peripheries were carried out, reaching 87 territories to dialogue with peripheral collectives, which also allowed the identification of the role and protagonism of female leaderships in their communities.

Based on these actions in the peripheral territories, 5 black women were selected to participate in the Women for Climate mentoring program, to promote the climate resilience of their communities and the continuity of their work towards sustainable development. The mentoring is part of the "Support to the National Urban Development Agenda in Brazil" (ANDUS) Project, within the technical cooperation between the Ministry of Cities and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) as part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), with implementation by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in the context of Brazilian-German Cooperation for Sustainable Development.

- **National Civil Protection and Defense Plan**

Regarding civil protection and defense actions, it is worth mentioning that the National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development is currently preparing its National Civil Protection and Defense Plan (PNPDEC), with guidance to insert specific guidelines on the integration of the gender

perspective. In addition, through public consultation, it seeks to ensure that women, who are often most affected by disasters, have an active voice in the formulation of the plan. The PNPDEC will also serve as a basis for the elaboration of State, District and Municipal Civil Protection and Defense Plans, replicating the guidelines contained therein.

As a result of recent disasters in Brazil, the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development is coordinating the application of the disaster loss and damage assessment methodology developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC, called DaLA, developed to assess the economic and social impacts of natural disasters and other catastrophic events and to guide recovery and reconstruction planning, with a gender focus, based on the Sendai Framework. One of the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework is empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, with special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest, including a gender perspective and special attention to promoting the leadership of women and young people.

In addition, the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development's normative guidance for the granting of humanitarian aid includes the need to include a women's kit that must contain, at a minimum, sanitary pads and a set of underwear

- **National Policy on the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PNAB)**

On December 15, 2023, Law No. 14,755/2023 was sanctioned, establishing the National Policy on the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PNAB). The law discriminates the rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PAD), provides for the Program of Rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PDPAB) and establishes rules for the entrepreneur's social responsibility, in addition to creating spaces for national and local social participation to monitor the policy.

According to the aforementioned Law, women must be contemplated in the PDPAB with specific actions. The Program ensures a number of rights for affected communities, including different forms of reparation (with free and informed choice regarding reparation alternatives), resettlement and receipt of emergency aid that ensures the maintenance of living standards until families and individuals reach conditions at least equivalent to those prior to the dam.

In addition, the Ministry of Mines and Energy has restructured the Standing Committee on Gender, Race and Diversity of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and Related Entities (Cogemnev). The Ministry's Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Program has, among its guidelines, to mainstream and intersectionalize the Program's actions with the dimensions of gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and other diversities, and to define its actions based on evidence.



- **"Qualifica Mais EnergIFE" Program**

Coordinated by the Ministry of Education, this program originated from the Future Energy Systems (SEF) project, created in 2016 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy through the Brazilian-German Cooperation for Sustainable Development. One of SEF's actions was the construction of training programs for teachers and technical specialists for these new professional profiles. The success of this pilot project led the Ministry of Education to build the "Qualifica Mais EnergIFE" Program, which aims to qualify professionals in the renewable energy sector.

In 2023, approximately R\$ 34 million was invested to create 17,000 vacancies for professionals in the installation of photovoltaic systems. Of these, at least 20% were allocated to women. The vacancies were offered by 144 teaching units of federal education institutions.

- **Coordination of the Elaboration of the Climate Adaptation Plan - Traditional Peoples and Communities Sector**

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change coordinates a broad participatory and collaborative process for the elaboration of the new Climate Plan, which will collectively agree on the construction of a long-term sustainable development path (2024 to 2035). The challenge of the Climate Plan is to increase the country's resilience to climate change while addressing inequalities to achieve climate justice.

The Climate Plan - Adaptation will be built on a solid scientific basis and in line with the knowledge obtained from listening to different sectors of society, traditional knowledge, regional needs, women and, above all, all voices representative of the diversity that makes up Brazilian society. It will be composed of 15 sectoral plans that will bring goals, forms of implementation and necessary financing means.

In this perspective, it is certain that the most socioeconomically vulnerable populations are also the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which becomes yet another pressure factor for marginalized populations. Black, Indigenous, Quilombola women, from traditional peoples and communities, peripheral, poor, and feminized bodies that deviate from the norm are groups especially exposed to the impacts of climate change, which underlines environmental racism. It is worth remembering that 80% of those displaced by disasters and climate change are women. It is important to highlight that each person is shaped by different identity axes, which can be class, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, geographical origin, among many others. The more axes intersect, the more marginalized a person is within society.



Section Four – National institutions and processes

33. Please describe your country's national strategy or action plan for gender equality, including its name, the period it covers, its priority, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- **National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM 2013-2015)**

The National Plan of Policies for Women is an instrument that aims to promote gender equality and guarantee women's rights in various areas of society. The Plan establishes guidelines, objectives, strategies, and actions to be implemented by the federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as by civil society, to promote gender equality and combat discrimination and violence against women.

The PNPM 2013-2015 constitutes a structural element in the configuration of a Democratic State of Law and contributes to the strengthening and institutionalization of the National Policy for Women. The Plan reaffirms the guiding principles of the National Policy for Women: women's autonomy in all dimensions of life; the pursuit of effective equality between women and men in all spheres; respect for diversity and combating all forms of discrimination; the secular nature of the State; the universality of services and benefits offered by the State; the active participation of women in all stages of public policies; and transversality as a guiding principle for all public policies.

The last Plan developed and currently in effect was structured in 2011, covering the period from 2013 to 2015, during the last edition of the National Conference of Policies for Women. After years of paralysis due to the political-institutional coup suffered by President Dilma Rousseff in 2016, followed by a series of continuous setbacks in policies for women and mechanisms for social participation in the Brazilian State, the discussion regarding the guidelines and mechanisms of the National Plan of Policies for Women will be resumed, starting with the National Conference of Policies for Women, scheduled for 2025.

To ensure mechanisms for effective social participation in the tools for monitoring, evaluating, and improving public policies, a Committee for Articulation and Monitoring of the PNPM was established, with effective members from 32 government agencies, in addition to three representatives from the National Council for Women's Rights (CNDM). It also has occasional guests, including UN Women, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and representatives of Organizations for Women's Policies from the states, the Federal District, and municipalities.

The general objective of this Committee is to implement, monitor, and evaluate the National Plan of Policies for Women - PNPM, with the integration of actions and

articulation between the different bodies of the federal, district, state, and municipal governments.

Its specific objectives are:

1. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the PNPM.
2. To support and encourage the implementation of the PNPM in the states, the Federal District, and municipalities.
3. To expand and disseminate knowledge about the situation of women in Brazilian society and about public gender policies, considering the multiple forms of inequality.
4. To expand participation and social control over the implementation of the National Plan of Policies for Women - PNPM.
5. To strengthen the articulation, monitoring, and evaluation of the National Plan of Policies for Women - PNPM.
6. To create and strengthen gender mechanisms in the Ministries of the Federal Government (centers, coordination offices, directorates, according to the structure of each ministry).

Among the Committee's goals are:

- A. To contribute to the creation and strengthening of bodies promoting policies for women in all units of the Federation.
- B. To encourage the formulation of Plans of Policies for Women in the states, the Federal District, and municipalities.
- C. To encourage the production and dissemination of data, studies, and research dealing with gender issues and their multiple forms of inequality, such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, women with disabilities, rural/urban women, generation, and origin/geographic region.
- D. To raise awareness among public servants about gender issues and their multiple forms of inequality.
- E. To double the number of gender mechanisms in federal government agencies, with priority given to those represented on the PNPM Articulation and Monitoring Committee, as well as to stimulate the improvement and strengthening of existing mechanisms.

The Committee's Lines of Action are:

1. Expansion and strengthening of the institutionalization of gender policies in the federal, district, state, and municipal Executive Branches.
2. Training and qualification of public agents on gender issues and their multiple forms of inequality.

3. Production, organization, and dissemination of data, studies, and research dealing with gender issues and their multiple forms of inequality.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan of Policies for Women.

34. Please describe your country's system for tracking the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting), including the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in this area.

- **Cross-cutting Women's Agenda**

The construction of the Cross-cutting Women's Agenda in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) (2024-2027), in partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Budget, sought to guarantee the transversality and intersectionality of public policies for women in the government budget.

The gender agenda is present in 45 of the 88 programs of the Multi-Year Plan, distributed across 21 ministries, and consists of 85 specific objectives, 191 deliverables, and 75 institutional and normative measures. The topic also appears as a cross-cutting agenda in the 2024 Budget: R\$14.1 billion are foreseen as an initial allocation in this year's Annual Budget Law (LOA), of which R\$423 million are exclusive expenses and R\$13.7 billion are non-exclusive.

The constitution of the Cross-cutting Women's Agenda, presented in detail with its respective goals, is also established as a way for the Government to be accountable for what it intends to do and what it effectively does in relation to women, as well as ensuring the advancement of policy integration in the coming years.

The Ministries involved cooperate to serve women and girls in one of the five dimensions addressed:

1. Living without violence;
2. Economic Autonomy;
3. Equality in Decision-Making and Power;
4. Health and Environment; and
5. Institutional Capacity.

The transversality of gender in public policies is based on the principle that inequalities between men and women in their diversity permeate all spheres of society and governance, thus requiring concrete actions in different social fields under the responsibility of different state agencies. It is recognized, therefore, that policies and programs, to be effective, must integrate the gender perspective into their design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This approach ensures that public policies are sensitive to the different needs, realities, and experiences of women and girls, thus promoting a more inclusive and just society.

- **"Women in the Budget" Report**

Brazil annually produces the "Women in the Budget" report, which describes the methodology used to measure spending on women, whether exclusive or not.

In the Brazilian budget, a public policy does not necessarily have a budget action specifically linked to it. However, budget actions have two attributes that can help track the allocation of resources: budget plan and tracker.

To identify budget resources that benefit women, in a first step, some keywords related to the topic were defined, such as woman, female, girls, motherhood, equality, gender, for example. These words were later used as a filter in the query to the database containing budget actions, the Integrated Budget and Planning System - SIOP, and containing commitment notes, the Integrated Financial Administration System - SIAFI.

After identifying the budget programs that benefit women, expenditures were classified according to the exclusivity or not of the benefit. In other words, resources were classified as exclusive when they benefited only women and as non-exclusive when they benefited other social groups besides women.

Subsequently, expenditures were classified into seven categories: (i) economic autonomy and equality in the world of work; (ii) public life and spaces of power and decision-making; (iii) education for equality and citizenship; (iv) women's comprehensive health; (v) confronting all forms of violence against women; (vi) social protection; and (vii) the right to housing, culture, sports, and leisure.

In a further step, non-exclusive expenditures received a demographic weight, which uses the proportion of women in the Brazilian population (51.5%, according to 2022 Census data) to calculate the percentage of resources allocated to women under this modality. It is noteworthy that the Ministry of Planning and Budget is making efforts with other Ministries to increase data disaggregation and other forms of measurement of the use of resources according to the target audience.

The following data are based on 91 budget actions that benefited women in 2023.

Percentage of budget actions by type of expenditure:

Exclusive expenditures – 18%

Non-exclusive expenditures – 82%



Budgetary and financial execution by type of expenditure (R\$ million)::

Type of expenditure	Final Allocation	Committed	Liquidated	Paid	Share of the type of expenditure in the total
Exclusive	330.9	616.6	616.6	183.6	0.1%
Non-exclusive	215,676.4	215,277.4	215,277.4	202,233.9	99.9%
Total	216,007.3	215.894.1	215,894.1	202,417.5	100.0%

35. What formal mechanism are 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?

- **National Council for Women's Rights (CNDM)**

As mentioned earlier, the National Council for Women's Rights (CNDM), created in 1985, has the main objective of promoting policies aimed at eradicating discrimination against women and guaranteeing their full participation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres of the country.

In April 2024, registration opened for the composition of the Council for the 2024-2027 triennium, with 21 vacancies offered for members and alternates.

To participate, institutions need to adopt the principles and guidelines established in the National Policy for Women, outlined in the National Plans of Policies for Women - PNPM I and II, as well as in the resolutions of the National Conferences of Policies for Women.

Furthermore, they must demonstrate engagement in organizations dedicated to the promotion and guarantee of women's rights for a minimum period of two years, and have a presence in at least six states or five regions of the country.

- **Women's Empowerment Group - G20**

The G20 is a group that constitutes itself as a response to the need for international dialogue regarding the crises the international system faces. In its origins, the group focused on working with the financial system, but has since evolved to address other agendas, such as climate and social issues and development challenges. Among these, the inclusion of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development plays a fundamental role and includes the gender perspective through SDG 5 ("Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls").

In 2023, as the deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals approaches, UN Women identified limited progress in achieving gender equality worldwide. According to data from the report "Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Gender Overview 2022", if current trends continue until 2030, more than 340 million women and girls will

still live in extreme poverty and about 25% of them will face moderate or severe food insecurity.

For G20 countries to achieve full implementation of SDG 5 and reaffirm their commitment to various international treaties and conventions to which they are signatories, such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Women (1995) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), it is essential to understand that the issue of gender permeates all spheres of government, as it underlies all aspects of life. It is a cross-cutting theme, where each public policy is a socio-environmental tool with the function of overcoming the inequalities and vulnerabilities to which women are subjected. Thus, it is necessary to consider the intersectionality present in the lives of women, related to age, gender, race, and disability.

Therefore, the Women's Empowerment Working Group within the G20, meeting for the first time under the Brazilian presidency of the G20 in 2024, functions as a space for elaborating intersectoral articulation processes with the active participation of organized civil society, through the G20 Engagement Groups, and the use of transversal methodologies and their necessary intersectionalities in order to overcome knowledge gaps and divisions and the consequent fragmented practices in the territories. Such collective action aims to lead to the resolution of complex social problems, enabling exchanges between different subjects and, therefore, exchanges of knowledge, powers, and needs.

Section Five – Data and statistics

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

After the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in 2016, there was a dismantling of policies for women and, consequently, of investment in gender statistics. The Secretariat of Policies for Women, which until then had Ministry status, suffered an institutional downgrade, becoming a National Secretariat.

Under the government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, which began on January 1, 2023, the Ministry of Women was created, with the competence to formulate, coordinate, and execute public policies for women, and to articulate them transversally in conjunction with public and private bodies and entities, and civil society organizations.

In addition, the Brazil Observatory for Gender Equality was reactivated and institutionalized through Ordinance No. 329, of December 19, 2023. The Brazil Observatory for Gender Equality, a data and information management mechanism, is responsible for compiling and monitoring indicators of inequalities between women and men; gathering and monitoring indicators of women's rights; promoting access to information; producing content on gender statistics and on women's rights and policies, aiming to strengthen social participation; guaranteeing national and international dialogue for the exchange and dissemination of information, data, and statistics on gender and women's rights; and preparing and publishing the Annual Socioeconomic Report of Women (RASEAM), under the terms of Law No. 12,227, of 2010.

Thus, the creation of the Ministry of Women, as well as the institutionalization of the Brazil Observatory for Gender Equality, represents progress for gender statistics in the country.

Established by Law 12.227 of April 12, 2010, and published for the first time in 2013, the Annual Socioeconomic Report of Women (RASEAM) aims to gather and make available, in a single publication, data that is scattered across different sources or still inaccessible to the population. The latest edition of RASEAM, with 270 indicators, was published in April 2024.

It is, therefore, a consistent record of the situation of women in various spheres of social life, which has served the purpose of supporting the formulation of public policies and supporting social control and participation, through the dissemination of information. It is aligned with the principles of governance policy in public administration, contributing to evidence-based decision-making.

RASEAM 2024 presented data that had not been published since the 2020 edition. It therefore signified the maintenance of historical series of socioeconomic indicators for women and the federal government's commitment to making evidence-based decisions.

Furthermore, we highlight the following recent advances in the production of gender information:

- Establishment of the Thematic Commission on Gender and Sexuality Social Relations (IBGE ORDINANCE No. 658, OF MAY 15, 2024), directly linked to the presidency of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), with the objective of "implementing the Gender Statistics Program at IBGE, focusing on the study, collection and dissemination of information on gender and sexuality social relations, with a view to mainstreaming the issue in all the Institute's statistical and geoscientific operations."

- Conduct of the 2022 Demographic Census, which will provide information on work, income, migration, education, mobility, disability, ethnicities, color/race, fertility, mortality, and families, with possibilities for territorial disaggregation down to the municipal level. The survey is in the process of compiling the results.
- Conduct of the 2023 National Demography and Health Survey (PNDS), focusing on the sexual and reproductive health of women, but also including investigations into domestic violence, fatherhood, among other topics (research inspired by the DHS - Demographic and Health Survey). Fieldwork completed in February 2024 and results expected in 2025, noting that the last national edition of this survey was in 2006.
- Creation of the Indicator Panel of the Brazil Observatory for Gender Equality (<https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/observatorio-brasil-da-igualdade-de-genero/painel-de-indicadores-2/>).
- Publication of the 2024 edition of the study "Gender Statistics: Social Indicators of Women in Brazil" (previous editions in 2018 and 2021), maintaining its triennial periodicity and with data sources from IBGE surveys and other official sources (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Superior Electoral Court, Presidency of the Republic, Nacional Council of Justice, etc.).
- Recurring dissemination of indicators disaggregated by sex for the labor market, housing conditions, income, education, and other forms of work (household chores, care, volunteer, own consumption) based on the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC).

39. Over the next five years, what are your country's priorities for strengthening national gender statistics?

The Ministry of Women is developing a tool for the extraction, processing, and provision of official data to automate the production of the Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women (RASEAM) and, additionally, support state and municipal executive branches with data disaggregated by sex, color or race, and age group, among others. The objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of bodies coordinating policies for women or those executing strategic policies for women. The tool is expected to be delivered in December 2025.

Furthermore, the Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women will be published annually, in accordance with Law No. 12,227 of 2010.

Regarding immediate future possibilities for information production, discussions are underway regarding the reformulation of the questionnaire on other forms of work in the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC), particularly the modules on care and domestic chores. This aims to enable the disaggregation of hours dedicated to each of

these activities in the reference week, as well as investigate the presence of paid domestic work in the household, identification of persons "cared for" within and outside the household.

The planning of a time-use survey is also under discussion, initially as a test within the Family Budget Survey (POF) scheduled for fieldwork in 2025, but also evaluating the possibility of an independent survey.

The 2025 edition of the National Health Survey is in the planning phase and will include investigations on women's health and access to primary health care services, morbidity from chronic non-communicable diseases, violence against women (as the main victims), sexual activity, and gender identity/sexual orientation.

Planning for the 2026 Agricultural Census is underway, aiming to better identify women's participation in agricultural activities and establishments, in addition to seeking to measure SDG 5a1.

40. What gender-specific indicators has your country prioritized?

Over the past 5 years, we have maintained regular production of SDG indicators sourced from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey, conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (PNADC). However, we haven't made much progress in incorporating new data sources, which are necessary for some indicators. This can be attributed to several factors, including the impacts of the pandemic, resource constraints, and the dismantling of crucial platforms for dialogue and collective construction during the previous administration.

As previously mentioned, new data from the National Survey of Demography and Health (PNDS 2023) and the 2022 Demographic Census will become available in the coming years. Nevertheless, it's crucial to make progress on the remaining open issues regarding data sources for a comprehensive assessment of the SDGs.

Section Six – Conclusions and next steps

It can be observed that, that through a political project that relegated women to motherhood, family, and the status of victims of violence, the neoliberal and ultra-conservative political ideology that dominated Brazil from 2016 to 2022 led to the dismantling of public policies for women in our country. Consequently, the implementation of the Beijing Platform, as well as the goals to achieve the 2030 Agenda, stagnated.

The ultra-conservative and misogynistic ideology was embedded in technical details, in the merit of diffuse and merely populist projects, in unstructured, generic programs lacking feasibility, with minimal budgets, and limited possibilities for social control. For this reason, the reconstruction of public policies for women in Brazil inevitably faces these retrograde conceptions and concepts about women, which are not only ingrained in the bureaucracy but also reverberate throughout Brazilian society.

With the creation of the Ministry of Women of Brazil in 2023, during the third administration of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the responsibility of restructuring the implementation and formulation of public policies for Brazilian women was assumed. A swift budgetary recomposition of the Ministry to the real values of 2015 was necessary to guarantee public policies, strategies, and campaigns aimed at gender equality and the empowerment of women, in a structured manner, with adequate budget, and with the possibility of effective social control.

The Ministry of Women recognizes the effective need to carry out, in conjunction with the restructuring of public policies for women, a political-institutional project, a pedagogical, awareness-raising, and civilizing process regarding respect for women in their diversity and the necessary commitment of the State in guaranteeing measures that contribute to overcoming these inequalities and violence systematically directed at women.

Therefore, even with the significant progress made in the short timeframe of recovering public policies for women in this current administration of President Lula, there is still a need to take priority actions to accelerate the implementation of public policies for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including:

- Consolidation of the administrative and budgetary structure of the Ministry of Women.
- Strengthening intersectoral and intersectional articulation in state instances.
- Expanding the capillarity of public policies, in order to guarantee their structuring at subnational levels, ensuring that protection networks and services for violence against women reach all women and girls.
- Expanding social participation, through constant dialogues with organized civil society, companies, and other stakeholders.
- Strengthening and expanding the debate on combating misogyny, and all its expressions.