

ANNEX

COMMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL

REGARDING NOTE VERBALE TESPRDD/METS/WPHRE/2023/EI (2/3/2023)

With regards Note Verbale TESPRDD/METS/WPHRE/2023/EI, dated March 2nd, 2023, the Brazilian government has the honor to inform the following:

I - MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CITIZENSHIP (MDHC)

The Special Advisor on Education and Culture in Human Rights of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) proposes that the 5th phase of the World Program for Education in Human Rights focuses on issues related to media education.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that the National Plan for Education in Human Rights (PNEDH, in Portuguese) has a specific chapter dedicated to education and the media, through which it is explored the possibility of the media "playing a fundamental role in critical education in human rights due to its enormous potential to reach out all social sectors in different language strategies, to disseminate information, to reproduce values and to propagate ideas and knowledge", in addition to recognizing the role of the media as an instrument for the educational process. The principles considered for this chapter of the PNEDH are the following:

- a) freedom of expression and opinion;
- b) commitment to the dissemination of content that values citizenship, recognizes differences and promotes cultural diversity, the basis for building a culture of peace;
- c) social responsibility of media companies to be able to express themselves, among other ways, in the promotion and dissemination of human rights education;
- d) increasing appropriation and incorporation of human rights education themes by the new technologies used in the area of communication and information; and
- e) importance of the adoption by the media of language strategies that reinforce values of non-violence and respect for human rights, in an emancipatory perspective.

In this sense, the following programmatic actions of the PNEDH stand out:

- a) to carry out campaigns to guide citizens and entities to denounce possible abuses and violations of human rights committed by the media, so that the perpetrators are held accountable in accordance with the law; and

b) to support the creation of training programs for education with the objective of developing the ability to critically interpret the media from a human rights perspective.

It should also be noted that the development of skills and abilities for the critical and responsible use of digital technologies is provided for in the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC, in Portuguese) in a targeted and transversal manner, related to digital culture (concepts of digital literacy, digital citizenship and technology and society), digital technology (concepts of hardware and software data representation, and communication and networks) and computer science (concepts of abstraction, algorithm, decomposition and pattern recognition). The BNCC describes as a general competence of basic education "to understand, use and create digital information and communication technologies in a critical, meaningful, reflective and ethical way in the various social practices (including school) to communicate, access and disseminate information, produce knowledge , solve problems and exercise protagonism and leadership in personal and collective life".

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY (MJSP)

The Department of Public Security System (DSUSP/Senasp, in Portuguese) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP, in Portuguese) informs that it pays special attention to the policy of education and training in human rights.

It suggests, as target sectors, professionals who carry out police and repressive actions in the fight against crime (Military Police, Municipal Civil Guard and Civil Police) and, regarding thematic issues, proposes:

- a) emphasis on policing actions with a focus on problem solving;
- b) strengthening actions for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
- c) continued and qualified education and training of public security professionals in human rights issues.
- d) campaigns aimed at professionals denoting the relevance of using individual body cameras.

Regarding the possibility of dealing with the use of new technologies, the Department also suggests the following initiatives:

a) information systems and criminal prevention: use of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analysis, to improve care for women, the elderly, children and adolescents in situations of violence;

b) data analysis tools: adoption of data analysis software to monitor cases and improve strategic decision-making;

c) use of operational body cameras by public safety professionals in response to incidents, protecting human rights with image control, in addition to safeguarding public safety professionals in their actions.

The MJSP Teaching and Research Board (DEP, in Portuguese), with regards to the priority themes of the National Human Rights Policy (I - combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, II - combating crime and hate speech, III - protection of fundamental freedoms, such as the right to privacy, and IV - promotion of democracy), reports that several educational initiatives are in practice.

The DEP is responsible for the development of educational actions focused on civil servants who are part of the Public Security System (Susp) and, among the teaching strategies, the on-site (EP) and distance learning (EaD) modalities are used. Currently, there are more than 176 courses available in this Unit's training portfolio.

The DEP bases its performance on Law 13.675/2018, which regulates the organization and functioning of the bodies responsible for public security, pursuant to § 7 of art. 144 of the Federal Constitution, as well as creating the National Public Security and Social Defense Policy (PNSPDS, in Portuguese). One of its fundamental guidelines is the proper training and continuous and qualified training of public security professionals in perfect alignment with the National Plan for Public Security and Social Defense (PNSP), the National Policy for Public Security and Social Defense (PNSPDS) and the Matrix National Curriculum (MCN).

For example, here there are the following presencial courses:

- National Course for Assistance to Women in Situations of Domestic and Family Violence;
- National Course for Assistance to Children and Adolescents Victims or Witnesses of Violence;
- Policing Course in Indigenous Areas;

More than 800 public safety professionals throughout the country attended the courses, considering the 18 editions of the National Course for Assistance to Women in Situations of Domestic and Family Violence; and 2 editions of the National Course for Assistance to Children and Adolescents Victims or Witnesses of Violence.

As for distance learning (EaD), it is estimated that the EaD modality enables the improvement, updating, leveling of techniques and procedures through digital resources with a focus on the flexibility and autonomy of student learning, guided by constructivist principles of creation and improvement of knowledge. More than 750,000 students have already participated in the EaD modality, which together accounted for more than 5 million enrollments.

In this sense, the National Network of Distance Education in Public Security (Rede EaD Senasp) is the virtual training school of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), created in 2005 and destined to the qualification of professionals who part of the Unified Public Security System (Susp). The Distance Learning Network is managed by the Distance Learning Coordination which, is subordinated to the General Teaching Coordination and the Teaching and Research Board.

Currently, there are 96 (ninety-six) courses that cover from ethical aspects to technical and legal procedures, and guide the performance of professionals in the various areas of learning provided for the training and qualification of SUSP agents.

The "Differentiated Use of Force" course, available on the MJSP study platform, contains guidelines provided for by Interministerial Ordinance no. 4,226 of December 31, 2010. The ordinance deals with respect for the conception of Law to public security with citizenship; analyses the need for guidance and standardization of procedures for public safety professionals and the international principles on the use of force and the reduction of lethality rates resulting from actions involving public security agents.

In this sense, it is reported that the training directly or transversally addresses the defense of human rights and fundamental guarantees, including the adoption and integration of international rights standards in the content produced. Therefore, in relation to the mentioned themes, Senasp trained 39,164 professionals between 2020 and 2022.

In addition, another 15 new training courses will be launched in 2023 and will cover topics such as the defense of democracy, the centrality of the SUSP professional, modernization and technologies for fighting crime, the defense of human rights and protection of the environment for indigenous peoples.

Within the scope of the DEP, among the purposes and strategies of the General Research Coordination, there is also *lato sensu* and *stricto sensu* training, at specialization, master's and doctoral levels, and the promotion of thematic research, comparative studies and diagnoses destined to guide the development of public policies, aiming, in particular, at improvement and innovation in the area of Public Security, through the institutionalization of guidelines for the development of Teaching and Research activities, in permanent articulation with the other Secretariats related to the Public Safety and essential entities.