



**United Nations Organization**  
**Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and**  
**consequences**



## **I. Introduction**

1. The current report is based on information received from the subsidies from the National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM) and the National Secretariat of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SNPIR), from the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights of Brazil (MMFDH).

2. This material aims to contribute to support the report to be presented at the 50th session of the Human Rights Council in June 2022.

3. The main actions carried out by the MMFDH to meet the demand are presented below.

## **II. Public policies aimed at combating violence against indigenous girls and women.**

4. The Brazilian government carries out a series of actions aimed at tackling violence against women, including indigenous women.

5. The SNPM developed the National Plan to Combat Femicide (PNEF), in conjunction with various sectors of the Executive Branch (education, health, social assistance, public security, among others), as well as members of the Justice System (Judiciary, Public Ministry and Public Defender's Office) and the Legislative Branch. aims to confront femicide through the implementation of integrated and articulated public policies throughout the national territory.

6. The Plan is structured in five axis, each including a set of specific actions to achieve its objectives. They are:

- Articulation, shedding light on the need for coordination and interaction between the actors in the network to combat violence against women.
- Prevention, dealing with the promotion of actions to prevent femicide, with a triple perspective: to avoid the occurrence of violence and its recurrence, to avoid



the aggravation of the violence suffered by women, to avoid death and to deal with the impacts of violence on the lives of women.

- Data and Information, seeking to promote data collection, conducting research and studies on the phenomenon of violence against women, in addition to combating its dissemination.
- Combat, aiming to establish and to comply with criminal disciplines that guarantee effective compliance with the Femicide Law (Law 13.104/2015) and the accountability of aggressors
- Guarantee of Rights and Assistance, focused on fulfilling the international commitments assumed by Brazil in terms of violence against women, in addition to promoting the empowerment of women and their access to justice.

7. In this sense, the PNEF institutes a set of actions aimed at causing direct impact on the protection of women, adolescents and girls, as well as on the accountability of aggressors. The actions that integrate it are diverse, including activities in rural areas, in schools, and other spaces, in addition to launching national campaigns, training professionals, disseminating informative materials, strengthening and expanding the network to combat violence against women, standardizing services, improving equipment services, carrying out diagnoses, among many others.

8. The aforementioned National Plan recognizes the diversity of women and the way in which violence affects them in different ways, so that it provides special attention to vulnerable and specific groups, such as rural women, women with disabilities, from traditional and black communities, among others.

9. The PNEF lists its various expressions of violence: domestic and family violence, sexual violence, online violence, institutional violence, trafficking of women and political violence. Also, there is recognition of femicide as the maximum expression of violence against women.



10. The PNEF was launched in the second half of 2021, marking the Brazilian State's commitment to the protection of women's right to a life free from violence, dialoguing directly with the postulates of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which is listed as one of its regulatory frameworks.

11. The federal government sought to strengthen and expand a network of specialized services for women in situation of violence throughout the country. Among these services (non-exhaustive list) are:

- Civil Police specialized units on women's affairs (DEAMs) carry out actions to prevent, protect and investigate crimes of violence against women. Among the actions, it is worth mentioning: registration of a Police Report, and request to the judge for urgent protective measures in cases of domestic and family violence against women.
- The Integrated Center for Assistance to Women (NUIAM) is a welcoming and caring space within the Civil Police stations, which aims to provide integrated and humanized care for women in situation of violence. Its professionals are trained and prepared for this service. At NUIAM, the woman registers the police occurrence and receives psychosocial and legal assistance.
- The Reference Center for Assistance to Women provides shelter, psychosocial support and legal advice to women in situation of violence.
- Shelters are safe places that offer full and protected shelter to women in situation of domestic violence at risk of imminent death as well as for their children and adolescents.
- Brazilian Women's Houses are an innovation in humanized care for women in situation of violence. The initiative integrates in the same space different specialized services that attend to the most diverse types of violence against women: Reception and Screening; Psychosocial Support; Police Precinct; Specialized Court in Domestic and Family Violence against Women; Public Ministry, Public Defender's Office; Economic Autonomy Promotion Service;



Children's care space - Toy library; Passage Accommodation and Transport Center.

12. In addition to these assistance services, the Brazilian State's justice system has structured specialized services for the care of women in situation of violence, such as Specialized Prosecutors in Domestic and Family Violence Against Women, Specialized Courts and Specialized Centers in Defensorship.

### **III. Other public policies aimed at indigenous girls and women.**

13. The National Secretariat of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SNPIR) has followed the actions aimed mainly at protecting indigenous children. In this sense, it created a specific working group to address this issue, through Ordinance No. 869, of March 22, 2021. This group aims to address issues related to the situation of vulnerability of indigenous children and youth, which includes indigenous girls. The activities planned by the working group are still ongoing.

14. There is also a joint work between SNPIR, SNPM and the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (SNDCA) in specific actions aimed at women and children, such as the Webinar on financial education for women belonging to traditional peoples, and which included the participation of indigenous women.

15. Also, SNPIR collaborated to carry out the National Forum for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents of Traditional Peoples and Communities held by the SNDCA, and which had a thematic workshop on indigenous children.

16. In addition the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) has a Gender, Generational Affairs and Social Participation Coordination (Cogen), linked to the General Coordination for the Promotion of Citizenship (CGPC). It is mandated to support indigenous women in the search for non-discrimination and



strengthening their role in promoting good living, always considering indigenous diversity and specificity.

17. In 2020, FUNAI supported, among other actions, the II Meeting of Women Krahô, in Tocantins; the Workshop to Combat Violence against Indigenous Women, in Rio Grande do Norte; the Regional Meeting of Waiãpi Women, in Amapá; the Meeting of Baniwa and Kuripako Women and Youth, in Amazonas, and the 2nd stage of the Wanzej Pane project - Zoró Women's Conversation Circle, in Rondônia.

18. In March 8, 2021, FUNAI published an article, (<https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/no-dia-internacional-da-mulher-funai-reforca-compromisso-com-indigenas-de-todo-o-pais>), highlighting some indigenous young women and women who have become a reference and example of overcoming for other indigenous girls and women.

19. In 2021, FUNAI continued to encourage the role of women and supported meetings held by indigenous women, such as the III Meeting of Xavante Women in Mato Grosso, the Seminar on the rights of indigenous women in Goiás, Mato Grosso and Tocantins, and the support for the protagonism of indigenous women in harvesting baru nuts in Mato Grosso, among other initiatives.

#### **IV. Reporting channels.**

20. To search for information and make complaints, the MMFDH makes available the Channels of the National Human Rights Ombudsman (ONDH), which are trained to receive demands from indigenous girls and women. The ONDH has several channels for registering complaints of human rights violations or violence against women, which can be made in an identified or anonymous way. Each complaint receives a protocol number to monitor the progress.



21. In addition to welcoming and advising people in need, this service receives and forwards complaints of violence against women to the competent local bodies. The service operates every day, 24 hours, and throughout the Brazilian territory.

22. Dial Human Rights - Dial 100 is a service that disseminates information about the rights of vulnerable groups and reports of human rights violations. The Women's Assistance Center - Call 180 provides qualified listening and assistance to women in situation of violence.

23. Support is also available through the Human Rights Brazil App and by the channel for denouncing human rights violations via videoconference in the Brazilian Sign Language - Libras.

24. To receive service or make a report via WhatsApp, simply send a message to number 61 99656-5008. It is also possible to be helped by Telegram - just type "Direitoshumanosbrasil" in the application search. After an initial automatic message, the service will be carried out by the Dial 100 or Call 180 team.

25. The ONDH website has these and other information on how it is possible to obtain information and make complaints (<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/servicos/grupo-vulneravel>).

## **V. Data on violence against indigenous women and girls.**

26. Regarding updated information and data on different manifestations of violence against indigenous women and girls, the main source of national data is presented by the National Human Rights Ombudsman (ONDH).

27. Data from the ONDH for 2020 and 2021 indicate that, during this period, 423 complaints were registered, which turned into 457 effective complaints, recording a total of 1,996 violations against indigenous girls or women. Of this total, for girls



aged 0 to 17, 215 complaints and 811 violations were registered. For women aged 18 to 59 years, 229 complaints and 1,144 violations were registered. For cases in which the age of the indigenous girl or woman was not declared, there were 13 complaints and 41 violations.

28. The complaints that resulted in the violations were predominantly related to violence against physical or psychological integrity, or that violated freedom and dignity. Most of these violations took place in the place of residence of the victim and the suspect, or where the victim lives. In 58% of the cases, the aggressor was a relative of the victim. In 41% of the cases the aggressor was known to the victim and in 1% the victim did not know the aggressor.

29. This data is published in the two panels made available by the ONDH at <https://www.gov.mdh/pt-br/ondh/paineldedadosdaondh>.

30. Specifically regarding violent deaths of indigenous women, according to the Mortality Information System (SIM), of the Ministry of Health, 38 violent deaths of indigenous women were recorded in Brazil in 2020.