

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Recife and Pernambuco

2020 REPORT



Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children in Recife and Pernambuco

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1. Introduction

This report about the current knowledge regarding child sexual abuse (and exploitation) in Recife and Pernambuco was developed by Ideario Consulting, with support of the Lucy Faithfull Foundation, and in collaboration with several experts, public agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) some of whom sit on the Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco. The goal of the report is to present a joint and comprehensive view of the situation, based on all the information available, which may inform and strengthen strategies to prevent and respond to this serious violation of children's rights. It will also identify current gaps in knowledge and existing data that may lead to the need for future research. We are aware that this is a quick, although comprehensive, assessment, and that more information will be needed to further the topic. A report, even when finalized, always needs periodic reviews as the reality and the issue are dynamic. Therefore, this is a work that provokes and invites us to expand it, forcing us to coordinate more people and further information around it. The reality of sexual abuse calls for continued action.

Besides a broad assessment of existing studies and in-depth research in federal government's data, during the preparation of this report, key people from the main institutions engaged in the protection of children in Recife and Pernambuco were contacted and interviewed. We remain extremely grateful for their assistance in our efforts to understand and tackle this major social concern.

In the first part of the report, we present the context of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth in Brazil, in the State of Pernambuco and in the city of Recife, based on the data obtained from the databases of the Ministry of Health, Human Rights Hotline and the criminal database in the State of Pernambuco, also presenting other data collected from local services. This way, it was possible to draw a picture of the nature and size of the violence, where it takes place, the profile of victims and perpetrators, and what is being done by the Country and by the State of Pernambuco, through their action plans, as well as by the local network of services. Lastly, we map gaps in the data, challenges and opportunities according to the people interviewed, and propose recommendations for prevention programs, based on a broad consultation with stakeholders.

About the Lucy Faithfull Foundation

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation (<http://www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk>) is a child protection charity (NGO) based in the UK and working internationally. The focus of the Foundation's work is the prevention of child sexual abuse. Recognizing that this is a problem faced by every country in the world, the Lucy Faithfull Foundation has supported the development of local child sexual abuse prevention strategies in several European countries, and engaged with state agencies and NGOs on a similar endeavour in India, Australia and Malaysia. The ECSA website - Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (<http://ecsa.lucyfaithfull.org>) hosts 160 different intervention programs used in different parts of the world. These programs are often implemented as part of a strategy to prevent child sexual abuse in their respective cities, regions or nations.

2. National Context of Sexual Violence Against Children

2.1 Basic concepts

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation adopts the definition of child sexual abuse formulated by the 1999 WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention (62) which stated that:

“Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person. This may include but is not limited to:

- the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;*
- the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;*
- the exploitative use of children in pornographic performance and materials”.*

In Brazil, the definition adopted by the several stakeholders engaged in the development of the National Plan to Face Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents has been the conceptual framework adopted by the 3rd World Congress on Fighting Child Sexual Exploitation, which works with the concept of sexual violence, understanding it as a macro-concept involving two expressions: sexual abuse and sexual exploitation; also included in the context of disrespect to the human rights of children, as a form of violence. In this sense, sexual violence is understood as *any act, of any kind, that goes against the child’s human right to sexual development, committed by an agent in situation of power and unequal sexual development in regard to the child victim*. It also seeks to highlight that the two major expressions of sexual violence – exploitation and abuse – hold specific characteristics that need to be taken into consideration in the fight against them.

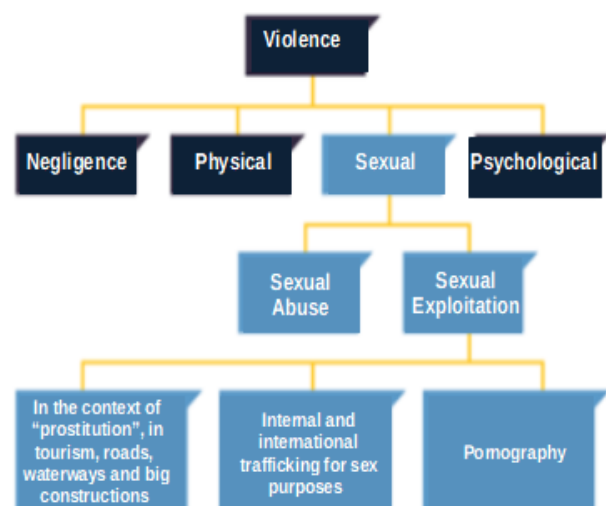


Figure 1 Credits: Mapping of Vulnerable Points to the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents on the Brazilian Federal Highways. Childhood and Federal Highway Police, 2018.

The abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents can be defined in the following ways, also used by the main reporting channels in the country:

SEXUAL ABUSE is the use of children and adolescents to sexual stimulation or satisfaction by means of physical force, threat or seduction, by someone in situation of power and unequal sexual development in regard to the child victim. It can be intrafamilial and extrafamilial. It is usually committed by a person the victim trusts.

“Sexual abuse encompasses any and all sorts of harmful invasion in the fields of affection and sexuality among children and teenagers. It means trespassing the boundaries of human rights and of the victim’s power or level of development, profiting of what the victim knows, understands, permits or does.”¹

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION is characterized by the sexual use of children and adolescents with the intention of profit or exchange, be it financial or any kind. In general, coercion or persuasion means are used, and there may be an intermediary serving as recruiter. This type of violence occurs in four ways: in networks of prostitution, of pornography (especially on the internet), of trafficking for sex purposes and in tourism.

“Sexual exploitation is the sexual use of children and teenagers for commercial and profitable purposes. This takes place when boys and girls are induced to have sexual relationships with adults or older teenagers, when they are used for the production of pornographic material or taken to other cities, states or countries for sexual purposes.”²

CHILD PROSTITUTION "is a form of commercial sexual exploitation, even if it is a voluntary choice of the person who is in this situation. Female prostitution, in the adult world, opens a field for debate about its nature, in which various disciplines (Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Sociology) and legal aspects intervene. Children and adolescents, because they are subjected to the conditions of vulnerability and social risk, are considered in situation of prostitution/commercial sexual exploitation."³

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TOURISM (or SEX TOURISM) "is the exploitation of children and adolescents by visitors, usually from developed countries or even tourists from their own country, involving the complicity, by direct action or omission, of travel agencies and tour guides; hotels, bars, snack bars, restaurants and beach stalls; waiters and porters; gas stations, truck drivers and taxi drivers; brothels and massage parlours, as well as traditional pimping."⁴

TRAFFICKING FOR PURPOSES OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION is a criminal practice that promotes the exit or entry, from/into national, state or municipal territory, of children or adolescents, to insert them in the sex market. According to the Palermo Protocol (2000), trafficking in persons "shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose

¹ Sexual Violence Against Children and Teenagers. It’s Time to End This Issue. Recife City Hall and Pernambuco State Government.

² Sexual Violence Against Children and Teenagers. It’s Time to End This Issue. Recife City Hall and Pernambuco State Government.

³ PAIR Programa de Ações Integradas e Referenciais de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual Infanto-Juvenil no Território Brasileiro. CAPACITAÇÃO DAS REDES LOCAIS. CADERNO DE TEXTOS. OIT, USAID, UFMS, Programa Escola de Conselhos.

⁴ LEAL, Maria Lúcia. A Exploração Sexual Comercial de Meninos, Meninas e Adolescentes na América Latina e Caribe (Relatório Final-Brasil). Brasília: CECRIA, IIN, Ministério da Justiça, Unicef, Cese, 1999.

of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” Trafficking in children and adolescents is also provided for in Articles 231 and 231-A of the Penal Code and 239 of the ECA.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY means “any representation by whatever means of a child engaged in actual or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes”, as according to Article 2 (c) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000). In the Statute of the Child and Adolescent, it is considered a crime to produce and store pornographic and sexually explicit photographs of persons under 18 years of age - “Art. 241. To present, produce, sell, provide, promote or publish, by any means of communication, including computer or the world wide web, photographs or images with pornography or explicit sex scenes involving children or adolescents.”⁵

Besides the above-mentioned terms, the following terms are also mentioned in this document, and are used in some reporting systems researched:

SEXTING, a combination of the words *sex* and *texting*, is the practice of using social networks, apps and mobile devices to produce and share nudity and sex images. It also involves erotic text messages with invitations and sexual insinuations for boyfriends, suitors and/or friends. If the images involve children and adolescents, they may be considered to be child pornography.⁶

“Child grooming” or simply the word **GROOMING** is used to refer to the seduction employed by some adults (or older teenagers) online to take advantage of children sexually. It can start as a virtual activity and turn into an intimate, personal meeting where abuse takes place. Adults who feel sexual attraction to children can create fake profiles online – often on social media and gaming sites - and establish contact with their victims through various types of seduction and lies. Once they gain the child's trust they try to create and maintain a sexual relationship, and for that they often resort to some kind of threat or coercion.⁷

Police and health reports also refer to **RAPE**, **RAPE OF VULNERABLE** and **SEXUAL HARASSMENT**, as established in the legislation of crimes against sexual dignity:

RAPE in Art. 213 of the Brazilian Penal Code, is established as a crime against sexual dignity (Law No. 12.015 / 2009), under the following definition: “To embarrass someone, through violence or serious threat, to have a carnal conjunction or to practice or allow them to engage in another libidinous act.” Until 2009, rape covered only the vaginal intercourse between men and women, forced by violence or serious threat; and other modalities of sexual acts (provided that they also involved violence or serious threat) were defined as *violent indecent assault*. The new law revoked the distinction of the crime of *violent indecent assault* and incorporated it into the crime of *rape*. Brazilian law considers as **RAPE OF VULNERABLE** any kind of sexual relationship (carnal conjunction or other libidinous act) with children and adolescents under 14 years of age. It is also a crime to commit such acts in the presence of children under 14 or to induce children to witness them. Therefore, the majority of sexual abuse against children and adolescents fall under the definition of rape (of vulnerable).

Lastly, the most common types of **SEXUAL HARASSMENT** of adolescents involve disrespectful “pick-up lines”/street harassment/comments on the street or work environment, public transport harassment or harassment in app-driven private transportation, aggressive approach

⁵ Statute of the Child and Adolescent.

⁶ Source: SAFERNET. Available at <https://new.safernet.org.br>

⁷ Source: RECODE. Available at <https://recode.org.br>

or touching their body at a concert/party, forced kiss or attempted abuse of a drunk person⁸. Because of such situations, laws have been established to typify harassment, such as Law No. 13,718 of September 2018, which typifies crimes of sexual annoyance and disclosure of rape scenes. However, because it is very recent, the sexual annoyance type appears very little in the records.

2.1 Size and characteristics of the problem

One of the greatest challenges when considering the problem of sexual violence against children is that many cases are not reported. There are many reasons for this failure to report, including fear of retaliation and of other adverse consequences for themselves, their family and even the perpetrator, shame of exposure, fear of not being believed and apprehension of being blamed for the violence they have suffered. In addition, according to Childhood Brazil, *“both the culture of underreporting as well as the fragility of data available in the institutions of the child rights guarantee system prevents us from having precise information about the real scenario of this problem in Brazil”*⁹. That said, the data available - coming from hotline reports, notifications in the health system or police reports - indicate an extremely worrying situation.

2.1.1 Sexual Violence Against Children Reports



OVER 20K REPORTS OF SEXUAL
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN PER
YEAR

Human Rights Hotline

Between 2011 and 2018, the Human Rights Hotline, Disque 100, has received in average almost **24 thousand denouncements per year** of Sexual Violence Against Children in the country. The **notifications** of sexual violence against children in the health system have been close to **20 thousand per year**. It can be seen that, since 2015,

notifications to the health system have exceeded the number of reports to Disque 100.

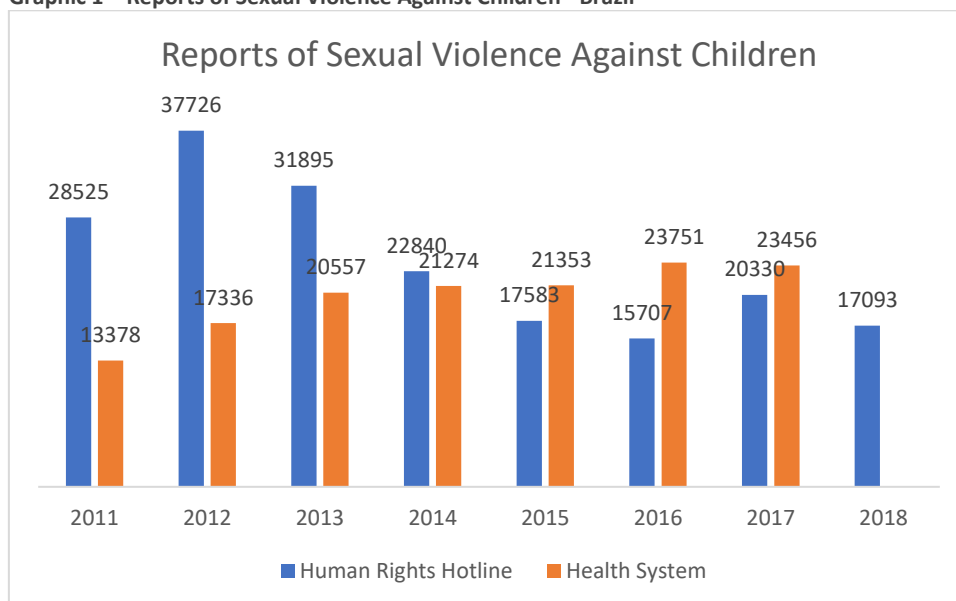
From 2011 to 2017, there were 58,037 reported cases of sexual violence against children and 83,068 against adolescents in the health system. Comparing 2011 and 2017, there is an increase of 64.6% and 83.2% in notifications to the health system of sexual violence against children and adolescents, respectively. According to the 2018 Violence Atlas¹⁰, the increase in the number of sexual violence reports in the health system since 2011 may be due to three hypotheses: “i) the increased prevalence of rapes; ii) the increase in the notification rate as a consequence of the numerous feminist and government campaigns; or iii) the expansion and improvement of the reference centres that register the notifications (the latter having effectively contributed to a portion of this growth)”.

⁸ Source: VISÍVEL E INVISÍVEL: A Vitimização de Mulheres no Brasil. 2ª Edição. FBSP/Datafolha, 2019.

⁹ Childhood e Polícia Rodoviária Federal. Mapeamento dos Pontos Vulneráveis à Exploração Sexual de Crianças e Adolescentes nas Rodovias Federais Brasileiras. 2018.

¹⁰ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) and Fórum Brasileiros de Segurança Pública (FBSP). Atlas da violência 2018.

Graphic 1 – Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children - Brazil



Source: Human Rights Hotline and Ministry of Health / SINAN Net. SINAN Data not available for 2018 during the period of data collection.

It is noted that reports to the Disque 100 Human Rights Hotline increased significantly between 2011 and 2012. However, this increase occurred not only with reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents, but with reports of human rights violations generally reported to Disque 100, involving other groups such as the elderly, LGBT +, people with disabilities, among others. Significant reductions in the number of reports between 2013 and 2014 and between 2017 and 2018 also followed the general trend of Disque 100 reports, which may indicate greater or lesser success or investments in outreach campaigns, financing and operational problems in the hotline, or other factors that influenced its reach. In fact, the rate of reports of sexual violence against children to the hotline was significantly reduced, from 66,79 reports per 100,000 child inhabitants in 2012 to 30,37 reports per 100,00 child inhabitants in 2018.

Child Pornography Reports

Another source of the size of the problem are the reports of child pornography on the Internet. In 2019, the National Cyber Crime Reporting Centre (composed of the SaferNet Brasil, Federal Police and Human Rights Hotline hotlines) received and processed 48,576 anonymous Child Pornography reports involving 25,518 distinct pages (URLs) of which 9,732 were removed, hosted in 6,421 different domains, from 151 different TLDs (top domains) and connected to the Internet through 5,691 different IP numbers, assigned to 61 countries on 6 continents. The historical series since 2011 is as follows:

Table 1 Indicators of the National Cyber Crime Reporting Centre – Brasil, by type and year

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Reports	135.594	74.146	80.195	51.553	43.182	56.924	33.909	60.008	48.576
Distinct pages	19.650	24.073	24.993	22.789	17.433	17.645	21.473	24.618	25.518
Removed	25.166	19.062	16.317	13.682	10.259	10.439	8.787	9.027	9.732
Domains	5.943	5.456	5.298	5.337	4.752	5.195	5.377	5.685	6.421
TLD	85	89	91	100	102	107	134	146	151
IP numbers	5.716	5.675	5.820	5.438	3.956	3.482	4.804	5.657	5.691
Countries	67	61	64	54	54	55	62	60	61
Continents	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6

Source: SaferNet / National Cyber Crime Reporting Centre

2.1.2 Nature of the Sexual Violence Against Children

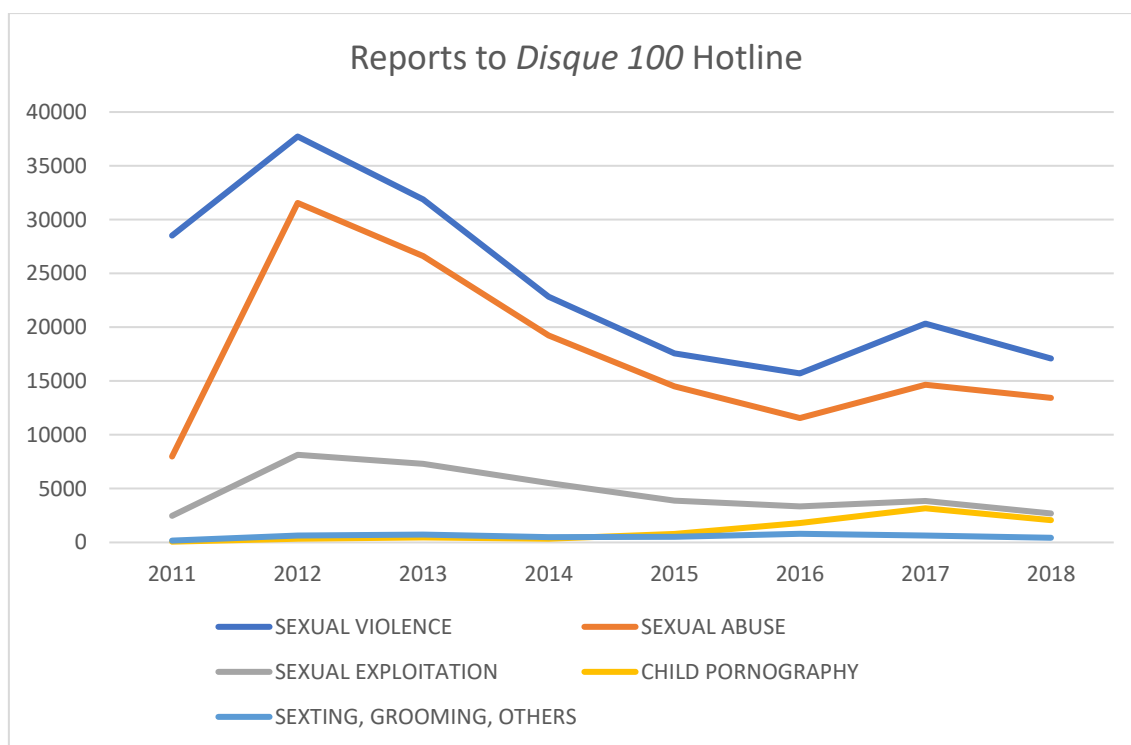
OVER 70% OF CASES ARE RECORDED
AS ABUSE OR RAPE.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY, SEXTING, AND
GROOMING HAVE GROWN AROUND
50% PER YEAR.

We have found different categorizations of Sexual Violence Against Children in the several systems consulted. However, in over 70% of reports, violence is classified as sexual abuse, in the Human Rights Hotline (Disque 100), or as rape, in the health system (SINAN). Sexual exploitation, a common and almost socially accepted practice of violence in Brazil, comprises nearly 20% of the reports of sexual violence to the Human Rights Hotline, but only 3.3% of sexual violence notifications in the health system. This percentage is close to the reports of child

pornography in SINAN (2.5%) and Disque 100 (4.7%). Reports of sexting, grooming and child pornography, are few and only a small proportion of all reports (less than 1%), but their actual numbers have been growing (on average 50% a year) since 2011¹¹. The following graphics and tables refer to reports of years 2011 to 2018.

Graphic 2 – Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children in Human Rights Hotline – Brazil



Source: Human Rights Hotline. 2011 to 2018

*Data on types of violence partially available for 2011.

*Sexual exploitation data also includes 'sexual exploitation in tourism' reports.

¹¹ Source: Disque 100. Includes data from SONDHA and SAFERNET systems.

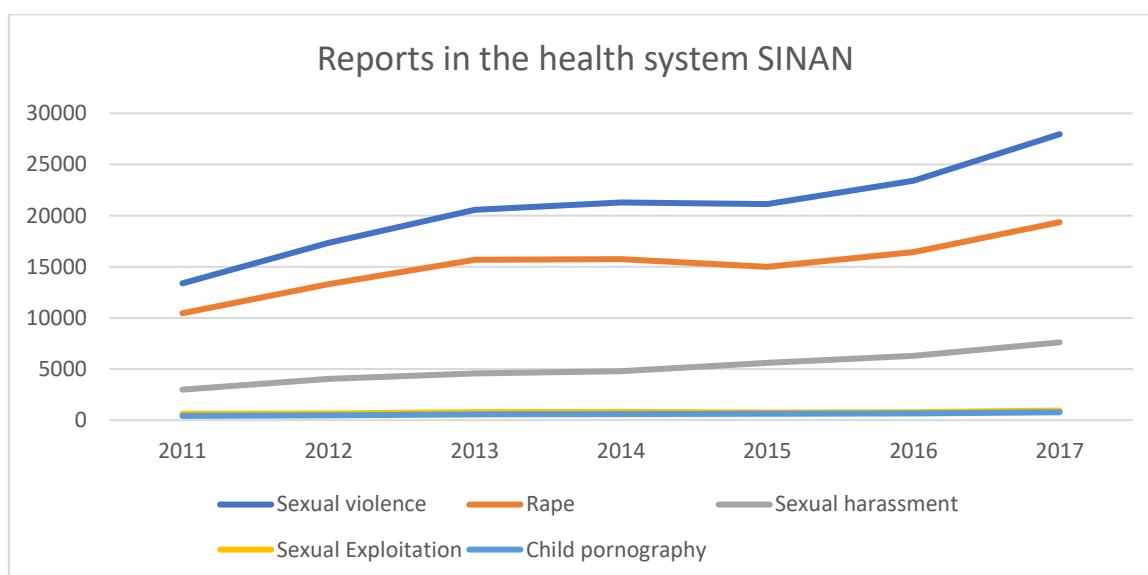
Table 2 Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children to Disque 100 – Brazil, by type and year

YEAR	SEXUAL ABUSE	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TOURISM	GROOMING	OTHERS	CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	SEXTING	SEXUAL VIOLENCE
2011*	7985	2455	16	9	148	71	12	28525
2012	31551	8080	63	99	441	358	103	37726
2013	26613	7217	84	123	434	454	164	31895
2014	19248	5437	71	110	184	352	193	22840
2015	14506	3858	35	57	336	803	131	17583
2016	11560	3308	34	171	422	1815	210	15707
2017	14647	3843	24	289	56	3172	292	20330
2018	13420	2680	17	191	36	2079	210	17093

Source: Human Rights Hotline. Years: 2011 to 2018.

* Limited data about types of sexual violence reports for 2011.

Graphic 3 – Reports of Sexual Violence Against People Aged 0 to 19 in the health system – Brazil



Source: Ministry of Health/SINAN Net. 2011 to 2017.

* Rape reports including reports of violent indecent assault.

Table 3 Reports of Sexual Violence Against People Aged 0 to 19 in the health system – Brazil, by type and year

YEAR	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	RAPE*	SEXUAL HARRASSMENT	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
2011	13377	10454	2985	626	415
2012	17335	13314	4041	672	459
2013	20555	15669	4573	784	559
2014	21272	15737	4797	815	595
2015	21122	14979	5611	760	611
2016	23407	16432	6305	781	644
2017	27963	19356	7606	938	773

Source: Ministry of Health/SINAN Net. 2011 to 2017.

* Also includes reports of violent indecent assault.

In the table below, we can see the percentages of each type of sexual violence against children and adolescents, and how boys and girls are victimized in very close percentages by the different

forms of sexual violence, although girls are far more likely to be sexually abused than boys, as will be shown in the next section (over 70% of hotline reports and 85% of health reports correspond to girl victims).

Table 4 Reports of Sexual Violence Against People Aged 0 to 19 in the health system – Brazil, by type and sex of victim

	Children 0-19	Female	Male
Types of sexual violence			
Sexual harassment	21,9%	21,8%	22,8%
Rape	67,0%	67,5%	64,5%
Child pornography	2,5%	2,3%	3,7%
Sexual exploitation	3,3%	3,3%	3,6%
Others	5,3%	5,2%	5,5%

Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health.

Prevalence Estimates of Sexual Offenses

Knowing the real scale of the problem is a big challenge. Most cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents that reach the health system and law enforcement agencies are reported as rape.

Despite being treated as a heinous crime by justice, rape is considered one of the least reported crimes in Brazil. Some 50,000 cases of rape are reported every year to law enforcement institutions in Brazil, but it is estimated that this represents less than 10% of the total cases¹² of rapes of women and girls. If only a few cases are reported to the police, even less are notified to the health system, as per the table below.



IT IS ESTIMATED THAT
APPROXIMATELY 500 THOUSAND
RAPES OCCUR PER YEAR IN BRAZIL.
AROUND 70% OF VICTIMS ARE
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

Atlas of Violence 2018

Table 5 Number of rape victims registered in the health system and number of police reports of rape - Brazil

Year	Number of victims SINAN	Number of police reports
2011	12.087	43.869
2012	16.104	50.224
2013	19.129	51.090
2014	20.085	50.438
2015	20.392	47.641
2016	22.648	55.070
2017	27.038	61.032

Source: Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública and Ministry of Health / SINAN Net.

Victimization surveys are the primary instrument for measuring the incidence of sexual assaults such as rape and attempted rape, but several factors can impact research results.

Standardization across surveys is extremely difficult, and perceptions about what is a sexually offensive act may differ across countries, regions, and according to socio-cultural variables. In

¹² Source: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), citado em: Plan International Brasil. [Quanto Custa a Violência Sexual Contra Meninas](#). São Paulo: 2015.

Brazil, victimization surveys have been conducted over the past 30 years, mostly limited to some metropolitan regions, especially in the Southeast. Those surveys have been limited to interviewing people above 16 years of age about offenses that occurred in the previous year or during their lifetime. In a brief mapping of the literature, no victimization research was found specifically on the occurrence of sexual offenses during childhood and adolescence, so it was not possible to estimate the prevalence of sexual violence in this age group. Still, it is known from reports of rape in the country that only 30% of the victims are adults and about 70% are children and adolescents¹³. Thus, knowing the incidence in the population as a whole or among adults can help shed light on the scale of the problem.

Table 6 Distribution of victims of rape by age group - Brazil

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children aged 0 to 13	50,70%	52%	52,60%	50,10%	51,40%	50,90%
Children aged 14 to 17	19,40%	18,30%	18,80%	19,80%	17,50%	17%
Adults	29,90%	29,70%	28,60%	30,10%	31,10%	32,10%

Source: Atlas da Violência 2018, from microdata of Sinan/Dasis/SVS/Ministry of Health. Developed by Diest/Ipea and FBSP.

In surveys conducted with the UNICRI-ICVS (International Crime Victimization Survey of United Nations Crime Institute) methodology between 1988 and 2007, with people above 16 years old in 30 countries, the proportion of respondents who reported being the victim of sexual assault in the previous 5 years was 0.6%, while in developing countries it was higher (1.2%). In Rio de Janeiro, the proportion found was 1.3%.¹⁴

In Brazil, the National Victimization Survey (2012)¹⁵ revealed that 3.1% of respondents (above 16 years of age) were victims of sexual offenses at some time in their lives (5% of women and 1.2% of men). Among the 16- to 24-year-old segment, the proportion was 3.8%. In the 12 months prior to the study, 0.8% of respondents were victims (1.1% of women and 0.5% of men). But among the 16- to 24-year-old segment, victimization is higher (1.6%). 46.6% of victims stated that when the offense occurred, they did not warn any person or institution. Only 7.5% of victims reported to the police. Men reported even less (1.9% versus 10.1% for women).

Responses to a 2013 IPEA victimization survey, within the scope of the Social Perception Indicator System (SIP), allowed for an estimate that each year in Brazil **0.26% of the population suffers sexual violence**¹⁶, which would indicate 527,000 rapes or attempted rapes in the year, consistent with the estimate that only about 10% of cases are reported to the police. In 2017, the rate of rapes reported to the police in Brazil was 29.4 rapes per 100,000 inhabitants¹⁷.

¹³ Fonte: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)/ Sinan/Dasis/SVS/Ministério da Saúde, citado em Plan International Brasil. [Quanto Custa a Violência Sexual Contra Meninas](#). São Paulo: 2015.

¹⁴ Source: UNICRI; UNODC (2007: 78). Criminal Victimization in International Perspective: Key Findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS. Cited in National Victimization Survey. Datafolha/Crisp/SENASP. May 2013.

¹⁵ National Victimization Survey/Crisp/SENASP May 2013. Survey of 78 thousand interviewees above 16 in 346 municipalities with over 15 thousand inhabitants in Brazil.

¹⁶ Fonte: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), cited in *Estupro no Brasil: uma radiografia segundo os dados da Saúde*. Daniel Cerqueira, Danilo Santa Cruz Coelho. (draft version). March 2014.

¹⁷ Source: Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2018.

About the victimization of women, a study by the University of Ceará¹⁸ in 2016, with women between 15 and 49 years old in the north-eastern capitals of the country, estimated that **2.42% of them have been victims of sexual violence** in the last 12 months. Assuming that the prevalence of sexual violence in Brazil was equal, there would be about **1.350 million** women victims of sexual violence in the country. However, a more recent national survey (2019)¹⁹ found that **8.9% (4.6 million)** of Brazilian women aged 16 or older were touched or physically assaulted for sexual reasons in the last 12 months (**9 per minute**). In addition, **66% of 16- to 24-year-old** women have experienced some form of harassment in the past year - heard disrespectful comments, were approached in an aggressive way, or grabbed or kissed without their consent.

These data point to the need for a national survey of victimization of children and adolescents by sexual violence, using appropriate methodology, based on research methodologies conducted in other countries, in order to allow comparability of data internationally. In order to be of greatest use and influence, such research needs to be conducted with great sensitivity and to high ethical standards, with close attention to good sample selection and subsequent analysis.

¹⁸ Pesquisa de Condições Socioeconômicas e Violência Doméstica e Familiar contra a Mulher (PCSVDFMulher), Carvalho e Oliveira, 2016. Cited in Atlas of Violence 2018.

¹⁹ Source: VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE: The Victimization of Women in Brazil. 2nd Ed. FBSP/Datafolha, 2019.

2.1.3 Profile of Victims

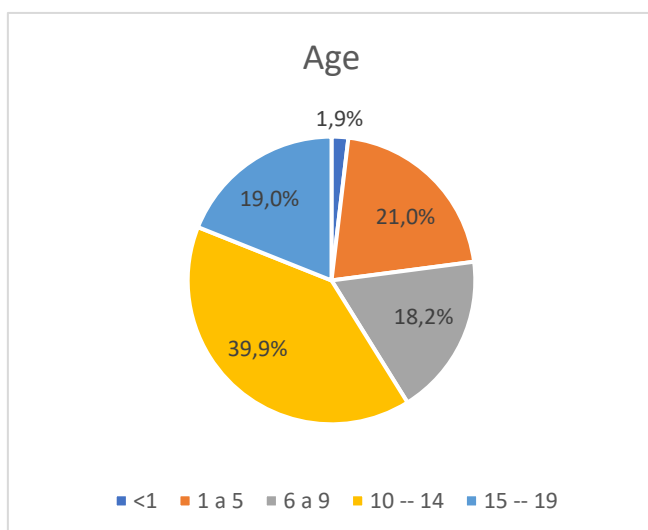
According to health reports from 2011 to 2017, more than 80% of sexual violence against children occurred below the age of 14. Consistent with most global figures, girls are at far greater risk of sexual violence than boys. For boys, most abuses took place under 10 years of age, whereas for girls the highest prevalence is between 10 and 14.



**MOST CHILD ABUSES TAKE PLACE
BETWEEN 5 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE.**

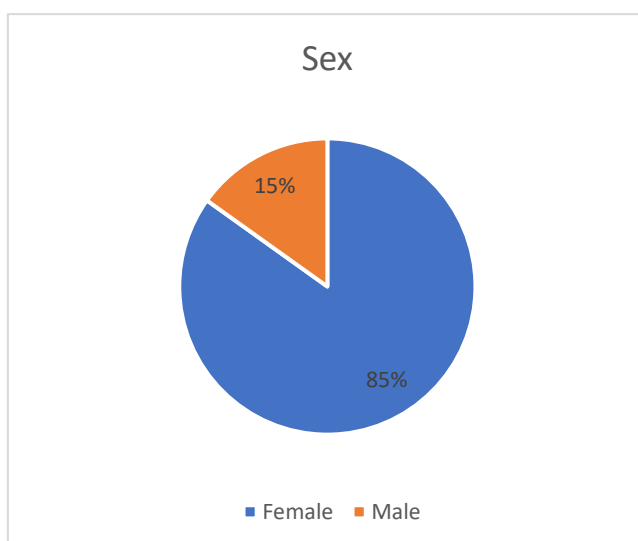
Ministry of Health – SJNAN

Graphic 4 – Victims of sexual violence 0 to 19, by age - Brazil.



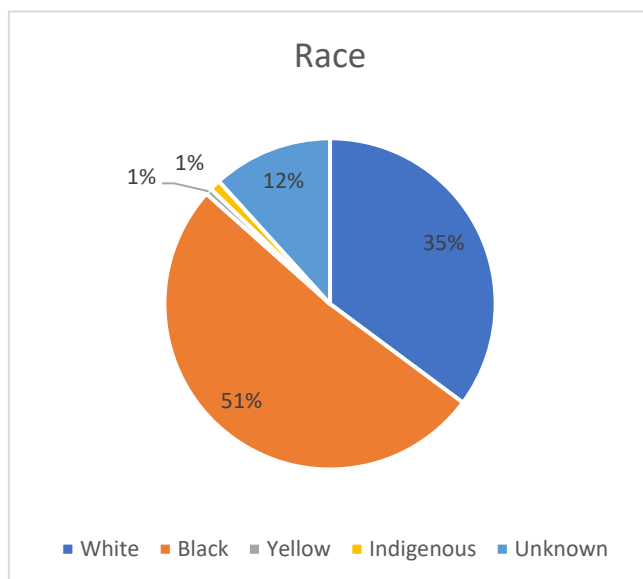
Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

Graphic 5 – Victims of sexual violence 0 to 19, by sex - Brazil



Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

Graphic 6 – Victims of sexual violence 0 to 19, by race - Brazil



Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

Below is a table of the detailed profiles of boy and girl victims of sexual violence, based on sexual violence

reports in the health system:

Table 7 Sociodemographic characteristics of child and adolescent victims of sexual violence reported in Sinan, by sex - Brazil, 2011-2017

	Children 0-19	Female	Male
Age group (years)			
<1	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
1 to 5	21.0%	18.7%	34.4%
6 to 9	18.2%	15.4%	34.0%
10 to 14	39.9%	43.0%	22.6%
15 to 19	19.0%	21.1%	7.2%
Race / skin color			
White	35.2%	34.5%	38.9%
Black	51.4%	52.4%	45.9%
Yellow	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Indigenous	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Unknown	11.7%	11.3%	14.2%
Disability or disorder			
Yes	5.5%	5.0%	8.4%
No	82.0%	82.9%	76.7%
Does not apply	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Unknown	12.3%	11.9%	14.6%
Region of Residence			
North	19.3%	20.5%	13.0%
Northeast	15.6%	16.3%	11.5%
Southeast	35.5%	34.4%	41.5%
South	20.0%	19.2%	24.2%
Mid-West	9.6%	9.5%	9.7%

Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

Lastly, the most recent data is provided by the national hotline Disque 100. According to reports of this service, the following provide of child victims can be found:

Table 8 Reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Disque 100 - Brazil, 2011-2019

Sex	% of child victims
Female	70.9%
Male	17.2%
Not informed	11.9%
Sexual Identity	
Bisexual	0.07%
Gay	0.06%
Heterosexual	1.48%
Lesbian	0.04%
Not informed	98.31%
Transsexual	0.01%
Transvestite	0.04%
Age group	
Not informed	11.6%
Childbirth	0.0%
Newborn	0.1%
0 to 3	5.5%
4 to 7	12.2%
8 to 11	18.8%
12 to 14	30.4%
15 to 17	21.3%
Race / Color	
Yellow	0.4%
White	25.5%
Indigenous	0.3%
Not informed	39.2%
Brown	28.8%
Black	5.9%
Disability	
Hearing	0.2%
Physical	0.5%
Intellectual	0.7%
Mental	1.3%
Not informed	0.0%
Doesn't have	97.2%
Visual	0.1%

Source: Disque 100. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

2.1.4 Place of occurrence

Most of the time, abuse takes place indoors, where children should feel safe. In almost half (46,6%) of cases of abuse indoors, they had happened before.



THE HOUSEHOLD IS WHERE MOST OF
THE ABUSES TAKE PLACE AND ALSO
WHERE THEY OCCUR MORE
REPEATEDLY.

Ministry of Health – SINAN

Table 9 Sexual violence against people from 0 to 19 years, by place of occurrence and violence by repetition - Brazil.

Place occurrence	Occurrence Index	Has happened before
Residence	62.7%	46.6%
Unknown	10.6%	15.8%
Others	10.0%	28.1%
Street/road	9.6%	17.2%
School	2.7%	25.5%
In blank	1.3%	10.9%
Businesses (shops, services)	0.9%	29.8%
Collective housing	0.9%	36.0%
Bar or Similar	0.6%	29.9%
Place of sports practice	0.5%	19.9%
Industries / construction	0.3%	24.7%

Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

The latest report from Disque 100 indicates the following places:

Table 10 Reports of Sexual violence against children in Disque 100, by place of occurrence - Brazil.

Place occurrence	Occurrence Index
Victim's house	36.8%
Suspect's house	32.5%
Others	11.2%
House	8.5%
Street	7.9%
School	1.9%
Workplace	0.5%

Source: Disque 100. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

A few differences can be noted between girls and boys, with girls being more vulnerable to sexual violence in streets/roads than boys, and boys being more vulnerable in schools than girls.

Table 11 Sexual violence against people from 0 to 19 years, by place of occurrence, violence by repetition and sex - Brazil.

Has happened before	Female	Male
Yes	37.6%	35.3%
No	39.0%	33.0%
Unknown	23.4%	31.7%
Place of occurrence		
Residence	63.2%	60.0%
Collective housing	0.7%	1.5%
School	2.1%	6.2%
Place of sports practice	0.4%	0.8%
Bar or similar	0.7%	0.4%
Street/road	10.0%	6.4%
Businesses (shops, services)	0.9%	0.8%
Industries / construction	0.3%	0.3%
Others	9.7%	11.5%
Unknown	12.0%	12.0%

Source: Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

2.1.5 Profile of Perpetrators

67% OF PERPETRATORS ARE CLOSE
RELATIVES OR ACQUAINTANCES OF THE
FAMILY.

Plan International

According to Plan International, in 67% of cases of violence against children, crimes are committed by close relatives or acquaintances of the family²⁰. Almost one-third of offenders against children are friends and acquaintances of the victim and another third are close family members such as fathers, mothers, stepfathers and brothers. As for adolescents, cases of friends / acquaintances perpetrators prevail, and as age increases, so does the incidence of rapes by strangers. It can also be noted from the data below that the vast majority of perpetrators are male adults.

²⁰ Source: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)/ Sinan/Dasis/SVS/Ministry of Health, cited in Plan International Brasil. [Quanto Custa a Violência Sexual Contra Meninas](#). São Paulo: 2015.

Table 12 Sexual violence against children and adolescents, by number and profile of perpetrator(s), relationship of perpetrator with victim, by sex and age of victim - Brazil.

	Disque 100*	SINAN**				
	Children and adolescents	Children and adolescents	Female	Male	Children 0-9	Adolescents 10-19
Number of involved						
One	Not available	77.20%	78.20%	71.40%	74.70%	78.90%
Two or more		14.20%	13.40%	18.20%	12.40%	15.40%
Unknown/not informed		8.70%	8.30%	10.40%	12.90%	5.70%
Sex of perpetrator(s)						
Male	67.14%	87.90%	88.50%	84.60%	81.60%	92.40%
Female	17.74%	2.50%	2.30%	3.60%	4%	1.50%
Both sexes	-	2.70%	2.60%	3.10%	3.10%	2.40%
Unknown/not informed	15.12%	6.90%	6.60%	8.60%	11.40%	3.80%
Victim-perpetrator relationship***						
Family members	44.0%	27.30%	27.60%	25.60%	37%	21.30%
Intimate partners	7.7%	10.20%	11.90%	0.40%		17.10%
Friends/ acquaintances	22.4%	27.20%	25.60%	36.50%	27.60%	27.40%
Strangers	23.2%	15.60%	16.60%	9.90%	6.50%	21.80%
Others	2.7%	18.70%	17.40%	25.90%	28.90%	12.30%
Age group (years)						
Unknown/not informed	31.84%	Not available				
12 - 14	1.14%					
15 - 17	2.45%					
18 - 24	11.67%					
25 - 30	13.01%					
31 - 35	8.54%					
36 - 40	10.42%					
41 - 45	5.83%					
46 - 50	5.77%					
51 - 55	2.84%					
56 - 60	3.08%					
61 - 65	1.51%					
66 - 70	1.08%					
above 70	0.82%					
Color / Race						
Yellow	0.32%	Not available				
White	20.87%					
Indigenous	0.22%					
Unknown/not informed	47.71%					
Brown	23.34%					
Black	7.54%					

Source: *Human Rights Hotline. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

**Epidemiological Bulletin, Volume 49, No. 27, Jun. 2018. Health Surveillance Secretariat Ministry of Health. Data from SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

*** Percentages calculated from the informed answers. Variable with possibility of multiple choices. The category "family members" refers to father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother and son. The category "intimate partners" refers to spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend and ex-boyfriend. The "other" category includes caregiver, boss, institutional person, police / law enforcement officer, and other ties.

A more detailed breakdown of the perpetrator's relationship with child and adolescent victims of rape, broken down by age group, of rape is shown in the next table.

Table 13 Rape of children and adolescents, by detailed relationship of perpetrator with victim and victim age group- Brazil.

Victim-perpetrator relationship	Child (under 14years old)	Adolescent (14-17 years old)
Friends / acquaintances	30.13%	26.09%
Others	17.59%	7.58%
Stepfather	12.09%	7.38%
Father	12.03%	6.54%
Unknown	9.41%	32.50%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	7.78%	9.01%
Brother/Sister	3.26%	1.55%
Mother	2.48%	1.63%
Spouse*	1.56%	3.39%
Person with institutional relationship	1.07%	0.94%
Caregiver	0.99%	0.28%
Ex-boyfriend	0.93%	2.14%
Ex-spouse*	0.27%	0.53%
Son / Daughter**	0.26%	0.13%
Boss	0.09%	0.20%
Police / Law Enforcement Officer	0.08%	0.10%

Source: IPEA and Brazilian Forum of Public Security. Atlas of violence 2018 - public policies and portraits of Brazilian municipalities. Data from Ministry of Health/SINAN Net. Year: 2016.

* Although in Brazil the minimum legal age for marriage is 18, the law provides that girls and boys may marry between 16 and 18, with the permission of their parents, guardians or judges. But until 2005, the law allowed for marriage authorization for those who had not yet reached their nubile age (16 with parental consent) in exceptional cases, to "avoid serving a criminal sentence or in case of pregnancy". This meant that children and adolescents who were victims of sexual violence could marry their abusers to remove a possible criminal penalty. In that case, marriage could be authorized even for children under 14, which, according to the Penal Code, constitutes rape of vulnerable. Only from 2019, marriage below the nubile age is not possible under any circumstances. Source: Taking the Veil Study on child marriage in Brazil. Plan International, June 2019.

** Presumably refers to the victim condition, as son/daughter of perpetrator.

2.2 National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence

From the end of the 1980s, in Brazil, a period of intense change in the area of children's rights started, culminating in the promulgation of the Federal Constitution (1988). This period brought new ideas and practices for guaranteeing human rights, especially for children, such as the paradigm of the comprehensive protection of the rights of children. The issue of sexual violence achieved particular relevance. Under the legal framework of ECA - Statute of the Child and Adolescent - emphasis is placed on the protection of children and adolescents from exploitation and the violation of their rights.

Inputs from the international context, focused on combating sexual exploitation; global conferences that began to seriously discuss and propose common action plans and agendas; and recommendations of the II ECPAT Meeting - held in Brazil in 1998 - fostered advances in the fight against Sexual Violence Against Children. This resulted in the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in the year 2000. The Plan has since been a reference point for structuring policies, programs and services to confront sexual violence in the country. This National Plan offers a methodology for structuring policies, programs and services to combat sexual violence, based on six strategic axes:

- Analysis of the Situation - to know the phenomenon of sexual violence against children and adolescents through diagnosis, data collection, research.
- Mobilization and Coordination - strengthening national, regional and local mechanisms to eliminate sexual violence, involving networks, forums, commissions, councils and so on.
- Defence and Law Enforcement – to update legislation on sexual offenses, combat impunity, provide appropriate reporting services and hold offenders accountable.
- Assistance – to guarantee specialized and networked assistance to children and adolescents affected by sexual violence and to their families, delivered by specialized and trained professionals.
- Prevention - ensuring preventive action against sexual violence including actions on education, awareness raising and self-defence.
- Child and youth participation - to promote the active participation of children and adolescents in the defence of their rights and in the implementation of policies to protect their rights.

There was a review process, between 2003 and 2012, with the strategic participation of Conanda - National Council of Rights of Children and Adolescents - (which introduced monitoring indicators and evaluation of their impact in the formulation of public policies in this area), and included dealing with new forms of sexual violence. The engagement of Conanda during the process was key to give the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents the status of public policy in this area. The process of reviewing the Plan makes it crosscut another one: the 10-Year Plan for the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents, within Conanda (2010). The latter provides in its Axis 2 "Protection and Defence of Rights - Strategic Objective 3.9 – "Expand and coordinate policies, programs, actions and services to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents, based on the National Plan to Combat

Sexual Violence. The actions of the new National Plan will be implemented by 2020, in line with the implementation of the 10-Year Plan.²¹

Strategic actions of the Federal Government

At the national level, the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH) is the body responsible for coordinating actions to combat various forms of sexual violence against children and adolescents. One of MMFDH's initiatives is to work together with other federal government bodies and representatives of civil society.

Currently, the main forum for discussion on government and civil society strategies related to this issue is the Inter-Sectoral Commission on Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, coordinated by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. The Commission brings together several protection bodies: justice, police authorities, non-governmental organizations and government agencies for child support and social development.

The Main Goals of the MMFDH are to:

- Strengthen the prevention and confrontation of sexual violence through the coordination of inter-sectoral, inter-institutional and inter-federal actions aimed at protecting victims and making perpetrators accountable, as well as raising public awareness of ways to identify and report suspected cases.
- Regulate the Law of Listening, which establishes new guarantees and procedures for hearing children victims or witnesses of violence during investigations and legal proceedings.
- Monitor State Plans to Combat Sexual Violence against Children.
- Development of a Technical Cooperation Agreement to implement the MAPEAR program (Mapping of Points Vulnerable to Sexual Exploitation of Children – see below) on federal highways, and to start expanding it to the state highways. Every two years, the federal road police maps out points vulnerable to the sexual exploitation of children on highways and federal roads throughout the country. The objective of this work is to create data and indicators that can be studied and monitored, so that strategies can be developed by several stakeholders, aiming at the prevention, coping and effective protection of child victims of this crime.

Main programs and actions of the Federal Government:

- **Program of Integrated Actions and Reference Guidelines for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children in the Brazilian Territory - PAIR.** It is a methodology for integrating policies and building a common agenda of work between governments and civil society, seeking to develop actions to protect children in vulnerable situations or victims of sexual violence and trafficking for sexual purposes. The PAIR proposes to the municipalities the implementation of a methodology of intervention in stages, such as political and institutional coordination, preparation of participatory diagnosis, development of Local Operational Plans, training of the network, technical assistance and monitoring. The program has existed since 2002 but has not been in place in recent years. MMFDH is relaunching the PAIR dissemination material to resume the dissemination process of this methodology in the municipalities.

²¹ Plano Decenal de Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes, Conanda, 2010.

- **School Protecting Program.** The School Protecting project is aimed at promoting and defending the rights of children and adolescents, as well as confronting and preventing violence in the school context. The main strategy of the action is the financing of projects of continued education of staff of public basic education, besides the production of didactic and para-didactic materials in the themes of the project. The objective of the School Protecting Program is to prevent and break the cycle of violence against children in Brazil. It is intended, therefore, that the professionals be trained on how to respond in situations of violence identified or experienced in the school environment. The program also encourages the creation of a Local Management Committee, composed of representatives from several areas, such as: state and municipal education secretariats, National Union of Municipal Education Directors (Undime), higher education institution that develop the project, Public Prosecutor's Office, State and Municipal Council for the Rights of Children, Guardianship Council and health and social assistance secretariats. The project encourages discussion and debate with education systems to define a flow of notification and referral of situations of violence identified or experienced in the school, together with the Social Protection Network; and advocates for the integration and coordination of education systems, education professionals and, in particular, the School Councils to the Network for the Whole Protection of the Rights of Children. No additional information about the program has been provided during the development of this report.
- **Mapear Project.** This is a methodology for the mapping of places vulnerable to sexual exploitation of children along Brazilian highways, developed jointly with the Federal Highway Police, serving as a valuable tool for combating sexual exploitation on highways and, it is hoped, ultimately prevention. Since 2009, the federal road police have rescued and referred more than 5,000 at-risk children identified on Brazilian federal highways (121 in 2018 alone). Much of this result comes from police actions based on cross-checking the mapping of vulnerable points with mapping of confirmed points and points with signs of exploitation, carried out by the road police Intelligence Coordination. The number of critical points of sexual exploitation of children on the country's roads has fallen 47% since 2009, according to the police. What is believed is that the results influence the implementation of preventive actions, public policies and civil society engagement and protection network. The project is supported by international NGOs such as CHILDHOOD and International Labour Organization (ILO). In the document Mapear, Mapping of Vulnerable Points to the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents on the Brazilian Federal Highways -2017/2018, it is stated that "despite the increase in the number of vulnerable points there is a continuous decrease of the points considered critical, that is, of the points that have the highest possibility of occurrence of sexual exploitation of children". The points decreased from 924 (2009-2010) to 489 (2018). This breakdown of critical points coincides with the period of 2009, in which the road police, in partnership with Childhood Brazil and the International Labour Organization (ILO), established more precise indicators and criteria, allowing a greater degree of consistency of primary data collected on the highways, ensuring more efficient and effective prevention and repression actions. There is no doubt that the ongoing work of the road police on federal highways contributes to the reduction in the number of critical points of vulnerability.

2.3 The Rights Guarantee System

The ECA (Children's Statute) has established a doctrine-based care system and created new standards for child protection. It establishes the universalization of rights that seek to ensure comprehensive protection to every child. The Federal Constitution and the ECA reinforce the responsibility of family, society and State to fully protect the rights of children, as an absolute priority. The State is the guarantor of children's rights and is responsible for all legal measures to combat sexual abuse.

Networks for the promotion of rights and protection of children are regarded as one of the most effective strategies used to guarantee the rights of children, especially those who are vulnerable and at risk of violence such as sexual abuse.

The Child Rights Guarantee System (CRGS), established by Resolution Number 113 of the National Council for Children's Rights (CONANDA), is the networking and integration of various governmental and civil society bodies aimed at the defence, promotion and monitoring of the rights of the child. However, the CRGS can only be effective when the services of the network work together to promote, protect, defend and monitor human rights of children.

According to the legislation, the CRGS should coordinate the areas of health, education, social assistance, work, public security, justice, planning, budget, foreign relations, promotion of equality and respect for diversity; building on three central axes of action: Defence, Promotion and Monitoring. In practice, the CRGS is not fully institutionalized and has been facing difficulties in its operation and implementation. In addition to the uncoordinated work, the system still has to deal with problems regarding training of its professionals, the lack of which can end up hampering the implementation of public policies.

Promotion - This is the axis responsible for promoting direct care for the collective and diffuse rights of the child, involving basic social policies (such as health, education, culture, housing, sanitation, transport, etc.), social assistance and special services for victims of violence (medical, psychosocial and legal).

Defence - This axis is triggered whenever children are in a situation of threat or violation of their individual rights. The stakeholders on this axis aim to stop the situation of threat or violation of rights and to hold the violating agent accountable through the application of punishments provided in the legislation.

Monitoring - In this axis the monitoring / surveillance and evaluation of the public policies of attendance to the rights of the child takes place. Civil society monitoring is an essential, strategic component to promote the smooth functioning of the other two axes of the system.

Child Rights Guarantee System

Promotion	Defense	Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Governmental and non-governmental assistance services •Rights Councils •Sectoral Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Police •Judicial System •Public Defense •Defense Centers •Guardianship Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fora •Network •Fronts •Collectives



Below we describe some of the key actors involved in CRGS:

Rights Councils (Article 88, II, ACE.) - Bodies of executive power, design political guidelines for securing children's rights and monitor / supervise the government's actions, including childhood and youth budgets.

Guardianship Council (Art. 136, ECA) - Autonomous body formed of 5 elected members of the community in the municipality every 3 years, which has the legal responsibility to watch over the rights of children. It receives complaints and denouncements, carries out the care and monitoring of children and adolescents, identifies possible threats or violations of rights, which it directs the Public Prosecutor's Office and judicial authority, applying protection measures and referral to other public services. It also supervises the performance of service providers.

Defence Centres (Art. 87, ECA) - NGOs whose mission is to defend the rights of children, through legal intervention, social mobilization and legal guarantee of human rights for children and youth.

Service Entities (Art. 90, ECA) - Have as their purpose the execution of protective and socio-educational measures aimed at children in situations of personal or social risk. They are classified as governmental and non- governmental.

Judicial Branch - Child and Youth Court (Art. 148, ECA) - Specialized branch of the common justice, with jurisdiction to judge cases arising from the invocation of the rules set forth in the ECA. In Brazil, there are criminal courts specializing in crimes committed against children.

Public Prosecutor's Office (Art. 201, ECA) - Body with functional independence, which defends and ensures the interests of society and faithful compliance with laws. Formed by public prosecutors, competent authorities to defend and take care of children's interests, in judicial and extrajudicial defence of their fundamental rights.

Public Defender's Office (Art. 141, ECA) - State agency, offers free legal assistance to those who cannot afford a lawyer, ensuring intervention in ECA procedures and the right of access to justice. In regard to children, they come into place when these are the defendants in the process.

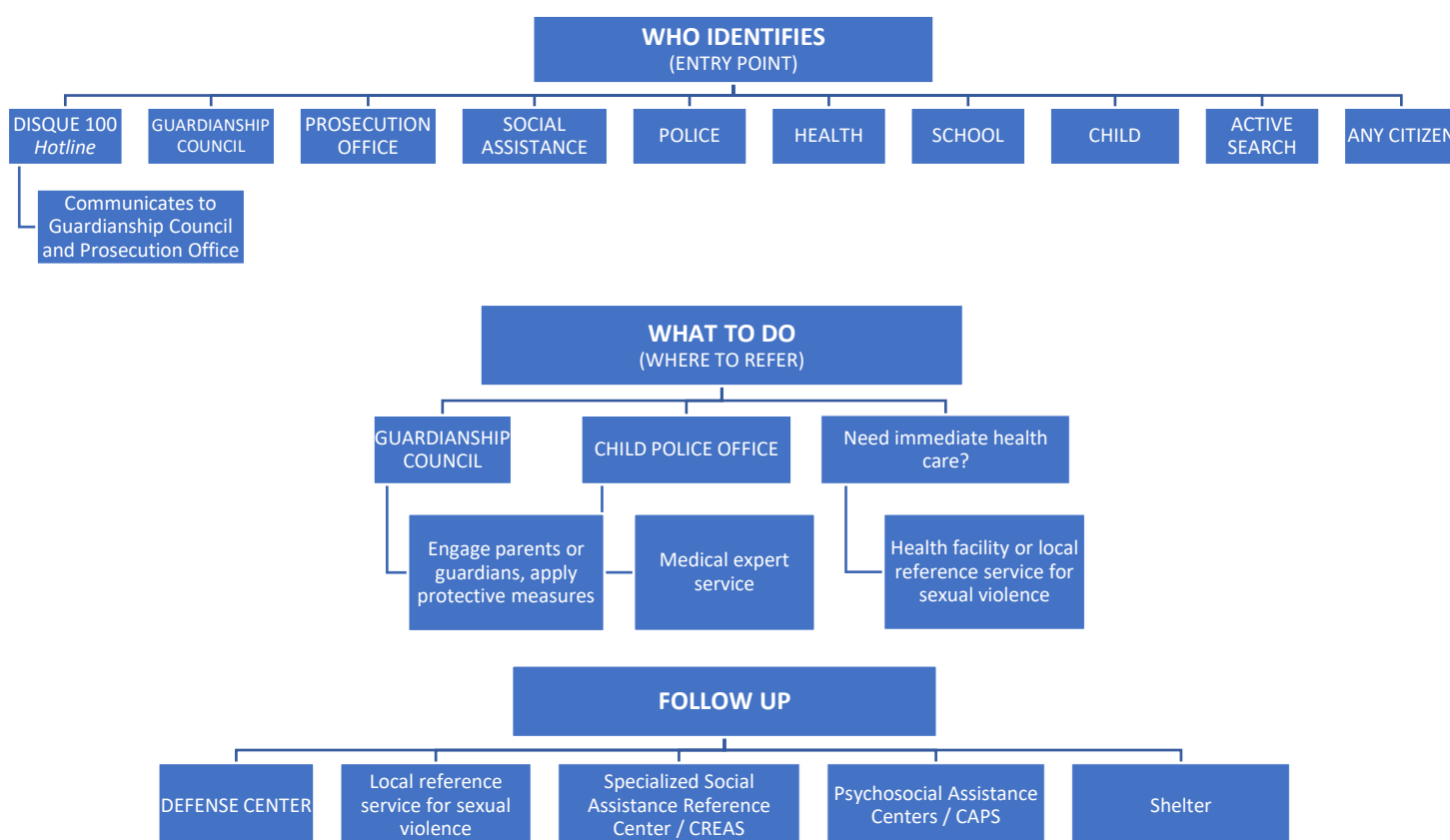
2.3.1 Victim Support Flow

When a situation of sexual violence against children and adolescents occurs, it can be reported by calling the Human Rights Hotline, known as Disque 100. The Disque 100 service Centre registers and forwards the complaint to the Guardianship Council of the closest region with a copy to the local Public Prosecutor's Office for follow-up and monitoring. In addition to directly calling the police, when necessary, members of the public can also go directly to the police stations -preferably those specialized in crimes against children - (or to common police stations, when those do not exist), or to Guardianship Councils. On roads/public highways, if a case is identified, it is possible to call the Highway Police or, in cases of emergency, the Military Police.

In situations when a rape has just occurred, the advice is to immediately call the police or go to a police station to register a police report so that, from there, the victim is referred to a hospital for tests and to receive medical attention. If urgent or emergency medical assistance is required, a local health unit or sexual violence referral service should be sought.

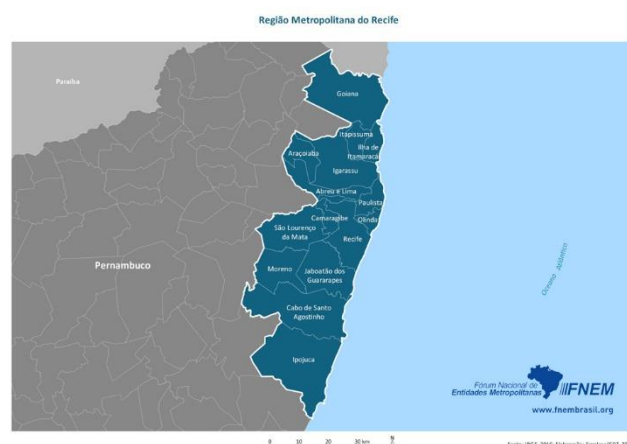
In the next chapters we will also address the difficulties and gaps in the operation of this flow.

Victim support flow



3. Sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents in Recife and Pernambuco

In this chapter we analyse the phenomenon of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents in the state of Pernambuco and its capital, Recife. Whenever possible, references will also be made to the Recife Metropolitan Area (RMR), also referred to as *Grande Recife*, the main metropolitan region of the state, which includes the capital and another 14 municipalities, in order to offer a wider geographical perspective of the report.



The State of Pernambuco has an estimated population of 9.5 million people. **2.22 million are children and adolescents.** The RMR has an estimated 4 million inhabitants, and the capital, Recife, has a population of 1.6 million people. In the last population census, in 2010, 29% of them were children and adolescents.

3.1.1 Size and characteristics of the problem

3.1.1 Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children

OVER A THOUSAND REPORTS OF
SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN,
MOST OF THEM IN THE RECIFE
METROPOLITAN AREA.

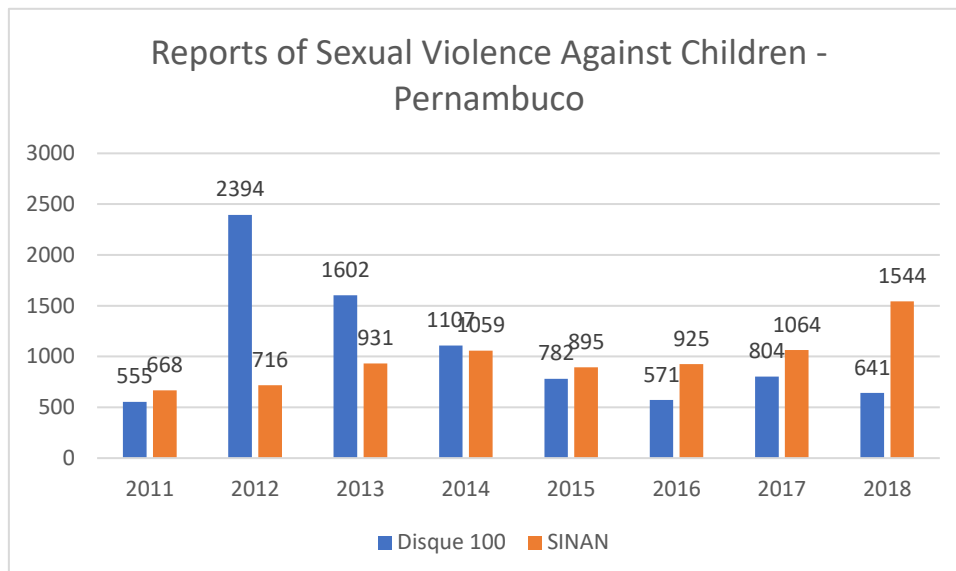
The State of Pernambuco is home to 4.9% of the children and adolescents in the country. Between 2011 and 2018, the Disque 100 recorded an average of **1,057 reports** per year of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Pernambuco, or 4.5% of the total denunciations of the country.

Only 0.5% of the reports were made by the victims themselves. The reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents in the health system (SINAN) in Pernambuco were on **average 975 per year**, with 52.3% of cases occurring in the Metropolitan Region of Recife (RMR), and 23.9% occurring in the capital Recife, which recorded an average of **209 reports per year** in SINAN. Although less than ¼ of the assaults occur in Recife, most of the reports in Pernambuco (56%) are made in health services of the capital.

Since 2015, the number of notifications in SINAN has exceeded the number of Disque 100 reports, following the national trend. This gap was particularly significantly in 2018, when reports in the health system were more than double of the hotline reports. The rate of reports to Disque 100 reduced from 80,65 reports per 100,000 child inhabitants in 2012 to 21,37 reports

per 100,00 child inhabitants in 2018. The increase of health and police reports shows that the population has been accessing those services directly more and more, instead of calling Disque 100, which might reflect either increased access and confidence in those services, or reduced confidence in or greater fragility of national hotline.

Graphic 7 – Reports of Sexual Violence against Children - Pernambuco



Source: Human Rights Hotline and Ministry of Health / SINAN Net.

The criminal databases in the State of Pernambuco, however, register higher numbers between 2016 and 2018, according to the table below. Police reports are on average **1,810 victims a year. In specialized social assistance Centres, approximately 1,281 children and adolescents who have been victims of sexual violence are assisted per year, with only 23.5% in the Recife Metropolitan Region (RMR).**

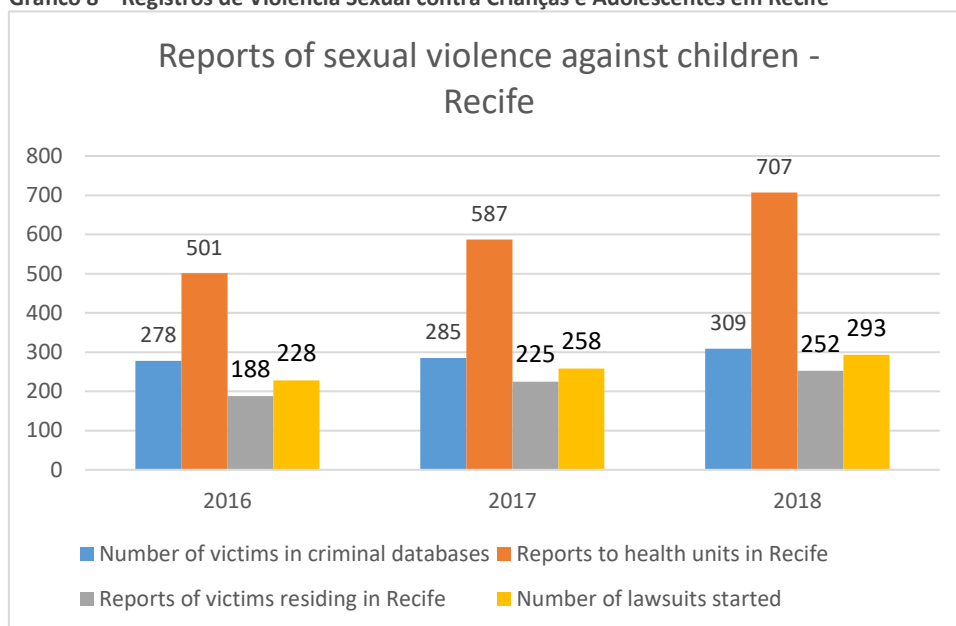
Table 14 – Reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Pernambuco

Year	2016	2017	2018
Victims of crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents	1744	1704	1981
Children or adolescents who are victims of sexual abuse and / or exploitation who have entered the PAEFI / CREAS	1073	1409	1361
Notifications of sexual violence against children recorded in the health system	925	1064	1544
Reports to Disque 100	571	804	641

Source: Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System. Executive Secretariat of Social Assistance - SEASS / GEPMC. Human Rights Hotline. Sinan/SEVS/SES-PE. Period: 2016 to 2018.

In 2017, according to the national database of the Ministry of Health, 20% of the reports in Pernambuco were made in Recife, accounting for 219 victims. According to the local database of the Secretariat of Health of Recife, 587 reports were made in health units - 225 of the reports referred to victims residing in Recife. That same year, there were 285 victims in Recife, according to police records. Between 2016 and 2018, there was an increase of 11% in the number of victims in the police records and 41% in the notifications in the health units of the city. Thus, health notifications exceed the reports to Disque 100 as well as police reports.

Gráfico 8 – Registros de Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes em Recife



Source: Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System; Health Secretariat of Recife - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Health Surveillance Executive Secretariat - SINAN / DANT / UVEPI / DEVS / Sesau Recife; Pernambuco State Court. Years: 2016 to 2018.

The number of lawsuits filed at the Pernambuco Court of Justice regarding infractions and crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents in Recife is close to the number of victims in the criminal databases.

The vast majority of cases, however, are still awaiting sentencing. In 2017, only 30.7% of the 2,564 cases in the Recife Crimes Against Children and Adolescents collection had been sentenced, 58% were still without a sentence and 11.3% were awaiting trial of appeal by the accused.²² This data shows the need for a task force at the Court of Justice to judge the cases.

Among the cases related to crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents that are sentenced, many result in convictions. The following figures show the lawsuits sentences recorded for the crimes judged in the last 2 years:

Table 15 – Results of lawsuits filed against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents – Recife

YEAR	Conviction	Extinction of Punishment			Acquittal	TOTAL
		DEATH	PRESCRIPTION	CRIMINAL REASONS		
2017	63	5	2		19	89
	71%	6%	2%		21%	
2018	99	12	15	2	20	128
	77%	9%	12%	2%	16%	

Source: 1st and 2nd Courts of Crimes Against Children and Adolescents of Recife.

²² Source: Information system of the Pernambuco State Court (TJPE)- Judwin.

3.1.2 Nature of Sexual Violence Against Children

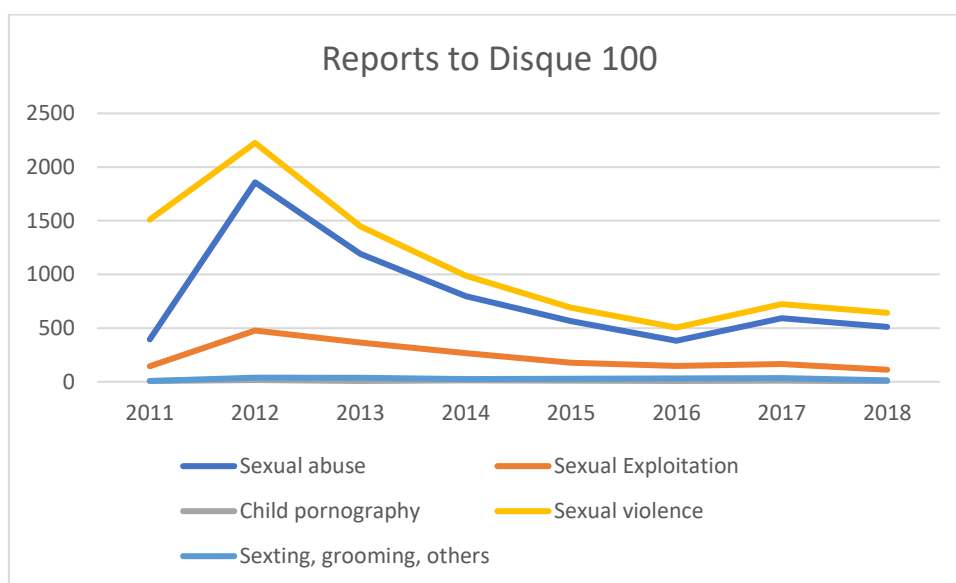
OVER 70% OF THE CASES ARE
RECORDED AS ABUSE OR RAPE.

SEXTING AND GROOMING GROW ON
AVERAGE 40% A YEAR.

We found different classifications of sexual violence against children and adolescents in the various systems consulted. As in the rest of the country, in more than 70% of cases, violence is recorded as sexual abuse or rape. The following charts refer to the reports to the police, health, and social assistance services, in Recife and Pernambuco.

Sexual exploitation accounts for 21% of reports of sexual violence to the Human Rights Hotline, but little is reported or recorded in the health system: only 2.6% of the notifications in SINAN in Pernambuco refer to sexual exploitation. Child pornography accounts for 2.5% of notifications in SINAN. Reports of sexting and grooming, although a small number (0.6%), have grown by an average of about 40% a year between 2012 and 2017.²³

Graphic 9 – Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children in Human Rights Hotline – Pernambuco



Source: Human Rights Hotline. 2011 to 2018

*Data on types of violence partially available for 2011.

*Sexual exploitation data also includes 'sexual exploitation in tourism' reports.

²³ Fonte: Disque 100. Dados somados do sistema SONDA e do sistema SAFERNET.

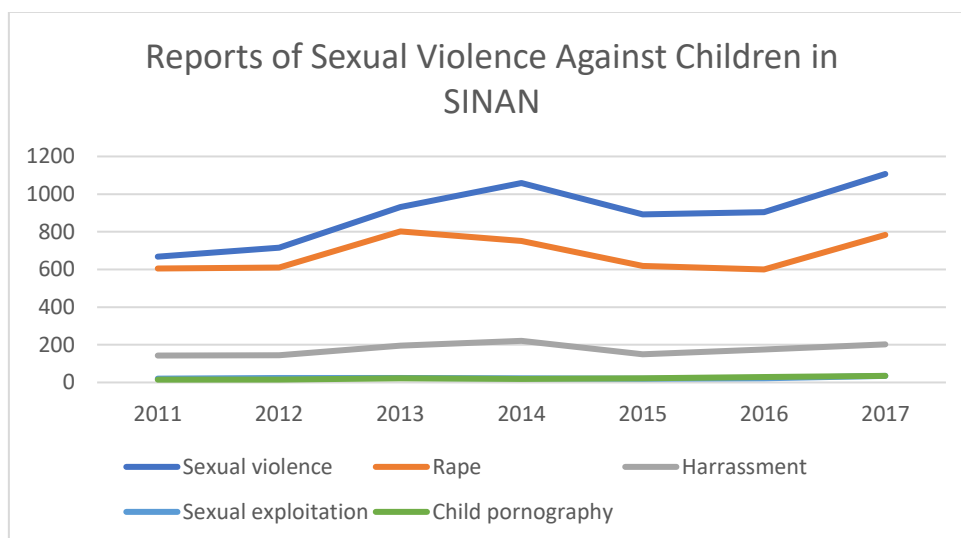
Table 16 Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children to Disque 100 – Pernambuco, by type and year

YEAR	SEXUAL ABUSE	RAPE	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN TOURISM	GROOMING	OTHERS	CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	SEXTING	SEXUAL VIOLENCE
2011*	396		145	1	0	7	6		1509
2012	1858		477	5	4	27	16	7	2225
2013	1192		365	2	3	29	7	4	1449
2014	798		266	4	5	11	13	10	988
2015	565		177	3	2	23	10	2	690
2016	382	1	148	2	10	13	7	8	505
2017	593	1	165	1	16	1	11	16	723
2018	511		112		9	1	5	3	641

Source: Human Rights Hotline. Years: 2011 to 2018.

* Limited data about types of sexual violence reports for 2011

Graphic 10 – Reports of Sexual violence against people aged 0 to 19 in SINAN in Pernambuco, by type.



Source: Ministry of Health / SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2017.

* Data on categories of reports not available for 2018.

** Reports or rape include notifications of violent indecent assault.

The table below shows the types of sexual violence for reported cases of victims living in Recife, according to the health records. 77.2% of the reports correspond to rape and 19.3% to sexual harassment. Sexual exploitation accounts for 2.8% and child pornography for 4.2% of the reports. With the revocation of the definition of the crime of indecent assault, notifications of this category are non-existent from 2015.

Table 17 Reports of Sexual violence against people aged 0 to 19 in SINAN, according to municipality of residency - Recife, per type and year

Type of Sexual violence	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
Sexual Harassment	38	37	39	33	54	201	19,3
Rape	143	141	144	183	195	806	77,2
Violent indecent assault	15	0	0	0	0	15	1,4
Child pornography	6	4	7	12	15	44	4,2
Sexual exploitation	3	2	8	9	7	29	2,8

Source: SINAN/ DANT/UVEPI/DEVS/Sesau Recife

In the criminal database of the State of Pernambuco, we analysed the numbers of victims of crimes against sexual dignity of children from January 2016 to March 2019. **About 90% of crimes are typified as rape**, the majority of rape of vulnerable (children below 14, as described earlier). Sexual exploitation involves less than 0.5% of victims. According to data from the Health Department of Recife, 92% of the notifications in the city's health units correspond to rape, 3.85% to child pornography and 2.31% to sexual exploitation.

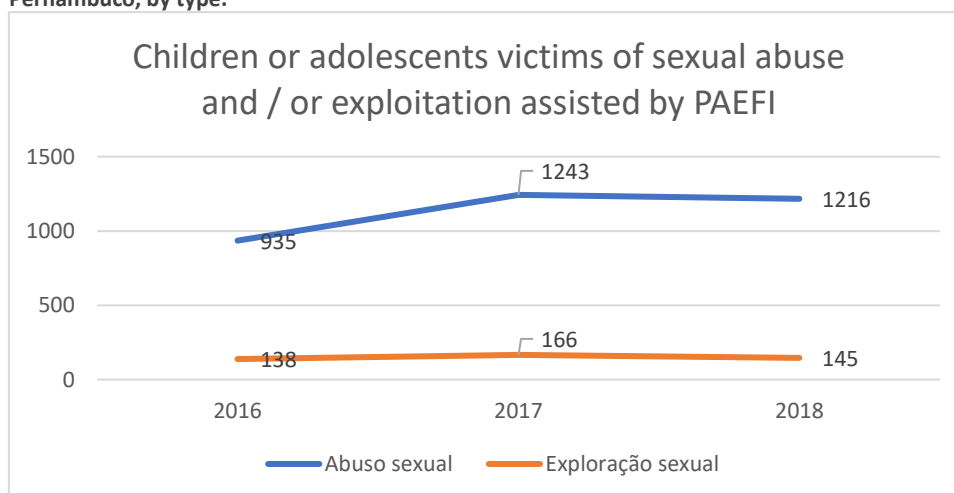
Table 18 – Pernambuco and Recife: Crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents (0 to 17 years) in Pernambuco, by nature..

Nature	Pernambuco	Recife
RAPE OF VULNERABLE	59,1%	63,0%
RAPE OF VULNERABLE BY DOMESTIC / FAMILY VIOLENCE	16,2%	14,2%
RAPE	12,5%	13,0%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL DIGNITY	9,8%	8,0%
RAPE BY DOMESTIC / FAMILY VIOLENCE	1,7%	1,2%
PROSTITUTION / SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF VULNERABLE	0,4%	0,2%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0,4%	0,4%

Source: Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System Period: January 2016 to March 2019.

Another source of information is the Specialized Reference Centres for Social Assistance - CREAS, where support, guidance and follow-up are provided to victims and their families through the PAEFI Specialized Family Protection and Care Service. Among the child victims of sexual violence assisted at these Centres over the last 3 years, 88% were victims of sexual abuse, and 12% of sexual exploitation.


Graphic 11 – Child or adolescent victims of sexual abuse and / or exploitation who entered the PAEFI / CREAS in Pernambuco, by type.



Source: Executive Secretariat of Social Assistance - SEASS / GEPMC. Years: 2016 to 2018.

Prevalence Estimates of Sexual Offenses

As at national level, some victimization surveys analyse the prevalence of sexual assault in the population of Pernambuco above 16 years of age. According to the National Victimization Survey (2012)²⁴, 3.8% of respondents (above 16) in Pernambuco were victims of sexual offenses at least once in their lives, close to the national index. In Recife, 2.9% of the people were victimized. If restricted to the 12 months prior to the survey, 0.8% of respondents were victims in Pernambuco, and 0.6% in Recife. The survey found that only 8.2% reported to police in Pernambuco. According to another survey conducted in partnership with the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Pernambuco²⁵, in 15 municipalities in the Zona da Mata de Pernambuco, 14.3% of women experienced sexual violence at least once in their life.



IT IS ESTIMATED OVER 24 THOUSAND
CASES OF RAPE PER YEAR IN
PERNAMBUCO.

APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE VICTIMS
ARE CHILDREN.

Around 2,000 cases of rape are reported every year to the law enforcement institutions in Pernambuco, but if the reporting rate of 8.2% above is considered, this would represent over 24 thousand rape victims per year in Pernambuco, and over 5 thousand in Recife. According to the health system reports, 63% of rape victims in the state are children and adolescents. In Recife, they are 51% of the victims of reported rapes.²⁶

Table 19 – Pernambuco and Recife: number of rape victims and sexual violence registered in the health system and number of records by law enforcement institutions

Year	Number of rape victims in SINAN		Number of complaints to law enforcement institutions FBSP	
	Pernambuco	Recife	Pernambuco	Recife
2014	1.055	-	2.231	408
2015	1.063	304	1.939	394
2016	1.121	356	2.067	446
2017	1.414	430	2.049	419

Source: Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security and Ministry of Health / SINAN Net.

*Data for Recife for year 2014 was not available at SINAN.

This complex scenario points to the need for a specific victimization research, based on a common conceptual understanding and appropriate methodology, which can unveil the dimension of the phenomenon.

²⁴ National Victimization Survey. Datafolha/Crisp/SENASP. May 2013.

²⁵ SCHRAIBER, Lília Blima et al. Prevalência da violência contra a mulher por parceiro íntimo em regiões do Brasil. Rev. Saúde Pública [online]. 2007, vol.41, n.5, pp.797-807. ISSN 0034-8910. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0034-89102007000500014>

²⁶ Source: Sinan/Dasis/SVS/Ministry of Health.

3.1.3 Profile of Victims

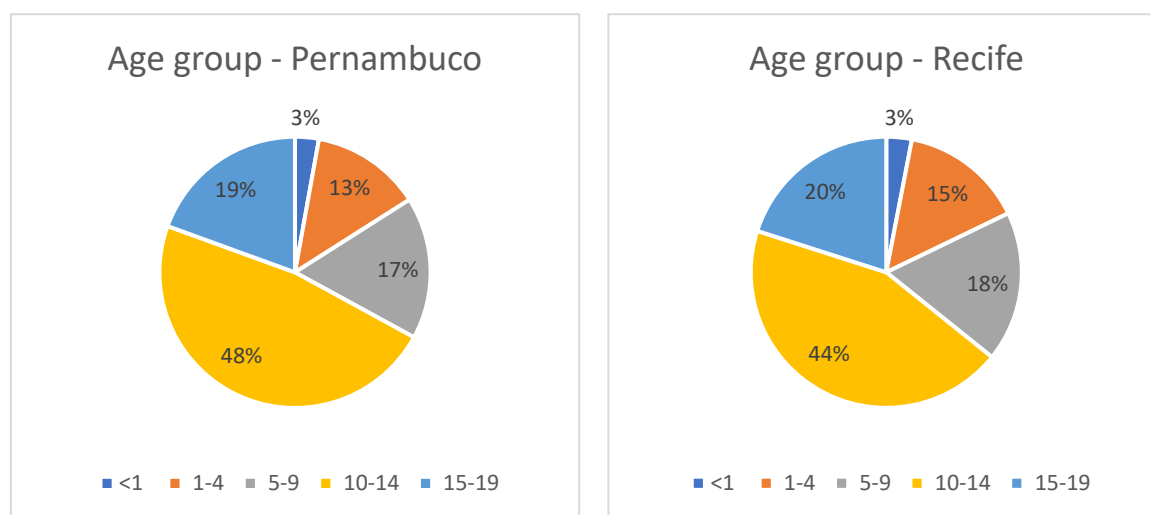


**85% OF VICTIMS IN THE CAPITAL AND
88% IN THE STATE ARE FEMALE.**

Ministry of Health – SJNAN

According to reports in the health system between 2011 and 2016, the profile of the victims in Recife and Pernambuco follows the national trend: more than 80% of the violence occurred below the age of 14, with a higher concentration between 10 and 14 years. The numbers of the State criminal databases also indicate that 83% of victims were up to 14 years, the age of consent established in the country (except for cases of prostitution).

Graphic 12 - Sexual violence against children and adolescents 0 to 19 years of age, in Recife and Pernambuco, by age.



Source: Ministry of Health / SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2016.

Table 20 - Crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents (0 to 17 years) in Pernambuco, by age.

Age	Pernambuco	Recife
< 1	0,4%	0,2%
1 - 4	8,67%	11,8%
5 - 9	22,01%	26,0%
10 - 14	51,70%	45,5%
15 - 17	17,26%	16,5%

Source: Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System. Period: January 2016 to March 2019.

Regarding reports to Disque 100, one third (33.4%) refers to victims from 12 to 14 years of age, 20.4% refers to victims above 14 and 46.2% refers to victims under 12.

Table 21 Reports of Sexual Violence Against Children to Disque 100 - Pernambuco, by age of victim

Age group	Pernambuco
Not informed	11,9%
Newborn	0,0%
0 to 3 years old	0,1%
4 to 7 years old	5,4%
8 to 11 years old	12,2%
12 to 14 years old	16,7%
15 to 17 years old	33,4%
	20,4%

Source: Human Rights Hotline. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

In the records of social assistance, we find that the majority of victims of sexual abuse are children, especially in the age group of 7 to 12 years, while the victims of sexual exploitation are mostly adolescents.

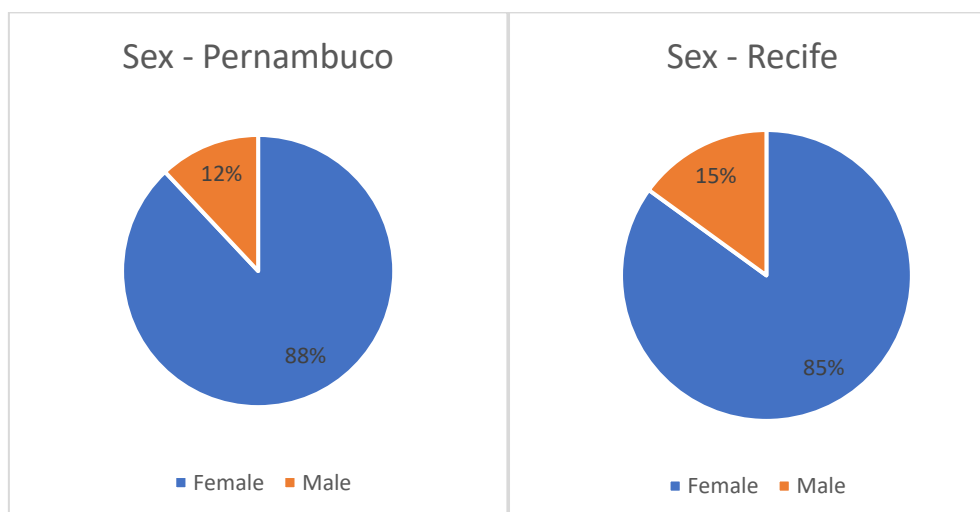
Table 22 - Children victims of sexual abuse and / or exploitation in Pernambuco who joined PAEFI / CREAS in 2017 and 2018, by age group.

Age group	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	Sexual abuse	Sexual exploitation
0 to 6 years	20,3%	21,1%	13,5%
7 to 12 years	40,5%	41,6%	31,2%
13 to 17 years	39,2%	37,2%	55,3%

Source: Recife Health Department - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Executive Secretariat of Health Surveillance - SINAN / NCD / UVEPI / DEVS / Sesau Recife. Period 2017 to 2018.

According to the notifications of the national health system, 85% of the victims in the capital and 88% in the state are female. In state criminal databases, numbers are similar: around 84%. According to the national Hotline, 80% of the victims are girls. Data from the Health Department of Recife recorded 89% of female victims. However, in CREAS, only 78% of the victims are female.

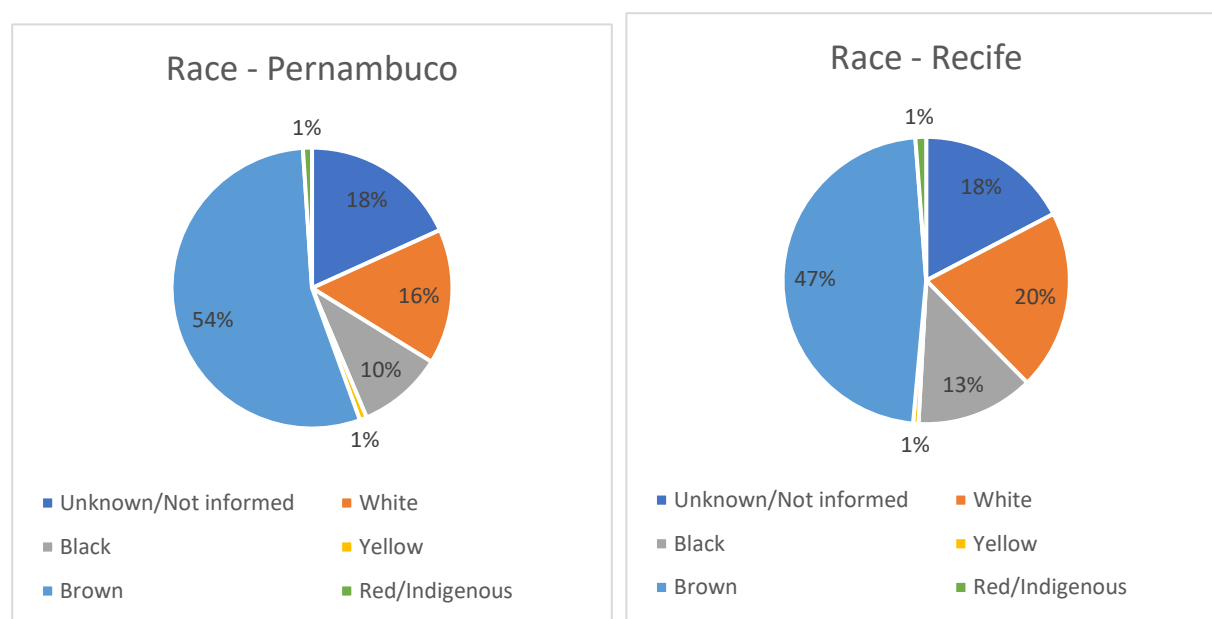
Graphic 13 - Sexual violence against children and adolescents 0 to 19 years, in Recife and Pernambuco, by sex.



Source: Microdata of the Ministry of Health / SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2016

The *sexual identity* of victims was reported in only 2% of reports to Disque 100. In those records, 89% of victims were identified as heterosexual and 11% as LGBT+.

Graphic 14 - Sexual violence against children and adolescents 0 to 19 years old, in Recife and Pernambuco, by race.



Source: Microdata of the Ministry of Health / SINAN Net. Years: 2011 to 2016.

Regarding race / ethnicity, in the national SINAN health records, there is a higher percentage of black and brown victims than in the rest of the country, reaching 64% in the state as a whole, while the victims identified as white are at most 20% in the capital, a percentage that is also much lower than the rest of the country. In the criminal databases, information is very close. Data from the Health Department of Recife recorded 67% of black and brown victims. Considering that the distribution of the population of Pernambuco is: Brown (57.6%); Whites (36.6%); Black (5.4%); and Yellow and Indigenous (0.3%), this indicates that the incidence of reports of sexual violence is higher than the average among blacks, and lower than the average among whites.

Table 23 – Race/ethnicity of child and adolescent victims in Recife and Pernambuco.

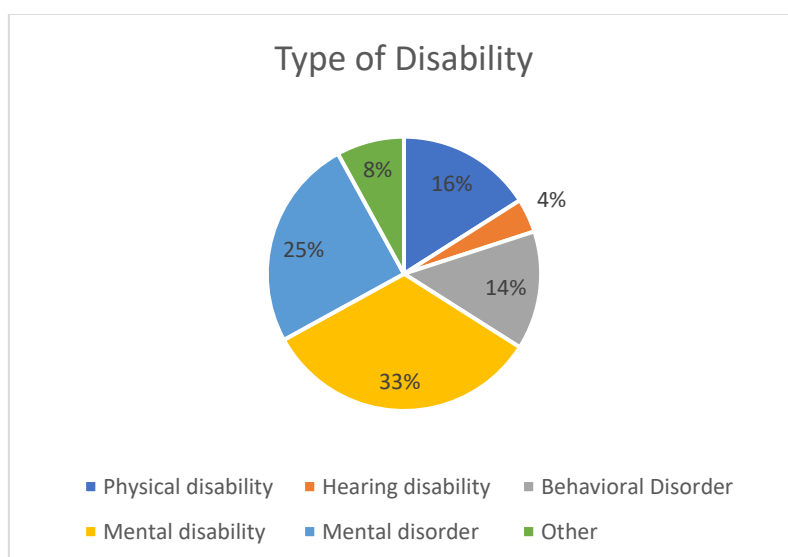
	PERNAMBUCO			RECIFE		
	Population percentages	Victim percentages		Population percentages*	Victim percentages	
Race / ethnicity	IBGE	INFOPOL Crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents (0 to 17 years)	DISQUE 100 reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents (0-17 years)	IBGE	INFOPOL Crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents (0 to 17 years)	SINAN Recife reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents (0 to 19 years)
BROWN	57.6%	55.42%	30.84%	54.9%	45.15%	56.9%
WHITE	36.6%	20.27%	23.11%	37%	21.81%	16.7%
UNKNOWN		18.29%	39.68%		27.75%	14.6%
BLACK	5.4%	5.09%	5.77%	7.6%	4.63%	10.4%
YELLOW		0.70%	0.36%		0.66%	0.8%
RED / INDIGENOUS	0.3%	0.23%	0.25%	0.4%		0.6%

Source: IBGE - Social Indicators Summary 2010, Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System (January 2016 to March 2019), Health Secretariat of Recife - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Health Surveillance Executive Secretariat - SINAN / DANT / UVEPI / DEVS / Sesau Recife (2016 to 2018) and Human Rights Hotline (Jan 2011 to April 2019).

* Population percentages are for Recife Metropolitan Region.

According to reports in the health system between 2014 and 2018, 6% of the victims in Recife had some type of disorder or disability, mostly mental or behavioural (5% of the victims). According to the population census, 27.6% of the population in Pernambuco has some type of disability/disorder, mostly visual (22% of the population), while only 1.6% of the population has mental/intellectual disabilities or disorders. This might indicate that children with mental disabilities/disorders are at greater risk of being abused.

Graphic 15 - Reports of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Recife and Pernambuco, by type of disability when there is a disability.



Source: Health Secretariat of Recife - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Health Surveillance Executive Secretariat - SINAN / DANT / UVEPI / DEVS / Sesau Recife.

3.1.4 Place of occurrence

**72,3% OF ABUSES IN THE CAPITAL
TAKE PLACE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.**

Secretariat of Social Defense - INFOPOL

According to criminal records, and in Pernambuco and in the capital, as in the rest of the country, abuses occur mainly in the home itself, where children should feel safe, followed by public roads, which also account for a significant proportion of the occurrences.

Table 24 - Crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents (0 to 17 years) in Pernambuco and Recife, by place of occurrence. Period : January 2016 to March 2019.

Place of occurrence	Pernambuco	Recife
RESIDENCE	67,2%	72,9%
STREET	10,2%	6,5%
BLANK	4,8%	3,2%
RURAL PROPERTY, <i>ENGENHO, USINA</i> , FARM	2,6%	-
SCHOOL, NURSERY OR UNIVERSITY	2,1%	3,4%
WOODS / FOREST, PLANTATION OR WILDERNESS / WASTELAND	1,5%	1,1%
HOTEL, MOTEL, GUESTHOUSE	0,8%	1,1%
VEHICLE, BUS, TAXI	0,8%	1,3%
MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	0,8%	1,2%
APARTMENT, HOUSE IN CONDOMINIUM, BUILDING	0,6%	1,5%
CAFE, CLUB, NIGHTCLUB, RESTAURANT, BAR	0,5%	0,3%
SQUARE, SIDEWALK, IN FRONT OF RESIDENCE	0,5%	0,7%
PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT OR PREMISES	0,4%	0,4%
BEACH, RIVER, SEA, DAM	0,4%	0,1%
CRIMINAL ESTABLISHMENT, MILITARY BARRACKS, POLICE STATION	0,4%	0,3%
HIGHWAY/ROAD	0,3%	-
VILLAGE, SLUM, SETTLEMENT	0,3%	0,7%
CHURCHES / TEMPLES	0,2%	0,2%
HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS	0,2%	0,2%
TERMINALS OR TRANSPORTATION STATIONS	0,2%	0,7%
FOOTBALL FIELD, GYM, SPORTS	0,2%	0,1%
GARAGE, SETTING, HARBOR	0,1%	-
CINEMA, CLUB, FUN PARK, COLOGNE	0,1%	0,2%
MARKET OR FREE FAIR	0,1%	-
OTHERS	4,7%	3,9%

Source: Government of Pernambuco / Secretariat of Social Defence - SDS / GACE / INFOPOL System

The same trend can be found in the notifications at health facilities in Recife, with the observation that there is a high number of notifications with blank or ignored sites.

Table 25 – Notification of sexual violence in children and adolescents (0 to 19 years) due to occurrence of notification in Recife units, by place of occurrence. Period: 2014 to 2018.

Place of Occurrence of Violence	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
Residence	188	187	172	258	355	1160	40,5
Unknown / Blank	159	183	172	168	191	873	30,5
Street/road	73	101	70	81	82	407	14,2
Others	65	68	66	61	47	307	10,7
School	10	10	9	4	9	42	1,5
Trade / Services	6	0	3	7	10	26	0,9
Collective housing	5	3	4	4	7	23	0,8
Bar or Similar	1	1	5	3	4	14	0,5
Place of sports practice	3	2	0	1	2	8	0,3
Industries / construction	2	3	0	0	0	5	0,2
Total	512	558	501	587	707	2865	100,0

Source: Health Secretariat of Recife - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Health Surveillance Executive Secretariat - SINAN / DANT / UVEPI / DEVS / Sesau Recife.

The latest report of Disque 100 informs the following places:

Table 26 Reports of Sexual violence against children in Disque 100, by place of occurrence - Pernambuco.

Place occurrence	Occurrence rate
Victim's house	35,68%
Suspect's house	32,79%
Others	12,55%
House	9,10%
Street	7,79%
School	1,55%
Workplace	0,54%

Source: Disque 100. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

Lastly, according to the study by Sena CA et al²⁷ in 2012-2013, the months of February, April, September and October had a higher occurrence of child sexual violence cases in Recife, with a peak in February (different from another study carried out in the Northeast of Brazil that found higher prevalence in January, March and July²⁸). The highest incidence was in neighbourhoods of Health Districts II and III, with more than 5.71 victims per neighbourhood. Another mapping by the Pernambuco State Prosecution Office in 2016-2018, based on criminal data, identified the highest rates in the Ibura neighbourhood.

²⁷ Sena, Cláudia & Silva, Maria & Falbo, Gilliatt. (2018). [Incidência de violência sexual em crianças e adolescentes em Recife/Pernambuco no biênio 2012- 2013](#). Ciência & Saúde Coletiva. 23. 1591-1599. 10.1590/1413-81232018235.18662016. Maio, 2018.

²⁸ Canuto PQ, Gouveia SMH, Diniz BKL, Araújo LP. Epidemiologia do Abuso Sexual em Crianças e Adolescentes nas Capitais Nordestinas. Revista Semente 2011; 6(6):258-269.

Figure 2 - Distribution of the incidence of cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents according to the neighbourhoods of Recife, from 2012 to 2013.

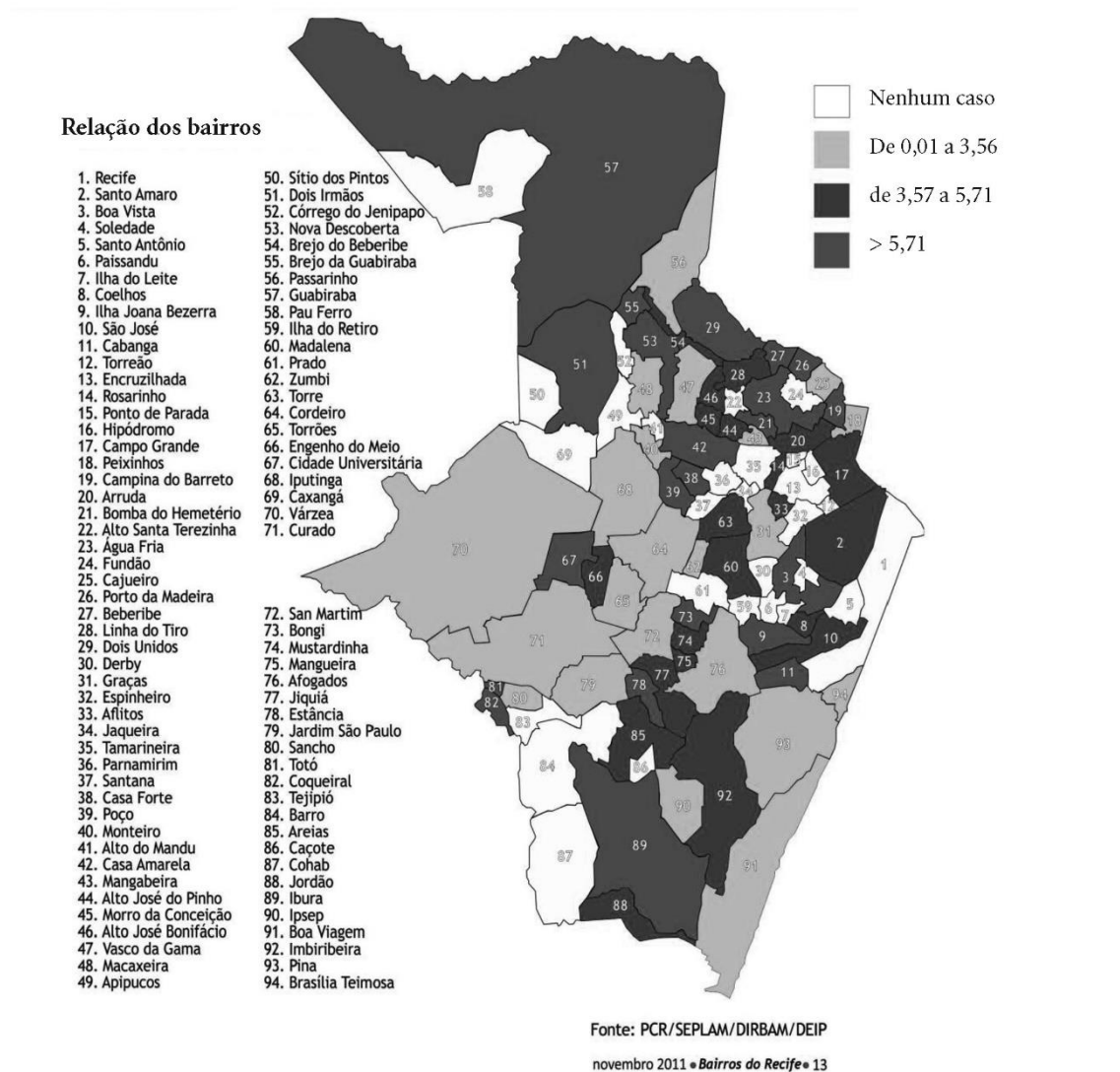


Image: Sena CA et al. (2018). The incidence of sexual violence among children and adolescents in Recife, State of Pernambuco, Brazil, in 2012 and 2013. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 2018.

3.1.5 Profile of Perpetrators

According to the State's criminal database, almost all (98%) of crimes against the sexual dignity of children and adolescents in Recife and Pernambuco have only one aggressor. However, it was not possible on this basis to obtain data on the profile of the aggressor. It is noted, however, that rape due to domestic / family violence is associated with 15.4% of cases in Recife and 17.8% in Pernambuco.



HALF OF THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE AGED 15 TO 19 IN RECIFE ARE PERPETRATED BY STRANGERS.

Ministry of Health/SVS - SINAN

In the records of the health system, it is possible to confirm that most of the cases are also associated with known persons or close relatives, both according to the records of the National SINAN and the records of the Health Department of Recife (tables below). Data from the Disque 100 hotline also confirm this.

Table 27 Reports of sexual violence against Children in Disque 100, por victim-perpetrator relationship - Pernambuco.

Not informed	24,5%	Grandfather	0,7%
Stranger/Unknown	19,4%	Grandmother	0,6%
Mother*	13,2%	Husband**	0,4%
Father	8,9%	Family member	0,4%
Stepfather	7,7%	Brother/ Sister-in-law	0,3%
Neighbor	6,2%	Ex-(intimate)partner	0,3%
Uncle/aunt	5,6%	Employer	0,2%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3,6%	Stepmother	0,2%
Friend	1,7%	Caretaker	0,2%
Brother/sister	1,6%	School principal	0,1%
(Intimate) Partner	1,6%	Employee	0,1%
Cousin	1,2%	Religious leader	0,1%
Teacher	1,0%	Nephew	0,1%

Source: Disque 100. Period: January 2011 to April 2019.

* The greater participation of the mother here might be related to the higher percentage of reports of sexual exploitation in Dial 100.

** As mentioned earlier, until recently, the law allowed for marriage authorization for those who had not yet reached their nubile age in exceptional situations.

Table 28 - Relationship / degree of relationship of the perpetrator with the child victim of sexual violence in Recife, by year.

Victim-Perpetrator Link	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
Unknown	95	143	115	117	141	611	27,4%
Friends / acquaintances	127	106	82	105	180	600	26,9%
Boyfriend	96	97	62	76	76	407	18,2%
Father	37	27	25	40	56	185	8,3%
Stepfather	23	29	24	46	44	166	7,4%
Spouse*	20	15	27	10	26	98	4,4%
Ex-boyfriend	11	11	18	14	14	68	3,0%

Mother	7	7	8	10	9	41	1,8%
Brother/sister	5	3	6	5	7	26	1,2%
Ex-partner	1	2	5	6	6	20	0,9%
Stepmother	1	2	2	2	0	7	0,3%
Son	0	0	4	1	0	5	0,2%

Source: Health Secretariat of Recife - Epidemiological Surveillance Management / Health Surveillance Executive Secretariat - SINAN/DANT/UVEPI/DEVS/Sesau Recife. Years: 2014 to 2018.

* As mentioned earlier, until recently, the law allowed for marriage authorization for those who had not yet reached their nubile age in exceptional situations.

For the 0 to 14-year-olds, relatives and acquaintances reach 67% of the cases. In Recife, half of the reported sexual violence against people between 15 and 19 years old is committed by strangers, a rate well above the national average of 32.5%.

Table 29 - Relationship / degree of relationship of the perpetrator with the victim of sexual violence in Recife and Pernambuco, according to the age group of the victim. Period : 2011 to 2016

Victim and perpetrator link	PERNAMBUCO		RECIFE	
	0-14 years	15-19 years	0-14 years	15-19 years
Friends / acquaintances	22,8%	20,8%	24,7%	21,2%
Boyfriend	15,8%	5,4%	11,2%	4,5%
Other Links	12,8%	6,6%	12,0%	6,6%
Unknown	11,3%	47,2%	14,8%	50,0%
Dad	7,2%	4,4%	8,5%	5,1%
Stepfather	7,2%	4,5%	6,7%	3,0%
Spouse *	4,4%	3,1%	2,5%	2,0%
Caregiver	3,2%	0,7%	5,8%	0,0%
Mom	2,0%	0,7%	3,4%	1,0%
Ex-boyfriend	1,8%	2,0%	1,0%	3,0%
Brother /sister	1,7%	1,1%	1,8%	0,5%
Person with institutional relationship	0,8%	0,7%	1,5%	2,5%
Ex-spouse *	0,5%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%
Police Officer / Law Enforcement Agent	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
Other / Uninformed	8,5%	1,4%	5,8%	0,5%

Source: Ministry of Health / SINAN Net.

* As mentioned earlier, until recently, the law allowed for marriage authorization for those who had not yet reached their nubile age in exceptional situations.

3.2 State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence

The first State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents of the State of Pernambuco was prepared and approved in 2003, for a period of two years (2003-2005). The first review took place between 2007 and 2008. In this review, important partnerships were consolidated among stakeholders: the State Government, through the specific Secretariats that deal with this topic, State Council for the Defence of the Rights of Children and Adolescents - CEDCA, Network to Confront Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco and Childhood - Brazil. Its strategic axes follow those indicated by the National Plan: Situation Analysis, Assistance, Defence and Accountability, Mobilization and Coordination, Prevention and Participation of Children and Youth.

In the review process, it was stipulated that the revised State Plan be implemented over ten years (2008-2017), since its "goals and actions include short-, medium- and long-term investments in the design and implementation of public policies"²⁹.

According to information from CEDCA, there was an evaluation of the State Plan in 2017. In 2019, it was proposed that a working group be set up to create a new Plan, which shall be developed by December 2020. It was also decided that the Plan should include a monitoring system with quantitative and qualitative performance and results indicators. Currently there is a research being conducted under the coordination of Professor Valeria Nepomuceno (UFPE – Federal University of Pernambuco), to review the axis of Situation Analysis, which will provide a diagnosis of the current situation of care services in the state of Pernambuco as well as case numbers and care profiles.

A copy of the current State Plan is attached to this report, including a table with goals, activities and timeframes. We had limited access to some data from the State Plan monitoring report, from a Plan Monitoring Workshop that took place in April 2019. According to the monitoring report of the current plan, 42% of the activities were implemented. At the same time, it was reported that only 33% of institutions responded to data collection for monitoring, which means that most actions could not be monitored whether they were performed or not. The report also points out as problematic the lack of outcome indicators for monitoring the implementation of actions, mainly in the field of public policies. The assessments carried out could be used as a basis for monitoring, but only the crimes rates are being taken into account, without further analysis. Lastly, the lack of any proper structure to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation by civil society is an urgent issue. Indeed, there is no information recorded about evaluations of the Plan, nor a systematization of overall results from its implementation. Whilst basic data about reported crimes or reports to Sinan or Disque 100 is recorded (as in the previous pages), no attempt has been made to analyse the impact of implementation of the State Plan on any reduction in sexual crimes.

²⁹ State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents. Developed by: State Council for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents; State Council of Social Assistance; Pernambuco State Government; Network to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and Childhood - Brazil

4. What is being done in Recife and Pernambuco

4.1 Key initiatives to face the issue

In Pernambuco and especially Recife, there is a coordination and involvement of non-governmental organizations and social movements that continue to fight for the implementation of the legal framework and the rights guarantee system, as recommended by the ECA. Those organizations are organized in an intersectoral system, engaging and holding accountable the government, civil society and all public and private organizations that are part of the so-called child protection network.

The rights guarantee system is constituted at state level by the State Council for the Defence of the Rights of Children and Adolescents - CEDCA and other state public bodies (secretariats and public services), forums and private and nongovernmental institutions that work in Pernambuco. In the municipality of Recife, it is constituted by the Municipal Council of Rights, Guardianship Councils, public and private institutions, with a wide and complex range of social protection services. The Municipal Council for the Defence and Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (COMDICA), is responsible for the development of the Municipal Policy for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and manages the Municipal Fund for Children and Adolescents (FMCA). Its funds are destined for initiatives to protect children and adolescents. COMDICA is administratively linked to the Secretariat of Social Development, Youth, Human Rights (SDSJPDH) and Drugs Policies of the City Hall of Recife, but it also includes civil society representatives. Resources allocated to the fund (which is a bank account created by law) are invested in care, advocacy and promotion of the rights of children and adolescents, through partnerships with civil society organizations. This Fund is used to finance projects for children.

In this section we aim to identify the programs carried out within the Secretariats responsible for the implementation of the Municipal and State Policy on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, specifically the activities to combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents and initiatives by some private organizations (mainly NGOs) in line with the State and Municipal Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

Activities in the State of Pernambuco

State Policy and Strategic Actions in Pernambuco

State Secretariat for Social Development, Children and Youth (SDSCJ)

In Pernambuco, the main body responsible for coordinating actions to combat sexual violence in the state is the State Secretariat for Social Development, Children and Youth (SDSCJ). The Secretariat has the responsibility to plan, execute, coordinate and control public policies focused on social assistance, the Social and Educational System, social coordination, children and youth, people with disabilities and drug control. The work focuses on addressing violations of rights, preventing and protecting vulnerable people and groups against any kind of violence and establishing a culture of peace. Within the State Plan to Combat Sexual Violence it was responsible for implementing 20 prevention, protection and coping actions. In this same structure, the Executive Secretariat of Social Assistance of the state of Pernambuco (SEASS), through the Special Social Protection Department of Medium Complexity, provides technical advice to municipalities within the framework of the Special Social Protection Services of Medium Complexity, of Municipal Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centres – CREAS, which implement the of Specialized Protection and Assistance Service to Families and Individuals. The goal of the centres is to support, guide and monitor families of victims of violation of rights or at risk of having their rights violated. Cases of sexual violence, sexual abuse and/or exploitation of children and adolescents are dealt by this Service in coordination with other public policies. According to the Executive Secretariat, 183 CREAS have already been set up in 177 municipalities, with only 7 municipalities missing so that the service can be available in all the municipalities of the state.

In data collected during interviews for this report, the state secretary of social development described some programs that are carried out:

- The Secretariat is responsible for the **REDOUBLED ATTENTION PROGRAM** - The Program started with specific actions in the big events in the state (such as major sporting events like the Olympics and World Cup and social events like Carnival) and was later expanded to Combat Child Labour, Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (ESCCA) and the sale of alcoholic beverages for children. During the big events, the local protection spaces were strengthened - when children are identified to be in vulnerable situations, including cases of violence, they receive an on-site service by a multidisciplinary team that carries out activities. Subsequent to the event the cases are sent to the network services for follow-up. The program has received awards by UNICEF and the ILO.³⁰
- The Secretariat also carries out hands-on **workshops** in municipalities, on facing violations of rights and focusing on sexual abuse and exploitation of children. It involves the professionals of the CRGS (especially of the areas of Education, Health and Law Enforcement).³¹
- The Secretariat receives reports on violations of Children's Rights, analyses and distributes the reported cases to its Ombudsman's Office; after receiving the reports, the SDSCJ analyses and refers the cases to local reference centres for assistance and monitoring.³²

³⁰ Não foram fornecidos dados de monitoramento até a finalização deste relatório.

³¹ Idem.

³² Idem.

The SDSDH is a member of the Coordination Board of the Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco, and together with the DPCA (see below) it represents the governmental branch of the Network.

CREAS and the Sentinela Program

The Brazilian government has implemented the "Sentinela" Program, the first structured initiative that aims to support child victims of sexual violence and their families. In Pernambuco, this work was implemented in 24 municipalities, and since 2005, it has been implemented and expanded to 76 municipalities. Currently, this service is a public policy ratified by the National Policy of Social Assistance. The service is carried out in Specialized Reference Centres for Social Assistance (CREAS), guided by the Municipal and State Plans.

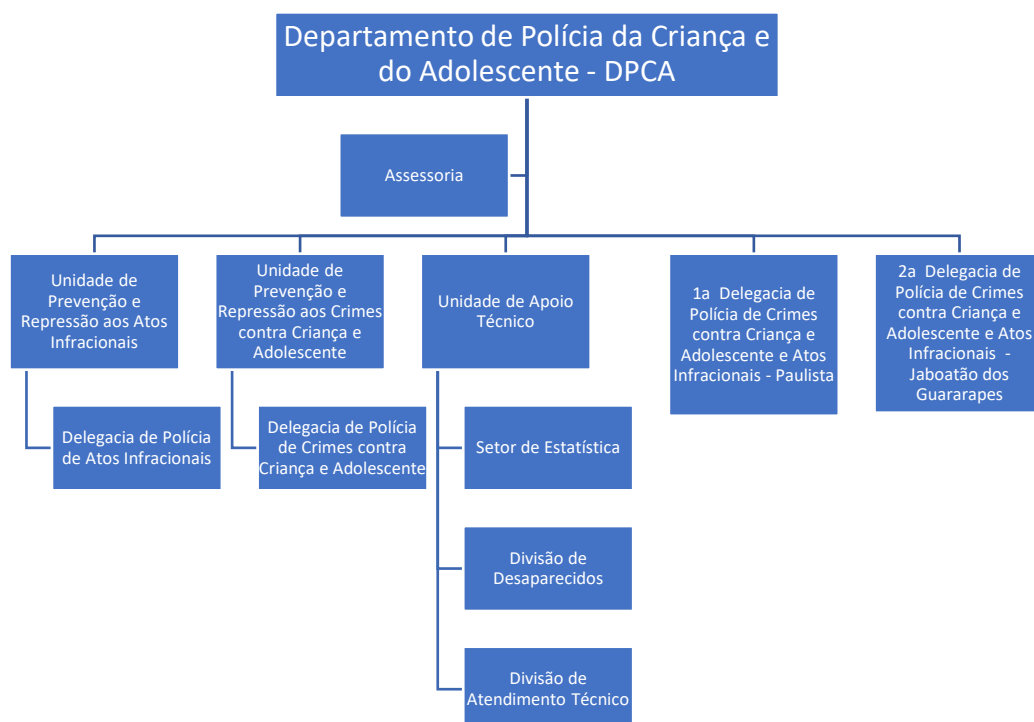
"This program has faced several difficulties during its implementation. The Federal Government only provided resources for the payment of the technical team composed by a coordinator, a psychologist, a social worker and two social educators. Depending on the size of the city the staff would be even smaller. All infrastructure should be the counterpart of the municipality where the Program was installed. Here in Pernambuco, for example, it worked reasonably in the capital and some cities of the Metropolitan Region, but in the small municipalities of the countryside, the operation was rather precarious. The places where they were installed often had little or no working condition at all. There was insufficient basic equipment and many other services of the city hall were running in the same spaces. The technical staff was forced to do activities that had nothing to do with their work such as distributing food, for example." ³³

Specialized care for child victims of violence is offered by the CREAS. These centres, which are part of the Unified System of Social Assistance, coordinate the social protection of medium complexity services, and should promote guidance and specialized and ongoing social assistance support to individuals and families with their rights violated. In this way, CREAS can be defined as service for assistance and for facing sexual violence against children and adolescents, aimed at protecting and guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents.

Child Police Department - DPCA

The Child and Adolescent Police Department (DPCA) is responsible for investigating crimes committed against children and adolescents, as well as investigating the infractions committed by adolescents. This Department, however, is not restricted only to strictly police procedures. In a broader understanding of law enforcement, it develops preventive work through lectures given in governmental and non-governmental spaces, especially schools. In addition, it seeks to maintain a dialogue with civil society entities, aimed at ensuring the rights of children and adolescents. In 2018, the Department's lectures at schools reached more than 7,000 students, involving topics such as ECA, bullying, cyberbullying, drugs, sexual violence and offenses.

³³ Fonte: Marcelo Teles. O atendimento às crianças e adolescentes vítimas de violência sexual e a mobilização da sociedade.



School of Councils

The School of Councils is an ongoing education centre for Guardianship Councillors and Guardians on the rights of children and adolescents, managed by a National Steering Group that aims to establish programs and actions in the area of childhood and adolescence that guarantee children's rights, strengthening the System of Guarantee of Rights all over the country. The Steering Group was established on July 26, 2013. Nineteen schools have already provided training throughout the country. In all, 32,680 Councillors have been through the training process.

In Pernambuco, the Centre for Ongoing Education of Guardians on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the Guardianship Councillors of Pernambuco - School of Councils was established in November 2008 through a partnership between the National Secretariat for Human Rights / Undersecretary for the Promotion of the Rights of the Child (CONANDA) and the State Council for the Defence of the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent of Pernambuco (CEDCA-PE).

It also has a partnership with the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE), which, through the Apolônio Salles Foundation, is responsible for the implementation of the project, as well as the development of courses and the dissemination of publications.

Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco

The Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco is a coalition where civil society and government organizations meet to discuss and monitor the actions developed to confront the problem. About 25 organizations are currently part of the Network. It is one of the most important networking spaces around the issue, with regular monthly meetings in Recife. Annually, the Network coordinates a major campaign against sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents in the state, which takes place in May 18 - National Day to Confront Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, which also extends throughout the year.

The Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco was founded in 1995. The Network is a space of political coordination and its mission is to focus politically on facing Sexual Violence through the articulation and mobilization of different segments, under the perspective of guaranteeing sexual human rights of children and adolescents. It is a space for mobilization and political coordination open to the participation of institutions and people that work on promotion, defence, research and monitoring of the rights of children and adolescents. Its purpose is to coordinate and refine actions to confront sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents, ensuring the effectiveness and functioning of the mechanisms of defence of rights. The Priority Lines of Action are: i) Active participation of adolescents and youth; ii) Mobilization and coordination; iii) Communication; iv) Strengthening of affiliated organizations; v) Financial sustainability for the development of Strategic Actions; vi) Awareness raising and mobilization of society around the issue of sexual violence against children and adolescents; vii) Coordination of preventive, justice and law enforcement work to orient assistance services; viii) Public policies Monitoring and advocacy; ix) Data collection through local partners / members. x) Input and participation in local and national networks. xi) Establishment of National and International Contacts and Support Network. Xii) Development of National Campaigns. Xiii) Support to national and international agendas related to the human rights of children and adolescents. Xiv) Coordination with social movements, civil society organizations and class entities. (feminist movement, black movement, LGBT, trade union, popular and human rights movement and others); and xv) Promoting gender equality.

The Network is composed of non-governmental and governmental agencies, international cooperation agencies and activities engaged in the Promotion, Defence and Monitoring of the Rights of Children and Adolescents. It works through monthly meetings, where activities of your action plan are evaluated and adjusted. In the meetings, working groups are also created with specific purposes. A Biennial Meeting is held to evaluate actions taken and plan new actions, and for selecting the four members and two alternates for the Coordination of the Network. The Coordination consists of four representatives of entities participating in the Network, with knowledge of the theme and ability to coordinate, two of them being from governmental entities and two from non-governmental entities.

The last planning made was effective from 2015 to 2017 and a new strategic planning was developed in late 2019/early 2020.

In addition to the local May 18 Campaign the last planning includes major activities such as:

- Representation of the Network in advocacy spaces;
- Develop actions to strengthen the participation of adolescents and young people in the Network;
- Develop communication actions to strengthen the Network;
- Create an ongoing commission to raise funds;
- Perform the planning, monitoring, evaluation and systematization of the Network

Action plans were carried out, but there is no record of evaluation of results. There is no information from systematized documents on the impact of the Network's activities.

Municipal-Level Actions in Recife

Actions from the Government

Child and adolescent management

The Child and Adolescent Management (CAM) is linked to the Executive Secretariat for Human Rights, the Secretariat for Social Development, Youth, Policy on Drugs and Human Rights of the Recife City Hall and its main function is the coordination of public policies at the municipal level, aimed at children and youth. It develops activities in the areas of promotion, protection and guarantee of rights, based on the resolutions issued by the child rights councils at national, state and municipal levels.

Some of CAM's initiatives refer to the implementation of projects and, mainly, actions, on a regular basis, in the context of the Human Rights in Neighbourhoods Program and coordination with the child protection network, as well as the promotion of events and campaigns focused on the subject, in addition to providing guidance and referring cases of violations of children's rights to the relevant services. CAM has an active participation in the Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco.

CAM understands the rights of children and adolescents from the perspective of comprehensive protection, so that it does not observe the theme of sexual violence against children and adolescents separately, but rather associated with other types of violence and also related to situations that make children vulnerable and at risk.

Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centre (CREAS) - in the municipality

In Recife, the Secretariat for Social Development, Youth, Drug Policy and Human Rights of the Recife City Hall is in charge of implementing the Social Assistance and Human Rights Policies at local level. It works on the prevention of situations of vulnerability and social and personal risk through the development of potentials and strengthening of family and community ties. It focuses on promoting sheltering, coexistence and socialization of families and individuals through actions addressed at overcoming poverty, social assistance, promotion and guarantee of human rights. The Medium Complexity Special Protection Management is responsible for the

CREAS in Recife. There are 4 centres, distributed by regions of the city (RPAs): RPAs 1 and 6 - CREAS Ana Vasconcelos; RPAs 2 - CREAS Educador Renato Ribeiro; RPA 3 - CREAS Espinheiro; RPA 4 - CREAS Cordeiro; and RPA 5 - CREAS Afogados.

Services offered by CREAS, through the Protection and Specialized Assistance Service to Families and Individuals (PAEFI), consists of support, guidance and follow-up for families with one or more of their members in situations of threat or violation of rights. It includes guidance and support for the promotion of rights, the preservation and strengthening of family, community and social ties and for the strengthen of the protective function of families in the face of contexts of vulnerability and/or personal and social risk. The target audience is of families and individuals who experience violations of rights due to the occurrence of: Negligence; Physical, psychological, or Sexual violence: sexual abuse and/or exploitation; Removal of family life due to the application of socio-educational or protective measures; Trafficking in persons; Street living and begging; Abandonment; Child labour; Prejudice due to sexual orientation and/or race/ethnicity;

Specialized reference centre for the care of children, adolescents and their families in situations of violence (CERCCA)

In Recife, the Reference Centre for children victims of sexual violence, proposed by the Sentinela Program, was installed in a health unit thanks to a partnership between the Social Assistance Secretariat and the Municipal Health Secretariat. The technical team chose to name it CERCCA or Reference Centre for the care of Children and their Families Victims of Violence. Today CERCCA continues to exist, having been incorporated by the Municipal Health Department, after the Sentinela Program has been absorbed by the Special Reference Centre for Social Assistance (CREAS).

According to its annual report, 2018, Cercca received 233 families and assisted 94. They provided individual assistance, mostly for adolescents (68%). 70% of children assisted were girls. 24% come to the service on spontaneous demand and 17% were referred by the Guardianship Councils.

CERCCA, in addition to providing medical, psychological and social care, develops a Prevention and Awareness Raising Campaign. This ongoing campaign is offered to any social group that needs to discuss and/or talk about violence against children and adolescents and associated themes (sexual and reproductive health, drug use, early childhood education, etc.). The objective is to give visibility to the phenomena and break the silence around it. They outreach to groups such as schools, NGOs and other health services.

There are many and different limitations and gaps in the provision of this work: from the lack of engagement of many professionals with the subject to the little organizational and political support for its accomplishment. This ends up reflecting on infrastructural difficulties, such as the lack of a car to transport the team that carries out the prevention work, and few professionals trained for this type of work.

Guardianship Councils of Recife

In the municipality there are eight (8) Guardianship Councils, which are permanent and autonomous bodies, empowered by society with the task of watching over the rights of children and adolescents, and supported by the municipal government.

The Advisory Office for the Strengthening of the Guardianship and Municipal Councils of Rights fosters the process of strengthening the Guardianship Councils, through state-level monitoring and technical assistance, and the installation of the SIPIA - Information System for Children and Adolescents, a management tool for the Councils. The Advisory Office is part of the Secretariat of Social Development, Child and Youth of the state.

Municipal Plan and Policy to Confront Sexual Violence - Recife

The Recife Municipal Plan to Confront Sexual Violence Against Children was developed in 2001. It was the first Plan to be developed and approved by the Municipality of Recife, through the Municipal Council for the Defence and Promotion of Children's Rights (COMDICA-Recife). The municipality also has a Municipal Policy for Special Child Protection, approved by COMDICA'S Resolution 13/2004. Such documents shall serve as guidelines for the Municipality's activities in the area. The Plan is evaluated and reviewed, according to its timeframe, by COMDICA, in a participatory way, engaging several stakeholders of the Child Rights Guarantee System.

The Plan developed in 2001 referred to the period from 2002 to 2004. Only in May 2006 was the previous plan reviewed and actions for the next triennium (2007 to 2009) were established. There was evaluation and review of the subsequent Plan in 2010, surpassing the initial term of 3 years. In the review in 2010, it was decided to develop a 10-year plan instead, which will be completed by 2020. In 2010, it was also decided that the plan should be evaluated every two years. Evaluations were, in fact, only carried out in 2012 and 2017 due to pressure from civil society in the city. However, we were unable to have access to the results of the Plan's evaluation/monitoring seminar held in 2017.

NEVE - Centre for Confronting School Violence, from the Education Secretariat of Recife, works to prevent violence in schools, by training managers, pedagogical coordinators, teachers and educators, and offering workshops, lectures and conversations with students and parents. In 2019, the audience for these activities involved around 5,000 people. The main subjects addressed were bullying, cyberbullying, drugs, conflict mediation, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence, offenses and disciplinary acts, children's rights and duties (ECA), human rights and youth. On the topic of sexual abuse of children and adolescents, it works in partnership with World Vision, the Women's Secretariat, CAPD, Child and Adolescent management, School that Protects program, and UFPE, the latter involving the training of pedagogical coordinators of municipal day care centres. In addition to carrying out these activities with the 312 educational units in Recife (among crèches, CEMEI and elementary schools), it also hosts the Intermunicipal Forum on Culture of Peace, aimed at school managers and coordinators, involving the exchange of experiences of prevention of school violence in municipalities in the Metropolitan Region of Recife.

Civil Society Networking Spaces in the Municipality

In the city spaces there are fora for debates and coordination of the service entities such as the Municipal Forum for the Defence of Children and Adolescents Rights of the City of Recife - DCA Forum, which is a public space of coordination of civil society organizations, with the objective of mobilizing and organizing civil society around the defence of the rights of children and adolescents. Another space, the Social Forum of Children and Adolescents - FOSCAR, is a group formed by children and adolescents representing the organizations. This group was created to be a space for discussion and reflection on the rights of children and adolescents. It holds monthly meetings for discussions.

Civil Society Organizations

According to the IPEA Map of Civil Society Organizations, Recife ranks 10th in number of CSOs nationwide. Brazil has 400,000 civil society organizations. Recife has 5,560 CSOs employing 38,666 people, working on 1,250 projects. Recife has 38.43% of CSOs working in advocating for rights.

Most non-governmental organizations engaged in this area of child sexual abuse and exploitation work through medium or long-term projects in the area of prevention. With the exception of Cendhec, which is a Centre for the Defence of Children and Adolescents Rights, which carries out social legal assistance to victims of violence, and therefore works on the CRGS defence axis.

In Pernambuco, especially in Recife, an important history of educational work was built, based on new paradigms, long before the ECA was approved, which brought fundamental changes in the vision of children and adolescents; some movements already worked with a vision of children's rights, considering them subjects capable of changing their condition of life and believing in their potentialities. The social movement in Recife contributed essentially to the approval of important and fundamental laws for the consolidation of the human rights of children and adolescents in Pernambuco and the country. Important methodological processes were developed with the support of international cooperation, with the participation of children victims of sexual abuse and exploitation, such as giving a voice to their opinions, ideas and perspectives. The NGOs mentioned in this mapping are protagonists in all these processes, participated in fundamental struggles in their cities of origin for the consolidation and guarantee of the rights of children and women; made important denunciations so that the issue of sexual violence would definitely enter the public agenda and charge public investments for services and projects to function properly for these populations. There is accumulated experience, good practices developed, and skilled staff.

Cendhec – Centro D. Hélder Câmara de Estudos e Ação Social

Founded in 1989, Cendhec's mission is to "defend and promote human rights, especially of children, adolescents, communities and residents of popular settlements and socially excluded groups, contributing to social transformation, towards a democratic, equitable and violence-free society." The Program for the Rights of Children and Adolescents aims to guarantee the promotion and defence of the Human Rights of children and adolescents, strengthening the

action of civil society with a view to implementing the Comprehensive Rights Guarantee Policy. In addition to providing legal and social assistance to children and adolescents who are victims of violence and their families, it carries out advocacy, social control, mobilization, training, research and dissemination of the theme.

Relevant Experiences: Assistance to victims of domestic and sexual violence

Cendhec's work through this project aimed at the realization of interdisciplinary and integral care for child victims of domestic and sexual violence (and their families). The project covered the municipality of Recife and its metropolitan region. Its objective was to guarantee the enforceability of violated rights of children and adolescents.

The direct and indirect beneficiary public of the activities developed were child victims of domestic and sexual violence (and their families), as well as public agents of the Rights Guarantee System who work directly or indirectly in the rights of the child and adolescents and society in general.

The interdisciplinary assistance carried out by the team consists of receiving, monitoring and forwarding the cases to the Justice and Law Enforcement services, seeking to strengthen family relationships and mobilizing the family to hold the perpetrators accountable, aiming at the end of impunity. This interdisciplinary work is developed in an integrated way by professionals of the area of Law, Social Service and Psychology. As its focus is on working against the violation of the rights of children and adolescents, social and psychological activities are supportive to legal activities, so that psychological and social assistance is only given to those who are in legal follow-up at the institution.

In practice, Cendhec is the only civil society entity that works with the enforceability of rights in the area of childhood and adolescence in Pernambuco. For this reason, the demand for services has intensified not only due to the increase in cases of violence against children and adolescents, but mainly due to the difficulties of access to justice by the low-income population.

Such demand made the project team stipulate criteria for assisting cases, focusing on ensuring the quality of services provided. In this context, they chose to serve low-income children and adolescents, children and adolescents in situations of personal and social risk, children and adolescents victims of crimes committed in the family context, in addition to cases in which the crime is committed by a public agent or that holds power over the child or adolescent, and of cases that may become exemplary by the high degree of complexity and resolution.

Despite the team's efforts in intervening with victims of domestic and sexual violence through interdisciplinary care, this practice has shown that such care, in itself, brings about significant changes in the individual's life, but is not enough for a transformation in search of a society where the values of justice prevail. For this reason, they associated this practice with political and social intervention, with participation in political fora in the Councils of Law and in other instances, with the perspective of discussing the implementation of public policies and monitoring the actions of the State.

The publication entitled *Cadernos do Cendhec*, from 2001, describes the experience of the Cendhec Rights Defence Program. Since the Project started, 253 children were assisted. Out of those, 88 cases have turned into police investigations and 124 into lawsuits.

Centro das Mulheres do Cabo

CENTRO DAS MULHERES DO CABO is a feminist organization, founded in 1984 and established as a non-profit association of women, affiliated to the Brazilian Association of NGOs - ABONG. They operate through the following axes:

- Women, Rights and Power – To empower women to advocate in the decision-making spaces of representative, participatory and direct democracy.
- Rights of Children, Adolescents and Young People – To contribute to guaranteeing the rights and strengthening the citizenship of children, adolescents and young people.
- Governance and Institutional Development

Relevant experiences: Project to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents

Funded by Terre des Hommes - Suisse from 1998 to 2011, this project had the purpose to provide direct care to children and adolescents in situations of domestic and sexual violence and carry out violence prevention activities. No evaluation is available.

A few results of the Centro are:

- *Creation of reporting and notification instruments for systematization of data;*
- *Mobilization and exchange of leadership to prevent violence, resulting in the elaboration of municipal laws for the creation of rights councils and guardianships in the municipalities of Mata Sul de Pernambuco: Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Ipojuca, Sirinhaém, Rio Formoso, Barreiros, São José da Coroa Grande, Água Preta and Ribeirão;*
- *Creation of the Municipal Program for Prevention of Violence against Children and Adolescents, during the management of the Women's Centre in the Municipal Council for Children and Adolescents;*
- *Project to Reduce the Exploitation of Girls: an integrated approach, developed by the Centre for Women in Cabo, Casa Mulher do Nordeste, and ETAPAS, supported by ACTIONAID and Comic Relief, in the period from 2012 to 2015. For key results, see Actionaid below.*

Coletivo Mulher Vida

Founded in 1991, its mission is to prevent, confront and deconstruct domestic, sexual and sexist violence, by fostering affection, self-esteem, caring for nature, citizenship, and the role of children, adolescents, young people, women and families, prioritizing socially excluded populations, in the realization of human rights and in building of a culture of peace. It works in the following areas: Assistance, Training, Mobilization and Social communication. The advocacy work is developed through participation in councils, networks and forums, contributing to the strengthening of these spaces, and at the same time monitoring public policies.

Relevant experiences:

- *"Viva Menina Adolescente" project* was a pilot project designed to serve young girls, adolescents between 10 and 18 years old, living in needy communities in the Greater Recife and Olinda metropolitan region. The focus was on working with adolescents to discover their body,

their protection, but also their rights. This practice has been deployed in several other institutional methodologies. The project was finished in 2005.

- *"Happy Child" Project* assisted children and adolescents between 2 and 18 years of age, as well as their mothers and families. These children were coke dwellers, who were in a street situation - those children that mothers take many times to do begging on the signal and to some extent they are escaping to other areas, such as Boa Viagem beach. They are susceptible to a series of abuses there, but sexual abuse is really what they are most affected by. The project had contributions, several resources and allowed the granting of a grant (financial) and a basic food pack to each mother. It was a project that dialogued very strongly with the family. The project was finished in 2007.

- *"Living without Violence is Possible" Project* serves 250 children and adolescents and focuses on preventing violence and protecting the child in the home, so that the child does not suffer violence.

- *"Citizen Play" Project*, aimed at combating sexual abuse and exploitation on the occasion of major events: World Cup, Confederations Cup, carnival. The project started in April 2014 and ended in April 2016. It had an extension from December 2016 until June 2017. The reports were made by a system and there were no evaluations by the funding agency.

Of the 04 projects mentioned, only one is still running, the "Living without Domestic Violence is Possible" project. This project started in July 2014 - the first agreement being scheduled to be completed in December 2019. The second agreement is expected to start in January 2020 and end in December 2025. The funder does not forward the written evaluations, they are discussed in face-to-face monitoring meetings.

The CMV coordination could not find any files or more information about the Happy Child and Happy Teen Girl projects, as they finished 12 and 14 years ago, respectively. Thus, they could not specify the start dates. What they could say was that they were projects that lasted about 10 years. In this same context, they did not have the evaluations.

Actionaid

Actionaid is an international organization that works for social justice, gender equality and the end of poverty present in 45 countries, reaching more than 15 million people in the world. In Brazil it operates since 1999, in more than 2.4 thousand communities, and benefits more than 300 thousand people. It works in partnership with communities and local organizations in education, agroecology and climate projects, gender equality and participation and democracy. Actionaid has an office in Recife.

Relevant experiences: Project Reducing the Exploration of Girls: an integrated approach, developed by the Centre for Women in Cabo, Casa Mulher do Nordeste, and ETAPAS, supported by Comic Relief, from 2012 to 2015: Its purpose was to work on the prevention of sexual violence against girls, by developing socio-educational activities with girls, families, community leaders and the mobilization and coordination of the stakeholders of the local Rights Guarantee System.

Experience and learning about the project can be seen in the final evaluation and publication with the systematization of the project. The main results are:

- 389 girls gained greater knowledge and awareness of the risks and vulnerability to sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as greater ownership of their rights, thus becoming less vulnerable to sexual violence. The workshops made it possible for the first time for girls to be able to discuss openly on topics that had never been addressed by their families before, at school or in other places where they move around. It also allowed them to initiate a process of reflection on gender relations and the influences of these relations on vulnerability to sexual exploitation.
- 810 girls, young women and family members participated in family strengthening sessions; Family members, mostly mothers, are more knowledgeable after than before the project about the risks to which girls and young women are exposed. Families are more knowledgeable about support services for victims of sexual exploitation and domestic violence. The results of the work carried out in the project led to a change in behaviour towards daughters. There was an improvement in family dialogue, a decrease in conflicts and a greater openness to address the theme of crack/drugs and sexual exploitation, with less prejudice around the issues.
- 130 Girls have become a reference in their communities regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation and / or drug use. They are sought by young people, community leaders, school principals to make interventions, answer questions about the themes or even forward denouncements. These young women played an active role in campaigns to combat sexual exploitation in communities by participating in mobilizations, public acts, distributing materials and bringing information to other young women. In 2014, a young woman from the project was invited to participate in the World Urban Forum, with support of ActionAid, representing young people from her community and from the project.
- 2002 girls and young women have access to more information on vulnerability to sexual exploitation. Through leadership training, young women have facilitated dialogue circles for other girls at risk of sexual exploitation and drug use, acting as multipliers of information for their peers in their communities. Participants had access to more information on prevention and on reporting sexual abuse and exploitation.
- 58 girls vulnerable to sexual exploitation participated in community therapy sessions. 6 girls had individual counselling support. The project was unable to work directly with crack users and victims of sexual exploitation, given the difficulty to reach those groups and limitations in terms of staff safety and capacity.
- Prevention campaigns reached 15,462 residents with cultural performances, mobilizations and marches in three communities and streets of Recife.
- Improvements in the Recife City's public safety plan, including addressing sexual exploitation. 3 proposals approved and included in Recife's Ten-Year Municipal Plan for the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

Girls in Motion Project

The “Girls in Motion” Project is developed by the organizations ActionAid Brasil, Casa da Mulher do Nordeste, Centro das Mulheres do Cabo and Etapas - Technical Team of Advisory, Research

and Social Action, to carry out activities in seven territories of three municipalities in Pernambuco (Recife, Cabo de Santo Agostinho and Ipojuca). Its focus is on the prevention and the confrontation of the sexual violence of children and adolescents, aiming, above all, the protagonism and empowerment of girls and women, in the search for a life free of discrimination and violence. For that, the project uses three macro strategies: a) empowerment and protagonism of adolescents and women; b) strengthening family and community ties and c) social mobilization.

The project will use participatory methodological processes with a rights approach that value empowerment and public speech (media and advocacy workshops and community radio); solidarity and support actions (mobilization of society and public power); interventional actions (community advocacy and educational campaign) and encouraging the creation of alternative solutions (communication and reporting channels, media and social networks). The project will directly assist 830 people, including children, adolescents, youth, family members and community leaders. Some youth collectives will also be invited to spread the cause on digital platforms. As a result, communication tools (videos, information channels, campaigns and radio programs) will be created to inform and encourage the population to report.

Childhood

Childhood Brazil aims at protecting childhood and adolescence. The focus of work is in confronting sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents. Created in 1999 by Queen Silvia of Sweden, Childhood Brasil is part of the World Childhood Foundation (Childhood). The institution also has offices in Sweden, Germany and the United States. The organization is certified as a Public Interest Civil Society Organization (OSCIP).

Relevant experiences:

Childhood Brazil has been present in the state of Pernambuco since 2000, when, through the Sementeiros Program, it supported with financial and technical resources eighteen projects implemented by six local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with the potential to carry out innovative actions. In 2007, Childhood Brasil, the State Government of Pernambuco and the State Council for the Defence of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CEDCA / PE) started a partnership to review the Ten Year Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents of the State, to provide technical advice to CEDCA and to support the Network for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco. Following the review and validation of the Ten-Year Plan, Childhood Brazil has established a partnership with CEDCA and launched the Pernambuco Program for Confronting Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents (PPEVS). From a favourable political context, the implantation of the PPEVS had the objective of influencing the public policies with focus in the confrontation to the sexual violence by means of the strengthening of the network of protection of childhood and adolescence; the mobilization and capacity building of the tourist trade to confront the sexual exploitation of children and youth ; and the consolidation of the actions of the Program in public policies.

During this period, a cooperation agreement was also made with the State Court of Pernambuco, where it was agreed to install the first room of Special Testimony for children and adolescents of the state by Childhood Brazil. In addition to the donation of equipment, Childhood Brasil, through the Special Testimony project, trained the Court's servers in the forensic interview methodology. In addition, in 2012, held the "Seminar on Distinctions and Complementarities between the Role of Judicial Authority and Multidisciplinary Teams"

Centre for Studies, Research and Service on sexual violence - CEPARVS

The idea of setting up a university-based research, study and care centre came from identifying the fragility of specialized care for children, adolescents and families in situations of sexual violence. The structuring of this specialized service was done in partnership with the Court of Justice of Pernambuco (TJPE) and inspired by the experiences of other centres of study on the subject. The objective was to develop studies, researches and methodologies that would allow the structuring of a social technology for specialized care in a network of protection for children, adolescents and vulnerable families and / or in situations of sexual violence, with a view to their dissemination to the reference services of the state. In addition to the specialized services, the CEPARVS team carried out a diagnostic survey on the reality of the policies for dealing with situations of sexual violence in eight state development hubs and performed the systematization of the methodology of therapeutic assistance for children, adolescents and their families who have suffered sexual violence, including also the person who allegedly committed the violence.

GECRIA - Study, Research and Extension Group on the field of Child and Adolescent Policy / Federal University of Pernambuco

Gecria / UFPE was created in 2014, in the Department of Social Work of the Federal University of Pernambuco. Its objective is to expand the production of scientific knowledge around the issues involving the guarantee of human rights of children and adolescents and around the various manifestations of violence affecting them. GECRIA has conducted exploratory studies on various topics: Homeless children and adolescents; child exploitation through sex tourism; right to early childhood education; child labour exploitation, internment socio-educational measure, violation of human rights in the context of the World Cup; sexual violence against children and adolescents in Pernambuco.

Relevant experiences:

In 2019, it has been carrying out important actions such as the Research on Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco and the creation of LAACC (Araceli Cabreira Crespo Laboratory), which establishes a relationship with GECRIA's study themes, coordinated by the teachers Valeria Nepomuceno and Delaine Melo. LAAC is a Social Work Practices Laboratory, linked to the Department of Social Work of UFPE, which aims to contribute to the training of social workers and Social Work interns inserted in care services for children and adolescents in situations of violence. The Research on Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco aims to map the child protection network in the state. So far, 70 institutions and services responded to the survey (35.7% - Guardianship Council; 25.7% - CREAS - social assistance; and 14, 3% - Education). The types of cases assisted in these institutions are: 98.2% of sexual abuse; 28.1% of sexual exploitation and 21.1% of internet crimes. The Research

shows that the main perpetrators of violence are parents, stepparents and neighbours, and uncles and aunts. Most reports come through school, family, and health facilities. Just over half of the services work with the victims' families.

Another important project is the Self-Protection of Children in Early Childhood Extension Project, which aims to disseminate the methodology of self-protection of children in early childhood (from 0 to 6 years old) as a strategy to prevent sexual violence. With UFPE teachers and students involved, LAAC conducts the following activities:

- Pedagogical workshops on self-protection of children with public agents who work at the Professor Paulo Freire Municipal Centre for Early Childhood Education (CMEI Professor Paulo Rosas) and undergraduate students in Social Work at UFPE.
- Advising public agents on the activities developed to apply the self-protection methodology to the children of CMEI Professor Paulo Rosas.
- Training on sexual violence and self-protection of children to pedagogical coordinators of all kindergartens, CMEIs and early childhood education centres of the Recife municipal school system.

Futura Channel

The Futura channel works with multimedia content that is produced, organized and disseminated collaboratively. Futura is a communication experience for social transformation that, since 1997, operates from a model of educational, participative and inclusive audio-visual production. It is a project of the Roberto Marinho Foundation and the result of the strategic partnership between private initiative organizations united by social investment commitment.

The area of Community Mobilization and Articulation brings themes from the Brazilian social agenda to the Futura screens. Among its projects are some initiatives in the area of prevention of child sexual violence.

Relevant experiences:

The *Growing Without Violence Project* aims to disseminate quality information and coping methodologies to different forms of sexual violence against children and adolescents. The project includes production of content in pedagogical material for coping actions in different parts of the country with face-to-face training actions for educators and professionals from the child and adolescent protection network. More than 5,000 professionals in more than 400 Brazilian municipalities have already been trained by the project, which has included topics such as abuse and sexual exploitation.

The following series are included in the Growing Up Without Violence project:

- “WHAT EXPLORATION IS THIS?” (In 2009);
- “WHAT ABUSE IS THIS?” (In 2014);
- “WHAT BODY IS THIS?” (In 2018).

The narratives make use of playful language to address one of the most serious human rights violations of children and adolescents, and to deepen the debates on the subject.

Futura is present in the main pay-tv operators in Brazil and also in open TV and digital satellite channels through a network of partner university TVs, reaching 50 million people.

In 2019, 80 workshops of 16 hours of awareness for the use of the series were held in 181 municipalities in 17 states of the country. 686 educators from 420 public schools were trained. Futura also worked with 2,169 professionals in 1,020 institutions in the child protection network. Regarding the effectiveness of the project, there is no assessment of the impact of the project, but a monitoring of the use of the series after the trainings.

About the broadcast of the series “Which body is this?”, which debates sexual rights and self-protection, in addition to showing on TV, it has been among the TOP 10 most watched series on Futura Play (with more than 5,500 plays), has had more than 38 thousand views on Youtube, 175,600 views on Facebook, and 4600 DVDs have been distributed.

Adolescer Group

Through specific methodologies and tools such as Peer Education, Community Treatment and School Orientation Zone (ZOE), AdoleScER develops daily activities to reduce violence primarily with children, adolescents and young people, also reaching their families and communities. Activities take place at the AdoleScER headquarters located in four neighbourhoods, as well as in the communities and schools attended by the children engaged in their projects.

Relevant Experiences:

In 2013, the AdoleScER Group intensified its activities to fight sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents in its target communities by means of two strategies: first through multiplication of information, carried out by AMIN - (Adolescents Multipliers of Information), an old project that already existed in the institution and, second, through walks in streets and strategic spaces, in partnerships with schools, to contribute to raising awareness among the residents of the target communities to report cases of sexual violence.

Today the actions are developed by children from the CriaPaz program and by adolescents and young people from the PazAMIN program (who are called adolescent opinion leaders). The focus of both programs is on training and information dissemination, thus empowering and building capacity of youth.

In 2019, the AdoleScER Group promoted a distance learning course for adolescents and young people to multiply information around preventing sexual violence.

The campaign to combat sexual violence takes place annually in April and May. Main results:

- Walk against sexual violence, reaching around 1000 people;
- Training process with adolescent and young children and their families, reaching 200 people;
- Multiplication of information in partner public schools, reaching around 500 people from four communities in Recife;
- Development of the document for listening and guiding against sexual abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents.
- Street actions in the communities where AdoleScER works, reaching around 500 people;

ReVive

ReVive (or ReaViva in Portuguese) works in Olinda with children who have been physically or sexually abused. The majority of these children were abused by a family member and so have to be taken into care. In 2014, ReVive opened their first care home - just for girls between 5 and 15 years old. It was the first home just for girls in the city. The team (including educators, psychologists and social workers) work with the girls and their families to help restore their lives and renew their hope for the future. The team works with the biological family of the girl to try and reintegrate her back into the family, or where that is not possible, the team searches for a substitute or adoptive family for the girl. Since 2014 over 60 girls have passed through the ReVive house with around 90% either being reintegrated into their families or adopted.

In addition to having access to judo and ballet classes, the girls also learn self-defence techniques to protect themselves from violence, through the Graceful Warrior project. Currently, ReVive's work is expanding to other areas - a new home is about to open for boys and girls aged 0 to 7; the team are working hard to bring about a fostering law and service to the city, and the long-term vision is to transition their institutional care to family-based care. The organization is preparing to start prevention work in Olinda communities this year, in partnership with local churches.

Casa de Passagem

The Brazilian Centre for Children and Adolescents - Casa de Passagem Ana Vasconcelos was founded in 1989 by lawyer Ana Vasconcelos and psychologist Cristina Mendonça, with the purpose of assisting, in socially excluded homeless girls, victims of sexual abuse, and violence domestic, being recognized by the Ministry of Education as a pioneer in Brazil in assisting children and adolescents victims of rights violations. The institution's mission is to promote the social and political role of children, adolescents, young people and families in situations of social vulnerability, by building their capacity as citizens.

Its main objectives are: to confront and reduce domestic and sexual violence, to improve the quality of life of children and adolescents, to develop self-esteem, to increase school inclusion and approval, to promote cultural, digital and social inclusion, to foster the participation for children and adolescents, and to provide biopsychosocial care to children and adolescents in social vulnerability.

The Areas of Work are:

- Physical health: good quality food, health workshops, referral to the Social Assistance and Public Health Networks, distribution of personal hygiene materials.
- Mental health: individual and group therapies and supportive listening.
- Socio-pedagogical: referral to school enrolment, visits to schools, encouragement of reading and visits to ecological spaces, preparation for participation in political-educational campaigns, lectures on various topics related to environmental education, prevention of domestic and sexual violence, citizenship among others.

- Incentive to culture: workshops on rhythmic gymnastics, computer science, capoeira, visits to museums.

Relevant experiences:

The institution developed social projects for socially vulnerable families living in Recife for 29 years and in 2018 it turned its attention to another group that lives in a very precarious situation, implementing activities within the Community and Citizenship Program, which seeks mainly to build the capacity of both male and female adolescents and youths to exercise their citizenship, in partnership with the communities and, especially, with community leaders.

In 2018, after internal evaluations, Casa de Passagem transferred its activities to the community of Gaibu, a beach belonging to Cabo de Santo Agostinho, which houses a population with high socioeconomic vulnerability. The activities aim to contribute to the reduction of the social vulnerability of children and adolescents in these communities, strengthening self-esteem, stimulating the role of children and adolescents and the skills and competences related to the cultural, technological and psychological areas, in order to lead this audience into thinking about a better project for their lives. Over two years, 360 (180 per year) will attend children and adolescents of both sexes, aged between 7 and 17. The project will contribute to the reduction of domestic and sexual violence and the family neglect of children and adolescents.

World Vision

World Vision is a Christian organization for the development and response to emergency situations. It has been in Brazil since 1975 working through programs and projects in the areas of protection, education, advocacy and emergency, prioritizing children and adolescents who live in situations of various vulnerabilities. It reaches 70,257 children supported through 79 projects, in 1,340 communities, in 10 states, and in the federal district. World Vision has an office in Recife and operates mainly in the north of the city. The areas of expertise are:

- Education - Work in partnership with public schools through the Conexão Escola project, which develops joint actions for a safer and more efficient school environment in the development of the social capacities of children and adolescents.
- Protection - Carrying out actions that provide a safe community and family environment for all children and adolescents, promoting their participation in decisions that impact their lives.

Relevant experiences: Connection School Program

Through the Connection School Program, a systematic program is developed in 16 public and community schools, located in RPA 3 (Administrative Political Region), benefiting more than 3,000 most vulnerable children and adolescents. The approach takes place through playful workshops and dialogue circles for the youth audience, aiming to build the capacity for self-protection and the protection of their peers. In this project the theme of the prevention of sexual violence is included. No further detailed information was made available.

Comments

We can say that some aspects need to be improved and faced for the improvement of the service offered - research and diagnostics are always in deficit even though the investment has grown in the projects; the time invested in training the teams is scarce, and the investment in "treatment" or care of the professionals working with violence is rarely taken into account or simply does not exist. The evaluation processes, especially those of impact are always a gap because they are little used as learning - indicators, baselines, midterm and final evaluations, must definitely be included not only technically or as a requirement of the financiers; all experiences are successful and have relevant practices but and the evaluation processes usually do not feed into new practices and are not incorporated into institutional day-to-day. Coincidentally this is a problem of the whole child protection network.

4.2 Challenges and opportunities

Gaps and challenges in data

The information presented in this report on the context of the phenomenon was produced essentially from the data available in the national health and human rights systems and in the criminal database of the State of Pernambuco. In this sense, we are faced with some limitations:

In health system data: The health database (SINAN) available online only has information until the year 2017. Information is also conditioned to coverage of the service and notification of sexual violence by professionals. Although underreporting has been decreasing, in 2014 only 55% of the municipalities of Pernambuco were able to notify the grievance of violence.³⁴

In health system data: The health database (SINAN) available online only has information until the year 2017. Information is also conditioned to coverage of the service and notification of sexual violence by professionals. Although underreporting has been decreasing, in 2014 only 55% of the municipalities of Pernambuco were able to notify the grievance of violence.

Most of the profile information of the aggressors / suspects had to be traced from the information of the national health system.

National police reports as well as information about number and situation of lawsuits regarding child sexual abuse at national level was not readily available for this research, therefore this study only contains information of criminal and judicial databases in the State of Pernambuco or the city of Recife.

Another limitation refers to non-standardization of the age groups used in the different databases. The health database refers to children 0 to 19 years of age, while criminal databases refer to children 0 to 17 years of age.

Challenges for coping with sexual abuse and exploitation

Most interviewees point out the main challenges or gaps that still exist that obstruct a better coordination and functioning of the child victim assistance system and prevention actions:

Current federal government management, which has been cutting investments in public services offered to the population; this will directly affect the services offered by the Special Protection Policies. Funding cuts in consolidated systems in the country, such as SUAS (Unified Social Assistance System) and SUS (Unified Health System) dramatically affect children, adolescents and women as vulnerable populations and most affected by sexual violence. Key resources such as CREAS have suffered continuous cuts and victims have no access to specialized services to cases of sexual violence;

In the opinion of the interviewees they think that the population knows what sexual violence is, knows that it occurs, but there is a veiled discussion, because there is no deep work on the subject of sexuality. Teachers themselves do not have the skills to discuss sexual abuse

³⁴ Rape in Brazil: Victims, Authors, Situational Factors and Evolution of Notifications in the Health System between 2011 and 2014. IPEA, Rio de Janeiro, June 2017.

prevention, and the whole subject of sexuality is still a taboo. Teachers should be trained to teach children protection skills in schools.

- ✓ In general, there are gaps in relation to the Customer Service Network. Many municipalities still lack specific equipment. There are municipalities without CREAS and other municipalities that need to have more than one equipment, or other cases that even have CREAS, but are not with the complete team. And without adequate infrastructure - that is, without a specific car that may be circulating, which may even be the reference for the population to look for and give CREAS conditions to attend beyond the situations of violated law, that is, in the preventive dimension. The preventive dimension should be further strengthened. It is recognized that prevention is one of the elements that needs to be strengthened: reflection with communities is still limited, there are initiatives in May, especially around May 18, with preventive actions. But it is necessary to move forward.
- ✓ Added to this situation is the lack of functioning of some of the health services related to this problem, which do not provide a working Care Line for children victims of sexual violence³⁵ especially in regard to psychological care, although it has been established in the legislation since 2010; many police stations do not open the procedure, making it very difficult to face this violation.
- ✓ It is also pointed out that there is no diagnosis of the situation of sexual violence against children and adolescents, as well as a reliable database that can gather information about the number of victims, broken down by race and ethnicity, gender, age group, territory, etc. And analyzes and studies on those data. Each service or institution or body compiles their own data, without crossing with other databases, among other problems.
- ✓ Large turnover of the professionals that work in this area, making it difficult for ongoing quality service, and lack of investment in ongoing education programs;
- ✓ In general, civil society and government spaces are unable to conduct Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation management, making it very difficult to measure the impact of their actions and, consequently, data is not available to be as a basis for designing actions that are more targeted to the real situation of the problem in the state of Pernambuco; In the care of victims of sexual violence, the functioning of the Social, Psychological and Legal Assistance "Triad" is essential, considering that the legal accountability of the aggressor, therapy and social protection are fundamental for the healthy recovery of children and adolescents victims and not always this joint and continuous service is offered or easily accessible for the people.
- ✓ The extinction of Councils, Forums, Committees, Commissions of monitoring of Public Policies with the Decree of number 9.759 / 2019. This ultimately causes the blockade of popular participation and organized civil society in the evaluation of policies and

³⁵ Comprehensive Health Care Line for Children victims of Violence and their Families is a set of guidelines for managers and health professionals, with the purpose of raising awareness and guiding them towards continuous and ongoing comprehensive health care for children and their families in situations of violence. The line of care is a strategy for action, a way to achieve comprehensive care, one of the principles of the SUS – Unified Health System, which seeks to coordinate the production of care from primary care to the most complex level of care, It also requires interaction with other systems to guarantee the rights, protection and defense of children and adolescents

services, their contribution to the creation of specialized services, and the public's opinion about the provision of these services;

Opportunities of future work

- ✓ Some of the civil society has reacted to the cut of investments in public policies and has participated in social mobilizations. The issue of Sexual Violence, despite the fragmentation of the protection network, is a mobilizing and provocative one for society. With the increase in violence against women reports, the issue of sexual violence has increasingly appeared in the media, in political guidelines, in debates and research knowledge (research, diagnosis, studies) has grown in the country. Capacity buildings, training on the dimension of the phenomenon and other topics within the subject are considered more and more necessary.
- ✓ The feminist movement has had a strong influence so that actions to prevent and combat violence, abuse and sexual exploitation are amplified, as well as the accountability of perpetrators. In Pernambuco this movement, as in every country, especially in urban capitals, has grown exponentially and gained space in art, media, and in deliberative political spaces. Unfortunately, there are still few guidelines that incorporate children and adolescents but there are opportunities and it is possible to foster in-depth discussions because mothers of child victims, vulnerable and at-risk children are part of the movement.
- ✓ Taking advantage of the experience accumulated in the city, and organizing the knowledge produced on the subject, involving NGOs and allied sectors linked to the public sector to propose joint solutions seems to be a possible way. But the investment in monitoring is considerable. Almost always the construction of indicators is indicated as a complicated path, but the assessments of what has been done so far lack results systematized and measured more technically.
- ✓ Investing in diagnostics, research, baselines to get more real-world data on the size of the problem and identifying the most vulnerable audience. This will mainly provide the design of more efficient and effective prevention actions;

5. Conclusion and Recommendations for Prevention of Sexual Abuse in Recife

The observation of the current Brazilian context shows that, with the recent retreat from promotion and protection of rights and cutback in investment in public policies, the worsening of unemployment and violence, the majority of children and adolescents continue in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, with too many remaining as "prey" of sexual abuse and exploitation. Recife is one of the cities most affected by violence, because it is in a region that historically does not revert indices of poverty and social inequality.

Although there is a lack of long-term studies in the city that show the link between poverty and inequality increase and sexual violence, according to the trends pointed out in studies of social inequality in the country, families living in extreme poverty, illiterate mothers, heads of household, poor household infrastructure lead to children being vulnerable to situations, including domestic violence, neglect, child maltreatment, poor health and hygiene, and neglect of education and access to school. There are other factors already studied in the field of sexual violence that are not linked to poverty that affect sexual violence, such as sexism and unequal power between men and women. But it is known that in poor living conditions this tends to get worse. Northern and North-eastern Brazil have steadily high rates of poverty, inequality and violence. These are the main regions targeted for crimes of sexual exploitation of girls, child marriage, and youth shootings, for example. Sexual abuse, although underreported in these regions, tends to be at the root of the history within families who have been in the poverty cycle for many years. Mothers with low literacy or illiteracy, sexist and patriarchal culture, prejudice and objectification of women, submission to misogynistic cultural patterns, culture of rape, and a historical lack of access to basic social rights, and lack of structures that work even for the accountability of perpetrators, significantly contribute to perpetuate sexual violence in these places.

A CECRIA research in the 90s pointed out that "federal public policies are generic and disintegrated and are diluted in the different public sectors, which makes it difficult to follow up and evaluate the programs and actions developed at the governmental level. Hence the need to map what exists in this area, in order to integrate actions, monitor and evaluate, and if necessary, implement specialized programs and actions on the theme."³⁶ Since then, many advancements took place regarding public policies, especially in terms of civil society monitoring and participation in governmental decisions, through spaces such as the Intersectoral Commission to Face Sexual Violence. However, fragmentation and lack of evaluation persists as critical problems, and civil society participation has been tremendously reduced in the current federal government administration.

Research is a fundamental strategy for deepening the knowledge of the issue of Sexual Violence and a subsidy for the elaboration of consistent Public Policies. Campaigns have been important instruments for mobilizing, raising awareness and denouncing, which has helped to make violence against children and adolescents more visible. However, they need a back-up service

³⁶ Fundamentos e políticas contra a exploração e abuso sexual de crianças e adolescentes - relatório de estudo Ministério da Justiça e CECRIA. 1997.

because they provoke a demand from the population for public services. With the fragile care system, and less and less investment in programs specialized in dealing with sexual violence, children and adolescents are less protected and their families believe less in the movement to combat the problem.

In general, there is a gap in the production of information in a coordinated way, both in Recife and in the state of Pernambuco. Each service, body, or institution compiles it according to its internal concepts and classifications, without crossing with other databases. In a way it is a reflection of the lack of a good coordination of the rights guarantee system itself and of the local protection network - contrary to what is foreseen in its original design that proposes a coordinated and intersectoral functioning. The State and Municipal Plans are instruments that can strengthen and implement a coordinated set of fundamental actions and goals to ensure the comprehensive protection of child and adolescent victims of sexual violence, but their actions, despite a growth in the percentage of achievement over the years, have not been fulfilled satisfactorily, nor monitored.

Diagnostics and baselines are also still lacking. There is a production of educational material, booklets, manuals, and some systematized experiences, but most of the sectors that deal directly with the issue of sexual abuse do not produce diagnoses that support the development of baselines and indicators. This hinders consistent monitoring of results and weakens the focus of action. But it is necessary to highlight the investments made by Actionaid, Childhood, Save the Children UK, KNH and Unicef, in the production of research and analysis on sexual violence in Recife and other cities.³⁷

The general strategy used in the area of prevention involves ongoing training of public agents on the issue of sexual violence, processes of empowerment of girls and women (mainly social projects), some experiences with deconstruction of male violence, and educational and reporting campaigns, especially on May 18. This has helped to strengthen knowledge about the subject. But on the one hand there is discontinuity of the processes invested by the government, as well as high turnover of the public agents who are trained. On the other hand, social projects cannot obtain long-term funding. Training actions for identification, recovery or therapeutic work with offenders are few.

It can be stated that, after National, State and Municipal plans to combat sexual violence were in place, there has been increased access of professionals working on victim assistance services and centres such as Creas, Cras, Guardianship Councils to training and information on the issue. However, there is little evidence of the impact of those trainings in the life and practices of professionals involved in the training programs. A few evaluations have been carried out by Childhood and Actionaid on programs around sexual exploitation of girls, as mentioned in this report. The Secretary of Social Action has developed training initiatives, but no detailed information is available for this report.

There were advances in relation to the plans; in relation to the inclusion of elements that deepen the nature of sexual violence with more contextualized categories: gender, ethnicity, media, technology, and new family arrangements for example. The training of human resources at all levels and sectors has also been considered as a key strategy in preventing and addressing

³⁷ See Bibliography for further reference.

the problem of sexual abuse and exploitation. The participation of children and adolescents becomes the practice axis with many projects involving its stakeholders in prevention (peer education) and advocacy.

Adolescents have been actively involved in peer education, and to a lesser extent advocacy - mainly participation in public hearings, formulation of proposals to influence plans, campaigns, and direct dialogue with local public authorities such as mayors, secretaries, parliamentarians and sometimes even ministers. These actions, mostly, are driven by social projects that in their structure foresee the participation of adolescents. All NGOs participating in this research throughout their lives have fostered peer education groups or community groups, or leadership for participation in advocacy actions. Some assessments have been made with reports of results of improvements in the lives of the youth.

The concept and practice of women's empowerment actions has also increased, with many adolescents and young people involved – there have been more experiences from feminist NGOs than human rights advocates, but the theme, now in vogue in the country, has mainstreamed actions to combat sexual violence. The concepts of masculine power, violence and deconstruction of machismo have been widely used and have helped to form a more conscious generation of their body, their self-esteem, and their rights as girls and women. This more autonomous identity building process focusing on quality of life, healthy relationships and rights has helped prevent violence and gender and / or sexual violence, especially in girls.

Although there are still few impact studies, NGOs such as CMV and Centro das Mulheres do Cabo have deepened experiences of strengthening the autonomy, self-esteem and recognition of the identity of young girls and women. As girls begin to recognize themselves as people with their own ideas, feelings, and desires that are not dominated by their parents, stepparents, and boyfriends and husbands (who are among the main perpetrators), they also become less vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence, as rape is often used as a form of control and punishment for rebellious girls and women. Girls participating in women's empowerment projects are beginning to awaken to an awareness that they may have their own desires, choose to study, work, choose when and if they want to have children. And if they are experiencing situations of violence, they open up to address the issue, strengthen themselves to report, and many manage to break free from the cycle of sexual violence, with support from the NGO or existing services. No evidence was collected from numbers, testimonials, case studies for this research, but some life-changing records exist in the social projects of the participating NGOs. Building evidence on violence prevention, however, would require baselines prior to projects and indicators to prove the extent to which these actions are effective and effective for prevention.

Recommendations for Future Work

- ✓ To invest in baselines, assessments and prevalence studies of the problem for the areas in which the projects operate; comparing to the reality of the phenomenon in the country and in the world, which helps to create standards and protocols of care, besides improving and accelerating the identification of violence and aggressors. NGOs and

- government sectors should invest in more accurate (quantitative and qualitative) information gathering, with databases, monitoring and impact assessments;
- ✓ Conduct additional studies on the dimension of sexual exploitation, to shed more light on the phenomenon;
 - ✓ A good database that brings together and unifies all the information about the reports, broken down by different aspects;
 - ✓ In-depth analysis of data systematically, generating annual Analytical Reports;
 - ✓ To place a stronger focus on primary prevention actions, to prevent the abuse from happening on the first place;
 - ✓ To carry out preventive actions by creating educational materials for all age groups that help children develop self-protection skills, learn to set boundaries for their protection, ask for help and even be able to participate in collective prevention actions; Implement self-protection programs and projects (in schools and other spaces).
 - ✓ The theme of child and adolescent participation has grown and gained a lot of space in the social projects and investing heavily in the empowerment of girls and adolescents has become a recurring theme in several projects that work with this population. Although there are still few initiatives, it is necessary to develop a broad debate on new masculinities with boys and adolescents. The themes of self-protection of young children and educational prevention programs are still insipient to the population vulnerable to early childhood sexual abuse. There is a lot of taboo in schools and in the family itself for the themes of sexuality and the prevention of sexual violence, however, it is a fact that most parents and professionals wish that children are safe from sexual violence, and such knowledge is urgent and necessary for families to identify and know how to refer cases. In the current more conservative context, it is key that families do not close for this discussion, which has become even more necessary today in the whole country.
 - ✓ To conduct specific training for teachers and support them in reporting, since many teachers do not report for fear or lack of information.
 - ✓ Ongoing training for the professionals of the CRGS in this thematic area; The structuring and capacity building of the services in the Network for Prevention, Protection and Defence of Children and Adolescents are constantly necessary. Although much investment has been made, good systematized practices, new methodologies and, in particular, research that brings reasoned data is very welcome.
 - ✓ A victim assistance flow chart working properly: a flowchart that integrates services, promote communication between them; with proper record of cases, monitoring, and exchange of opinions and knowledge among the professionals of the services. Many services work "loose" and the child who is assisted has to go through several services that for example ask the same type of questions, or know nothing about their case, and the child is revictimized – that is, has to talk about such a painful subject several times. If there is a correct flow in this service one service can communicate with the other already providing essential information to expedite and be more efficient in supporting the victim. It also helps in providing information to the judicial sector that will turn that case into an inquiry for the liability of perpetrators. The victim assistance flowchart also assists in the accurate recording of case monitoring information, for example by feeding a database. In Brazil, the SIPIA project (SIPIA is a national system for recording and

processing information on the guarantee and defence of fundamental rights) was intended to be this system that promoted the flow of information with the Guardianship Councils as hubs, but it does not work properly in practice;

- ✓ In relation to the expansion of preventive actions, it is necessary to create a coordinated and intensive action, as well as strong - massive in the sense of reaching the majority of the people of the city. Government and civil society organizations need to modernize looks, research new languages, include technology, and connect with the multisectoral solution that the problem requires. So far, investments have been minimum, for the size of the problem in the state.
- ✓ Working with perpetrators is necessary and a fundamental part of the search for solutions to the problem. Law enforcement agencies, NGOs and government programs can work together to prevent recurrence.
- ✓ A poorly addressed and urgent topic is that of faith-based organizations; it is necessary to open dialogue and develop safeguarding policies for them.

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