



Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office in Geneva
Chemin Camille-Vidart, 15 – 1202 - Genève

Nº 124/2022

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to refer to the joint communication AL BRA 1/2022, dated February 9th 2022.

The Permanent Mission would like to forward the attached comments from the Government of Brazil regarding the aforementioned letter.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, April 28th 2022.



To the
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

**UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Special Procedures Joint Communication – AL BRA 1/2022**

APRIL 2022

With reference to the joint communication AL BRA 1/22, dated February 9th 2022, from the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, E. Tendayi Achiume; the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Ms. Dominique Day; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Ms. Irene Khan; the Special Rapporteur on the right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Ms. Tlaleng Mofokeng; and the Independent Expert on the protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz, the Government of Brazil would like to send the following information.

Initial comments

The Brazilian authorities worked very actively during the pandemic with the aim of mitigating any possible worsening of ethnic-racial and socioeconomic inequalities.

The Government of Brazil points out the implementation of the “Emergency Aid”, a financial grant that guaranteed a minimum income for Brazilians in vulnerable conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic; the National Plan for the Operationalization of the Vaccine against COVID-19 and the observance of the Federal Supreme Court ruling under Constitutional Directives Compliance Action n° 742.

In 2021, the Federative Republic of Brazil ratified the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, signed by Brazil on June 5th 2013. This Convention became part of the Brazilian legal system with the signing of the presidential Decree n° 10.932, dated January 10th 2022, published in the Official Gazette of the Union on January 11th 2022.

The Convention is now part of the Brazilian legal system with the juridical status a Constitutional Amendment, which highlights the degree of importance given to this matter. That strengthens the legal framework with a view to preventing, eliminating, prohibiting and punishing, in accordance with Brazilian constitutional law and with the rules of the Convention, all acts and expressions of racism, racial discrimination and intolerance.

Collection of disaggregated data on COVID-19 cases

The Brazilian competent authorities has been publishing Special Epidemiological Bulletins on COVID-19 since the beginning of 2020, having introduced information with data disaggregated by race/color starting with the Special Epidemiological Bulletin n° 05 (https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/media/pdf/2021/fevereiro/05/boletim_epidemiologico_covid_48_5fev21_19h40.pdf).

The last Bulletin published covers the period from February 27th to March 5th 2022. Its content is available online (unrestricted) and contains data disaggregated by race/color, gender and other categories (<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/bulletins/bulletins-epidemiologicos/COVID-19/2022/boletim-epidemiologico-no-103-boletim-coe-coronavirus.pdf/view>).

In Brazil, federal Law N° 8,080, dated September 19th 1990, that regulates the Brazilian Universal Health System (SUS), has as one of its guiding principles the “equality of health care, without prejudice or privileges of any kind” (Art. 7, IV).

As informed by the Office for Epidemiological Information and Analysis (CGIAE), of the Health Surveillance Secretariat (SVS), under the Ministry of Health, the unit responsible for the management of the “e-SUS Notifica” system (notification and contact monitoring), the system allows for the collection of data according to

race/color and indigenous ethnicities, while registering and notifying cases of flu-like disease – possible COVID-19 cases. The filling in of the forms with such information is mandatory, as per Ordinance N°. 344, dated February 1st 2017, Art. 3, III. By consulting the (anonymized) database of the “e-SUS Notifica” system, on the OpenDataSUS Open Data Portal, it is possible to verify the number of infected people with data disaggregated by to race/color.

In Brazil, the “SIVEP-Gripe” is a System for reporting hospitalized cases of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and also all deaths from SARS (regardless of hospitalization). The System is managed by the Department of Immunization and Communicable Diseases, under the Ministry of Health, which also informs that the race/color information must be filled out in the SIVEP-Gripe System. By consulting the OpenDataSUS Portal database, it is possible to analyze the number of infected individuals according to race/color.

The Secretariat for Basic Health Services (SAPS), under the Ministry of Health, notes that Brazil’s National Policy on Primary Care, in its Art. 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, provides that:

§ 3º Any exclusion based on age, gender, race/color, ethnicity, belief, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, health condition, socioeconomic status, schooling, physical, intellectual, functional and other limitations is prohibited;

§ 4 In order to comply with the provisions of §3, strategies will be adopted to minimize inequalities, so that to avoid social exclusion of groups that may suffer stigmatization or discrimination, in a way that impacts autonomy and the health situation.

Protection and support for excluded or isolated communities, such as the quilombolas communities.

Federal Law n° 13,844/2019 sets forth the structure and competence of the bodies of the Brazilian Government (the Presidency of the Republic and the Ministries), with Art. 43, I, g and h, reading as follows:

“Art. 43 The following are areas of competence of the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights:

I - policies and guidelines for the promotion of human rights, including the rights: (...)

g) of the population of African descent;

h) of the ethnic and social minorities”.

The National Secretariat for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SNPIR), under the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH), pursuant to Art. 12 of presidential Decree N° 10,883/2021 works on the formulation, coordination and evaluation of affirmative public policies to promote ethnic-racial equality and the protection of the rights of individuals and ethnic-racial populations, especially for the quilombola, of African descent, gypsies or foreign-born populations with an ethnic-racial background leaving them more vulnerable to ethnic-racial discrimination and other forms of intolerance. SNPIR also works on the monitoring of broad-ranging and cross-sectoral policies of the Federal Government to promote ethnic-racial equality.

In this connection the Government, through its agencies and bodies, carried out protection and support actions not only for ethnic-racial communities, but also for economically vulnerable people.

It is noteworthy the implementation of “Emergency Aid” financial grant, approved by the National Congress and signed into law by the President. This financial grant that guaranteed a minimum income for Brazilians who were left in a vulnerable condition during the COVID-19 pandemic, given that economic activity were severely affected by the crisis. The Aid provided significant support for the population of African descent and the quilombola communities.

According to data collected, assistance reached 9,606,528 (nine million, six hundred and six thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight) Brazilians, of which 7,474,785 (seven million, four hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and eighty and five) were of African descent, that is 77.81% of the beneficiaries. Regarding the use of funds, of the 16.91 billion reais (the Brazilian currency), 78.02%, that is, 13.19 billion were channel to the population of African descent.

With regard to quilombola communities, 82,969 people benefited from “Emergency Aid” grant, totaling R\$159,322,225.00 (one hundred and fifty-nine million, three hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-five reais) in payments.

Also noteworthy has been the National Plan for the Operationalization of the Vaccine against COVID-19. Prepared by the Ministry of Health, the Plan established a vaccination order of preference for priority groups. The selection of population groups to be given priority in the vaccination schedule was based on principles of the World Health Organization - WHO, and made in agreement with entities such as the National Council of Health Secretaries (of the Brazilian subnational States) (CONASS) and the National Council of Municipal Health Secretaries (CONASEMS).

The Ministry of Health chose to prioritize the vaccination of certain groups to ensure the provision of health services, the protection of citizens at greater risk from coronavirus, in addition to preserving the provision of other essential services." A list of priority groups, which total more than 77.2 million Brazilians, was set as follows:

- a) Persons aged 60 or over in nursing homes;
- b) People with disabilities in nursing homes;
- c) Indigenous peoples living on indigenous lands;
- d) Health care workers;
- e) Persons aged 80 or over;
- f) Persons between 75 and 79 years old;
- g) Traditional riverside peoples and communities; Traditional quilombola peoples and communities;
- h) Persons aged 70 to 74 years;
- i) Persons aged 65 to 69 years old;
- j) Persons aged 60 to 64 years old;
- k) Persons with comorbidities;
- l) Persons with severe permanent disabilities;
- m) People living on the streets;
- n) People in correctional facilities;
- o) Correctional facilities employees;
- p) Workers in basic education (day care, preschools, elementary school, high school, vocational training and youth and adult education);
- q) Higher education workers;
- r) Security and rescue workers;
- s) Armed Forces;
- t) Public road transport workers;
- u) Public subway and rail transport workers;

- v) Civil aviation transport workers;
- w) Water transport workers;
- x) Truck drivers;
- y) Port workers;
- z) Industrial workers.

In light of the above, it is noted that Brazilian Government worked in a fair manner, bringing essential services and vaccination to those most vulnerable, thus promoting effective equality.

Another example of this line of action, specifically with regard to the quilombola population, concerns the recommendations issued by the Federal Supreme Court under Constitutional Directives Compliance Action nº 742. Further information can be found on the Fighting COVID-19 Plan Portal – Quilombola Community Population (“Painel do Plano de Enfrentamento à COVID-19 - População Quilombola”) at <<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoib2M4MTBmYTctODRlZS00MTU3LWI2MzEtNmUwNjI4ZmVkYWYWRjliwidCI6ImZiYTViMTc4LTNhZjEtNDQyMC05NjZiLWJmNTE2M2U2YjFkYSJ9>>.

Among other data, the Portal reports the spending of BRL 2,075,830,693.71 (two billion, seventy-five million, eight hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and ninety-three reais and seventy-one cents) in quilombola-related Government activities, 379 of which have already been completed and 214 are in progress. The Portal also shows that 401,785 full-baskets of groceries were distributed. The Portal also shows additional information on health protection and territorial protection.

The Palmares Cultural Foundation (FCP) reports that as soon as COVID-19 crisis started, the Federal Government established the Emergency Operations Center in Public Health (COE-COVID-19), under the Ministry of Health (MS), coordinated by the Health Surveillance Secretariat (SVS) of the Ministry of Health.

The COE-COVID-19 started operations on January 22nd, 2020, with the aim of guiding the Health Ministry in responding to the upcoming public health emergency. Since then, the Ministry has made available a series of technical documents, so that the quilombola population, public officials and other employees can adopt measures that help to prevent, control and manage cases of infection by coronavirus (COVID-19).

In this context, the Ministry of Health has adopted several measures with a view to addressing the coronavirus pandemic: as mentioned earlier, the National Vaccination Operational Plan (PNO), which prioritized the administration of the vaccine against COVID-19 in the most vulnerable groups, among them, the quilombola population; the expansion of the assistance capacity in basic health care services through the availability of more health professionals for the assistance and care teams; and the raising of awareness and provision of guidance to the quilombola population, to state and municipal public health managers and other private and public personnel who work with them.

To allow for the adequate planning and development of prevention and health promotion actions for quilombola population, all traditional peoples and communities were included in the computer systems of the Ministry of Health.

The systems of the e-SUS AB strategy are intended to provide information stored in the national database of the Health Information System for Primary Care (SISAB) to the other information systems, so that to improve information management processes and promote the monitoring, evaluation and decision-making with regard to public health policies at all levels of governance and for different health care services.

The SISAB System includes cases of infection by the coronavirus, so that national health information systems have proper and updated information regarding the quilombola population. The SISAB data have been made available, whenever updated by subnational entities (federative states), on the website <<https://localizasus.saude.gov.br/>>, the so-called “Vaccinometer Panel”>.

The worsening of health conditions and death caused by COVID-19 are not uniform. But they are generally associated with sociodemographic characteristics, immunodeficiencies and the preexistence of comorbidities, such as: chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, severe arterial hypertension, severe chronic lung disease, sickle cell anemia, cancer, morbid obesity, and the age group over 60 years.

With regard to sociodemographic characteristics, deterioration of health conditions and death are related to the so-called “Social Determinants of Health” (DSS, in Portuguese), that is, the conditions of access to public services and health care for the population in a situation of social vulnerability.

In Brazil, the quilombola population is among the social groups in a socially vulnerable situation. Living in communities, often far from urban centers, this population is highly vulnerable to COVID-19. Firstly, because of the difficulties in keeping social distancing, which facilitates and assures the transmission of viruses among its inhabitants. In addition, case control and monitoring in these communities are challenging, given the logistical difficulties in accessing them.

With regard to preventive actions, conducted by the Health Ministry with the support of other Government bodies, such as the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights, the Palmares Cultural Foundation and the National Institution for Land Reform, several of them are done with the purpose of raising awareness and provide guidance for the quilombola population, for their representatives and leaders and for local public officials, so that to guarantee effective priority in vaccination given to this group of the population and the resulting reduction in COVID-19 infection and deaths in the quilombola communities.

Furthermore, the Federal Government, through the Palmares Cultural Foundation and the National Institute for Land Reform, has been implementing a set of measures for territorial protection allowing for the voluntary isolation and, therefore, the prevention of infection of the population in quilombola communities caused by outsiders in their territory.

Also, in accordance with federal Law n° 7,668, date August 22nd 1988, Art. 1 and Art. 2), Palmares Cultural Foundation (FCP) shall promote the preservation of cultural, social and economic values resulting from influence of people of African descent on the formation of Brazilian society and, where applicable, according to Art. 68 of the Transition Provisions Section of the 1988 Constitution and presidential decree n°. 4,887, November 20th 2003, to assist the National Institution for Land Reform in conducting land demarcation for the present-day quilombola communities and to guarantee legal support, at all levels, for those communities in defending the possession and the integrity of the land against land occupation, interference and use by others.

By Art. 3, §4, of the presidential decree n° 4, 887, dated November 20th 2003, FCP shall issue certificates for quilombola communities and keep a registry of them. Proceedings for the request of a certificate are regulated by ordinance n° 98, dated November 26th 2007.

In despite of the measures related to remote working, the Palmares Cultural Foundation has proceeded with the evaluation of the requests and the issuance of the

certificates, which guarantees compliance with the aforementioned decree and access to public policies – health services for instance – for traditional communities.

Information on quilombola communities which received their certifications can be found on the Foundation's website at <www.palmares.gov.br>.

National Institute for Land Reform, for its part, has acted to preserve human rights especially in cases of social conflict related to present-day quilombola communities.

For the purposes of controlling the entry of non-members into quilombola territories, given the importance of community social isolation, the Foundation and the National Institute for Land Reform expanded measures to facilitate community social isolation in 3,495 certified quilombola communities.

The Palmares Cultural Foundation is providing legal assistance, at all levels, to the certified present-day quilombola communities, so that to promote the defense of the land possession and the integrity against land occupation, interference and use by others.

The Palmares Cultural Foundation has created the Monitoring Portal (“Painel de Monitoramento”) to follow, in real time, the delivery of full-baskets of groceries for families in quilombola communities all over the country (<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMjhlMzA1NjQtMDQ2Yy00OGUyLWEzYTktMDI3YjBjYTU3MTc0IiwidCI6ImZiYTViMTc4LTNhZjEtNDQyMC05NjZiLWJmNTE2M2U2YjFkYSJ9>)

In addition, the federal Government made available an online portal to monitor, in real time, the measures taken to fight COVID-19 in the quilombola communities. The website is under the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights (National Secretariat for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality) and can be found on the website of the Ministry at “Plano de Enfrentamento da COVID-19 para Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais” (“Plan for Fighting COVID-19 in Traditional Communities and People's”), <<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/igualdade-etnico-racial/acoes-e-programas>>.

Also there are data available regarding the distribution of personal protection equipment (PPE) by the Ministry of Health, according to federative state and type of PPE.

Protection of the LGBTI population

With regard to the population of African descent and the traditional communities, as set forth by Decree n° 8.750/2016 (quilombola communities, riverside communities, small scale fishing communities, gipsy communities, among others), the Brazilian authorities have sought to support public policy initiatives that promote ethnic-racial equality and combat racism, initially without focusing on sex, sexual orientation, age or origin.

After discussions held with various government bodies, technical cooperation agreements were signed in the areas of public security and the promotion of racial equality, education, health care and prison system with regard to respect for and access to rights. These adjustments led to Government initiatives with the purpose of protecting people of African descent and individuals with other ethnic-racial backgrounds against all forms of discrimination, deprivation of rights and racial violence.

As a result of those discussions, the following technical cooperation agreements were signed:

a) Project "Public Security in the Promotion of Racial Equality": Technical Cooperation Agreement n° 7/2021, signed between SNPIR/MMFDH and SEGEN/MJSP (Ministry of Justice and Public Security). The purpose is education for the promotion of racial equality and the fight against racism through workshops, seminars, webinars, publications and research on the subject of public security and the promotion of promotion of ethnic-racial equality, with the training of the professionals that work under the Unified Public Security System (SUSP).

b) Project "Race/Color in the Prison System: respect and access to rights": Technical Cooperation Agreement N°. 10/2021, signed between the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights/National Secretariat for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality - SNPIR, and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), through the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN)/MJSP, whose purpose is to formalize the joint action of those Government bodies in the training of employees working in the penitentiary system, by means of an educational platform of the DEPEN, to to promote ethnic-racial equality within the national penitentiary system.

c) "Racial Equality in Schools" Project: Technical Cooperation Agreement n°. 5/2021, signed between SNPIR/MMFDH and SEB/MEC (Secretariat for Basic Education/Ministry of Education), with the purpose of promoting the continuing education of elementary school teachers, with a view to implementing measures to raise awareness regarding racial equality at schools and contributing to the enforcement of federal law n° 10,639, dated January 9th, 2003 (teaching of Afro-Brazilian history and culture).

d) Project "Promotion of Equality in Health Care": Technical Cooperation Agreement N° 6/2021, signed between SNPIR/MMFDH and SAPS/MS (Secretariat for Basic Health Services/Ministry of Health) for the formulation of cross-sectoral strategies and actions with the purpose of promoting equality in health care, addressing the social determinants of health and improving the health conditions for the population of African descent, the albino population, traditional communities and other population groups in vulnerable situations. As a result of this agreement, the Ministry of Health published Ordinance N° 4,036, dated December 29th 2021, which allocated more than 27 million Brazilian reais for funding equality measures in basic health services, taking into account the registry of quilombola communities.

e) Technical Cooperation Agreement N° 8/2021, signed the Prosecution Office (Public Ministry) of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul for the implementation of joint actions to fight racism and ethnic-racial discrimination, to protect of young victims of violence and to do oversight of police work.

Furthermore, there are noteworthy initiatives, at the national level, implemented by the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH) for the benefit of the following population groups: lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites and transsexuals.

Under the National Secretariat for Global Protection (SNPG) of the MMFDH, the competence of the Department for the Protection of Rights of Social Minorities and Populations at Risk (DMSR) is to coordinate the government actions and measures with regard to the promotion of the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites and transsexuals (LGBT), pursuant to Art. 205 of Ordinance n° 89/2022. Also the National Council to Combat Discrimination, as per Decree n° 9,833, dated June 12th 2019, is a body for consultation, advice, research, coordination and collaboration, under the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights, in matters related to the protection of the rights of individuals and social groups affected by discrimination and intolerance.

The Federal Government, as a result of the conclusions of a Working Group (WG) and by means of the MMFDH, represented by the competent Secretariat (SNPG),

published Public Bid nº 2/2020 and Public Bid nº 2/2021, with the purpose of offering financial support for projects that promote social inclusion for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transvestite and transsexual population groups, in accordance with the guidelines set by the National Plan for the Employability of the LGBT Population, which include the following activities:

- a) training and professional education activities for the LGBT population, prioritizing the transvestite and transsexual groups;
- b) actions to promote social inclusion and respect for different identities and sexual orientations in the work environments of public and private institutions;
- c) conduct of studies on LGBT employability at the local level;
- d) establish partnerships with institutions and organizations for the creation and maintenance of a sustainable network for the employability of the LGBT population; and
- e) promote professional education for the LGBT population by means of projects and programs of paid internships in partner companies and institutions.

The 2020 Public Bid supported LGBT employability government projects, in states and municipalities, with a total amount of R\$ 1,080,000.00 (one million eighty thousand Brazilian reais). The 2021 Public Bid supported civil society organizations projects with a total amount of R\$ 2,347,048.00 (two million, three hundred and forty-seven thousand and forty-eight Brazilian reais).

After the assessment of the proposals and considering compliance with the rules set forth in the aforementioned Public Bid, including technical capacity, the following partnerships were made:

Institution	State	Purpose	Amount in BRL
City of Aracaju	Sergipe	Professional education for 300 citizens of the LGBT+ group in the city of Aracaju, state of Sergipe, with the purpose of helping their access to the job market.	R\$ 139.528,00
City of Caruaru	Pernambuco	Professional education for the LBTQIA+ population, especially for trans women and transvestites for the job market in the city of Caruaru.	R\$ 150.000,00

Secretariat for Human Rights, State Government of Espírito Santo	Espírito Santo	Promotion of professional education in hairdressing and personal image for 20 LGBT persons, prioritizing trans persons in the metropolitan area of the State of Espírito Santo, so that those people can work and support themselves, having the opportunity to open their own business.	R\$ 190.000,00
Secretariat for Social Development, State Government of Minas Gerais	Minas Gerais	Promotion of employability for the LGBT population of the State of Minas Gerais, offering professional courses suitable to the needs of the productive sector together with working to raise awareness in private companies.	R\$ 190.000,00
Secretariat for Strategic Management, State Government of Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Education and professional orientation for the LGBT+ group in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul.	R\$ 165.095,00
Secretariat for Justice and Human Rights, State Government of Pará	Pará	Promotion of human rights education, civil society participation and job market inclusion for LGBTI persons, especially transsexual and transvestite persons.	R\$ 189.993,97

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
PROMOTION OF EMPLOYABILITY — YEAR 2021**

Institution	State	Purpose	Amount in BRL
Instituto Boa Vista	Pernambuco	Technical and professional education for LGBTI in the city of Recife and its metropolitan area. Raising awareness among HR managers with regard to inclusion and respect for diversity in the job market.	R\$ 250.000,00
Associação Obra de Santo Antonio de Padua	Distrito Federal	Professional education for 123 persons of the LGBT population, immigrants and refugees, living in Brasilia, Federal District, for their inclusion in the job market and awareness raising with regard to social inclusion and human dignity.	R\$ 249.500,00
Articulação e Movimento para Travestis e Transexuais de Pernambuco	Pernambuco	Professional education for 40 transvestites, transsexual and lesbian women in 2 courses (Receptionist and Notions of Computer Science) in the city of Recife and its metropolitan area.	R\$ 249.219,88
Associação pela Livre Orientação Sexual de Guaiúba	Ceará	Professional education and orientation for 40 members of the LGBTQIA+ population (Brazilians and foreigners) living in vulnerable social conditions with regard to the labor market, by offering 2 professional courses in the cities of Guaiúba e Redenção, state of Ceará, prioritizing professional education in their interest, helping them in earning future income for themselves and their families.	R\$ 177.854,00
Casarão Brasil — Associação LGBTI	São Paulo	Promotion of actions for the inclusion of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites and transsexuals (LGBT), migrants and refugees in the formal labor market in the city of São Paulo.	R\$ 250.000,00

Associação e Ensino Profissionalizante, Qualificação Profissional e Fomento Cultural do Vale do São Patrício	Goiás	Support for employability of LGBT groups, migrants and refugees.	R\$ 250.000,00
Instituto de Educação Integrada Garotos sem Fronteiras	Distrito Federal	Develop training and professional education that help building entrepreneurial and business skills among LGBT population, migrants and refugees, residents of Brasília/DF, aiming at achieve good results for their professional lives.	R\$ 250.000,00
Instituto Prios de Políticas Públicas e Direitos Humanos	Distrito Federal	Professional education for 200 LGBT people in Federal District (Brasilia) and surrounding cities, in the areas of home economics, beauty, languages, commerce and retail.	R\$ 249.949,54
Instituto Besouro de Fomento Social e Pesquisa	Rio Grande do Sul	Promote coordinated measures for the training and professional education for the immigrant, refugee and LGBT population groups in the municipalities of Porto Alegre and Rio de Janeiro, focusing on concepts of employability, entrepreneurship, innovation, support for linguistic and cultural environment, notions of human rights and legislation, diversity and socioeconomic inclusion.	R\$ 249.500,00

Considering that the LGBT population requires attention regarding the prevention of all types of violence, the Federal Government has updated the National Pact to Combat Violence against LGBT Persons, combining more efforts by means coordinated action among stakeholders, with the purpose of having broader and more integrated measures for the prevention of and the fight against violence targeting the LGBT population.

The National Pact to Combat Violence against LGBT Persons was established by Ordinance nº 202, dated May 10th 2018, and was in force for 2 years and the following States joined the document: Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Ceará, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Sergipe and Tocantins (<https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/14259048/do1-2018-05-15-ordinance-n-202-de-10-de-May-2018-14259044>).

With regard to addressing violations of the rights of the LGBT population, multisectoral dialogues were established with the National Penitentiary Department (Depen) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) along with officials from

other Government bodies with the purpose of collecting data for a situation report concerning the LGBT jailed population and providing guidelines to prevent and combat violence in the prison system. This final report was published in 2020 and named "LGBT in Brazilian prisons: diagnosis of institutional procedures and incarceration experiences". For the preparation of the aforementioned document, 508 prison units were surveyed through questionnaires, producing relevant recommendations.

Also with regard to violations of LGBT rights, the Disque100 Hotline, besides expanding the reporting channels (WhatsApp, video calls, Telegram, App Direitos Humanos Brasil, chats), started, as of December 2020, to make available the "Interactive Panel on Human Rights", which can be directly accessed the website of the National Human Rights Ombudsman (ONDH) by citizens, as well as state and municipal officials.

Concerning health care, there is work on a Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights and the Ministry of Health (MOH) for the formulation inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral strategies and measures to combat stigma, discrimination and human rights violations against socially vulnerable groups of the population, assuring them access to the fundamental right to health care in a universal and equitable manner.

The Government published a booklet with general information on the prevention of COVID-19 for the LGBT population. The 1st Regular Meeting of the National Council to Combat Discrimination (CNCD) was held on August 20th, 2021.

PARTNERSHIPS – FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PROPOSALS FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (FINISHED)

Institution	Document	State	Purpose	Term	Amount in
Associação Grupo Orgulho, Liberdade e Dignidade	Incentive	Espírito Santo	Contribute to guaranteeing the rights of transvestites, transsexuals and trans men in all public and private environments, building and developing actions for the defense of rights and empowerment of this population group, through psychological care and human rights education.	22/06/2018 to 31/03/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 150.000,00

Office of Public Attorneys, State of Maranhão	Agreement	Maranhão	Expand services to the LGBT population and carry out educational measures in rights, with a view to preventing situations of violence against the LGBT population.	28/12/2018 to 31/03/2021 (concluded)	Total amount: R\$ 261.580,00 Transferred amount: R\$ 150.000,00
City of Rio de Janeiro	Agreement	Rio de Janeiro	Serving transvestites, transgender women and trans Men in situations of social vulnerability through social and educational support with a view to employability, given that this population group is the most vulnerable within the wider LGBT public, from family to school environments and the job market.	30/12/2019 to 30/04/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 350.000,00

Aliança Nacional LGBTI	Incentive	Rio de Janeiro	Follow-up and monitor public policies in the state of Rio de Janeiro, producing and disseminating knowledge and information on LGBTI public policies and creating strategies for social participation and strengthening instruments for social control of public policies for the LGBTI population.	26/12/2019 to 26/04/2021 (concluded)	Total amount: R\$ 300.000,00 Transferred amount: R\$ 300.000,00
Associação Transgêneros de Caxias do Sul - Construindo Igualdade	Incentive	Rio Grande do Sul	Work on the participation of public affairs among the LGBT population and women who are victims of sexual violence, safeguarding their rights by means of actions aimed at combat violence, homophobic discrimination and sexual violence in the city of Caxias do Sul/RS.	28/12/2019 to 28/07/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 225.000,00

Aliança Nacional LGBTI	Incentive		Organization of information on discrimination and violence against the LGBTI population in the state of Rio de Janeiro, with the production and dissemination of knowledge and information on the subject, as well as strengthening the social protection network for the LGBTI population victims of violence and discrimination in the Rio de Janeiro state.	27/12/2019 to 26/04/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 300.000,00
Articulação e Movimento para travestis e transexuais de Pernambuco	Incentive	Pernambuco	Creation of the LGBTI+ Violence Observatory.	23/12/2019 to 01/07/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 300.387,00
Grupo Pela Vida/RJ	Incentive	Rio de Janeiro	Implementation of a Center for Combating Violence and Promoting Employability for Transsexual Women and Transvestites in the city of Rio de Janeiro, aiming at the recognition of their rights and guarantees.	06/11/2019 to 31/03/2021 (concluded)	R\$ 28.000,00

Associação Sergipana de Transgêneros	Incentive	Sergipe	Promote and expand access to and knowledge about human rights and public affairs participation for the LGBT population through socio-legal assistance with a goal to assist around 20 people monthly, totaling, on average, 220 persons at the end of the project, in addition to holding training workshops for people who will continue to be engaged in the defense of human rights and civil society participation, after of project is finished.	19/12/2019 to 31/03/2020 (concluded)	R\$ 100.000,00
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PARTNERSHIPS – FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PROPOSALS FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Institution	Document	State	Purpose	Term	Amount in BRL
Associação Amigos da Fundação de Artes	Incentive	Rio Grande do Sul	Promote the 27th National Seminar on Art and Education with workshops, table discussions, presentations of academic works and artistic presentations on the topic of Art and Diversity.	2019 Partnership (Activities under way)	R\$ 100.000,00

City of Ribeirão Preto	Agreement	São Paulo	Create a Center for Civil Participation of the LGBT+ population, to promote attention to sexual diversity in the city of Ribeirão Preto/SP, contributing to the development of actions to combat homophobia and respect for sexual diversity.	2019 Partnership (Activities under way)	R\$100.000,00
University of Brasília	Decentralized Government Action Agreement	Distrito Federal	Study on the socioeconomic, geographic, cultural and vulnerability profiles of transvestites and transsexuals.	2019 Partnership (Activities under way)	R\$ 1.100.000,00
Federal University of Paraná	Decentralized Government Action Agreement	Paraná	National Pact for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights and Participation in Civil Affairs of the LGBTI+ Population: Experiences amid the COVID-19 Pandemic.	2020 Partnership (Activities under way)	R\$ 1.250.000,00
Associação Grupo, Orgulho, Liberdade e Dignidade	Incentive	Espírito Santo	LGBT+ Civil Participation and Training Center	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 100.000,00

Associação Sergipana de Transgêneros	Incentive	Sergipe	Training activities and strengthening institutional actions from leaderships on employability for the inclusion of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans people in the labor market.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 200.000,00
Centro de Luta pela Livre Orientação Sexual de Minas Gerais	Incentive	Minas Gerais	Promoting life, the strengthening of the family, and the defense of human rights for all in the State of Minas Gerais, through advocacy actions, training workshops on human rights and LGBTI experiences and in partnership with institutions and LGBTI groups in the State capital of Belo Horizonte and in the macro-regions of the State, stimulating the creation of network relationships among Project participants and the public and private sectors, while having a human rights perspective.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 500.000,00

Grupo de Resistência Asa Branca	Incentive	Ceará	Providing 75 young people aged 18 to 29, from public schools and residents of neighborhoods with the lowest HDI in Fortaleza with opportunities and initiatives in work, income generation, access to art, to the culture and health care, contributing to the promotion of human rights and civil society participation in public affairs; and also benefiting 4,400 people with the project's activities and initiatives.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 150.000,00
Grupo pela Vida/RJ	Incentive	Rio de Janeiro	Implementation of a Center for Coexistence and Monitoring to Combat Violence, Promotion of Employability and Preventive Actions against STI/HIV and AIDS for Women, Transsexuals and Transvestites in the city of Rio de Janeiro	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 400.000,00

National Network of Trans Persons in Brazil.	Incentive	Sergipe	Conducting training and educational activities and strengthening institutional actions by leaders of the trans movement in the five regions of the country, in addition to implementing Advocacy actions on employability, thus promoting participation in public affairs and defense of human rights benefitting trans people, fighting gender-identity discrimination in the job market.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 350.000,00
Secretrariat for Women and Human Rights, State of Alagoas	Agreement	Alagoas	Create and implement, in State of Alagoas, the State Observatory for LGBTQIA+ Diversity.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 300.000,00
Secretrariat for Women and Human Rights, State of Alagoas	Agreement	Alagoas	Encouraging the employability of the LGBTQIA+ population in the state of Alagoas by means of professional education and individual and collective entrepreneurship, as well as referral to the job market through local partnerships.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 200.000,00

Secretariat for Strategic Management, State of Mato Grosso do Sul	Agreement	Mato Grosso do Sul	Strengthening of public policies for the LGBT+ population in State of Mato Grosso do Sul.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 150.000,00
Secretariat for Justice and Human Rights, State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Agreement	Rio Grande do Sul	Actions that encourage and/or develop training and education of transvestites and transsexuals for the job market in the state of Rio Grande do Sul	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 250.000,00
Social Assistance Municipal Secretariat, City of Macapá	Agreement	Amapá	Training course for public employees to work with the LGBT community.	2020 Partnership (Activities to start)	R\$ 100.000,00

Also below the evolution of the budget effectively spent on the promotion and defense of LGBT rights

Year	Budget spent in BRL
2018	R\$ 923.912,96
2019	R\$ 1.210.387,00
2020	R\$ 5.200.000,00
2021	R\$ 3.660.347,49

Expanding access to information and the Internet

The use of the Internet in Brazil has expanded significantly in recent years. Data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) show that the percentage of households with internet access increased from 69.3% (2016) to 82.7% (2019). In the same period, the percentage of people aged 10 and over who accessed the Internet grew from 64.7% to 78.3%.

Under the Brazilian Federal 2020-2023 Four-Year Plan, the main index of the “Conecta Brasil Program” is the percentage of households with broadband Internet access, that is the ratio between the number of households with broadband internet access and the total amount of households.

The indicator is calculated based on data from the Information and Communication Technology (TIC) section of the permanent National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), conducted by the National Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE). The global goal for the year 2020 would be to reach 82.44% of households in Brazil with access to internet services. The publication of the PNAD-TIC results has a time gap of 2 years. Data for the 2020 were supposed to be published in 2022. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the survey was not done in 2020. The most recent PNAD-TIC survey results, for the year 2019, showed broadband internet access available for 82.59% of households, a percentage higher than the global target for the year 2020.

The gradual and persistent growth in the expansion of internet access in Brazil is the result of several factors, going beyond the telecommunications sector and involving other sectors and macroeconomic conditions, such as the increase in people’s income over time. It is noteworthy that the privatization of the telecommunications sector that took place in 1998 and private investments especially in 3G (2007), 4G (2012) and 5G (2021) mobile communication technologies, which included, for the companies winning the public bids, obligations to expand networks and telecommunications services. Furthermore, the launch of the National Broadband Program (2010) represented a milestone to guide the actions of the Government, companies, teaching and research institutions, non-governmental organizations and society in general.

Among the national policies and programs relevant to the topics mentioned in the joint communication AL BRA 1/22, the following can be mentioned:

a) Norte Conectado (“Connected North”): the “Norte Conectado Program” provides for the construction of an underwater (rivers) fiber optic telecommunications network infrastructure interconnecting the main cities in the Amazon region, expanding the high-capacity fiber optic telecommunications transport infrastructure in the northern region of the country and allowing a data transmission rate of up to 100 Gbps per fiber pair of optical cable, which contains 24 pairs. It is estimated that it will be possible to take the telecommunications infrastructure to 2,200 public schools in urban areas, reaching 1.7 million students, 9,400 hospitals and basic health stations, 162 public security institutions, 18 science and technology centers of the National Education and Research Network (RNP) and also 9.5 million inhabitants.

b) Nordeste Conectado (“Connected Northeast”): the “Nordeste Conectado Program” aims to implement optical infrastructure in the northeast of Brazil to bring education and research further inland in the Region. It provides for the installation of equipment to allow for the data traffic in optical fiber from Companhia Hidrelétrica do São Francisco (CHESF) (São Francisco River Hydropower Company), to be operated by the National Education and Research Network (RNP), allowing a data transmission rate of up to 100 Gbps, as per instructed by the Brazilian Presidency with a view to expand internet connectivity in the Northeastern Region of the country. Such initiative continued to expand networks in 2021, with full implementation expected to be completed by the end of 2022 in 19 municipalities in six states (Bahia, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Piauí). Therefore, the Program will enable the service to reach up to 473 state and municipal schools, in urban areas, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, and also up to 62 learning and research institutions with 490,000 students. Internet service will also be available in public areas with the

implementation of Wi-Fi access spots in up to two public squares in each of the Project's hub cities.

c) Wi-Fi Brasil Program: created by the Ministry of Communications, the Wi-Fi Brasil Program (Free) is a development of the GESAC Program (see below), which improves connectivity for communities with low connectivity conditions by means of free distribution of the Wi-Fi Internet signal in public areas. The purpose is to bring broadband internet access to locations in the country where there is no or little connection, seeking the full implementation of the national objectives of public telecommunications policies. Signed in June 2021, Contract N° 50/2021 provides for the installation of 2,000 access points in locations with low connectivity rates, promoting the digital inclusion for the served communities.

d) GESAC Program: the Electronic Government Program - Citizen Assistance Service (GESAC) is a federal Government digital inclusion program, coordinated by Ministry of Telecommunications (MCOM), which offers satellite broadband internet connection, with the objective of promoting digital inclusion throughout the Brazilian territory, while encouraging electronic government measures. GESAC targets mainly communities in conditions of social vulnerability all over Brazil, which would have no other means of being included in a world of information and communication technologies. The Program serves public institutions in education, health care and security and public service stations located in remote and border areas, as well as non-profit civil society organizations capable of supporting the expansion of digital inclusion. In April 23rd 2021, Ordinance n° 2,460, from the MCOM, was published with the new rules and regulations of the Program, allowing for partnerships with state and municipal bodies, organizations, institutions and public or private companies for implementation of the Program, as determined by means of Technical Cooperation Agreements (ACT). As a result, Agreements were signed with Fundação Banco do Brasil (Bank of Brazil Foundation) and Sebrae (National Support Service for Small Enterprises) to help 1,000 institutions or communities. At the end of 2021, there were 14,300 service points in almost 3,000 municipalities, out of which 76% are located in the North and Northeast Regions and 9,000 are in rural schools.

e) Digital Cities Program: The “Digital Cities Program” began in 2012 and was concluded in 2021. The Program consisted of the implementation of local digital communication networks in Brazilian municipalities, interconnecting public agencies, offering access points in public spaces. The metropolitan optical network infrastructure includes the supply of optical fiber, equipment and software necessary for its operation, with installation, training, technical support, guarantees and assisted operation. In 2021, 13 new cities received fiber optic metropolitan networks. In all, the Program has implemented 196 digital cities since its creation. The continuation of this initiative in 2022 was set forth in Art. 6 of presidential Decree n°. 9,612, dated December 17th 2018, as amended by presidential Decree n° 10,799, dated September 17th 2021, with the plan to develop “Connected Cities” through the implementation of infrastructure and services of information and communication technology (ICT), prioritizing cities without high-capacity access networks, with a view to promoting better services to citizens and increasing the efficiency of those public services. The sustainability of the future infrastructures will be ensured through partnerships between local governments and private organizations.

f) 5G Public Bid: The Ministry of Telecommunications and the National Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL) conducted one of the most important bidding processes in national history: the 5G Public Bid. The investment obligations that public bid winners have undertaken ensured the availability of 5G technology in all state

capitals by July 2022, 4G technology for 35,000 km of highways and for more than 7,800 cities, towns, isolated urban areas and rural villages that still did not have access to fiber optic connectivity. Moreover, investments of 3.1 billion Brazilian reais shall be made in connectivity projects for schools.

g) “Computers for Inclusion” Program: the Computer Reconditioning Centers (CRCs) are spaces adapted for the reconditioning of electrical and electronic equipment intended for digital inclusion and for holding courses and workshops, providing professional training for young people in vulnerable social conditions, all under the “Computers for Inclusion” Program. In 2021, 2,905 computers were donated, totaling 25,823 computers donated throughout the Program, and more than 1,450 training sessions were held. Today there are 16 CRCs, operated by partner institutions, located in all Regions of Brazil (Northeast, Northern, Center-West, Southeast and South).

h) “Internet Brasil” Program: the purpose of the “Internet Brasil” Program, established by the presidential law-decree n° 1,077, dated December 7th 2021, is to provide free access to broadband internet to elementary education students enrolled in public schools and belonging to families registered with the Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government (CadÚnico). The Program will be implemented on a pilot basis in 2022, in partnership with the National Education and Research Network (RNP), as set forth in the Addendum to the Management Agreement signed with RNP and with allocation of 139.5 million Brazilian reais. Initially, the “Internet Brasil” Program” will cover schools located in municipalities of the “Nordeste Conectado” Program, and initiative implemented by a partnership between the Ministries of Telecommunications and Education. The pilot project provides for the distribution and maintenance of around 700,000 chips. Thus, students will be able to access content available at online platforms by educational institutions, as well as allowing them to access additional online material, expanding sources of information for their education.

i) Fund for the Universalization of Telecommunications Services (FUST): recent amendments to the Fund's legislation (federal Law n° 9,998/2000, as amended by federal laws n° 14,109/2020 and n° 14,173/2021) expanded the FUST's purposes to encourage and improve the quality of telecommunications networks and services, reducing regional inequalities and stimulating the use and development of new connectivity technologies to promote economic and social development. Therefore, the Fund is more involved in financing internet connectivity and digital inclusion with a view to reducing regional and social inequalities.

j) Federal law n° 14.173, date June 15th, 2021: this legislation introduced important tax reductions for small ground stations, VSAT (very small aperture terminal), reducing the costs of using satellite solutions to have broadband internet access in rural, remote or geographically challenging areas of the country.

k) “Antenna’s Act”: federal Law n° 13,116, dated April 20th, 2015, sets forth rules for the deployment and sharing of telecommunications infrastructure, which became known as “Antenna’s Act”, with additional regulation provided for presidential decree n° 10,480, September 1st 2020. The Law brought several incentives to the implementation of telecommunications infrastructure. The Law seeks to harmonize and simplify the rules for the implementation of telecommunications network infrastructure throughout the country, with the objective of promoting the expansion of network coverage and improving the quality of services to the population. Among the provisions, the Law sets forth the “positive silence”, the exemption from licensing for small-scale infrastructure, the non-paid “right of way” and policy for joint implementation of infrastructure.

1) General Plan of Goals for Universalization (PGMU) of the Telephone Services (STFC); presidential decree n° 10,610, January 27th, 2021, guaranteed the continuity of access to landline telephone services in small towns, including quilombola communities, traditional populations, settlements of rural workers, indigenous villages, among others. The new PGMU also sets forth that the differences in telephone-availability goals set for companies, as compared to previous PGMUs, be used for the installation of fiber optic backhaul infrastructure in the small city centers, villages, isolated urban areas and rural population clusters that do not yet have this infrastructure.

Social Assistance Policy: public and work.

Set by the 1988 Federal Constitution, the National Social Assistance Policy was regulated by the Social Assistance Act (LOAS), federal Law n° 8,742, dated December 7th 1993. Every citizen has the right to social assistance, if needed, and it is the State's obligation to provide that. In Brazil, social assistance is, on a non-paid basis, part of the social security policy, which aims at providing social protection for families and individuals who are in conditions of poverty, vulnerability and social risk, such as cases of violence or other violations of rights.

Social Assistance is a public policy of continued character, coordinated, at the national level, by the Special Secretariat for Social Development (SEDS), of the Ministry for Civil Affairs (MC). The policy seeks to provide services, programs, projects and benefits for social protection, all managed nationally through the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS). The beneficiaries include:

- Families and individuals in conditions of poverty and social vulnerability, included in the Single Registry for Social Programs (Cadastro Único).
- Families benefiting from income transfer programs.
- People receiving BPC financial grant and their families.
- Children and adolescents, young people, people with disabilities and the elderly.
- Traditional peoples and communities, including quilombola communities.
- Families and individuals at social risk (child labor, homelessness, neglect, violence and other violations of rights).
- Families and individuals affected by social emergencies and natural disasters situations.

The main public served by the social assistance policy in the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS) are as follows: families and people in poverty, included in the Single Registry for Social Programs (Cadastro Único); families and people benefiting from income transfer programs; and beneficiaries of the “Continued Income Program” (BPC) (money grant for those over 70 and people with disabilities) and their families – the last two being given priority. The tables below present data on individuals and families included in the Single Registry and, among these, the beneficiaries of the Federal Government's income transfer program; and, still, the beneficiaries of the BPC. The data shows the predominance of the African descent population group.

Table 1: People registered in the Single Registry for Social Programs and beneficiaries of income transfer programs of the federal Government in January 2022.

	Colour or Race						TOTAL
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed Race/ "Parda"	Indigenous	No reply	
Total Brazil Persons in the Single Registry	23.805.975 29%	5.646.503 7%	413.769 1%	51.745.658 63%	676.438 1%	22.196	82.310.539 100%
Total Brazil Persons who beneficiaries of income transfer	12.335.160 15%	3.405.133 4%	245.945	34.404.942 42%	577.639 1%	6.480	50.975.299 62%

Source: Single Registry for Social Programs. https://cecad.cidadania.gov.br/tab_cad.php

- 70% of the people included in the Single Registry are of African descent (black and mixed race).
- 62% of people included in the Single Registry are beneficiaries of the federal Government's income transfer Program; and 46% of the beneficiaries of the federal government's income transfer Program are of African descent (black and mixed race).
- 639,269 people included in the Single Registry are from quilombolas communities.

Table 2: Families registered in the Single Registry for Social Programs and beneficiaries of income transfer programs of the Federal Government in January 2022.

	Colour or Race						TOTAL
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed Race/ "Parda"	Indigenous	No reply	
Total Brazil families in the Single Registry	13.580.939 32%	4.049.126 10%	352.087 1%	24.366.773 57%	260.757 1%	22.101	42.631.783 100%
Total Brazil beneficiary families of income transfer	6.868.970 16%	2.357.835 6%	208.839	14.512.235 34%	200.801	6.463	24.155.143 57%

Source: Single Registry for Social Programs. https://cecad.cidadania.gov.br/tab_cad.php

- 67% of families included in the Single Registry are of African descent (black and mixed race).
- 57% of families included in the Single Registry are beneficiaries of the federal Government's income transfer Program and out of this 40% are also of African descent (black and mixed race).
- 309,970 families included in the Single Registry are from quilombolas communities.

Table 3: Beneficiaries of the BPC (“Continued Income Program”) - Total Brasil Elderly and Persons with Disabilities; Total; and Percentage of People of African descent.

BPC	Number of beneficiaries		Total number of de beneficiaries
	Persons with Disabilities	Elderly	
Total Brazil	2.568.657	2.159.970	4.728.627
Total Brazil Persons of African descent (black and mixed race).	1.943.282 76%	1.407.144 65%	3.350.426 71%

Source: Single Registry (19/02/2022)

In 2021, the Brazilian Government collected the following information regarding social assistance:

- Around 30 million individualized assistance and 2,77 million home visits done by the Reference Center for Social Assistance (CRAS). CRASs are the main tools of the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS). They are present in almost all Brazilian municipalities, providing support for the population in conditions of poverty and social vulnerability.
- In the Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CREAS) – that support families and individuals in conditions of social risk and violation of rights – 2,2 million people were given psychological and social support, almost 800 thousand home visits took place and 356.032 homeless persons were approached on the streets to be offered social support.
- Reference Centers for the Homeless Population (POP centers) provided assistance for 823.736 people and approached homeless 123.506 people on the streets.

The Registry shows the predominance, in 2021, of social assistance, in the CRAS and CREAS Centers, for the families that are beneficiaries of the federal government income transfer Program, of which the majority are of African descent, according to the date presented above.

People of African descent also are the majority among the homeless population, which are also served by social assistance support. Single Registry data analysis showed, for example, that 89% of registered homeless people were male and 67% were black or of mixed race (Frutuoso, 2018).

People who are victims of discrimination based on sexual orientation are among the population group receiving assistance at CREAS centers. Historical data below shows the number of people being assisted in these facilities due to discrimination:

Table 4: Number of persons victims of sexual orientation discrimination and assisted by in the CREAS Centers

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of people assisted	1.735	1.810	1.107	1.319

Source: Monthly Assistance Cases Registry (SNAS/SEDS/MC)

Respect for dignity and non-discrimination are principles that guide services, as set forth by specific regulations of the social assistance policy. In this sense, Article 4 of the Social Assistance Act (LOAS) lists the principles of that policy, the main of which are: universalization of social rights, promotion of equality, respect for dignity, right to access quality benefits and services, prohibition of unnecessary and disrespectful proof of need, equal rights to access to care, without discrimination of any kind. Thus, the right to social assistance is guaranteed to every person in Brazil who needs it.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, several efforts were made to ensure the continuity of social services to the population and reach, above all, those in a situation of greater social vulnerability. These efforts focused mostly on:

I – guiding municipal governments regarding the granting of social assistance benefits;

II – the expansion of funding to other subnational government entities to adapt capacity to the needs of the population. In April 2020, additional funding of of R\$ 2.5 billion Brazilian reais was allocated to the social assistance network for the mitigation of risks and negative social impact of the pandemic on the most socially vulnerable people. That additional funding was transferred to subnational governments and organizations to support measures related to:

- adaptation, (re)organization and increase in the provision of social assistance services;
- provision of food and other basic items; and
- the needs for the operation of the social assistance facilities, taking into account the security of workers and users, in accordance with sanitary recommendations.

III – issue of guidelines for managers, workers, users with the purpose of assuring the necessary reorganization of the work and the continuity of essential social assistance services to the population, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, under safety conditions for workers and users. These regulations considered the recommendations of the Ministry of Health and addressed guidelines for:

- the preparation of contingency plans suited to the realities of particular areas and cities;
- changes in the organization of equipment, teams and work processes (relay shifts, implementation of remote care and other health measures to reduce the number of people in the CRAS, CREAS and POP centers and protect, above all, users

and workers belonging to COVID-19 risk groups); relocation or remote work for professionals with risk factor for COVID-19; relocation of professionals to essential services; availability of hygiene materials and PPE; temporary suspension of group activities; in-person meetings in broad rooms, with proper ventilation and frequent cleaning; use of other available spaces in the facilities to accommodate the necessary in-person meetings, given the need for social distancing; etc;

- reorganizing work in social assistance to better protect the most vulnerable groups, including, for example, families with children in early childhood, with children and adolescents; families with people with disabilities and the elderly; people with disabilities and elderly people living alone; people who are victims of violence, homeless people, groups at greater risk for COVID-19, etc.

- providing information to users regarding care and prevention of transmission of the disease; on the functioning of the SUAS (Universal Social Assistance System) during the pandemic, on the update of the Registry during the pandemic;

- creating communication flows with the network and new strategies for local coordination of work, especially with regard to the Universal Health System (SUS);

- the reorganization of work in public shelters, for the purposes of reducing overcrowding and the flow of people coming in and out of the facilities, and the implementation of health measures necessary to reduce the transmission of the virus in those premises. Examples of the reorganization work: support for providing accommodation in temporary facilities, in places such as hotels; use of new spaces to accommodate smaller groups; internal reorganization of pre-existing services to serve smaller groups; joint guidelines with the Justice System on sheltering, family reunification and referral for adoption, in cases of children and adolescents separated from their families; joint guidelines, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, for the protection of the elderly in nursing homes; etc.

- the update of contingency plan(s), for the gradual and planned resumption of activities and safe social life.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry for Civil Affairs has also created “Emergency Aid” financial grant, income granted to the public of the “Bolsa Família” Program (“Family Grant” Program) and to informal workers, individual micro-entrepreneurs, self-employed and the unemployed.

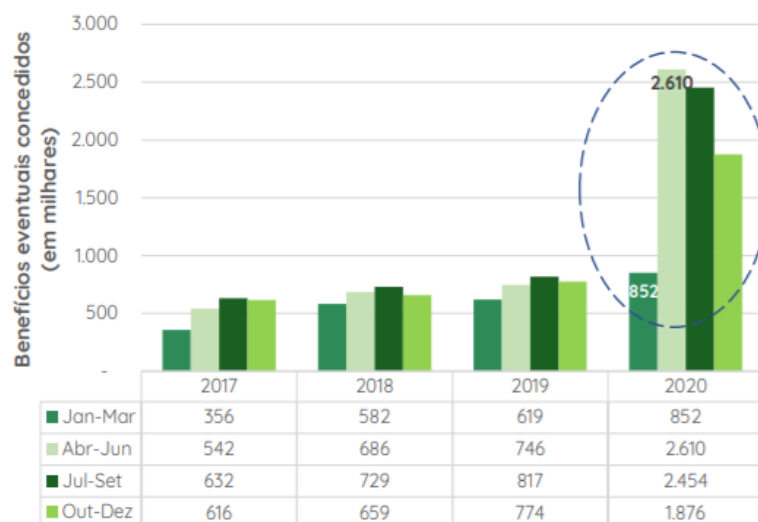
Below, there are illustrative charts that show the continuation of the provision of services by the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS) during the COVID-19 pandemic. In some cases, the measures adopted – including remote service – allowed for the expansion of these services to the population.¹

¹ Source:

https://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagirmeps/ferramentas/docs/Monitoramento_SAGI_Populacao_situacao_rua.pdf

Expansion by year of the granting of social benefits in the CRAS Centers

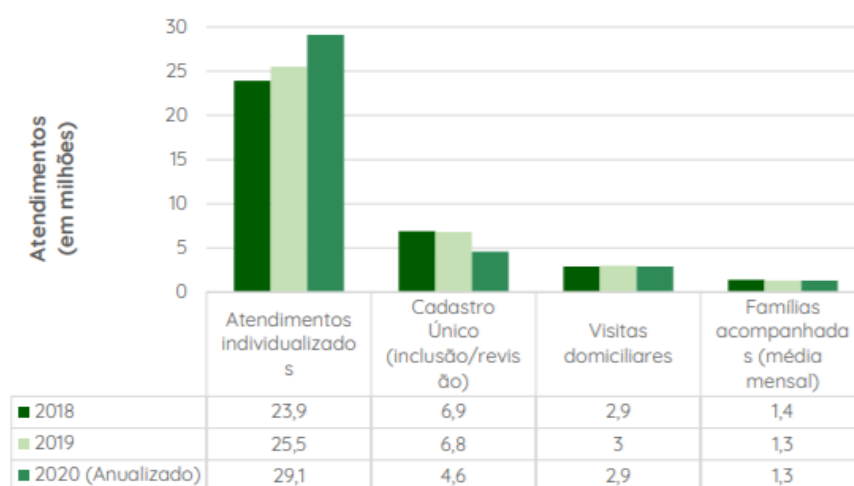
Gráfico 22: Concessão trimestral de Benefícios Eventuais (desconsiderando os Auxílios por Natalidade e por Morte) – dados em milhares, Brasil [2017-2020]



Fonte: Registro Mensal de Atendimento (RMA).

More individualized Assistance in CRAS Center 86% of the CRAS participated in the granting of the “Emergency Aid” financial grant (SUAS Survey)

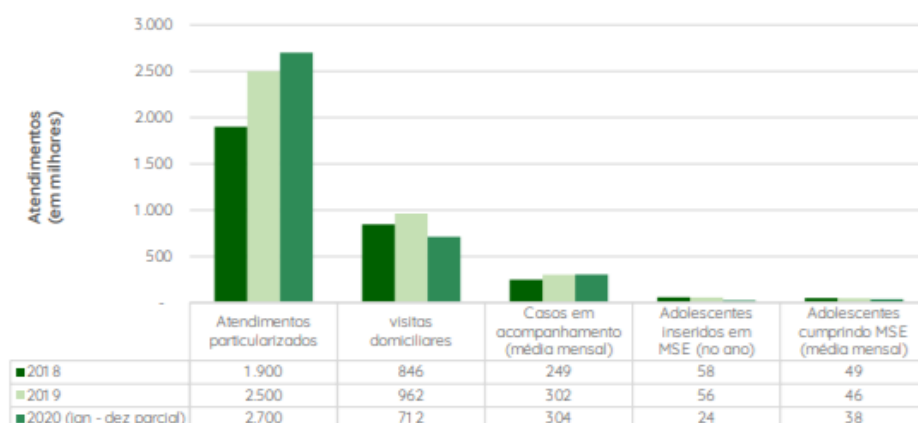
Gráfico 17: Registro anual de atendimento nos CRAS por tipo (em milhões), Brasil [2018-2020]



Fonte: Registro Mensal de Atendimento (RMA) CRAS.

More specialized assistance in CREAS Centers

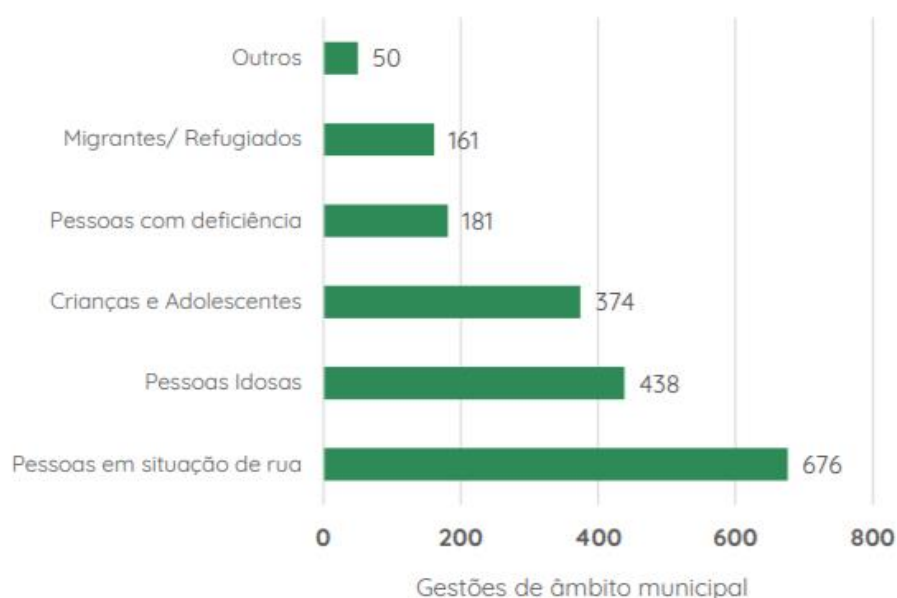
Gráfico 23: Registro trimestral de atendimentos nos CREAS por tipo, Brasil [2018-2020]



Fonte: Registro Mensal de Atendimento (RMA).

Number of cities with expansion of vacancies for sheltering social services

Gráfico 13: Quantidade de gestões de âmbito municipal que abriram novas vagas de acolhimento, por público beneficiado, Brasil [2020]



Fonte: Censo Gestão Municipal 2020 - DGSUAS/SNAS/SEDS/MC.

Other cases of Government measures for the population of African descent and for victims of discrimination based on sexual orientation

Given that such population groups are supported on a permanent basis for the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS), below there is a list of government measures to ensure them care and protection at all times, not only during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Joint Resolution CNAS and CNCD/LGBT N° 01/2018: guidelines for the provision of social assistance for the LGBT population under the Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS). Available at https://www.blogcnas.com/files/ugd/7f9ee6_443b8c8780974258816b214cb7742bd8.pdf

- Brochure for the new name. Available at https://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/assistencia_social/Folders/cartilha_no_me_social.pdf

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ANNEX – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Social Assistance Policy

In general, Social Assistance in Brazil:

- is founded on a preventive perspective, supporting families in conditions of social vulnerability, fighting poverty, providing care, strengthening family and community ties, preventing and combating discrimination, promoting equality, social inclusion, better quality of life, and preventing violence and incarceration, among other objectives.

- works on providing specialized care to the population living in conditions of social risk and experiencing violations of rights (violence, homelessness, among others), with a view to overcoming those situations, to mitigating the impact on the physical and psychological integrity of individuals, to providing support for building new relationships – when applicable – and also lives with better protection and more personal freedoms.

- provides support for people affected by situations of social emergencies and natural disasters, including circumstances that required humanitarian aid, as was the case of the Venezuelan immigration to Brazil, caused by the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, and of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Several policies are coordinated in the care for the Venezuelans who arrive in Brazil. The Federal Government organized “Operation Welcome” (“Operação Acolhida”), with procedures covering entry into the Brazilian territory, food, the issue of the relevant documents for residency in Brazil, access to accommodation in shelter, and the relocation of the Venezuelans in northern Brazil to other regions of the country, as well as support to building new lives in the country. In “Operation Welcome” (“Operação Acolhida”), the social assistance system coordinate measures among the government, civil society entities and international organizations. According to the December 2021 Report of the Federal Subcommittee in charge of the resettlement of immigrants, more than 66,000 Venezuelans were resettled in 788 cities throughout Brazil.

In the context of the pandemic, social assistance policy has taken several measures to protect the vulnerable population and mitigate the negative impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. Several changes were made to ensure the continuation of the provision of social services in safe conditions for the assisted population and social workers, such as the measures adopted for the care and protection of the homeless population and the various population groups assisted by social services (the elderly, people with disabilities, children and adolescents, homeless people, among others).

The social assistance model adopted by Brazil emphasizes the guarantee of the so-called social assistance security and coordination for better access to benefits, services and rights. Having that sense of direction and in addition to fighting poverty, the model seeks to improve the living conditions of families and individuals with:

- the attention to overcoming other vulnerabilities and social risks;
- the expansion of access to rights and several public policies, for comprehensive care, increase of self-sufficiency for individual, promotion of equality and support for inclusion and social participation;
- the strengthening of family and community ties, which are important factors for social protection;
- family support for care and protection, especially for people in conditions of greater social vulnerability, who depend on care – such as people with disabilities, children in early childhood and the elderly;

- combination of attention to the family as a whole and to individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups (such as people with disabilities, the elderly, children, adolescents and young people).

Social assistance structure has a fundamental role in serving the population and providing cross-sectoral coordination for better access to benefits, services and rights. The Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government (which gathers information from low-income families) is the great link that enables the connection allowing for access to benefits, services and various social programs. This is because the Single Registry is used as an instrument for accessing benefits and also for planning social care policies more directed to families in poverty. The CRAS Centers Social Assistance are the main stations for the inclusion of the persons in the Single Registry.

The social assistance policy services are guided by the provision of the so-called social assistance security, prioritizing the family, without losing sight of the individual and their specific needs, such as life cycles and the existence of conditions of situations of social vulnerability and disability.

Income and survival security and self-sufficiency: aimed at ensuring subsistence, in specific circumstances, through benefits and income transfers, development of skills for a self-sufficient life and access to opportunities for participation in the labour market. Noteworthy is the BPC Program (“Benefício de Prestação Continuada” = “Continued Income Program” - a social assistance benefit that guarantees the payment of 1 minimum wage monthly to people with disabilities and low-income elderly people - and the provision of social assistance support through “Auxílio Brasil” Program (the federal Government Income Transfer Program).

Safety of living together or family experience: aimed at strengthening family and community ties and support for care in the family and in the community - especially for those who depend on care such as people with disabilities, the elderly and children in early childhood. Public policy in Brazil takes into account the role of family and community ties for the protection and integral development and the responsibility of the Government to support the strengthening of family bonds and the exercise of its social functions. The social assistance policy also provides for measures in cases of risk and violations of rights within family and social circles, with the purpose of protecting individuals living under threat and of helping them to rebuild their lives and live in conditions of full respect for their rights.

- **Safe Sheltering:** aimed at protection in times of aggravation of situations of social vulnerability and risks and/or violation of rights, when it becomes necessary to provide full protection, sometimes temporarily, to people who are in conditions of abandonment, family violence or affected by natural disasters of social emergencies etc. It covers the provision of sheltering services (including public shelters, NGOs shelters and foster families). This social safety policy includes a perspective that embraces a welcoming attitude towards people and seeks to provide integral protection, with respect for dignity and non-discrimination, principles that must be present in all provisions of social services to people in need.

2. Universal Social Assistance System (SUAS)

The SUAS is a public management system with shared use among national and subnational institutions, jointly responsible for the social assistance policies and services. The governance model includes: specific responsibilities of each government agency or institution; inter-federative agreements; and decentralized social assistance services to the population, which are provided for mainly by subnational institutions and agencies. Such model adopted for the SUAS is in line with the Brazilian federative

system, under which subnational governments have their autonomy, with social assistance services being provided for mainly by municipal governments.

For SUAS, the responsibilities of each of the stakeholders and the setting of national guidelines for the management, co-financing and provision of assistance to the population ensure a certain level of national standards, with flexibility for adjustments at the local level, in view of the regional differences and territorial size of Brazil. National guidelines are set by the competent intergovernmental bodies – the CIT, the Tripartite Inter-managers Commission (“Comissão Intergestores Tripartite”), and the CNAS, National Council for Social Assistance (“Conselho Nacional de Assistência Social”). The CIT, at the federal level, and the CIBs, Bipartite Inter-management Commissions (“Comissões Intergestores Bipartite”), at the state/provincial level, are mechanisms for dialogue and agreement for public officials and managers from different areas. These government bodies operate with regular meetings on a permanent basis.

The Social Assistance Councils have equal representation between government officials and civil society (from various groups, such as, users, SUAS workers, and civil society organizations) and are the decision-making and policy-regulating body, including aspects regarding the provision of social assistance to the population and approval of the allocation of public funds for that. Working on a permanent basis and with regular meetings, the Councils are created by law and are present at different levels of government (national, state, district and municipal).

The decision-making process of the different bodies of SUAS – Inter-management Commissions and Councils – ensure transparency and the democratic, participatory character of the Brazilian social policy, in addition to adding greater compliance with national standards, given the characteristics of the Brazilian federative structure, the different realities of subnational governments and the diversity of the population.

The financing of social assistance services, programs and projects is a shared responsibility of the different levels of government in Brazil's federative system, and public money must be allocated in the respective social assistance funds. In the case of benefits, the federal Government is responsible for the BPC Program (“Benefício de Prestação Continuada”, the “Continued Income Program”) and also for the transfers of income under the “Auxílio Brasil” Program (“Aid Brazil” Program), while the regulation and granting of other benefits are the responsibility of the municipalities, with co-funding from federative states (subnational).

The population receives social services mostly provided directly by the municipalities (local governments), in a decentralized way, combining public assistance, provided by the government, also assistance given by non-public providers, done through cooperation agreements signed by local governments with non-governmental social assistance organizations (the CSOs, Social Assistance Organizations). The CSOs work on the providing service, on advising, and on the defense of the rights of part of the population living under conditions of social vulnerability.

To be part of SUAS, CSOs must be registered with the respective municipal Social Assistance Councils and also registered with the National Registry for Social Assistance Organizations (CNEAS). CNEAS is a management tool, coordinated by the National Secretariat for Social Assistance (SNAS), under the Ministry for Civil Affairs, which gathers information that makes it possible to monitor the care provided by social assistance organizations throughout the country. The registration of an organization with the CNEAS is a requirement for CSOs to receive public funds and goods, under the SUAS, and enables the Government to verify the activities of those organizations.

CSOs must conduct their work observing the guidelines set by the SUAS and subject to verification, control and inspection mechanisms. , monitoring, control and inspection mechanisms. Those organizations can be certified as “Charitable Entities”. This certification, obtained after specific procedures and under the Certification for Charitable Entities of Social Assistance system, grants tax exemptions.

While implementing the activities of the SUAS, the provision of services, programs, projects and benefits is organized and classified as “Basic Social Protection” (PSB, in Portuguese) and “Special Social Protection” (PSE, in Portuguese) of medium and high level of need, according to the degree of gravity of the conditions of social vulnerability, risks or violation of rights requiring social assistance.

Basic Social Protection (PSB, in Portuguese)

“Basic Social Protection” (PSB) works on the prevention of social and personal risks through the provision of services, programs, projects and benefits. It seeks to ensure subsistence, strengthening bonds and self-sufficiency, in addition to expanding access to rights and other policies, social inclusion and participation in the labour market.

The Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAS) are the main tools for the SUAS. They are present in almost every Brazilian municipality. Families benefiting from the “Auxílio Brasil” Program (the federal Government income transfer Program) and the BPC Program (“Continued Income Program”) are the priority for these Centers, which are the main station for low-income families to register with federal Government’s Single Registry of Social Programs.

For sparsely populated areas, with isolated communities and riverside communities, the CRAS centers have mobile teams that move around those areas to provide social services. In February 2022, a total of 1,106 mobile teams were working in 964 Brazilian municipalities, strengthening the attention of the CRAS centers to the assisted population. Among the people reached by the work of the mobile teams are traditional peoples and communities, including quilombola communities.

For the population, the CRAS centers are well-known for:

- Registration with the Single Registry;
- Guidelines/procedures for accessing benefits (the BPC Program, “Continued Income Program” and non-permanent benefits) and rights;
- Participation of families in the social work developed by the Service for Protection and Integral Assistance to the Family (PAIF, in Portuguese), for support, strengthening of bonds and the family's capacity for protection and care;
 - Access to programs that coordinate cross-sectorial actions, such as the “Happy Child” Program (Programa “Criança Feliz”) and the BPC at Schools Program;
 - Referral for and coordination with the social assistance network;
 - Support for inclusion and social participation mechanisms.

2.1. PSB Services

The PSB services aim to expand the capacity to provide care for families in conditions of social vulnerability, to strengthen family and community ties, to support social inclusion mechanisms, to prevent discrimination, the worsening of situations of dependence and neglect and, still, the occurrence of violence and incarceration. By providing services and programs in a decentralized manner, run by the municipalities, PSB seeks to reinforce the sense of self-sufficiency, family and community life, social inclusion and equality.

Services:

- Service for Protection and Integral Assistance to the Family (PAIF, in Portuguese): provides care for and monitoring of families in conditions of social vulnerability, adding to social protection capacity, strengthening family and community bonds and mechanisms of inclusion and social participation. It plays an important role in supporting families and preventing situations of social risk (such as violence and other violations of rights), discrimination, isolation and incarceration.
- Service for Social Life and Strengthening of Bonds (SCFV, in Portuguese): holding of collective activities, organized by life cycles; supporting human development (skills, potentials, self-sufficiency, social participation) and peer interaction, strengthening community bonds and preventing discrimination and isolation; support for families in care and protection; encourages and supports access to and stay in schools; referrals to and coordination with the social assistance network.
- Basic Social Protection Service at home for people with disabilities and the elderly. Home visits for these population groups in conditions of dependency; it seeks to enhance family and support network resources for care and protection; the visits identify needs to reorganize routines, listening to people, working on family relationships, developing activities to enhance self-sufficiency and social participation (caregiver/disabled person), making referrals to and coordination with the social assistance network, as well as supporting social inclusion developments.

Benefits

The BPC (“Continued Income Grant”) is an individual grant of 1 minimum wage per month and is part of the PSB. The Grant is provided for in the 1988 Constitution with its rules and regulations are set forth by the Social Assistance Act (LOAS) and presidential Decree nº. 6,214/2007. The allowance is granted to people with disabilities and the elderly over 65 years of age who can prove not having the means to support themselves and not having family members to do so. To be eligible to receive the BPC grant, the applicant’s per capita family income must be lower than ¼ of the current minimum wage. In February 2002:

- people with disabilities are 54.32% of the total BPC beneficiaries;
- among the beneficiaries with disabilities, 46.4% were female and 53.6% were male;
- 463,413 were children and adolescents, that is 18% of the total beneficiaries with disabilities (36.8% female and 63.2% male).

A survey conducted among BPC beneficiaries (Brazil, Ministry for Social Development, 2010) showed that: on average, income from the BPC grant represents 79% of these families' budgets; in 47% of the cases, that grant was the only income of the family. The survey has also shown that the BPC grant plays an important role in reducing inequalities.

In 2021, legislative changes in the BPC Program recognized the situation of dependence on care. With the legislative changes, the family income may now be equal to ½ of the minimum wage or less for those specific situations of people in need who have health and special care expenses not covered by the SUS (Universal Health System) and by the SUAS. This legislative change also created the “Inclusion Aid” (Auxílio Inclusão”) for BPC beneficiaries who enter the job market, with a view to favoring a better transition between the BPC grant and paid work with greater security for the beneficiaries.

Provisional Benefits: these are social assistance services aimed at protecting individuals and families in their basic needs - including food - arising from birth, death, temporary social vulnerability or natural disasters. They are provided for in the Social Assistance Act LOAS and are granted by the municipalities with support from the federative States

Programs that coordinate cross-sectoral measures:

- Acessuas Trabalho (“Acessuas Work” Program): the program provides guidance and information on issues related to work and the labor market, including entrepreneurship, the Social Security System and the formal registration of labor; the program promotes activities for participants to identify their potentials and areas of interest, to strengthen interpersonal skills that favor work relations, also following and supporting the participants on their path in the labor market, making referrals to and coordinating with the social assistance network, so that to provide access to social services and rights in support of the integration of participants into the job market. The program also conducts training courses for the SUAS public;

- BPC na Escola (BPC at Schools): this is cross-sectoral (education, social assistance, health and human rights) and inter-state (inter-federative) program aimed at children and adolescents with disabilities who are up to 18 years old, beneficiaries of the BPC Program. The BPC at Schools Program aims to guarantee access to school and school attendance, helping participants to overcome difficulties through cross-sectoral coordination and shared management at the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal);

- Programa Criança Feliz (“Happy Child” Program): the Program coordinates with the CRAS centers, making home visits with the purpose of supporting families and full development in early childhood, of strengthening bonds, care and protection. Early childhood children from low-income families – including Auxílio Brasil and BPC Programs beneficiaries – are the public for this social Program;

- Programa Auxílio Brasil (“Aid Brazil” Program): this is an income transfer program of the federal Government for helping families in poverty included in the Single Registry. The Program includes conditions in the areas of health and education, aiming at ensuring access to services and rights and the protection of the family and its members, especially children and adolescents. Social assistance is also part of the Program. Failure to comply with conditions of the Program is understood as an indicator of greater social vulnerability and families in this situation are the priority to be followed by SUAS system. Families benefiting from income transfers are the main public of the SUAS system, with families headed by women, of African descent, with children in early childhood being the predominant group among the beneficiaries.

2.2. Special Social Protection (PSE, in Portuguese)

Special Social Protection actions serve families and individuals in conditions of social risk and/or violation rights – such as negligence, violence, abandonment, lack of care, isolation, homelessness and others. The Special Social Protection Services (PSE) seek to prevent worsening of conditions, to stop violations of rights and to reestablish more favorable conditions for the protection of the physical and psychological integrity of families and individuals; to strengthen positive bonds and the possibilities of living in family and community; and the expansion of access to conditions favoring social inclusion and self-sufficiency.

Special Social Protection services work in a coordinated manner with other public policies and with government bodies of the Administration of Justice. The Special Social Protection services are divided into “medium complexity PSE” and “high complexity PSE”. While medium complexity brings together specialized services and programs that offer assistance in business hours, the high complexity encompasses sheltering services in different facilities, working 24 hours a day, providing sheltering, sometimes temporarily, for the protection of individuals in specific situations. The Protection Service for Situations of Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies are also part of the high complexity modality of the Special Social Protection services.

The Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CREAS centers) are main reference facilities for medium complexity PSE services. The centers provide services to families and individuals at personal and social risk, such as violence, abandonment, etc. Depending on the realities of each municipality, CREAS centers can also provide other specialized services, such as the service of monitoring adolescents who are under punitive “socio-educational measures” (not incarcerated) ordered by criminal courts. The Medium Complexity PSE services are also provided by the Reference Centers for the Homeless Population (POP centers) and the “Day Centers” for people with disabilities, elderly people with some degree of dependency and their families.

The medium complexity PSE services play an important role in preventing social isolation and other situations involving lack of protection and care that can lead to the need of public shelters. The measures also support people using shelter services to come out of this situation, in particular helping families through the Service for the Protection and Specialized Assistance to Families and Individuals (PAEFI, in Portuguese) and Day Centers.

a) PSE Services – medium complexity

Services:

- Service for the Protection and Specialized Assistance to Families and Individuals (PAEFI, in Portuguese): the PAEFI Service provides specialized social work, assisting individuals and families under conditions of social risk and of violation of rights - such as violence, neglect and abandonment. The PAEFI Service is coordinated with other services, programs and policies of the social assistance network and with the Brazilian bodies of the Administration of Justice, for the purposes of helping people overcome those conditions;

- Service for the Social Protection of Adolescents on Probation and Sentenced to Community Service: in close coordination with the Criminal Justice System, this service follows adolescents who broke the law and were sentenced to socio-educational measures without incarceration;

- Special Social Protection Service for People with Disabilities, the Elderly and their Families, provided for by “Day Centers”: this service is for people with disabilities and some degree of dependency. It provides individualized care, support to access to other services, to rehabilitation, to self-sufficiency and to social integration. The “Day Centers” during the day, offers basic care for daily living and instruments for social participation; it shares care with families and provides support.

- Specialized Service in Active Search: this service is intended for streets and other public spaces, identifying the needs of the people in these places, seeking to offer them social services that can help protect and give them access to rights;

- Specialized Service for Homeless People: this service provides individual and collective assistance with a view to protecting homeless people. It supports the

registration of this population group in the Single Registry, the offer of services and rights, the strengthening or building of family and community bonds and the preparation of life projects from the perspective of social inclusion.

Programs:

- AEPETI Program: this program coordinates cross-sectoral measures to identify and fight child labor, with a view to protecting families, children and adolescents.

a) **PSE Services** –high complexity

Sheltering Services

It covers shelter services, in different modalities, for families or individuals with fragile or broken family or community bonds or in conditions of social risk, in need of shelter for protection. The service is available for different groups, such as children and adolescents, youths aged 18 to 21, adults and families, women in conditions of domestic violence, the elderly and homeless/displaced families or individuals.

In general, shelter services have the purpose of being temporary accommodation until the person is returned to the family, is referred to a substitute family – when applicable – become self-sufficient. Shelter services must ensure protection for specific situations that require long-term care, as in the case of the elderly and people with disabilities, with fragile or broken family ties, in conditions of dependency/social vulnerability and for those who, for different reasons, cannot live with their families.

With regard to providing shelter for people with disabilities, Brazilian guidelines require the provision of “inclusive sheltering” along with other people without disabilities, respecting life cycles and ensuring accessibility conditions. In that regard, the “Inclusive Residence Shelter Service” is a service provided for young people and adults with disabilities. This service is provided when young persons or adults with disabilities are under conditions of dependence, are not self-sufficient or have broken or weakened family ties.

Shelter services, both in cases of temporary and long-term sheltering, are intended for protection. The sheltering facilities must operate like residences and, whenever possible, in small units with few users, being part of the community, strengthening family ties and with access to other services.

For each group, there are specific types of shelter services set forth by Brazilian social assistance policy. The following organization table considers life cycles, the social risk situation and the requirements of related legislation.

Public	Type	Characteristics
Children and teenagers	House Home	Facilities for up to 10 children and teenagers
	Institutional Shelter	Facilities for up to 20 children and teenagers
	Welcoming Family	Sheltering in the house of selected families duly registered and prepared.
Youths aged 18 to 21	Dormitories for youths	Residential facilities for up to 6 youths after leaving the Children and Youth Sheltering Service or in the process of leaving the stress.
Youths and adults	“Inclusive” residences	Residential facilities for up to 10 youths

with disabilities		and adults with disabilities in conditions of dependency.
Adults and families	Public shelters	Residential facilities for up to 50 adults or family groups, homeless or in transit and not capable of supporting themselves.
	Transit Shelters	Residential facilities for up to 50 adults or family groups, homeless or in transit and not capable of supporting themselves.
	Dormitories	Residential facilities for up to 10 adults in the process of overcoming homelessness.
	Emergency shelters	Provisional residential facilities for displaced people resulting from natural disasters or other emergencies.
Elderly people	House Home	Residential facilities for up to 10 elderly people
	Public shelters (ILPI)	Residential facilities for elderly people with different needs or levels of dependency.
	Dormitories	Residential facilities for elderly people capable of collectively managing the residential premises and their daily routines.
Women in situations of domestic violence	Public shelters	Residential facilities for women in conditions of grave risk due to domestic or family violence or threats.

Protection service in situations of natural disasters and other emergencies

Service that promotes support and protection to the population affected by emergency situations and natural disasters, with the provision of temporary accommodation, care and material needs, according to the case. The assisted population groups are:

- those affected by emergency situations and natural disasters (fires, landslides, floods, humanitarian crises, among others) who have had partial or total loss of their housing, personal objects or utensils, and are temporarily or permanently homeless;
- those relocated from dangerous areas by preventive administrative measures or by court order.

Examples of the role of social assistance in these situations are: participation in humanitarian aid for Venezuelan immigrants; work on the protection of the most vulnerable population groups during the COVID-19 pandemic; and care to victims of various natural disasters (floods, landslides etc). In these situations, social assistance works in coordination with other public policies and with other government institutions, especially civil defense, the Army, health authorities, civil society and international organizations.

Social Assistance Network (in Portuguese)



REDE SOCIOASSISTENCIAL

PROTEÇÃO SOCIAL BÁSICA

8.457
CRAS



Famílias em situação
de pobreza e
vulnerabilidade social

8.263
**CENTROS DE
CONVIVÊNCIA**



Pessoas em
situação de
vulnerabilidade
social – ciclos de
vida

PROTEÇÃO SOCIAL ESPECIAL Média Complexidade

2.774
CREAS



Famílias e
Indivíduos em
Situação de Risco
Social

234
CENTRO POP



Pessoas e Famílias
em Situação de Rua

1.871
CENTRO-DIA



Pessoas com
Deficiência e Idosas,
com algum grau de
dependência, e suas
Famílias

PROTEÇÃO SOCIAL ESPECIAL Alta Complexidade

6.943 unidades

SERVIÇOS DE ACOLHIMENTO
(Institucional e Familiar)



Pessoas afastadas do convívio
familiar, em situação de rua;
abandono; emergência social.

Fonte: DGSUAS/CadSUAS julho de 2021.