



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-first session
7–18 November 2022

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Brazil*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 70 stakeholders' submissions¹ for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.²

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. JS9 reported that Brazil withdrew its support to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and submitted a draft legislative decree to denounce the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No.169).⁴

3. JS10 indicated that Brazil had not ratified the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No.87)⁵ nor the Escazu Agreement despite having signed the later in 2018.⁶ JS16 recommended Brazil to ratify the Escazu Agreement.⁷

4. JS10 recommended to prioritize official visits by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy.⁸

5. JS13 recommended Brazil to ratify the Inter-American Convention against all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.⁹

6. JS36 alerted that, despite having signed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in 2018, Brazil withdrew from it in 2019. It also stressed that Brazil did not ratify the ICRMW.¹⁰ JS49 recommended Brazil to ratify the latter.¹¹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



7. JS31 recommended Brazil to fully implement the Rome Statute within the domestic legal framework as well as the Kampala amendments.¹²

8. JS43 recommended Brazil to sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR.¹³

9. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons called on Brazil to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.¹⁴

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

10. JS3 and JS 19 denounced the constitutional amendments proposals that could increase child labour¹⁵, land use for slave labour¹⁶ and affect the enjoyment of the right to health and education in Brazil by freezing social expenditures (PEC/95)¹⁷. Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG-XXIII) recommended to repeal PEC/95.¹⁸

11. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and Human Rights Watch (HRW) recommended to reform its penal code to decriminalize slander, defamation and injury.¹⁹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

12. In recent years, Brazil faced a serious context of political and economic crisis, aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic.²⁰ Numerous submissions denounced setbacks in the human rights situation, including by freezing social expenditures²¹. In addition, numerous contributions expressed concern about the dismantling or discontinuation of human rights bodies, programmes and policies, the significant reductions in budget and resources allocation, the low levels of implementation and of spending. A strong emphasis was placed on the reduction the civic space and the reduction of civil society participation in public affairs.²²

13. Several submissions expressed concern about the executive decision to no longer remunerate the staff of the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, expecting them to work on a voluntary basis and severely diminish the professional and secretariat support for the mechanism.²³ Amnesty International (AI) recommended to strengthen that mechanism and its independence.²⁴ The Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR) also expressed concern about the closing of several units of the Public Defence of the Union.²⁵

14. JS10 and JS33 denounced that the government launched a review of the National Human Rights Programme without the participation of civil society. They recommended to ensure a meaningful civil society engagement in any proposal to reform that programme.²⁶

15. AI denounced that some ten draft bills currently under consideration by the National Congress would increase surveillance and policing of human rights defenders and criminalize social movements under the guise of national security. Other draft bills would increase deforestation and other predatory actions on traditional people's land.²⁷

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

16. Renata Juliana Faé Barp (RJFB) stated that social inequality in Brazil was strongly linked to gender and race, with Afro-Brazilian women being the most affected.²⁸ IACHR and JS42 expressed serious concern about the increase in violence against Afro-descendant persons and urged Brazil to implement policies and laws to prevent and eliminate such discrimination.²⁹ IACHR observed that Brazil faced structural challenges to overcome historical discrimination that had an exacerbated impact on Afro descent persons, women,

Quilombola and indigenous communities, rural workers and persons living in the streets or suburbs.³⁰

17. JS49 underlined that the number of racist speeches by public authorities had more than doubled from 2019 to 2020.³¹

18. JS13 underlined the urgency of strengthening three affirmative actions: the Racial Quotas Law on Technical Education on High School and on College, the Racial Quotas Law on Public Service and the racial affirmative action on the private sector.³²

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

19. JS45 stated that Brazil was the third country in the world with the highest rate of imprisonment.³³ AI added that some recently approved laws may have a negative impact on the already high rates of incarceration and violence.³⁴ JS12 and JS45 reported the degradation of the prisons conditions, including overcrowding, food insecurity and poor health.³⁵

20. On several occasions, IACHR condemned violence and deaths occurred in different centres of detention in several states of Brazil and urged the authorities to investigate the cases and identify and sanction the perpetrators.³⁶ AI and JS18 denounced that torture remained widespread and widely underreported.³⁷ JS45 recommended to combat and prevent institutional torture.³⁸

21. IACHR, AI and JS39 expressed concern regarding the situation of persons deprived of liberty in face of the Covid-19 pandemic³⁹ that suspended in-person hearings.⁴⁰ JS45 recommended to make face to face custody hearings mandatory.⁴¹

22. JS29 and JS39 noted that the incarceration of women continued to grow exponentially, in particular of Afro-Brazilian women. They recommended to privilege house arrest or early release for pregnant women and mothers with care responsibilities and the termination of the handcuffing of some women when giving birth.⁴²

23. Several submissions stated that there was a worsening in the situation of human rights defenders, with continued threats and murders against them. They also denounced attacks sponsored by the executive branch and the national congress through speeches and public demonstrations.⁴³ LGBTQI+ defenders were particularly vulnerable to violence because of both their activism and their identities.⁴⁴ AI recalled that Brazil had the second-highest number of killings of human rights defenders in the world between 2015 and 2019.⁴⁵ IACHR condemned the killing of a several human rights defenders in Brazil many of them linked to the defence of the environment, land and rural workers and urged Brazil to address the structural causes of these killings.⁴⁶ JS10 recommended to provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work.⁴⁷

24. Many submissions stated that the Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Social Communicators and Environmental Defenders had seen its budget decrease gradually.⁴⁸ JS10, JS27 and JS40 stated that from 2016 to 2021, civil society was excluded from the programme decision-making body via decree although civil society organizations were reinstated in 2021 although as a minority in the Deliberative Council.⁴⁹ AI and Criola recommended to review the Human Rights Defenders Protection Programme and its regulations to ensure wider protection of defenders at risk and that threats and attacks against human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated.⁵⁰ JS27 and JS40 recommended to establish the Programme of Protection of Human Rights Defenders as a public policy of state with budget forecast, structure, permanent staff and monitoring indicators and broad participation of civil society as well as review the composition of the Deliberative Council.⁵¹

25. Several submissions denounced that journalists in Brazil, in particular women, faced a violent environment marked by stigmatization, threats, harassment, physical attacks and killings.⁵² IACHR, including through its Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, condemned the killing of journalists on several occasions.⁵³ CPJ recommended to ensure prompt, thorough investigation into the killings of journalists and that all perpetrators face justice in a timely manner as well as establish an effective mechanism to protect at-risk journalists.⁵⁴

26. Several submissions denounced police violence and lethality.⁵⁵ Numerous submissions reported that police abuses, killings and other attacks were out of control in Brazil where the possession of and access to firearms was made more flexible by the government.⁵⁶ On several occasions, IACHR publicly expressed concern about police lethality and the excessive use of force by citizen security agents.⁵⁷ IACHR was deeply concerned about the presidential decree that authorized federal interventions by the armed forces in public order matters in Rio de Janeiro.⁵⁸ Several submissions reported that the so-called “war on drugs” continued to be used as a pretext for militarized police operations.⁵⁹

27. AI reported that no progress had been made in reducing unlawful killings by security forces and recommended to ensure a full, independent, prompt and impartial investigation of all killings resulting from police interventions.⁶⁰ JS23 and JS24 alerted on the use of the “auto de resistencia” (report of resistance) to justify the use of lethal force.⁶¹ JS45 stated that at least four bills were being considered by the Congress to not initiate proceedings to investigate security agents or military officers that committed crimes against life.⁶²

28. Several contributions recommended to implement a plan with concrete goals, resources and operational protocols to reduce police lethality, gun violence and extrajudicial executions in Brazil as well as to establish procedures to investigate crimes resulting from law enforcement activities and police operations and create external bodies to hold security forces accountable.⁶³ AI recommended Brazil to strictly control the use of high-powered firearms and automatic weapons during police operations in favelas and other densely populated areas.⁶⁴ JS10 made a similar recommendation.⁶⁵

29. IACHR called on Brazil to adopt a security policy with a citizen security approach as well as to combat and eradicate the structural historic discrimination that resulted in disproportionate institutional violence against Afro descent persons and those exposed to poverty.⁶⁶ Several submissions denounced that Brazil had failed to implement the recommendations about reducing gun violence that particularly affect young Afro-Brazilian persons.⁶⁷

Human rights and counter-terrorism

30. JS10, Criola and JS40 highlighted that the draft anti-terrorism legislation of Brazil employed broad terms to define terrorism and that, if adopted, could classify direct protest actions and strikes as “acts of terrorism”.⁶⁸ JS27 added that, **in the name of combatting terrorism, the legislative proposals intended to criminalize human rights defenders and civil society organizations.**⁶⁹ JS10 recommended to ensure that counter-terrorism legislation include safeguards for civil society and for the right to association and peaceful assembly.⁷⁰

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

31. IACHR, AI and JS22 expressed serious concern about the adoption of a draft law that would expand the jurisdiction of the military tribunals in cases of killing of civilians committed by members of the armed forces.⁷¹

32. JS22 stressed that it the right to an impartial and fair trial and the right to access justice were not guaranteed in Brazil.⁷² HRW denounced that the government threatened democratic rule by trying to intimidate the Supreme Court.⁷³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

33. JS10 and JS33 expressed deep concern regarding the shrinking of the democratic space and the rapid deterioration of the freedom of expression, through the use of legal and extra-legal instruments to intimidate, harass, criminalize and silence journalists and human rights defenders in an environment of impunity.⁷⁴ CPJ denounced that authorities and public officials frequently utilized anti-press rhetoric to insult, threaten and discredit reporters and media outlets, in particular women.⁷⁵ It recommended to create, in law and practice, an enabling environment for civil society and ensure the freedom of expression and media freedoms by bringing all national legislation in line with international standards.⁷⁶ JS10 highlighted that, since 2019, access to information was challenged via executive acts.⁷⁷

34. JS10 stated that the right to peaceful assembly was often constrained by police violence and criminalization.⁷⁸ IACHR condemned the excessive use of force by military police during social protest and security operations.⁷⁹ JS10 recommended to immediately and impartially investigate all instances of excessive use of force committed by security forces during protests.⁸⁰

Right to privacy

35. JS2 reported attempts to centralize government databases containing personal data, to allow access to the private sector and the abusive sharing of data with intelligence and public security agencies. JS2 and JS4 recommended to guarantee regulations for the use of citizen's data and to guarantee the security of the government databases,⁸¹ approve legislation regarding data protection on criminal investigation⁸² and adopt measures to enforce regulations to access to public information.⁸³

36. JS4 denounced that the National Data Protection Authority (NDPA) was not autonomous nor guaranteed impartial and transparent exercise of its activities.⁸⁴ JS2 and JS4 recommended to ensure the full independence of the NDPA and the demilitarization of its personnel.⁸⁵ JS 4 reported that, during the pandemic, people's data was exposed to public and private surveillance systems with significant potential for discrimination.⁸⁶

Right to marriage and family life

37. C-fam encouraged Brazil to continue protecting the natural family and marriage.⁸⁷

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

38. JS25 denounced that Brazil had the highest number of trafficked women in Latin America.⁸⁸ European Centre for Law and Justice reported that, in Brazil, slave labour was largely centred in rural areas where poor and mostly uneducated individuals are exploited for labour-intensive work in textile companies and in the agriculture sectors. It recommended to combat slave labour by allocating adequate resources and funding to investigate cases of slave labour.⁸⁹

39. JS47 highlighted that the reduction in budget had a direct impact on the resources used to fight slave labour, on the supervisory actions and therefore on the number of workers rescued.⁹⁰ It added that the non-implementation of the recommendations to combat child slave labour had a negative impact on the right to education and recommended to adopt policies to eradicate all forms of child labour.⁹¹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

40. APG-XXIII, the Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) and JS16 recommended to adopt measures to reduce inequality in the labour market,⁹² provide protection for workers, including during COVID-19⁹³ and ensure effective, independent, impartial and transparent monitoring of work conditions, with emphasis in the mining sector.⁹⁴

Right to social security

41. JS19 reported budget shortage of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and denounced weakening of the administrative protective apparatus.⁹⁵

Right to an adequate standard of living

42. AI indicated that the Covid-19 pandemic demonstrated the government's failure to guarantee an adequate standard of living for certain groups that faced structural discrimination.⁹⁶ Several submissions warned regarding the increase of the extreme poverty rate, the failure to guarantee the right to food and the situation of the homeless in the country.⁹⁷ JS46 recommended to suspend evictions and end administrative removals.⁹⁸

43. JS12 denounced the burring by the government of the "Bolsa Familia" programme in 2021 and its replacement by "Auxilio Brasil" but restricting it to one third of the families who were receiving the "Bolsa Familia".⁹⁹ JS25 recommended to re-establish and strengthen

the “Bolsa Familia” programme¹⁰⁰ and RJFB recommended to update the rules of “Auxílio Brasil” to reach the most vulnerable.¹⁰¹

44. JS23 denounced that lack basic infrastructures in slums such as treated water, electricity, sewage and adequate housing.¹⁰²

Right to health

45. JS12 highlighted significant setbacks on the right to health since the previous UPR.¹⁰³ As a consequence, infant and maternal mortality increased.¹⁰⁴ JS12 underlined the cut on health in the Annual Budget Law, the end of the “Mais Médicos” programme and its replacement by “Médicos pelo Brasil” although it was not implemented.¹⁰⁵

46. JS1 and JS12 indicated that the government promoted the dismantling of the prevention and care policies and the discontinuation of programmes for people living with HIV/AIDS. It recommended to establish, expand and/or strengthen specialized outpatient clinics in the integral health of the transexual population.¹⁰⁶

47. The Special Rapporteur on economic, social and cultural rights of the IACHR expressed concern about the high numbers of contagions and deaths due to Covid-19 pandemic.¹⁰⁷ JS12 denounced that the government was not capable of properly allocating the resources already committed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁰⁸ JS3 stated that acts of commission and of omission taken by the government contributed to making the impact of Covid-19 even worse and resulted in a massive number of deaths.¹⁰⁹ JS9 and JS14 stated that the proportion of deaths among the indigenous population due to Covid-19 was considerably higher compared to the non-indigenous population.¹¹⁰ CPJ stated that journalists covering the pandemic were harassed and assaulted.¹¹¹

48. Several submissions reported setbacks in sexual and reproductive health services in particular with regard to legal abortion with budget reductions, explicit demonization and tactics that included persecution of health professionals, resumption of the debate on the issue of the unborn child and propagation in intentional disinformation.¹¹² Criola and the Center for Family and Human Rights (C-FAM) highlighted that criminalized abortion was one of the main causes of maternal death in Brazil.¹¹³ JS20 and HRW recommended to ensure universal access to legal abortion services.¹¹⁴ Criola recommended to ensure access to reproductive health services.¹¹⁵

49. JS12 underlined that the pandemic evidenced the country dependence on imported inputs and medicines, as a result of years of dismantling the pharmaceutical industry impacting the supply of medicines against HIV/AIDS and leprosy.¹¹⁶ JS1 indicated that LGBTQIA+ people in the prison system faced a lack of access to health care, in particular mental and sexual health, and people living with HIV/AIDS also faced discontinued use of antiretroviral drugs.¹¹⁷

50. JS9 denounced that the healthcare of indigenous peoples had worsened since 2017.¹¹⁸ JS28 and JS29 denounced the dismantling of the Indigenous Special Sanitation Districts and recommended to ensure indigenous peoples have access to culturally appropriate health facilities.¹¹⁹

Right to education

51. Broken Chalk stressed that education was considered a luxury because of the high fees for college entry exams and highlighted the disparity between urban and rural areas in education.¹²⁰ It recommended to create a national education policy and, to significantly invest in the education sector.¹²¹ It also stressed the impact violence had on education and recommended opening schools close to the favelas and the provision of psychological counselling to children living there.¹²²

52. Several submissions reported the lack of access to right to education during the pandemic, due to lack of planning and structure in policies adopted to respond to it, aggravating the situation of the most vulnerable due to limited access to internet.¹²³ JS12 denounced the government’s veto to the draft law that would allocate resources to states and municipalities to guarantee free access to internet.¹²⁴ JS47 indicated that the home-schooling bill being considered by the National Congress went against the National Education Plan and

various United Nations recommendations.¹²⁵ The Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos underlined the State lack of attention to equitable education.¹²⁶

53. Scholars at Risk Network (SAR) denounced threats to academic freedom and institutional autonomy with individual scholars facing direct pressures, student protests facing violence and imprisonment as well as the use of executive power to seize control over several high education institutions.¹²⁷ SAR recommended to refrain from direct or indirect attacks on academic expression and to draft the implementing legislation to protect academic freedom.¹²⁸ JS42 recommended to regulate the National Education System, the National System for Evaluation of Basic Education and the Student Quality Cost.¹²⁹

Cultural rights

54. JS14 denounced that indigenous people suffered violations to their cultural rights as a result of mining, logging, land grabbing and deforestation with a particular impact on women and children.¹³⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

55. JS16 highlighted the recent deterioration of the human rights situation in particular to the right to a clean, health and sustainable environment and the rights of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and other groups. This was mainly linked to extractives and mining industries. In addition, laws and measures adopted recently or under consideration institutionalized less restrictive, more lenient and simplified licencing procedures for extractive industries.¹³¹ JS16 recommended to refrain from adopting regressive environmental laws and regulations, reverse those policies that support lax environmental licensing and take all measures to control illegal mining.¹³² JS31, JS38 and JS41 recommended to develop a National Plan for Business and Human Rights with the participation of civil society.¹³³

56. Numerous submissions denounced that, since 2018, deforestation had risen at exponential rates in particular in Protected Areas/Indigenous Lands in the Amazon and that the problem worsened after the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Amazon Deforestation was abandoned in 2019.¹³⁴ AI highlighted that invasions, illegal exploitation and damage on indigenous territories also increased.¹³⁵ JS7, JS9 and JS28 denounced that the penalty proceedings including “environmental inspections” by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) were substantially reduced since 2019, “infraction notices” decreased too and “penalty proceedings” sharply declined or were put on hold.¹³⁶ JS7 recommended to prohibit any deforestation in the Amazon for at least five years, to publish an annual report the implementation of climate change mitigation action and to resume IBAMA’s penalty proceedings.¹³⁷ JS7 stated it was essential to immediately reactivate the Amazon Fund operations and unfreeze its funds.¹³⁸

57. JS8 stressed that Brazil did not take the necessary measures to repair the damage caused after the Mariana and Brumadinho tailings dam failures especially on non-repetition, accountability and reparations to the victims.¹³⁹ IACHR also expressed serious concern regarding the human, environmental and labour tragedy caused by the breaking of a dam in Brumadinho and called for a comprehensive reparation of victims.¹⁴⁰ Christian Aid highlighted Brumadinho’s impact on women’s right to water, a life free of violence and discrimination, to a decent work and income and to health.¹⁴¹ JS16 recommended to fight impunity and hold companies accountable for wrongdoings by establishing independent and impartial criminal, civil and administrative proceedings.¹⁴²

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

58. The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) stated that women’s rights, especially sexual and reproductive rights, had been severely attacked.¹⁴³ Several submissions denounced a budget reduction in public policies to promote women’s rights in 2021.¹⁴⁴ Many submissions reported on the government’s failure guaranteeing women’s health during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴⁵

59. Despite having a reference protection law (the Maria da Penha law), cases of violence against women increased in Brazil and the absence of seriousness in the judicial processes. Several submissions highlighted the upsurge in domestic and sexual violence against women in recent years, in particular poor, trans and Afro-descent women, aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic.¹⁴⁶ JS27 underlined the increase in violence against women running for politics.¹⁴⁷ JS48 recommended to address violence against women in politics.¹⁴⁸

60. IACHR expressed serious concern regarding the alarming prevalence of gender related killings of women and called on Brazil to implement comprehensive strategies prevent these acts, to fulfil its obligation to investigate, judge and condemn those responsible and to provide protection and reparation to the victims.¹⁴⁹ AI made a similar recommendation.¹⁵⁰

61. Several submissions underlined the under-reporting of incidents of violence against women due to fear, threats and coercion, institutional changes, and the creation of new legislation.¹⁵¹

Children

62. JS32 reported structural and generalized violence in juvenile detention centres. JS32 stressed that black and poor young people were disproportionately targeted by criminalization and summary executions. It recommended to immediately end these practices and effectively investigate all allegations of human rights violations.¹⁵²

63. JS43 warned on a legal amendment proposal, which aimed at reducing the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years.¹⁵³

Persons with disabilities

64. HRW reported the cases of thousands of children and adults with disabilities that lived in institutions between 2016 and 2018 where they could have faced abuses. In April 2021, the National Council for Prosecutors required prosecutors to conduct annual inspections of institutions for adults with disabilities and to take legal action against institutions for abuses. However, this resolution did not cover institutions for people with disabilities managed by the public health system. HRW recommended to develop a plan to phase out the use of institutions for people with disabilities and end abuses.¹⁵⁴

65. JS49 stressed that the decree establishing the National Special Education Policy was a setback in the rights of persons with disabilities as it established a separate education system for children with disabilities.¹⁵⁵

Indigenous peoples and minorities

66. JS5 stated that none of the recommendations made to Brazil on the rights of indigenous peoples in the previous UPR cycle were implemented and in many of them had a severe regression.¹⁵⁶

67. JS14 and JS16 stated that mining, logging, land grabbing and deforestation violated indigenous people rights to health, food and water, affecting particularly women and children.¹⁵⁷ Poisoning by mercury and other contaminants emanating from illegal extracting industries and their effect on women and children was mentioned by several submissions.¹⁵⁸ JS14 and JS28 urged the government to immediately halt mining and deforestation activities on indigenous lands and evacuate illegal miners.¹⁵⁹

68. Many submissions expressed concern about the increase of violence in rural areas and killing of indigenous people in conflicts related to the land.¹⁶⁰ Several submissions highlighted that the government officials made public discourses against indigenous peoples and therefore sponsored an increase in the invasion of indigenous territories by illegal miners, land grabbers, loggers and cattle ranchers thus increasing violence against indigenous peoples.¹⁶¹ JS29 recommended to sanction discrimination and incitement to violence on the grounds of sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity, including by public authorities.¹⁶²

69. Numerous contributions denounced Brazil's poor performance on indigenous land demarcation and the attempts to weaken the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) and

the drafting of controversial legislation that would cause enormous harm to the rainforest.¹⁶³ JS14 denounced the presidential veto to the 2022 budget for the regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands.¹⁶⁴ Several contributions recommended to resume the demarcation programme, adopt a plan with concrete goals, milestones and resources to speed up and complete indigenous and Quilombolas people's land demarcation processes and to combat deforestation.¹⁶⁵ They also recommended to strengthen environmental and indigenous agencies and set up patrols in indigenous territories and environmentally protected areas¹⁶⁶ and resume the mechanisms for social participation in policy making process for indigenous peoples.¹⁶⁷ JS7 recommended to cease any legislative changes and new legal measures to facilitate deforestation, allow private appropriation of public land or reduce the limits of indigenous land already demarcated.¹⁶⁸ JS11 recommended to strengthen the Land Protection Orders mechanism until the demarcation processes are complete.¹⁶⁹

70. Several submissions expressed concern about the legal thesis of "temporary framework" ("marco temporal") that would authorise the demarcation of land by indigenous groups only if the group claimed that it already possessed the land at the time of the promulgation of the Brazilian Federal Constitution (5 October 1988) and other draft laws that threatened the survival of indigenous peoples and violated international human rights law.¹⁷⁰ JS16 recommended to refrain from signing the draft law on the temporary framework.¹⁷¹

71. JS35, JS44, and STP-CH reported extinction or weakening of participation mechanisms including the National Council for Indigenous Policy (CNPI), the Forum of Presidents of the Indigenous Health Districts Councils (FPCONDISI), the National Social Participation Policy, the National Council of Environment (CONAMA) and more than 700 collegiate bodies.¹⁷²

72. IACHR expressed concern about the possible restrictions to the rights of Quilombolas through judicial actions that create legal uncertainty with regard to the access to their territory and way of life.¹⁷³ JS12 stated that indigenous peoples and Quilombolas had been particularly affected by the substantial cuts in special poverty reduction and social vulnerability programmes.¹⁷⁴

73. Numerous submissions denounced several violations of the right to free, prior, informed consent of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional communities.¹⁷⁵ Several submissions recommended to reject the introduction of any legislative or executive proposition that would undermine the right to free, prior and informed consent¹⁷⁶ and JS35 and Society for Threatened Peoples (STP-CH) recommended to recognize the obligation of the state to consult traditional peoples and communities regarding the right to free, prior and informed consultation.¹⁷⁷ JS35 highlighted the importance of the autonomous community protocols for prior, free and informed consultation and recommended to recognize the validity of these tools for prior consultation processes.¹⁷⁸

74. IACHR expressed concern regarding the alleged massacre of indigenous populations in voluntary isolation or initial contact in the Amazon region in a context of increasing incursions and violence against these communities.¹⁷⁹ Numerous submissions called on Brazil to grant a particular protection to Yanomami and Mundurucu indigenous peoples¹⁸⁰ and JS28 recommended to ensure accountability for crimes committed against these groups.¹⁸¹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

75. Several submissions stated that there was a significant setback on the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons and governmental agencies in charge of LGBTI policies had been downgraded and even extinguished.¹⁸² Several submissions stated that there was an increase in the discourse of LGBTQI+phobic groups backed by the government rhetoric.¹⁸³ Conexao G stated that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, especially black, indigenous and favela residents, were systematically treated as second-class citizens and faced violations of their right to access justice.¹⁸⁴

76. Several contributions stated that Brazil lead the ranking of LGBTQIA+ deaths in the world and highlighted the great vulnerability of Afro-descendant trans people. JS1 and JS37 recommended to ensure the full implementation of the Supreme Court of Brazil decision regarding the criminalization of homophobia and transphobia.¹⁸⁵ JS1 recommended to

elaborate and implement a Standard Operational Plan to guide the assistance to the LGBTIA+ population and to establish guidelines for the recognition of hate crimes.¹⁸⁶ AI recommended to establish a mechanism to protect LGBTI people against all forms of violence and discrimination.¹⁸⁷ JS37 recommended to establish police stations specialized in crime based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁸⁸

77. Several submissions noted that security agents were responsible for the violence against LGBTIA+ persons and recommended to create police protocols to address such violence and the correct care and approach of LGBTI+ people by public security agents.¹⁸⁹ JS49 recommended to improve the reporting and systematization of cases of violence against the LGBTQIA+ community.¹⁹⁰ According to Conexao G, a large majority of LGBTI people approached by police in the favelas who extorted them so they would not be taken to the police station where transgender women alleged they were raped by police officers and did to report such abuses for fear of retaliation.¹⁹¹

78. JS1, JS15 and JS37 reported lack of legislation on gender identity and violence against LGBTI people, as well as resistance to recognize violence based on gender identity and sexual orientation.¹⁹² JS37 recommended to adopt a law against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁹³

79. JS1 recommended to include themes related to comprehensive sexual education and tolerance to diversity in the school curriculum and to confront LGBTphobia in education.¹⁹⁴

80. JS21 highlighted the situation of LGBTI people deprived of liberty and recommended to develop federal and state laws to regulate and standardize the criminal treatment of LGBTI people.¹⁹⁵

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

81. IACHR welcomed the adoption of the new law on migration in Brazil in 2017.¹⁹⁶

82. JS36 denounced the publishing by Brazil of a sequence of 37 administrative rules to place restrictions on entry into the country, under the pretext of containing the Covid-19 pandemic, which violated international conventions and national legislation.¹⁹⁷ It recommended to remove these illegal sanctions and to establish a National Policy on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness.¹⁹⁸

83. JS36 stated that, despite the right to health being constitutionally provided for in Brazil to all people who are in the national territory, behavioural and bureaucratic barriers prevented migrants from having adequate access to public health.¹⁹⁹

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International. London (United Kingdom);
ACC	Anglican Consultative Council. London (United Kingdom);
APG-XXIII	Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXVIII. Geneve (Switzerland);
BCN	Broken Chalk. Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CBDDH	Comitê Brasileiro de Defensoras e Defensores de Direitos Humanos. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
C-FAM	Center for Family and Human Rights. New York (United States of America);
Christian Aid	Christian Aid. London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CONEXAO G	Conexão G, Grupo LGBT nas favelas. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists. New York, (United States of America);
CRIOLA	Criola. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice. Strasbourg (France);
HRW	Human Rights Watch. Geneva (Switzerland);
IBRAT	Instituto Brasileiro das Transmasculinidades. Fortaleza Cear'a (Brazil);

ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. Geneva (Switzerland);
IDDH	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos. Joinville (Brazil);
IMF	Instituto Marielle Franco. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
RJBF	Renata Juliana Faé Barp. Florianópolis (Brazil);
SAR	Scholars at Risk Network. New York (United States of America);
STP CH	Society for Threatened Peoples Switzerland. Ostermundigen (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Associação Brasileira de Lesbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexos (ABGLT), and Associação Nacional de Travesti e Transexuais. Curitiba (Brazil);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Access Now, and Data Privacy Brasil Research Association. New York (United States of America);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil; Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos; Processo de Articulação e Diálogo; Fórum Ecumênico Act Brasil; Centro de Educação e Assessoramento Popular. Porto Alegre (Brazil);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Association for Progressive Communications (APC); ARTIGO 19 Brasil e América do Sul; Derechos Digitales; Intervezes – Coletivo Brasil de Comunicação Social. Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB); Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (APOINME); Terena People Council; Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southeast (ARPINSUDESTE); Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the South (ARPINSUL); Grand Assembly of Guarani Kaiowá Peoples (ATY GUASU); Coordination of the Indigenous Organisations of Brazilian Amazonia (COIAB); Guarani Yvyrupa Commission. São Paulo (Brazil);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil; Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (APOINME); Terena People Council; Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southeast (ARPINSUDESTE); Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the South (ARPINSUL); Grand Assembly of Guarani Kaiowá Peoples (ATY GUASU); Coordination of the Indigenous Organisations of Brazilian Amazonia (COIAB); Guarani Yvyrupa Commission. São Paulo (Brazil);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB); Conectas Direitos Humanos; Instituto Socioambiental (ISA); Laboratório do Observatório do Clima (OC); WWF Brasil. Brasília (Brazil);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Associação dos familiares de vítimas e atingidos pelo rompimento da barragem of Córrego do Feijão em Brumadinho; Comssão dos Atingidos pela Barragem de Fundão em Mariana; Cáritas Brasileira Regional Minas Gerais; Movimento pelas Serras e Águas de Minas; Região Episcopal Nossa Senhora do Rosário; Conectas Direitos Humanos. Belo Horizonte (Brazil);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI); Juízes para a Democracia. Brasília (Brazil);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS); Instituto Igarapé. Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Survival International (SI); Coordination of Indigenous Organisations of Brazilian Amazonia (COIAB); Observatório dos Direitos Humanos dos Povos Indígenas Isolados e de Recente Contato (OPI). London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS 12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS (ABIA); Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos (AMDH); Centro de Educação e Assessoramento Popular (CEAP); Comitê Latino-americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos das Mulheres (CLADEM) Brasil; Gestos (soropositividade, comunicação,

- gênero); Movimento Nacional de Reintegração das Pessoas Atingidas pela Hanseníase (MORHAN); Themis – Gênero, Justiça e Direitos Humanos. Joinville, (Brazil);
- JS 13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Coalizão Negra por Direitos; Conectas Direitos Humanos. São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 14 **Joint Submission 14 submitted by:** Cultural Survival (CS), Comunidades Quilombola Morro dos Macacos; Munduruku Takura Community; Uka Institute; Munduruku institute. Brasília (Brazil);
- JS 15 **Joint Submission 15 submitted by:** Distrito Drag; Associação Ceilandense de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais (ACLGBTDF); Associação Casa das Aguas; Associação Nacional dos Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexuais (ABGLT); Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais (ANTRA); Instituto Brasileiro de Transmasculinidades (IBRAT); Instituto Social Fonte de Luz; Liberdade, Igualdade e Fraternidade (INPDH); Jovens Unidos por Direitos Humanos (JUDIHDRF); Ile Alaketu Ogado Ase Iponda; Ile Ase Oba Oju Ina; Ile Axe Oyá Bagan; Instituto Cultura, Arte e memória LGBT; Instituto Nacional de Direitos Humanos 17 de Abril; Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos; Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos; Tenda Espírita Vovô Pedro de Angola; União das Paradas do orgulho LGBT do Distrito Federal (UPLGBT/DF); Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IDDH);
- JS 16 **Joint Submission 16 submitted by:** Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT); Comissão Especial de Ecologia Integral e Mineração (CEEM); Comitê Nacional em Defesa dos Territórios Frente à Mineração (CNDTM);, O Grupo Política, Economia, Mineração, Ambiente e Sociedade (PoEMAS); Movimento pela Soberania Popular na Mineração (MAM); Nova Central Sindical de Trabalhadores; Rede Igrejas e Mineração; Serviço Interfranciscano de justiça, Paz e Ecologia (SINFRAJUPE); Franciscans International (FI). Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS 17 **Joint Submission 17 submitted by:** Instituto Pro Bono (IPB); Conectas Direitos Humanos; Associação de Amigos/as e familiares de presos/as (AMPARAR). São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 18 **Joint Submission 18 submitted by:** The Agenda Nacional pelo Desencarceramento; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Justiça Global; The Pasotral Carrária Nacional (CNBB); The World Organization Against Torture (OMCT). São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 19 **Joint Submission 19 submitted by:** Articulação dos Empregados Rurais de Minas Gerais (Adere-MG); Business & Human Rights Resource Centre; Conectas Direitos Humanos; OXFAM Brasil. Minas Gerais (Brazil);
- JS 20 **Joint Submission 20 submitted by:** Conectas Direitos Humanos, Sexuality Policy Watch (SPW); Católicas pelo Direito de Decidir (CDD); Nucleo de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania LGBT (NUH-UFGM); Instituto de Bioética (Anis); Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS (ABIA); Associação Casa das Aguas; Associação Nacional dos Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexuais (ABGLT). São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 21 **Joint Submission 21 submitted by:** Grupo de Trabalhos em Prevenção Posithivo; Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares (GAJPO); Centro de Referência em Direitos Humanos Marcos Dionísio (CCHLA – UFRN); Instituto de Inclusão e Cidadania; Centro de Prevenção às Dependências; Movimento Nacional da Pop Rua; Ruas Museu; Rede Nacional de Travestis, Transexuais e Homens Trans, Vivendo e convivendo com o HIV (RNTTHP); Grupo Asa Branca de Criminologia; Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IDDH);
- JS 22 **Joint Submission 22 submitted by:** Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa; Grupo de Estudos dos Novos Ilegalismos (GENI-UFF); Conectas Direitos Humanos; Iniciativa Direito à Memória e Justiça Racial; Instituto de Defesa de População Negra; Justiça Global. São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 23 **Joint Submission 23 submitted by:** Instituto Água e Saneamento; instituto Direitos & Igualdade; Federação Brasileira de Associações de

- Bibliotecários e Instituições (FEBAB); Associação dos familiares e amigos dos presos e egressos do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (AFAPERJ); Coletiva Loka de Efavirenz; Instituto Nacional Lar do Sonhos; Casa de Artes e Culturas Percilia Teles da Silva; instituto de Cultura e Consciência Negra Nelson Mandela. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
- JS 24 **Joint Submission 24 submitted by:** Conectas Direitos Humanos; Grupo de Estudos dos Novos Ilegalismos (GENI-UFF); Iniciativa Direito à Memória e Justiça Racial; Instituto de Defesa da População Negra; Justiça Global. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
- JS 25 **Joint Submission 25 submitted by:** Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausilatrice (IIMA); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International); Asociación Nacional de Educación Católica de Brasil (ANEC); Red Salesiana Brasil (RSB). Veyrier (Switzerland);
- JS 26 **Joint Submission 26 submitted by:** Coordination of the organisations and articulations of indigenous peoples of Maranhão (COAPIMA); Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN); Indigenist Work Centre (CTI); Wyty-Cate association of the Timbira Peoples of Maranhão and Tocantins. Brasilia (Brazil);
- JS 27 **Joint Submission 27 submitted by:** Justiça Global; Instituto Marielle Franco; Terra de Direitos. Curitiba (Brazil);
- JS 28 **Joint Submission 28 submitted by:** Hutukara Associação Yanomami (HAY); Associação Wanassedume Ye'kwana; Associação Floresta Protegida; Instituto Kabu; instituto Raoni; Associação Indígena Pariri; Associação Da'uk; Instituto Socioambiental (ISA); Rede de Cooperação Amazônica (RCA); Survival international; The Right Livelihood Foundation. Brasilia (Brazil);
- JS 29 **Joint Submission 29 submitted by:** Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; Congregations of St. Joseph; Fondazione PROCLADE Internazionale (ONLUS). New York (United States of America);
- JS 30 **Joint Submission 30 submitted by:** National Institute of Human Rights of the Homeless Population (INRua); Conectas Direitos Humanos. São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 31 **Joint Submission 31 submitted by:** No Peace Without Justices (NPWJ); Institute of Man and Environment of the Amazon (Imazon); Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM); O Mundo Que Queremos Institute; Seja Legal com a Amazônia (Be Legal with the Amazon); Amigos da Terra – Amazônia Brasileira. Rome (Italy);
- JS 32 **Joint Submission 32 submitted by:** World Organization Against Torture (OMCT); Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares (GAJOP); Coalition for Socioeducation. Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS 33 **Joint Submission 33 submitted by:** Artigo 19; Conectas Direitos Humanos. São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 34 **Joint Submission 34 submitted by:** Privacy International (PI); Derechos Digitales. London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS 35 **Joint Submission 35 submitted by:** Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB); Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas (CONAQ); Rede Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais (PCTs); Rede Cerrado; Rede de Cooperação Amazônica (RCA). Dourados MS (Brazil);
- JS 36 **Joint Submission 36 submitted by:** Cáritas Arquidiocesana do Rio de Janeiro; Cáritas Arquidiocesana de São Paulo; Cáritas Brasileira; Cáritas Regional Nordeste 2; Cáritas Regional Paraná; Centro de Atendimento ao Migrante; Centro de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania do Imigrante; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Defensoria Pública da União; Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos; Grupo de Pesquisa, Ensino e Extensão Direitos Humanos e Mobilidade Humana Internacional (MIGRAIDH); Missão Paz. São Paulo (Brazil);
- JS 37 **Joint Submission 37 submitted by:** Grupo de Advogados Pela Diversidade Sexual e de Gênero (GADvS); Rede de Litigantes LGBT de las Americas; Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI); AKAHATÁ Equipo de

- Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros; SYNERGÍA initiatives for human rights. Buenos Aires (Argentina);
- JS 38 **Joint Submission 38 submitted by:** Universiteit Antwerpen SustJustice Legal Clinic (UA); Movimento Xingu Vivo Para Sempre (MXV); Society for Threatened People (STP); Amazon Watch; Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA); Mining Watch Canada; Centre for the Political Economy of Labour at University of Strathclyde; Rettet den Regenwald e.V./Salva la Selva; Earthwoorks. Antwero (Belgium);
- JS 39 **Joint Submission 39 submitted by:** The UPR PROject at BCU; Universidade Federal Fluminense; The Universidade Estácio de Sá. Brasília (Brazil);
- JS 40 **Joint Submission 40 submitted by:** Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (MNDH Brasil); Artigo 19; Fórum Ecumênico Act Brasil (FeACT); Justiça Global; Intervozes; Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (MNDH); Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 41 **Joint Submission 41 submitted by** Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB); Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 42 **Joint Submission 42 submitted by:** Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IDDH); Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação; Instituto da Mulher Negra (GELEDÉS); COletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 43 **Joint Submission 43 submitted by:** Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação; Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos (AMDH); Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE); Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (MNDH Brasil); Processo de Articulação e Diálogo Internacional (PAD); Organização de Direitos Humanos Projeto Legal; SOS Corpo – Instituto Feminista para a Democracia; UNISOL – Central de Cooperativsas e Empreendimentos Solidários do Brasil; Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 44 **Joint Submission 44 submitted by:** Instito de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena (IEPÉ); Rede de Cooperação Amazônica (RCA); Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB); Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB); Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 45 **Joint Submission 45 submitted by:** Justiça Global; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares (GAJOP); Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa (IDDD); Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos (MNDH Brasil); Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 46 **Joint Submission 46 submitted by:** FIAN Brasil; Centri de Direitos Econômicos e Socias (CDES); Articulação para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos (AMDH); Fórum Nacional da Reforma Urbana (FNRU); Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (FNPETI); Observatório dos Direitos à Água e ao Saneamento (ONDAS);
- JS 47 **Joint Submission 47 submitted by:** Gabinete de Assessoria Jurídica às Organizações Populares (GAJOP); Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (FNPETI); Campanha Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação; Movimento nacional de Direitos Humanos (MNDH Brasil); UNISOL – Central de Cooperativas e Empreendimentos Solidários do Brasil; Themis – Gênero; Justiça e Direitos Humanos; Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 48 **Joint Submission 48 submitted by:** Comitê Latino-americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos das Mulheres (CLADEM) – Brasil; Associação Brasileira de Lésbicas, Gays, Travestis; Transsexuais e Intersexos (ABGLT; Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação; Instituto da Mulher Negra; Justiça Global; SO CORPO- Instituto Feminista para a Democracia; Themis – Gênero, Justiça e Direitos Humanos; Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
- JS 49 **Joint Submission 49 submitted by:** Terra de Direitos; Conectas Direitos Humanos; Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação; Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais (CONAQ);

JS 50 Instituto da Mulher Negra – GELEDÉS; Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos (IMDH); Coletivo RPU Brasil. Joinville (Brazil);
Joint Submission 50 submitted by: Coletivo de Proteção a Infância Voz Materna; Instituto de Memória e Direitos Humanos (IMDH – UFSC); Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IDDH). Florianópolis (Brazil).

Regional intergovernmental organization:

IACHR Inter American Commission for Human Rights.

² See A/HRC/36/11, A/HRC/36/11/Add.1 and A/HRC/36/2.

³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

⁴ JS9 p. 8. See also JS31 para. 36, JS35 para. 7.

⁵ JS10 paras. 2.1–2.2.

⁶ JS10 paras. 3.2 and 6.2.

⁷ JS16 para. 27.

⁸ JS10 para. 6.5.

⁹ JS13 para. F.

¹⁰ JS 36, paras. 1–2.

¹¹ JS49 para. 52.

¹² **JS31 paras. 3 and 55.** See also JS43 para. 71.

¹³ JS43 para. 71.

¹⁴ ICAN p. 1.

¹⁵ Amendment 18/2011.

¹⁶ Amendment No 81/ 2014.

¹⁷ JS 3, para. b); JS 19, paras. 25–27, BCN para. 34. See also JS12 para. 25.

¹⁸ APGXXIII p. 4.

¹⁹ CPJ para. 59 and HRW paras. 7 and 9. See also JS33 para. 12.

²⁰ JS47 para. 31.

²¹ JS 3, para. b); BCN para. 34; JS10 para. 4.13; JS13 paras. 2, 4, 17; JS16 paras. 1, 5–12; JS17 paras. 4–6, 11, 14, 18, 20, 30, and pp. 13–14; JS19 paras. 2–3 and 25–27; JS20 paras. 1 and 28; JS21 para. 8; HRW paras. 2 and 26; JS22 paras. 6; 16; JS23 paras. 8, 10; JS24 para. 3; JS25 paras. 6–9, 18, 20; JS26 p. 3; JS29 para 5; **JS31 paras. 10 and 12**; RJFB para. 2; SAR para. 3; JS38 p. 17; JS40 paras. 8–11; JS41 paras. 8–11; JS42 paras. 8–11, 33 and 36; JS43 paras. 8–11; JS44 paras. 8–11 and 36; JS45 paras. 8–11; JS46 paras. 8–11; JS47 paras. 8–11; JS48 paras. 8–11; JS49 paras. 8–11; JS45 paras. 24, 33, 36, 38, 48 and 53; JS46 paras. 22, 34, 39, 41, 43, and 48; JS47 paras. 24,31, 41, 43, and 47; JS48 para. 25; JS49 paras. 20, 26, 29, 32, 36, 38, and 41; JS50 paras. 8, 10, and 19.

²² AI, paras. 1–10, 28; HRW, para. 9; JS 1, 6.1.; JS 3, para. 1.1; JS 9, pp. 12–13; JS18 paras. 25–26;

- JS20 paras. 10–13; JS21 para. 7; JS22 para. 27; JS25 paras. 23 and 45; IMF para. 10; JS27 paras. 10–16; JS29 para. 5; JS31 para. 5; JS35 para. 33; RJFB para. 17; SAR paras. 11–12; STP-CH paras. 8–9; JS39 para. 34; JS40 paras. 22–31; JS41 para. 32; JS42 paras. 30 and 61–64; JS43 paras. 35–38; JS44 paras. 26 and 38–61; JS45 paras. 23 and 36; JS46 paras. 27, 37, 47; JS47 para. 21; JS48 paras. 27, 43, and 51.
- ²³ IACHR p. 12; JS18 paras. 24–30; JS21 para. 7; IMF para. 10.
- ²⁴ AI para. 46. See also JS18 p. 15.
- ²⁵ IACHR p. 13.
- ²⁶ JS10 paras. 2.7 and 6.6; JS33 paras. 28–32. See also JS40 para. 26.
- ²⁷ AI paras. 6 and 7. See also HRW para. 7.
- ²⁸ RJFB paras. 2 and 5.
- ²⁹ IACHR p. 9 and JS42 paras. 21–23. See also JS25 paras. 44–47.
- ³⁰ IACHR p. 17. See also AI paras. 26–28; JS25 para. 44; IMF para. 12; RJFB paras. 2–17.
- ³¹ JS49 para. 21. See also JS13 paras. 2, 4, 17.
- ³² JS13 paras. 2, 4, 17.
- ³³ JS45 para. 39.
- ³⁴ AI paras. 8 and 21. See also JS18 para. 34; JS39 paras. 15–24.
- ³⁵ JS12 para. 18; JS45 paras. 38–47. See also JS18 paras. 14–18; JS39 para. 33.
- ³⁶ IACHR pp. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13.
- ³⁷ AI para. 1; JS18 paras. 10, 20, 22. See also JS45 paras. 21, 45.
- ³⁸ JS45 para. 64.
- ³⁹ IACHR p. 16, AI para. 22 and JS39 paras. 39–46.
- ⁴⁰ JS18 para. 10.
- ⁴¹ JS45 para. 64.
- ⁴² JS29 paras. 20–21; JS39 paras. 1, 10–31, 50–53, p. 13. See also JS45 paras. 43, 48–52.
- ⁴³ CBDDDH p. 4; JS26 pp. 15–17; JS27 paras. 3 and 27; JS38 pp.16–17. ACC para. 28; JS12 para. 13; JS27 para. 5; JS40 para. 13; JS41 para. 13; JS42 para. 13; JS43 para. 13; JS44 para. 13; JS45 para. 13; JS46 para. 13; JS47 para. 13; JS48 para. 13; JS49 para. 13.
- ⁴⁴ JS27 p. 11 and JS40 para. 40.
- ⁴⁵ AI para. 19. See also ACC para. 28; JS12 para. 13; JS27 para. 5; JS40 para. 13; JS41 para. 13; JS42 para. 13; JS43 para. 13; JS44 para. 13; JS45 para. 13; JS46 para. 13; JS47 para. 13; JS48 para. 13; JS49 para. 13.
- ⁴⁶ IACHR pp. 6, 8, 10, 11 and 20. See also AI para. 20.
- ⁴⁷ JS10 para. 6.2. See also CPJ para. 61.
- ⁴⁸ CBDDDH pp. 5–6; JS10 paras. 3.1 and 3.4; CPJ para. 26; Criola paras. 10–11, 13; JS27 para. 12; JS40 para. 31.
- ⁴⁹ JS10 para. 3.4; JS27 para. 16; JS40 paras. 27–29.
- ⁵⁰ AI paras. 44 and 45; Criola para. 20. See also JS10 para. 6.2.
- ⁵¹ JS27 p. 11 and JS40 para. 40.
- ⁵² JS10 paras. 3.11, 3.12, 3.17–3.20; JS12 para. 14; CPJ paras. 6, 46; JS31 para. 23; JS33 para. 5; JS40 paras. 14 and 34–39; JS41 para. 14; JS42 para. 14; JS43 para. 14; JS44 para. 14; JS45 para. 14; JS46 para. 14; JS47 para. 14; JS48 para. 14; JS49 para. 14.
- ⁵³ IACHR pp. 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13.
- ⁵⁴ CPJ paras. 55–57.
- ⁵⁵ JS10 para. 5.8; Criola paras. 2 and 3; JS22 paras. 12–17; JS24 paras.12–51; IMF para. 11; JS45 paras. 25 and 29; JS50 paras. 19–30.
- ⁵⁶ AI p. 1; JS12 para. 13; HRW para. 3; JS27 para. 28; JS40 para. 16; JS41 para. 16; JS42 para. 16; JS43 paras. 16 and 58; JS44 para. 16; JS45 para. 16; JS46 para. 16; JS47 para. 16; JS48 para. 16; JS49 para. 16; JS43 paras. 25–27; JS48 para. 39; JS50 para. 23.
- ⁵⁷ IACHR pp. 11, 12, 13, 15, 18 and 20.
- ⁵⁸ IACHR p. 6. See also AI para. 11–12; Conexao G para. 24; HRW para. 13; JS23 para. 15; JS24 paras. 9–10; IMF para. 13.
- ⁵⁹ AI para. 11; JS23 para. 30; JS24 para. 29; IMF para 11; JS43 para. 58. See also JS45 para. 30.
- ⁶⁰ AI paras. 3 and 35. See also Conexao G paras. 18–20; JS22 para. 36, IMF para. 13; JS45 para. 31; Criola para. 3; JS22 para. 7.
- ⁶¹ JS23 para. 34; JS24 paras. 3 and 25.
- ⁶² JS45 para. 31.
- ⁶³ AI paras. 32–37; ACC, p. 7; JS12 paras. 13 and 16; Conexao G paras. 18–34; Criola paras. 2–5 and 20; HRW. paras. 13 and 17–19; JS23 para. 33; JS24 paras. 1–51; JS45 para. 64; JS50 para. 31.
- ⁶⁴ AI para. 37.
- ⁶⁵ JS10 para. 6.4.
- ⁶⁶ IACHR p. 15. See also JS17 para. 22; JS18 para. 12; JS 23 paras. 12–17.

- 67 AI para. 12; ACC paras. 23–28; JS12 para. 16; JS42 paras. 20–23. See also JS29 para. 17.
- 68 JS10 para. 2.4, Criola paras. 6, 8; JS40 para. 22.
- 69 JS27 para. 4; JS40 para. 22. See also JS31 para. 7; JS33 paras. 13, 19–20, 26–28.
- 70 JS10 para. 6.1. See also JS40 para. 40.
- 71 IACHR p. 4; AI para. 9; JS22 paras. 1–6, 10, 14, 20–21.
- 72 JS22 paras. 31–32.
- 73 HRW paras. 2, 4–5.
- 74 JS10 paras. 1.4–1.6, 3.14 and 4.13; JS33 paras. 5–6 and 10. See also CPJ paras. 5–8, 18, 20, 3–37; Criola paras. 2 and 12; JS31 paras. 17–21.
- 75 CPJ paras. 46, 48, 54 and 61.
- 76 JS10 paras. 6, 6.1 and 6.3. See also HRW para. 9.
- 77 JS10 paras. 4.11 and 6.3. See also JS12 para. 14.
- 78 JS10 para. 5.2.
- 79 IACHR p. 2.
- 80 JS10 para. 6.4.
- 81 JS 2, paras. 29.c–29.e and JS 4 paras. 49.F, 49.G.
- 82 JS 2, para. 29.h; JS 4 para. 49.I. See also JS 4 para. 28.
- 83 JS 4, para. 49. See also JS10 para. 6.3.
- 84 JS 4, para. 47. See also JS 2, para 7.
- 85 JS 2, paras. 8, 12, 21–28 and 29 and JS 4, para. 49.D.
- 86 JS 4, paras. 9–22.
- 87 C-fam para. 22.
- 88 JS25 para. 52.
- 89 ECLJ para. 22. See also JS47 paras. 25–26.
- 90 JS47 paras. 21 and 51–53.
- 91 JS47 paras. 27–29 and 54.
- 92 ACC, para. 22.b; APGXXIII, p. 4.
- 93 JS 16, para. 45. See also JS16 para. 45.
- 94 JS 16, para. 45. JS16 para. 45.
- 95 JS 19, paras. 12–20
- 96 AI paras. 26–28. See also JS14 p. 8; JS46 paras. 39–42.
- 97 APGXXIII p.2; RJFB paras. 2–7; JS3 paras. 1.3.a, 1.6.i; JS23 paras. 21–24; JS30 paras. 2–11; JS31 para. 47. See also RJFB para. 15; JS46 paras. 44–45; JS49 para. 35.
- 98 JS46 para. 54.
- 99 JS12 para. 26. See also JS31 para. 50; RJFB para. 9; JS46 paras. 29–33.
- 100 JS25 paras. 10, 15 and 18.
- 101 RJFB p. 11.
- 102 JS23 paras. 8–9.
- 103 JS12 para. 9.
- 104 JS12 paras. 15 and 49–51. See also JS44 para. 62.
- 105 JS12 paras. 30, 33, 34, 36 and 48. See also JS25 para. 38; JS29 para. 24; JS44 para. 32.
- 106 JS1 paras. 6.1–6.9.2; JS12 paras 39–42.
- 107 IACHR pp. 16, 17 and 18.
- 108 JS12 para. 21.
- 109 JS3 pp. 2 and 6–8. See also JS14 p. 8.
- 110 JS9 p. 11; JS14 pp. 2 and 8. See also JS11; JS36 paras. 54–55.
- 111 CPJ para. 45.
- 112 HRW paras. 32–37; JS12 para. 44; JS20 paras. 28–29, 33–34, 38, 45–46; ACC pp. 2–3; and ECLJ paras. 20 and 23.
- 113 Criola paras. 14–17 and C-FAM para. 9.
- 114 JS20 p. 14 and HRW para. 37.
- 115 Criola para. 20.
- 116 JS12 paras. 28–29.
- 117 JS1 para. 7.1. See also AI para. 24; IBRAT para. 5.
- 118 JS9 pp. 10–13. See also JS28 para. 22; JS29 para 23.
- 119 JS28 paras. 22–23 and 25; JS29 paras. 23–27 and p. 12.
- 120 BCN paras. 23–24 and 27. See also RJFB p. 11.
- 121 BCN paras. 44, 35, and 37. See also IDDH p. 6.
- 122 BCN paras. 7, 42 and 43.
- 123 APGXXIII, pp. 3–5; JS 4, paras. 6–8; JS 12, para. 22; JS 25, paras. 26–28; JS 34 paras. 3–21; JS42 paras. 32–35.
- 124 JS12 para. 22.

- 125 JS47 para. 34.
- 126 IDDH para. 11. See also JS25.
- 127 SAR paras. 11–12 and 20.
- 128 SAR para. 26.
- 129 JS42 paras. 28–30 and 36. See also JS43 para. 71.
- 130 JS14 pp. 9–14.
- 131 JS16 paras. 1, 5. See also HRW paras. 25–30; JS25 para. 33; JS28 para. 3.
- 132 JS16 paras. 13 and 27. See also JS25 paras. 34 and 40; JS38 p. 9.
- 133 JS31 para. 59, JS38 p. 17 and JS41 paras.50–51.
- 134 AI paras. 13 and 14; JS7 pp. 4–6; JS9 pp. 6 and 9; JS11; JS14 pp. 1–14; HRW paras. 25–30; JS25 paras. 34–35; JS26 p. 7; JS28 para. 12; JS29 para. 29; **JS31 paras. 14–35**; JS44 paras. 47–51.
- 135 AI paras. 13 and 14.
- 136 JS7 pp. 6–10; JS9 p. 12; JS28 paras. 8 and 25. See also **JS31 para. 21**.
- 137 JS7 pp.10–11. See also JS14 pp. 7–14.
- 138 JS7 pp. 11–13.
- 139 JS8 paras. 1–57. See also Christian Aid pp. 1–2 and 5–6; JS16 paras. 9, 23–25, 31, 40, 46, 54; JS38 p. 12; JS41 para. 41.
- 140 IACHR pp. 10 and 11.
- 141 Christian Aid pp. 3–5.
- 142 JS16 para. 54.
- 143 AAC p. 1. See also JS20 paras. 1–4.
- 144 AI paras. 30 and 58; ACC pp. 2 and 3; JS20 paras. 12–13; JS28 para. 5.
- 145 AI, para. 31; CRIOLA, para. 19; JS 29, para. 17; HRW paras, 31–35; JS 3, para. 1.6.b; JS 12, para. 15, ACC p. 2.
- 146 JS20 paras. 15–16. JS25 paras. 49–50; JS29 para. 2; JS37 para. 27; JS48 paras. 25–32; JS50 paras.10–18.
- 147 JS27 para. 3.
- 148 JS48 para. 60.
- 149 IACHR p. 11. See also JS4 paras. 30–32.
- 150 AI paras. 55–58.
- 151 JS29, paras. 8–11; JS48, paras. 48–49; JS50, para. 10; JS48 paras. 25–32. See also JS25, para. 50.
- 152 JS 32, paras. 7–20.
- 153 JS 43 paras. 65–68.
- 154 HRW paras. 20–24.
- 155 JS49 para. 38.
- 156 JS5 pp. 3, 4, 9 and 14. See also JS6, JS9, JS11, APIB; JS12 para. 13; JS26 p. 17; JS29 para. 23.
- 157 JS14 pp.7–14 and JS16 paras. 18–30. See also JS16 para. 11; JS27 para. 2; **JS31 para. 26**.
- 158 JS14 pp. 7–14; JS16 para. 34; JS25 para. 33; JS28 paras. 17–19 and 24; **JS31 para. 35**.
- 159 JS14 p. 13; JS28 para. 25. See also JS35 para. 36.
- 160 IACHR pp. 2 and 5; JS9 pp. 4 and 5–6; JS10 para. 3.15; JS26 p. 6; JS25 paras. 31–35; JS28 para. 11; JS29 paras. 23 and 28; **JS31 para 13**; JS38 pp. 15–16; JS40 para. 13; JS41 para. 13; JS42 para. 13; JS43 para. 13; JS44 para. 13; JS45 para. 13; JS46 para. 13; JS47 para. 13; JS48 para. 13; JS49 para. 13.
- 161 JS5 p. 5 and 9–11 and JS9 pp. 4–6; Criola p. 1. JS40 para. 13; JS41 para. 13; JS42 para. 13; JS43 para. 13; JS44 paras. 13 and 20–29; JS45 para. 13; JS46 para. 13; JS47 para. 13; JS48 para. 13; JS49 para. 13. See also JS6, JS11, JS12 para. 13; APIB; JS25 para. 22; JS27 para. 5; **JS31 paras. 13–14**; **JS31 paras. 25–29**; JS 43 paras. 20–29.
- 162 JS29 para. 22.
- 163 AI, para. 2; ACC para. 13; JS 5, pp. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12–14; JS 6, pp. 3, 8, 9, 11, 13; JS7 pp. 16–17; JS9 pp. 2–3, 7, and 12; JS12 paras. 13 and 35; JS14 pp. 1–5 and 13–14; JS16 para. 14; HRW paras. 29–30; JS25 para. 31; JS26 pp. 7–8; JS27 para. 4. See also: JS11 paras.7.1–9.2.3; JS 12, para. 35; JS 14 pp. 2, 5, 6; JS 16, paras. 14–26; JS 25, para 31–33; JS 27, para. 4; JS28 paras. 6–7; JS29 paras. 26–28; **JS 31, paras 37–42**; JS 44, para. 57; JS31 paras. 24, 39–40; JS40 para. 13; JS41 para. 13; JS42 para. 13; JS43 paras. 13, 23–24; JS44 para. 13; JS45 para. 13; JS46 para. 13; JS47 para. 13; JS48 para. 13; JS49 para. 13.
- 164 JS14 p. 2.
- 165 AI para. 38; JS5 pp. 10 and 15; HRW paras. 25–30; JS26 pp. 17–18; JS29 p. 12; JS44 para. 62.
- 166 AI, para. 40; JS 14 p. 13; JS 38, conclusion.2. See also ACC, para. 18; JS 14, paras. 3 and 8; JS 26, pp. 17–18; JS 44, para 62.
- 167 JS 6, p.14. See also JS 14, p. 13; JS 26, pp. 17–18
- 168 JS7 pp. 18–19.
- 169 JS11 para. 9.2.3.

- ¹⁷⁰ IACHR pp. 19 and 20; JS9 p.3; JS16 para. 20; JS25 para. 31; JS31 para. 42, JS35 para. 8.
¹⁷¹ JS16 para. 27.
¹⁷² JS 35 paras. 10–18; JS 44, paras. 24–29; STP CH paras. 8–9.
¹⁷³ IACHR p. 5. See also JS27 para. 4.
¹⁷⁴ JS12 para. 25.
¹⁷⁵ JS5 p. 16; JS14 p. 13; JS 26, pp. 1–4; JS9 pp. 8–9; JS 16 paras. 13, 24; JS26 pp. 2–7; JS28 para. 25; JS29 paras. 23–27 and p. 12; JS35; STP-CH paras. 6–7; JS38 para. 2.1; JS41 paras. 35 and 38.
¹⁷⁶ AI para. 39; STP CH paras. 10–13; JS 11 para. 6; JS 16, para. 27; JS 25 para. 40; JS 26, pp. 17–18; JS 28, para. 25; JS 29; JS 35 p. 13; JS 44, para 62.
¹⁷⁷ JS35 p. 13 and SPT-CH para. 13.
¹⁷⁸ JS35 para. 39 and pp.13–14.
¹⁷⁹ IACHR p. 3. See also JS9 pp. 7–8 and JS11; JS28 paras. 11 and 15.
¹⁸⁰ IACHR p. 18; IACHR pp. 13 and 16–17; JS5 pp. 11–12; JS10 para. 3.15; JS11; JS14; JS16 para. 17; JS26 p. 4; JS28; JS29 paras. 30–33; JS35 para. 19; JS44 para. 45.
¹⁸¹ JS28 para. 25.
¹⁸² JS1 paras. 1.1–1.6; Conexao G para. 11; JS37 para. 27.
¹⁸³ JS12 para. 16; JS20 paras. 47–52; JS37 para. 4. See also Conexao G para. 4; JS6, JS11, JS12 para. 13, APIB; JS25 para. 22; JS27 para. 5; JS31 paras. 13–14; JS31 paras. 25–29; JS40 para. 16; JS41 para. 16; JS42 para. 16; JS43 paras. 16 and 44–47; JS44 para. 16; JS45 para. 16; JS46 para. 16; JS47 para. 16; JS48 para. 16; JS49 para. 16.
¹⁸⁴ Conexao G para. 3. See also JS 37 para. 19.
¹⁸⁵ JS1 paras. 3.1 and 3.8.1; ACC para. 19–22; JS4 paras. 30–32; JS12 paras. 13 and 16; JS15 paras. 2–6; JS20 paras. 47–55 and p. 14; JS21 para. 2; JS24 para. 22; JS37 paras. 10–12 and 24.
¹⁸⁶ JS1 paras. 2.2–2.3 and 2.10.2.
¹⁸⁷ AI para. 53.
¹⁸⁸ JS37 paras. 29 and 36.
¹⁸⁹ JS1 paras. 4.2 and 4.11.1; Conexao G paras. 14–35 and IBRAT para. 1; JS37 para. 39. See also ACC para. 22.
¹⁹⁰ JS49 para. 52.
¹⁹¹ Conexao G paras. 31–33.
¹⁹² JS 1, paras. 1.2, 2.2–2.5, 2.9, 3.3. See also JS15, para. 6; J; JS37, paras. 22–25; JS48 para. 23.
¹⁹³ JS37 para. 28.
¹⁹⁴ JS1 paras. 5.10.1 and 5.10.3.
¹⁹⁵ JS21 para. 16.
¹⁹⁶ IACHR p. 3.
¹⁹⁷ JS36 paras. 3 and 11.
¹⁹⁸ JS36 paras. 13 and 34.
¹⁹⁹ JS36 paras. 50–51.