

raise solid evidence to advocate for especially for adolescents girl's rights. The advocacy strategy at all levels is essential in order to guarantee the gender mainstream in all the UNICEF advocacy actions, according with the Gender Action Plan. The climate change impact in the most vulnerable children and adolescents will be in the center of the policy dialogue, advocacy and communication of UNICEF Brazil, as one of the most impacted countries by the climate change.

Component 3 - Prevention and Response to Extreme forms of Violence

The long-term vision of success is that, by 2021, Brazil's child protection system strengthened in its capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children. There will be a significant reduction in the levels of tolerance for violence in Brazil, and that Brazil's child protection system will be strengthened in its capacity to prevent and respond to extreme forms of violence of children and adolescents.

Ultimately, the successful implementation of this Programme Component will result in families, communities, civil society, private sector and governmental agents mobilized and with increased knowledge on the impact of violence on the lives of children. In addition, legal, political and institutional framework related to the prevention, assistance and response to violence will be strengthened, in line with international commitments on human rights. Children and adolescents who are victims of violence will access quality public services provided by stakeholders technically better prepared and in a more articulated and integrated manner.

The key assumption informing the results and strategies under this Programme Component is that political leadership will implement a national Pact against Murder and help create a culture where violence is not accepted, especially homicide of black adolescents.

All strategies in the UNICEF Strategic Plan will be utilized in the effort of producing positive change to the lives of children and adolescents who are victims of extreme forms of violence. However, together with the Ministry for Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights and Justice Sector, in addition to various implementing partners from civil society, academia and private sector, UNICEF will focus on the implementation of prioritized actions in the Amazon and Semi-Arid regions as well as peripheral areas of large urban centers through the following selected strategies:

Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy: Generating evidence, advocating for children's rights, equity and justice, and communicating for change are crucial to the success of this Programme Component. Brazil has solid data collection systems and UNICEF has a value added in producing data analysis and evidence that can be used as a basis for driving results to reach the most vulnerable children, including those victims of violence. A good example is the publication of the Index on Adolescent Homicides that includes an estimation of the municipalities with greater risk of murder for adolescents. The Government of Brazil has also expressed interest and willingness to adapt national data collection systems related to violence to provide more accurate data, and data that can be more easily compared with other countries. In addition, the capacity to communicate is a UNICEF strength. UNICEF will carry out an analysis of causes of discrimination practices, stigma and prejudice. It will also engage a national partner to undertake a perception survey on violence to promote change on social norms and cultural practices via implementation of a multi-sectoral public advocacy plan.

Capacity Development: Supporting policy and decision makers in delivering better policies for children, particularly in poor municipalities, and strengthening the capacity of rights holders about their rights will continue to be an integral part of UNICEF’s work in Brazil. UNICEF will support federal, state and municipal legislative bodies to improve the Brazilian legislation at national and sub-national levels and avoid setbacks that limit child rights. It will also focus on capacity building activities at all levels of government for child protection network actors, law enforcement agencies and representatives of the justice system, focusing on results for children and addressing institutional racism and discrimination. This will include the work primarily carried out through existing, time-tested initiatives including the Municipal Seal of Approval, which is being implemented in over 1,500 municipalities across the Semi-Arid and Amazon regions, as well as the Urban Centers Initiative being implemented in major cities across the North and Northeast.

Integration and Cross-sectoral Linkages: Fostering cross-sectorial linkages at local level and between the local level with state and federal stakeholders is a must in a country that operates in a framework of decentralized policies and services with multiple tiers. For instance, UNICEF intends to bring various stakeholders together, in particular actors within the Rights Guarantee System, as well as schools, to prepare improved workflows that prevent and respond to violence. This will be largely carried out through existing, time-tested initiatives that take advantage of UNICEF’s local presence – principally the UNICEF Municipal Seal of Approval and the Urban Centers initiative.

In all of the activities described above, UNICEF will continue to rely on the collaborative partnerships that have been developed over the years with government institutions at national, federal, and state levels, with leading non-governmental organizations with recognized expertise in specific areas related to child protection, academic institutions, and civil society in order to bring about the results desired for improved protection and response to extreme forms of violence confronting children in Brazil.

Component 4 - Engaged Citizenry and Participation

The long-term vision of success is that, by 2021, engaged citizens, including boys, girls and families, millennials, individual donors and private sector partners, are driving public action for the realization of children’s rights.

Ultimately, the successful implementation of this Programme Component will result in vulnerable boys, girls, adolescents and families enjoying increased public support for issues impacting their lives. There will be a broader number of Brazilians being aware of and sensitized about the realities of vulnerable and excluded children in Brazil; that is, having a better understanding of the reality of children with disabilities, poor, black and in other conditions of exclusion. In addition, individual donors and private sector partners will further their non-financial contributions to advance UNICEF’s work for the realization of children’s rights. Lastly, a wide base of adolescents will be mobilized and enjoy adequate knowledge and more opportunities to participate in public forums of decision-making processes that affect them.

PROGRAMME COMPONENT 3: PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO EXTREME FORMS OF VIOLENCE

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

OUTPUTS

OUTCOME

KEY DEPRIVATIONS

PRIORITY BOTTLENECKS

Put in place a medium and long-term public advocacy multi-sectoral plan, based on perception surveys on tolerance to violence to influence social norms and cultural practices.

- Thoroughly analyze the impact of discrimination and racism on the levels of violence affecting black and indigenous children and define strategies to promote an equitable realization of rights.

SOCIAL NORMS/CULTURAL PRACTICES CHANGED:
Families, communities, civil society, private sector and governmental agents in prioritized states with increased knowledge on the impact of violence on the lives of children.

By 2021, Brazil's child protection system strengthened in its capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Institutional violence, including homicides and other forms of maltreatment within the juvenile justice system, and inappropriate legal processes and sentencing (including excessive use of incarceration).

Social norms (racism, ethnic discrimination, sexism, acceptance of violence in the society)/ Cultural practices that perpetuate a culture of violence, particularly against the Afro-descendant, indigenous and poor

- Strengthen UNICEF's political/institutional relationship, involvement, participation, advocacy and presence with federal, state and municipal levels to influence decision-making processes related to violence prevention and assistance.
- Support federal, state and municipal legislative bodies to improve the Brazilian legislation and avoid setbacks that limit children's rights.

LEGAL, POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENED:
Gaps in the legal, political and institutional framework related to prevention, assistance and response to violence against children mapped and addressed.

Community-based violence including homicides, sexual violence and child trafficking.

Juvenile justice system and law enforcement agencies do not follow basic human rights principles when in contact with children and adolescents.

- Invest in capacity building of training local managers stakeholders of the national child protection rights Guarantee System (SGD), Public Security and Justice agents, focusing on results for children and addressing the issues of violence, discrimination, and racism.
- Focus on the training process of law enforcement and justice agents with quality content to reduce the high level of institutional violence and increase respect for child rights.
- Mediate dialogue and support SGD agents at the local level to prepare improved workflows to prevent and assist cases of violence, discrimination, and racism, including in the juvenile justice system.

QUALITY SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AVAILABLE TO CHILD VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS:
Improved cross-sectorial coordination and public services, at national and subnational levels, to benefit child witnesses, victims and perpetrators.

Racial and ethnic discrimination leading to inequitable access to justice and limited access to protection services for children.

- Inefficiency, insufficiency or non-functioning of notification, prevention and response systems to victims of violence
- Difficulty of coordination of various actors in an inter-sectorial, inter-federative manner to implement policies
- Lack of specialized knowledge and skills by personnel responsible to work on cases with child victims or perpetrators of violence.

RISKS: A political crisis may weaken the will to reinforce a human-rights based agenda; The economic crises may cut the expenditure power of state and municipal level authorities; Country may not prioritize the consolidation of systems (such as Rights Guarantee System, Integrated System of Social Assistance, etc.), which are the basis for improving services; Revision of legislation against human rights standards.

ASSUMPTION: There is strong political will at national level to conduct the necessary political and legislative reform to reduce homicides; The SINASE framework is kept and state and municipal level authorities have sufficient means to translate it into practice; The population understands the value of following human rights principles.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note for the Record

Subject: **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

As part of the development of the [REDACTED] and in accordance with recommended practice, the UNICEF Country Office [REDACTED] has undertaken an initial screening of all proposed activities within each draft programme component to assess their potential impact on the environment.

The Country Office applied the recommended assessment methodology as described in the PPP Manual, Chapter 6, Section 3 (the Manual's 2011 version), namely Checklist 1 "Initial Screening". The completed checklist attached to this note reflects that the Country Office considers that the programme components contemplated in the draft Country Programme Document, submitted to the UNICEF [REDACTED], should have no impact on the environment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Attachment 1 – Checklist 1 "*Initial Screening*"

[REDACTED]

Checklist 1- Initial Screening

Does the proposed programme or project contain activities that fall under one or more of the following categories? If the answer is **NO**, and EIA is not required, and the process is complete

- Extraction of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, and rain water) NO
- Disposal of solid or liquid wastes (e.g., human faeces, animal wastes, used supplies from a health centre or health campaign) NO
- Use of chemical (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, paint and water disinfectant) NO
- Use of energy (e.g., coal, gas, oil, wood and hydro, solar or wind power) NO
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g., trees, plants, minerals, rocks, soil) NO
- Construction work above household level (e.g., hospital or school) NO
- Changing land use (deforestation, forestation, and developing industrial housing or recreational centres) NO
- Agricultural production (e.g., growing crops, fish farming) NO
- Industrial production (e.g., small scale town/village workshops) NO

