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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Brazil

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Brazil was held at the 12th meeting, on 14 November 2022. The delegation of Brazil was headed by the Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights, H.E. Ms. Cristiane Britto. At its ~~20th~~ 17th meeting, held on 18 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Brazil.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Brazil: Japan, Montenegro and Paraguay.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Brazil:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay was transmitted to Brazil through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 25 November 2022

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 119 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Brazil, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**
 - 6.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland) (Portugal);**
 - 6.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde); Make progress towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile); Complete the ratification process of the International Convention on the**

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/3.

Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo); Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt); Continue progress towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia); Continue the process of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

6.3 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Gabon);

6.4 Further strengthen efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, through positive consideration of the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);

6.5 Consolidate its international commitments in the field of human rights, such as the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

6.6 Ratify and implement the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Belgium); Consider the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Colombia); Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) in order to advance the protection of environmental human rights defenders (Czechia); Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama); Promote the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Uruguay);

6.7 Follow up to recommendation 136.18 from the previous cycle, which was supported by Brazil, and ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

6.8 Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);

6.9 Accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Namibia);

6.10 Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa);

6.11 Pursue full adherence to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Labour Organization Convention on Forced Labour (Luxembourg);

6.12 Ratify the ILO Conventions on Occupational Safety and Health in the work place (Benin);

6.13 Instrumentalize the ratification of the ILO Convention number 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work (Uruguay);

6.14 Ratify the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons (Argentina);

- 6.15 Follow up and ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 6.16 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);
- 6.17 Support the Brazilian government's efforts to strengthen the human rights structures through cooperation with UN bodies in capacity building and technical assistance (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.18 Seek technical assistance from OHCHR and relevant mechanisms to enhance the visibility of the UPR (Samoa);
- 6.19 Resume its role in the regional integration for fostering cooperation on the protection of people's human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.20 Explicitly recognize enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity in its domestic legislation (Montenegro);
- 6.21 Recognise enforced disappearance in its domestic legislation as a crime against humanity (Zambia);
- 6.22 Adopt legal measures to tackle enforced disappearances and make them a separate crime (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.23 Strengthen the legal framework of the National Protection Programme for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists, institutionalise this programme through law, and increase civil society participation (Norway);
- 6.24 Adopt a Human Rights Defenders law to ensure effective protection for the Human Rights Defenders and journalists from reprisals and killings (Romania);
- 6.25 Strengthen policies in favour of equality and the fight against discrimination and violence against LGBTI and persons of African descent (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.26 Bring forward and take steps to approve legislation to ensure criminalization of homophobia and transphobia (Israel);
- 6.27 Work to strengthen the implementation of its international conventions on equality, non-discrimination and manifestations of discrimination faced by people of African descent in Brazil (Jordan);
- 6.28 Enact efficient legislation to fight hate speech, racism and discrimination against national minorities and vulnerable groups (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.29 Enforce further laws that eradicate structural racism from the public security architecture (Eswatini);
- 6.30 Strengthen legal framework and implement educational and judicial measures to eradicate racism and discrimination (Malaysia);
- 6.31 Reform legislation and adopt global policies to fight against structural racism, aggravated discrimination and violence against persons of African descent (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.32 Make efforts to intensify the promotion of the rights of persons of African descent through the adoption of a comprehensive policy of social and economic inclusion (Cabo Verde);
- 6.33 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to address structural racism, discrimination, inequality, lack of access to justice and other root causes which contribute to the disproportionate representation of people of African descent, including Afro-descendent women, in incarceration (Bahamas);

- 6.34 **Strengthen legislative protections of indigenous lands and forest habitats in the Amazon in compliance with international human rights law and standards, and increase the police presence to address environmentally damaging activities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.35 **Refrain from approving legislation that would weaken legal protection of indigenous and quilombolas territories, reserves and other environmentally protected areas (Finland);**
- 6.36 **Withdraw the seven legislative proposals processed within the Brazilian Parliament that risk causing irreversible damage to Brazil's ecosystem and to persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples (Romania);**
- 6.37 **Guarantee the right to territory and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples, by not passing the bills 2159/2021, 510/2021, 2633/2020, 490/2007 and 191/2020 currently in Congress (Denmark);**
- 6.38 **Rebuild the system of participation of civil society organizations in public policy councils and oppose legislative proposals, such as Bills 1595/2019, 732/2022, 733/2022 and 272/2016 that aim to increase the "anti-terrorism" legislation concerning social movements and civil society organizations (Netherlands);**
- 6.39 **Strengthen legislative and public policy measures aimed at achieving gender parity and proportional ethnic and racial representation at all levels of government (Colombia);**
- 6.40 **Continue its efforts in strengthening the human rights mechanisms (Bhutan);**
- 6.41 **Provide legal protection for vulnerable groups in society from all forms of violence (Libya);**
- 6.42 **Guarantee that legislation regarding the fight against terrorism complies with international human rights obligations, and does not restrict fundamental freedoms (Mexico);**
- 6.43 **Adopt a security policy with a human rights-based approach that set concrete goals, resources and operational protocols to reduce gun violence, including a strict control of the use of high-powered firearms and automatic weapons during police operations in densely populated areas, in line with international standards on the use of force (Panama);**
- 6.44 **Adopt Bill of Law No. 4471/2012 or similar legislation, which amends the Code of Criminal Procedure and establishes procedures to guarantee the proper investigation of crimes resulting in violent death involving law enforcement officials (Belgium);**
- 6.45 **Strengthen the national programme for protection of human rights defenders, in particular its funding as well as an adequate representation of civil society in it (Czechia);**
- 6.46 **Review the implementation of the National Programme for the Protection of human rights defenders to ensure that it is universally applied across all regions, and that it receives the funding it needs and that civil society participates effectively in the implementation (Malta);**
- 6.47 **Continue to work on updating the third national plan adopted by Brazil to combat human trafficking in 2018, to include provisions criminalizing child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation (Jordan);**
- 6.48 **Work to develop the National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, to be able to identify risk assessment methods and protection measures (Jordan);**
- 6.49 **Adopt educational policies in order to implement the National Education Plan and its goals (Israel);**

- 6.50 **Establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Estonia); (Latvia); (Lithuania); (Niger);**
- 6.51 **Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India); Continue working to strengthen the national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Nepal); Establish a National Human Rights Institution with the independence and autonomy required by the Paris Principles (Spain);**
- 6.52 **Create an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, with administrative and financial autonomy, which can investigate without reprisals in particular on the impact of mining activities and economic exploitation on protected territories or indigenous territories (Costa Rica);**
- 6.53 **Implement the National Human Rights Action Plan with the view of strengthening relevant human rights institutions in the country under the Paris Principles (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.54 **Take further measures to strengthen the Federal Public Defender's Office and the state Public Defenders' Offices, and ensure their effective functioning (Bulgaria);**
- 6.55 **Continue to adopt measures to tackle discrimination against vulnerable groups (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.56 **Redouble efforts for increasing online and offline protection against all form of violence and discrimination (Armenia);**
- 6.57 **Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms (Congo);**
- 6.58 **Strengthen measures to prevent abuses by some law enforcement officials, including providing appropriate human rights training (Ghana);**
- 6.59 **Take effective measures to address structural racism, discrimination and violence against people of African descent (Namibia);**
- 6.60 **Eradicate, at all levels of administration, violence and discrimination against people of African descent, including racial profiling and criminalization of people living in poverty (Costa Rica);**
- 6.61 **Reinforce comprehensive policies to confront racism and aggravated discrimination against people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples (Ghana);**
- 6.62 **Redouble efforts to combat racism and discrimination against vulnerable groups including through awareness-raising campaigns (Ecuador);**
- 6.63 **Take measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute alleged cases of police abuse, with specific actions to address racism and violence, particularly toward Afro-Brazilians (Canada);**
- 6.64 **Adopt comprehensive policies to combat racism and discrimination (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.65 **Step up efforts to effectively combat racism, violence and all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent (Benin);**
- 6.66 **Continue to develop and implement policies and measures to address discrimination faced by specific groups including persons of African descent (Barbados);**
- 6.67 **Take all necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);**
- 6.68 **Continue working to adopt the pertinent reforms to have a legal and public policy framework that allows for a more effective fight against racism,**

discrimination and structural violence against persons of African descent, with an intersectional perspective that includes LGBTIQ+ people and measures to prevent crimes due to prejudice against the trans and transvestite population and travesticides and transfemicides (Argentina);

6.69 Establish dialogues, programs, and measures in consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Brazilians, that counter racism, prevent discrimination and violence, and promote ethnic and racial equality (United States of America);

6.70 Work to combat all manifestations of racism and discrimination, especially against people of African descent (Tunisia);

6.71 Redouble efforts to tackle racial discrimination through comprehensive policies, especially with a view to avoiding practices of racial bias by security forces (Republic of Korea);

6.72 Increase work to eradicate systemic racism against people of African descent in the criminal justice system, including through a plan to curb police killings and ensure prosecutors investigate killings and suspected abuse by police (New Zealand);

6.73 Strengthen human rights training for law enforcement officials (Indonesia);

6.74 Take decisive measures to end all forms of racism against persons of African descent (Uganda);

6.75 Strengthen measures to promote racial equality, including public awareness programs in schools and facilitation of access to education, health care and other social programs (Philippines);

6.76 Implement effectively the project “racial equality in schools” to contribute to raise awareness among boys and adolescents on the importance of reducing and/or eliminating all forms of ethnic and racial discrimination (Cuba);

6.77 Implement previous recommendations in view of reducing the level of violence and discrimination against persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities and persons in vulnerable situations, including children, women and persons with disabilities (Romania);

6.78 Continue to implement programs and endeavours aiming at the protection of people of African descent, indigenous people, people with disabilities, women and children in order to ensure equal opportunities to all segments of the population (Türkiye);

6.79 Continue efforts to ensure fundamental rights and provide assistance to women, children and adolescents, older persons, members of Indigenous Peoples and communities, as well as persons with disabilities (Belarus);

6.80 Create effective mechanisms to improve the participation of people of African descent in public life (Angola);

6.81 Reinforce protection measures for people of African-descent and Indigenous People (Mozambique);

6.82 Continue to promote and ensure respect for the rights of African descent communities (Senegal);

6.83 Promote institutional policies that counteract discourses that incite violence for discriminatory reasons, with special emphasis on women, LGBTI people, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants (Chile);

6.84 Abolish formally the death penalty (Iceland);

6.85 Address the issue of overcrowding in prisons and reports of disproportionate incarceration of minority groups (Japan);

- 6.86 Ensure respect for and protection of human rights for all detainees, including by guaranteeing detention conditions in compliance with domestic and international law and standards (Austria);
- 6.87 Address the problem of overcrowded prisons to improve the conditions therein (Türkiye);
- 6.88 Take necessary steps to improve detention conditions (Republic of Korea);
- 6.89 Strengthen the national system for the prevention of torture (Benin);
- 6.90 Strengthen the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, by allocating adequate financial, human and technical resources for the fulfilment of its mandate (Peru);
- 6.91 Further strengthen its national system for the prevention of torture and cruel or inhuman treatments (Mongolia);
- 6.92 Conduct thorough, impartial, and timely investigations into all allegations of unlawful killings, abuse, torture, and corruption involving security forces and prison personnel (United States of America);
- 6.93 Establish an independent mechanism to oversee the conduct of law enforcement officials and ensure effective investigation into disproportionate use of police force (Australia);
- 6.94 Take urgent action to address police brutality by implementing human rights trainings for law enforcement officials, and rigorously investigate and prosecute crimes perpetrated by police officers (Ireland);
- 6.95 End extrajudicial killings by police units and associated impunity, including by expanding the use of less-lethal weapons and body-cams (Germany);
- 6.96 Ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations of all instances of violence, threats, harassment and killings of journalists, human rights defenders, Indigenous Peoples and civil society actors, and hold all perpetrators accountable (Latvia);
- 6.97 Ensure a safe space for civil society and human rights defenders and prevent stigmatization, threats, harassment, physical attacks against and killings of them as well as provide effective remedy for victims and their families (Liechtenstein);
- 6.98 Ensure that threats and attacks against all human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that those responsible are held accountable in accordance with due process and the rule of law (Sweden);
- 6.99 Ensure that threats and attacks against journalists, media workers and human rights defenders are investigated, and perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);
- 6.100 Consider adopting new measures to facilitate more effective access to judicial bodies (Angola);
- 6.101 Ensure equal access to justice for persons deprived of liberty, human rights defenders and people living in favelas, particularly trans and LGBTI persons and guarantee prompt and impartial investigations, especially in cases where abuse of authority was committed (Costa Rica);
- 6.102 Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment that is conducive to the exercise of the rights to peaceful assembly and association (Bahamas);
- 6.103 Ensure an enabling environment for civil society and guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Italy);

- 6.104 **Adopt strategies to promote freedom of expression (Ghana);**
- 6.105 **Take appropriate measures to safeguard the indiscriminate enjoyment of the freedom of expression, especially by refraining from governmental attempts of reduction of social participation in policy-making (Greece);**
- 6.106 **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);**
- 6.107 **Increase the engagement from civil society, NGOs, especially vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples in UPR consultations and its processes (Samoa);**
- 6.108 **Guarantee formal spaces within state institutions for the participation of civil society and facilitate the activities of its representatives, particularly in terms of the environment and human rights (Switzerland);**
- 6.109 **Ensure that acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals against civil society organizations and human and environmental rights defenders, journalists, and media workers are promptly and thoroughly investigated, by creating a transparent monitoring mechanism with adequate funding and capacity (Netherlands);**
- 6.110 **Promote and protect the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);**
- 6.111 **Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression and media freedom, and improve environment for free and independent journalists, including those focusing on corruption (Slovakia);**
- 6.112 **Support further media freedom and prevent violence against independent journalists, for instance by adopting and implementing a new law aiming specifically at their protection (Czechia);**
- 6.113 **Take concrete steps to improve the safety of journalists and investigate recent incidents of attacks and killings, ensuring that an effective accountability mechanism is in place (Greece);**
- 6.114 **Expand the Government's programmes for the prevention and investigation of threats, attacks and killings, and conduct robust investigation and prosecutions of those who threaten, attack or kill journalists and human rights defenders (Montenegro);**
- 6.115 **Strengthen federal and state programs to protect all human rights defenders (Croatia);**
- 6.116 **Undertake necessary measures in order to ensure protection and safety of journalists and human rights defenders, and thoroughly investigate cases of harassment and killings of journalists (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.117 **Reinforce the protection of human rights defenders, ensuring the financing of programs for their protection and the adequate investigation of the attacks they suffer, with special attention to environmental defenders (Spain);**
- 6.118 **Strengthen the efficiency of existing programs for the protection of human rights defenders, taking into consideration the opinion of civil society that arises from the consultations held with it (Uruguay);**
- 6.119 **Protect human rights defenders and ensure effective investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders, especially environmental human rights defenders (Slovenia);**
- 6.120 **Take appropriate measures to protect lawyers and enable them to perform their duties without restrictions (Libya);**
- 6.121 **Take further steps to stop violence against environmental defenders and ensure justice for those trying to protect their land and resources (Slovakia);**

- 6.122 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to secure land rights and protect environmental human rights defenders from harassment, threats and violence, and provide relevant authorities with the resources to prosecute illegal activities on protected lands (Canada);**
- 6.123 **Strengthen institutions to guarantee the rights and freedoms of human rights and environmental defenders (Chile);**
- 6.124 **Take urgent measures to prevent and investigate attacks against human rights defenders including environmental activists, Indigenous Peoples, members of traditional communities, and LGBTI rights activists, and prosecute those involved (Australia);**
- 6.125 **Adopt additional measures to improve the protection of women and girls in all their diversity, Indigenous persons, LGBTIQI+ persons, journalists, human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, Afro-Brazilians, trade unionists, religious minorities, and persons with disabilities from violence and reprisal for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and religion or belief (United States of America);**
- 6.126 **Support the Partnership for Information and Democracy, in favour of freedom of the press, the safety of journalists and access to free, plural and reliable information (France);**
- 6.127 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 6.128 **Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family in its traditional understanding (Russian Federation);**
- 6.129 **Change the current minimum age of entering marriage, to conform with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sweden);**
- 6.130 **Set the absolute minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls at 18 (Croatia);**
- 6.131 **Take all necessary measures to prevent and combat human trafficking (Italy);**
- 6.132 **Pursue efforts aimed at fighting human trafficking (Lebanon);**
- 6.133 **Finalize the creation of its integrated information system on human trafficking (Niger);**
- 6.134 **Scale up efforts in combatting human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of the victims of trafficking, particularly the children (Nigeria);**
- 6.135 **Ensure that anti-trafficking legislation provides all necessary assistance to the victims (Ukraine);**
- 6.136 **Continue its efforts to strengthen human rights, particularly within the framework of eliminating domestic violence and trafficking in persons (Bahrain);**
- 6.137 **Strengthen anti-trafficking policies with a special focus on people of vulnerable groups to stop human smuggling (Bangladesh);**
- 6.138 **Take effective measures to eliminate child labour (Tunisia);**
- 6.139 **Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including forced labour in the agricultural sector (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.140 **Allocate resources and funding to combat forced labour, child labour and the exploitation of women in rural areas (Viet Nam);**

- 6.141 Strengthen measures, aimed at suppressing the use of child labour including through the alignment of the minimum age of employment with that of the end of compulsory education (South Africa);
- 6.142 Redouble efforts to continue the Government initiatives to eradicate child labour (South Sudan);
- 6.143 Consider further measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly child sex trafficking (Bhutan);
- 6.144 Redouble its efforts against domestic slavery (Gabon);
- 6.145 Strengthen further accountability mechanisms for forced labour and human trafficking violations, including promoting greater harmonisation between institutional bodies guaranteeing labour rights (Greece);
- 6.146 Increase measures to tackle challenges pertaining to work, including discrimination (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 6.147 Strengthen the social security system and further protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);
- 6.148 Reinforce measures to fight poverty through the implementation of structural social policies (Morocco);
- 6.149 Adopt comprehensive policies on equal access to social services, health and education in order to combat inequality and poverty (Botswana);
- 6.150 Continue developing measures to combat and reduce poverty (Oman);
- 6.151 Reinforce further the social protection and welfare programs initiated to alleviate poverty and ameliorate the socioeconomic conditions of the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 6.152 Continue its determined work to improve the standard of living of its citizens and increase the number of social benefits for them, and eliminate poverty (Russian Federation);
- 6.153 Continue its efforts aimed at the provision of healthcare, education services and poverty alleviation programs, especially in rural areas (Sudan);
- 6.154 Provide social protection and more government funding of basic needs such as education, housing and food for vulnerable groups (Thailand);
- 6.155 Undertake measures for improving public safety and educational conditions in schools, for alleviating food insecurity and ensuring access to affordable and accessible social housing (Romania);
- 6.156 Continue efforts for reducing the poverty in the country, especially in the most vulnerable parts of the population, whose living conditions and welfare deteriorated after the Covid-19 pandemic (Türkiye);
- 6.157 Relaunch successful social programs in favour of its people that lifted millions out of poverty (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.158 Continue to implement programs to eradicate poverty and improve social development (Bahrain);
- 6.159 Continue its efforts to further apply and strengthen national policies and programmes for elimination of poverty and social inequality (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.160 Enhance measures to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, and contribute to sustainable food production systems (Barbados);
- 6.161 Continue to implement various development plans, to promote sustainable economic and social development, and further improve people's living standards (China);

- 6.162 Strengthen national torture prevention system through provision of human, technical and financial resources (Georgia);
- 6.163 Ensure that the national programme for the protection of Human Rights Defenders is implemented in all States and adequately funded (Germany);
- 6.164 Take concrete measures to mitigate the negative consequence of post Covid-19 era in order to protect the right of adequate standard of living of its people (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.165 Increase efforts to expand the measures taken towards ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable segments of the society (Maldives);
- 6.166 Continue to strengthen the basic rights of the most vulnerable including minorities (Lebanon);
- 6.167 Continue the efforts undertaken under the “Aid Brazil” programme to protect the most vulnerable groups by establishing a sustainable support mechanism (Djibouti);
- 6.168 Universalize the sewerage network (Spain);
- 6.169 Continue efforts to strengthen the Brazilian universal health care system (Maldives);
- 6.170 Provide access to affordable health care for all without discrimination (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.171 Continue working to enhance primary health care, whether in terms of investing in resources or developing the performance of the teams concerned (Oman);
- 6.172 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services; and adopt a strategy on comprehensive sexuality education (Mexico);
- 6.173 Enhance access to health services for all, especially in the field of sexual and reproductive health (Tunisia);
- 6.174 Provide universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services to all groups, including women and girls, and the LGBTI community, without prejudice (Canada);
- 6.175 Increase access by adolescent to a full range of contraceptive information and methods of their choice in order to prevent teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Panama);
- 6.176 Intensify its efforts in the provision of services and conditions for the enjoyment of the right to health and right to adequate housing for its population, in particular for those most affected (Azerbaijan);
- 6.177 Continue taking measures and initiatives to expand access to health services by vulnerable groups (Cambodia);
- 6.178 Continue to promote the development of health services and further protect the people’s right to health (China);
- 6.179 Continue its efforts to enhance quality of health services available, affordable and accessible in rural areas (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 6.180 Strengthen measures to reduce and mitigate the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable population (Mozambique);
- 6.181 Increase the level of investments in HIV prevention programmes (Malaysia);
- 6.182 Consider strengthening its efforts to promote inclusive, equitable and accessible education to all, starting with the framework to provide compulsory formal education (Mauritius);

- 6.183 Continue allocating the budgetary and other necessary resources for the full realization of the right to education in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 6.184 Promote policies that promote access to education for marginalized communities, such as Indigenous Peoples and people living in favelas, and harmonize internal regulations to guarantee the completion of compulsory education, in line with SDG 4 (Paraguay);
- 6.185 Commit to the full and equitable realization of the right to education through the adoption of measures that combat school dropout, especially among the African-descent population, and harmonize compulsory schooling with the minimum age for working (Portugal);
- 6.186 Continue to take measures that will guarantee the right to education, especially for the girl child in rural areas (Uganda);
- 6.187 Develop a federal strategy for inclusive education of children with disabilities, covering all levels of education (Bulgaria);
- 6.188 Continue the efforts and initiatives to promote inclusive social dialogue and knowledge dissemination, including at schools, with a view to enhancing awareness of racial equality (Cambodia);
- 6.189 Organize campaigns and educational programmes, to raise awareness on the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 6.190 Continue strengthening education policy by regulating the national education system, in order to implement mechanisms that will combat social inequalities, racism and other discriminations, and ensure that children complete compulsory secondary education (Eswatini);
- 6.191 Improve the access and quality of public education, especially for population in the rural areas and ethnic minorities (Malaysia);
- 6.192 Better ensure the right to education, especially in the context of increased school exclusion caused by the Covid-19 pandemic (Poland);
- 6.193 Significantly invest in the education sector to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas in educational opportunities (Viet Nam);
- 6.194 Integrate a response for learners with albinism into special needs education and mainstream education programmes to ensure their full inclusion (Botswana);
- 6.195 Take comprehensive measures to stop deforestation and protect Indigenous Peoples, and ensure criminal sanctions for land-grabbers and polluters (Croatia);
- 6.196 Fulfil the commitments made at United Nations climate change conference COP26 in Glasgow, including reversing deforestation (Cyprus);
- 6.197 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of the environment and confronting the environmental risks resulting from climate change with plans and strategies that are consistent with human rights principles (Iraq);
- 6.198 Establish expert bodies to contribute to the promotion of sustainable development without environmental degradation (Costa Rica);
- 6.199 Create permanent bodies of fully independent experts to promote economic growth that does not lead to environmental degradation, to advise on all natural, physical, social and scientific issues related to environmental and occupational risks, and to establish safeguards against excessive corporate power, corruption in the public sector and conflicts of interest between business and the State (Luxembourg);
- 6.200 Enhance efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stop deforestation, halt the extraction of national resources on lands of

Indigenous Peoples without their consent, as well as the invasion of indigenous territories (South Africa);

6.201 Mobilize resources to overcome the main challenges and obstacles of environmental degradation (Armenia);

6.202 Finalize work and adopt the Brazilian National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Poland);

6.203 Expedite the conclusion of the National Action Plan on Businesses and Human Rights (BHR), in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and promote cooperation with them in the implementation process (Thailand);

6.204 Accelerate the process of developing a National Action Plan in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);

6.205 Continue adopting measures to protect human rights in the field of business activities (Ecuador);

6.206 Take further measures to promote participation of women in economic activities as well as to prioritize primary health care, particularly women's health issues and maternal mortality (Sri Lanka);

6.207 Reduce barriers to access to justice by women and girls and develop appropriate protocols to respond to specific needs and cases (Paraguay);

6.208 Take additional measures to increase the participation of women in all spheres of society, including their participation in politics (Spain);

6.209 Consider the development of strategies to ensure greater participation of women in politics and judiciary (Serbia);

6.210 Continue efforts to promote participation of women in senior positions of power and decision-making at the federal, state and local levels (Bulgaria);

6.211 Increase meaningful civil society participation in public affairs, especially for the inclusion of indigenous people and women into decision-making processes (Austria);

6.212 Continue taking active measures aimed at improving gender equality in employment, participation in public affairs, and access to health care (Viet Nam);

6.213 Expand rural development programmes, including those aimed at supporting rural women and their economic empowerment (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.214 Support programs and measures taken to empower rural women and enhance their role in production and self-sufficiency (United Arab Emirates);

6.215 Continue legislative efforts to support vulnerable groups of women, including housewives, women of low-income, and rural women (Algeria);

6.216 Strengthen measures and programs aimed at addressing the needs of women, particularly women facing various forms of discrimination, such as girls, indigenous women, Afro-descendant women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV, and those belonging to the LGTBQ+ community and other vulnerable groups (Colombia);

6.217 Continue efforts towards strengthening its legal framework on gender-based violence (Serbia);

6.218 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Egypt);

6.219 Redouble its efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence (Timor-Leste);

6.220 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Cyprus);

- 6.221 Strengthen public policies aimed at guaranteeing legal protection against all forms of violence, particularly gender and sexual violence in the educational sphere (Ecuador);
- 6.222 Address violence against women in politics (Zambia);
- 6.223 Fully implement comprehensive strategies to prevent violence against women including femicides, as well as support victims and survivors of such violence (Israel);
- 6.224 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence and provide support and services for women and girls victims of violence (Italy);
- 6.225 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women in order to protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation and all other forms of assistance (Djibouti);
- 6.226 Protect better victims of domestic violence, including by expanding and improving access to the network of the House of the Brazilian Woman (Czechia);
- 6.227 Consider introducing legal protection mechanism for victims and survivors of domestic violence (Eswatini);
- 6.228 Remove systemic obstacles to the investigation and prosecution of femicides with a gender perspective (Liechtenstein);
- 6.229 Introduce a comprehensive legal framework on gender-based violence and reduce systemic obstacles to effective investigation and prosecution of femicides (Austria);
- 6.230 Take urgent measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute the high number of femicides, especially against Afro-Brazilian women (Belgium);
- 6.231 Adopt adequate measures to ensure the reduction of violence against women and girls (Jordan);
- 6.232 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls, and domestic violence (Latvia);
- 6.233 Provide legal protection to children against all forms of violence, particularly gender-based, sexual and psychological violence in education settings (Lithuania);
- 6.234 Strengthen measures to protect women against gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 6.235 Strengthen efforts towards prevention of all kinds of violence against women, children and adolescents (Nepal);
- 6.236 Provide the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights with the necessary resources to implement effective public policies that promote women's rights and to combat gender-based violence (Peru);
- 6.237 Take necessary measures to ensure human rights of vulnerable groups against all forms of violence, especially women and children (Uzbekistan);
- 6.238 Address gender-based violence, improve maternal health and women's access to education, and increase women's participation in development activities by adopting effective policies (Bangladesh);
- 6.239 Continue fighting against gender-based and domestic violence, by training law enforcement and Court officials in handling these cases and by improving women' and girls' access to justice (Estonia);
- 6.240 Continue with policy and legislative measures for combatting gender-based violence, including by ensuring access to safe reproductive health services (India);

- 6.241 Accelerate its efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents (Mongolia);
- 6.242 Continue to take measures to strengthen mechanisms guaranteeing better protection of rights of children, women and Indigenous Peoples (Pakistan);
- 6.243 Enhance the implementation of the National Program to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents (Philippines);
- 6.244 Continue and step-up efforts to prevent violence and exploitation of women and children (Samoa);
- 6.245 Take steps of providing birth certificates for all children born in the country (South Sudan);
- 6.246 Allocate appropriate resources to ensure universal birth registration and promote the rights of children and adolescents in rural areas (Barbados);
- 6.247 Improve the conditions in youth detention centres and ensure that sentenced children and adolescents are able to participate in educational programs and community service, in accordance with Brazilian law (Sweden);
- 6.248 Take urgent measures to put an end to structural violence in detention centres for minors (Burkina Faso);
- 6.249 Continue implementing the national program to combat violence against children and adolescents with a view to fully implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cuba);
- 6.250 Continue with measures to ensure the enjoyment of their rights by children, including by targeting the elimination of violence against them (India);
- 6.251 Continue its effective efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents in particular women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.252 Continue to strengthen specialised policies and programs to improve children's rights, especially children with disabilities, in the fields of education, training and health care (Algeria);
- 6.253 Take urgent measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Gabon);
- 6.254 Develop a plan to phase out the use of institutions for people with disabilities and to end abuses against them (Gambia);
- 6.255 Continue to improve policies to ensure adequate and equal protection for all persons with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 6.256 Take effective legislative and administrative measures in order to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy, persons with disabilities and persons with albinism (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.257 Protect Indigenous Peoples from threats and attacks and guarantee their land rights, in particular by resuming and completing land demarcation processes, providing adequate resources to the National Indian Foundation, fully recognizing Autonomous Consultations and Consent Protocols, and strengthening Land Protection Orders (Germany);
- 6.258 Speed up the implementation of the demarcation of lands in conformity with the 1988 Constitution and protect demarcated lands against intrusion and degradation, especially deforestation (France);
- 6.259 Resume immediately the demarcation of Indigenous territories as prescribed by Brazil's constitution, without legislative impediments, and guarantee protection of demarcated territories from invasions, illegal mining and land grabbing (Ireland);

- 6.260 **Respect Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent, by establishing formal and inclusive procedures (Norway);**
- 6.261 **Ensure Indigenous Peoples are consulted on decisions affecting them and that their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected (Ireland);**
- 6.262 **Improve the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making which affect them and further strengthen efforts to guarantee the safety of Indigenous Peoples (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.263 **Implement and strengthen protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples and their territories, with special attention to tribes in voluntary isolation (New Zealand);**
- 6.264 **Strengthen indigenous and environmental agencies through adequate resources and protection from interferences (Austria);**
- 6.265 **Adopt a plan with concrete steps and measurable targets to reduce deforestation, taking fully into account Indigenous Peoples rights and habitat (Estonia);**
- 6.266 **Strengthen Brazil's agencies in charge of protecting the environment and Indigenous rights (Malta);**
- 6.267 **Strengthen human rights protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples (Paraguay);**
- 6.268 **Ensure adequate resources for institutions responsible for Indigenous affairs, particularly FUNAI (Ireland);**
- 6.269 **Ensure the right to free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples on policies, projects and legislation that may affect them (Slovenia);**
- 6.270 **Take decisive action to end the invasion of indigenous territories and ensure the exercise of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to their lands, as well as all other rights of Indigenous Peoples (Luxembourg);**
- 6.271 **Adopt measures to guarantee Indigenous Peoples the right of ownership and possession over lands and territories, including the implementation of the demarcation and regularization programme (Mexico);**
- 6.272 **Redouble efforts in the framework of the process of demarcation of indigenous lands (Peru);**
- 6.273 **Promote the constitutional rights of Indigenous Peoples by resuming without delay the process of demarcation of their lands, by allocating sufficient financial and human resources to protect them, as well as by sustainably strengthening key institutions such as FUNAI (Switzerland);**
- 6.274 **Promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including by strengthening the enforcement of laws around demarcated Indigenous lands in accordance with constitutional obligations; ensuring that Indigenous policy agencies are adequately resourced; and continuing to progress implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Australia);**
- 6.275 **Strengthen the demarcation process for Indigenous and Quilombola Peoples' land, and ensure full participation of Indigenous Peoples in legislative and administrative measures affecting them (Canada);**
- 6.276 **Strengthen protection of human rights, in law and in practice, of Indigenous Peoples, including the right to health, food and water, in the context of activities affecting the environment such as mining or deforestation (Poland);**
- 6.277 **Improve the mechanisms to protect the life and territories of the Indigenous Peoples, guaranteeing their rights to water and a healthy environment (Spain);**

- 6.278 Continue to take comprehensive measures to respect and protect the rights of minority groups including Indigenous Peoples (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.279 Strengthen and implement existing policies to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls, human rights defenders, and LGBTQI+ communities, including through police protocols to address LGBTQI+-phobic violence (New Zealand);
- 6.280 Ensure a rights-based approach by law enforcement agents towards the LGBTQI+ population, including by creating police protocols that specifically address violence (Norway);
- 6.281 Adopt action protocols to ensure that security agents adequately and comprehensively address cases of violence against LGBTI persons (Mexico);
- 6.282 Create police protocols that address violence against LGBTQI+ persons (Iceland);
- 6.283 Develop tools to address discrimination against LGBTQI+ communities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.284 Include women and girls and LGBTQI+ communities in planning for the 2023 Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.285 Continue to develop legislation and policies at federal, state and municipal level to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination against the LGBTI+ population (Finland);
- 6.286 Pass legislation to combat hate crimes against LGBTQI+ persons (Iceland);
- 6.287 Further strengthen public policies for the benefit of refugees, migrants, and indigenous communities (Ukraine);
- 6.288 Re-join the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Cabo Verde);
- 6.289 Strengthen further policies that affect refugees and migrants, by ensuring access to social welfare to all citizens (Eswatini);
7. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Brazil and have been noted by Brazil:
- 7.1 Approve legislation to ensure the full implementation of the Federal Supreme Court decision criminalizing homophobia and transphobia (Iceland);
- 7.2 Take steps to approve legislation to ensure full implementation of the Supreme Federal Court's decision regarding the criminalisation of homophobia and transphobia, providing for protective measures and investments in public facilities for comprehensive care and protection (Malta);
- 7.3 Strengthen the National Human Rights Council and align it with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 7.4 Ensure the compliance of the National Council for Human Rights with the Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 7.5 Bring the functioning of the National Human Rights Council into line with the Paris Principles (Benin);
- 7.6 Intensify efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Council becomes fully compliant with the Paris Principles, in particular by strengthening its administrative independence (Djibouti);
- 7.7 Align the National Council for Human Rights with the Paris Principles (Zambia);

- 7.8 Take further steps in strengthening the administrative independence of the National Council on Human Rights (Georgia);
- 7.9 Guarantee effective access to sexual health rights and reproductive health rights (France);
- 7.10 Ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care, including for HIV/AIDS, prenatal care, contraception, and safe abortion, without discrimination or the need for judicial authorisation, and ensure age-sensitive abortion care protocols (New Zealand);
- 7.11 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, decriminalize abortion and introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion (Norway);
- 7.12 Ensure the right to education and to health, securing an age-appropriate curriculum on gender and sexual education in schools, aimed at preventing sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancies as well as gender-based violence and inequality (Denmark);
- 7.13 Ensure, without discrimination and taking into account the structural challenges of the most vulnerable populations, effective access to quality sexual and reproductive health care and services, including to abortion, and to scientifically based information (Switzerland);
- 7.14 Step up efforts to guarantee a correct, effective and comprehensive application of sexual and reproductive rights policies (Argentina);
- 7.15 Ensure the right of women to freely access safe and legal abortions is guaranteed, without bureaucratic obstacle or discrimination, and in conditions that meet the need for privacy, respect and support (Australia);
- 7.16 Decriminalize abortion, introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all (Iceland);
- 7.17 Complete pending land demarcation processes, reject “marco temporal” thesis and ensure that Indigenous Peoples are protected from threats, attacks and forced evictions (Norway);
8. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Brazil was headed by H.E. Ms. Cristiane Britto, Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Liziane Bayer, Federal Deputy;
- Ambassador Tovar da Silva Nunes, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Paulo Roberto, National Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Eduardo Miranda Freire de Melo, National Secretary for Global Protection, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Ms. Ana Muñoz dos Reis, National Secretary for Women's Policies, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Ms. Fernanda Ramos Monteiro, National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Raphael Camara Medeiros Parente, National Secretary of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Maria Yvelônia dos Santos Araújo, National Secretary of Social Assistance, Ministry of Citizenship;
- Mr. Esequiel Roque do Espírito Santo, Deputy National Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Luís Geraldo Sant'Ana Lanfredi, Coordinator of the Monitoring and Supervision Unit of the Decisions and Deliberations of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, National Council of Justice;
- Ms. Vanessa Luz, Executive Director, National Penitentiary Department, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms. Elisabete Ribeiro Alcântara Lopes, Substitute President of the National Indian Foundation, FUNAI, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. Daniele Sousa de Alcântara, General Coordinator of Policies for the Prevention of Violence and Crime and Substitute of the National Secretariat of Public Security, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. José Roberto Angelo Barros Soares, General Coordinator of Projects and Management of the National Secretariat of Public Security, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms. Lana de Lourdes Aguiar Lima, Director of the Maternal and Child Health Department in the Secretariat of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Luana Costa Vasconcelos, Assistant Secretary of the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Midya Hemilly Gurgel de Souza Targino, Director of the Department of Primary Care for Indigenous Health in the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Lais Yumi Nitta, Head of the CONARE, São Paulo Regional Office, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. André Simas Magalhães, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. Benhur Peruch Viana, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Camila Mandel Barros, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Eduardo da Rocha Modesto Galvão, First Secretary, Deputy Head of the Human Rights Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Wallace Medeiros de Melo Alves, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Taciano Scheidt Zimmermann, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Marco Vinícius Pereira de Carvalho, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Flavio Antônio Borges da Silva Gusmão, Communication Advisor, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Milton Nunes Toledo Junior, Special Adviser for International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Douglas dos Santos Rodrigues, General Coordinator of the Special Adviser for International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Rodrigo Souza Rodrigues, Coordinator of International Human Rights Reports, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Stéfane Natália Ribeiro e Silva, Coordinator of International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Ms. Bruna Nowak, General Coordinator of International Affairs in the International Affairs Special Advisory, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Mr. Leandro de Lira Santos, Programme Director at the Special Secretariat of Social Development, Ministry of Citizenship;
 - Mr. Matheus Moreira e Silva de Aracoeli, Chancery Officer, Assistant at the Human Rights Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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