

**Recommendations to Brazil on sexuality, gender, women's rights, LGBT rights and sexual and reproductive rights and the Brazilian Government response**

	<b>Recommendations on sexuality, gender, women's rights, LGBT rights and sexual and reproductive rights<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Made by (2012)</b>	<b>Brazilian Government response in Draft Working Group Report<sup>2</sup></b>
1	119.2. Take more steps towards full implementation of CEDAW recommendations	Egypt	Support of Brazil
2	119.4 Fully align the national legislation with all obligations arising out of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)	Slovakia	Support of Brazil
3	119.5. Fully align the national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the ICC, including incorporating the Statute's definition of crimes and general principles, as well as adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the ICC	Slovenia	Support of Brazil
4	119.24. Amend its legislation for the legal recognition of same-sex couples	Finland	Brazil partially supports recommendation No. 119.24. The civil union of persons of the same sex is already legally recognized in Brazil, as a result of a decision of the Supreme Federal Court.
5	119.32. Continue in its effort to eliminate extreme poverty and include in its social policies those who are most vulnerable, especially women, children, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples, the elderly and persons with disabilities	Ecuador	Support of Brazil
6	119.44. Intensify efforts to enhance the participation of women in socioeconomic activities	Nepal	Support of Brazil
7	119.45. Continue its efforts to guarantee full equality, opportunities and treatment for women and continue implementing national	Palestine	Support of Brazil

<sup>1</sup> Read more at: [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-11\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-11_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Read more at: [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A.HRC.21.11.Add.1\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A.HRC.21.11.Add.1_en.pdf)

	development plans		
8	119.46. Continue its efforts to consolidate greater representation of women in decision-making positions, both in public administration and the private sector	Peru	Support of Brazil
9	119.47. Continue to promote gender equality in all fields	Qatar	Support of Brazil
10	119.48. Consider the possibility of implementing affirmative action policies in order to achieve a larger representation of women in the executive, legislative and judiciary branches	Ecuador	Support of Brazil
11	119.50. Follow up on the recommendation of ILO to continue efforts to ensure full equality of opportunity and treatment for women, persons of African Descent and indigenous persons	Turkey	Support of Brazil
12	119.51. Continue combating inequalities in access to employment and in working conditions based on gender and race as noted by CESCR	Turkey	Support of Brazil
13	119.67. Make further efforts to improve conditions in detention facilities according to international standards, especially including developing gender-sensitive policies and programmes for women	Republic of Korea	Support of Brazil
14	119.68. Take action to improve prison conditions, in particular to improve the conditions of women's detention facilities in accordance with international standards, and ensure protection of human rights of all detainees, including guarantees of due process and protection against cruel and inhumane treatment	Slovenia	Support of Brazil
15	119.76. Pay extra attention to the special needs of women prisoners by considering implementing the Bangkok rules	Thailand	Support of Brazil
16	119.77. Make more efforts to improve the situation in detention facilities especially in women's prisons	Greece	Support of Brazil
17	119.90. Provide systematic training to judges, prosecutors and lawyers on	Canada	Support of Brazil

	women's rights and violence against women, including on the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law on domestic and family violence against women		
18	119.91. Increase its efforts to fully implement the Maria da Penha Law regarding the rights of women victims of domestic violence	Portugal	Support of Brazil
19	119.92. Continue fighting violence against women	Senegal	Support of Brazil
20	119.93. Continue its efforts to implement policies to enhance the protection of women against violence	Singapore	Support of Brazil
21	119.94. Take effective steps to ensure gender equality and counteract violence against women	Uzbekistan	Support of Brazil
22	119.95. Take further steps in order to promote gender equality and eliminate domestic and family violence in the country	Azerbaijan	Support of Brazil
23	119.96. Take legal and practical measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women particularly in the rural and remote areas of Brazil	Iran	Support of Brazil
24	119.97. Take measures to address homo- and trans-phobic crime, including by establishing a system for recording such crimes	Finland	Support of Brazil
25	119.98. Strengthen domestic cooperation between relevant actors, as well as international cooperation, in order to combat both internal and international trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children	Sweden	Support of Brazil
26	119.99. Adopt and implement, in accordance with relevant international law, national legislation to combat trafficking in women and children which will prosecute and convict traffickers, and take effective measures to prevent sexual tourism	Switzerland	Support of Brazil
27	119.127. Protect the natural family and marriage, formed by a husband	Holy See	Brazil expresses partial support for

	and a wife, as a basic cell of society as it provides the best conditions for raising children		recommendation No. 119.127. The Federal Constitution provides for the State protection of the family, which is the basis of society. Brazil has public policies aimed at protecting the family and ensuring the conditions for raising their children. However, Brazilian institutions recognize other family arrangements as also eligible for protection, such as women raising children alone.
28	119.138. Continue to address the grievance of and empower vulnerable groups – particularly women, children, indigenous people, and people of African descent – by reducing urban-rural discrepancies and promoting equal access to opportunities for all, especially access to health care, education, employment, housing and social security	Thailand	Support of Brazil
29	119.140. Continue its favorable policies with concrete initiatives aimed at the most vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities	Viet Nam	Support of Brazil
30	119.146. Continue advancing in the development and implementation of the “Stork Network” and the national system for registration, monitoring and accompanying for pregnant women in order to prevent maternal mortality, in the context of the policy for integral assistance to woman’s health	Colombia	Support of Brazil
31	119.149. Continue the process of expanding the possibilities of accessing the voluntary termination of pregnancy in order to ensure the full recognition of sexual and reproductive rights	France	On recommendation No. 119.149, Brazil manifests its partial support. The Brazilian State provides access to health services in the cases of termination of

			pregnancy allowed by the legislation and by decision of the Supreme Court.
32	119.151. Reduce maternal, child and infant morbidity and mortality by promoting effective assistance measures during pregnancy and at the moment of birth	Holy See	Support of Brazil
33	119.152. Improve health-care efforts, especially to reduce child mortality and the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS	Iran	Support of Brazil
34	119.156. Continue with its religious education programmes in public schools	Namibia	Brazil partially supports recommendation No. 119.156, based on the understanding that both the Federal Constitution and Federal Law number 9.394 of 2006 provide for religious education, with optional enrollment, at public schools of primary education, while ensuring respect for cultural and religious diversity and forbidding all forms of proselytism. Therefore, in compliance with the secular nature of the Brazilian State, religious education in Brazil does not constitute confessional or inter-confessional teaching of faith.