

# BRAZIL CHILD PROTECTION THEMATIC PROGRESS REPORT

April 2016 – March 2017



Prepared by:  
UNICEF Brazil  
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## Table of Contents

<b>Abbreviations and Acronyms</b> .....	3
<b>Programme Summary Sheet</b> .....	4
<b>Acronyms</b> .....	5
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	6
<b>Strategic Context of 2016</b> .....	7
<b>Results in the Outcome 4 Area</b> .....	8
<b>Importance of flexible funds for delivery</b> .....	9
<b>Financial Analysis</b> .....	10
<b>Future Plans</b> .....	12
<b>Expression of Thanks</b> .....	13
<b>Annex I: Human Interest Stories</b> .....	14
<b>Annex IV: Donor feedback Form</b> .....	17



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ABRASCO	Brazilian Association of Collective Health
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCO	Brazil Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CP	Child Protection
CPD	Country Programme Document
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CMT	Country Management Team
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGD	Rights Guarantee System
PCU	Urban Center Platform
VAC	Violence Against Children
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
DATASUS	Department of Computer Science of the Unique System of Health
ESPN	Entertainment and Sports Programming Network
ICSS	International Center for Sports Security
CSO	Civil Society Organization
PAM	Amazon Platform
SAB	Semi-arid Platform
PCU	Platform for Urban Centres

## Programme Summary Sheet

<b>Country</b>	Brazil
<b>Programme Name</b>	Grow up free from violence
<b>Donor</b>	Child Protection Thematic
<b>Grant Reference</b>	SC 149906
<b>Total Contribution</b>	US\$ 120,635.30
<b>Programmable amount</b>	US\$ 114,891.04
<b>Funds utilized until 13/03/2017</b>	US\$ 41,907.84
<b>Unspent Balance<sup>1</sup></b>	US\$ 44,678.01
<b>Duration of Grant</b>	10/2013 – 12/2017
<b>Report Type</b>	Final Report
<b>Reporting Period</b>	04/2016 – 03/2017
<b>Report Due Date</b>	24/03/2017
<b>Report Prepared on</b>	23 Feb 2017
<b>Strategic Programme Outcome</b>	06: Child Protection
<b>Expected Results</b>	<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>By 2016, National Child Rights Guarantee Systems (SGD) strengthened at national and local level to ensure equitable realization of children's rights, including those living with disabilities, taking into account gender, race and ethnicity dimensions, with a focus on the Semi-arid, Amazon and the prioritized urban centres.</p> <p>Output 4.1:</p> <p>By 2016, the Rights Guarantee System in areas where UNICEF has a presence (urban centres and municipalities enrolled in UNICEF Seal in the Semi-arid and Amazon) strengthened to implement specific and integrated methodologies to prevent violence and to improve attention to children and families who have their rights violated, including in the context of emergencies, great infrastructure works and sports events.</p>
<b>Geographic Focus Area</b>	National, with a greater focus on Rio de Janeiro

<sup>1</sup> The amount of US\$ 73,736.82 was allocated in December 2016, thus, explaining the unspent balance.

<b>Focus Population</b>	Children at risk of rights violation, including violence, exploitation, abuse, negligence and discrimination
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<p>National Front of Mayors</p> <p>Childhood Brazil</p> <p>National Organizing Committee Rio 2016</p> <p>Committee for the Protection of Children on Major Sporting Events of Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>ABRASCO</p> <p>Happy Child International</p> <p>Federal Government of Brazil</p>
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## Executive Summary

Despite the political and economic instability, Brazil Country Office (BCO) was able to achieve planned results set to child protection at the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2011-2016. Such CPD prioritized a system approach to the area, as described at the Outcome 6 of UNICEF Strategic Plan. To strengthen the national child protection system – locally known as the rights guarantee system (SGD in Portuguese) - the CPD made strategic use of the fact that Brazil would host several of the world-class sporting events, as the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Another element considered was that several of Brazilian state capitals host frequently religious, cultural and sports events gathering million participants. Therefore, the country offered optimal conditions to pilot child-friendly planning methodologies. The intention was to make strategic use of mega sporting events to overcome existing child protection gaps, including poor infrastructure, lack of technical knowledge and financial resources. The objective was to prevent and respond to situations of violence against children and adolescents, during normal and exceptional circumstances.

Regardless of the careful planning exercise, the achievement of results were under risk by the lack of funding and the political instability affecting the country from some time. The flexible funding provided by the Child Protection Thematic/OR allowed UNICEF the possibility of quickly making the necessary changes on the work plan to adapt the strategies to a dynamic scenario with growing challenges.

Recently, BCO rolled-out the innovative CPD 2017 – 2021. BCO current CPD and related priorities is framed by a rights-based agenda and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 5 (gender equality), relevant for the child protection agenda.

Alarmed by the region's downward trend in social investment, a priority of UNICEF is to tackle unfinished business for children left behind since the last cycle of high economic development in areas such as juvenile justice, homicides prevention and sexual violence.

## 1. Strategic Context of 2016

The year of 2016 was challenging for Brazil. The country went through several political processes, coupled with a large public health response to the Zika virus outbreak and hosted the world's largest sporting event of the year: the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Notwithstanding the above mentioned, UNICEF was able to achieve planned results for children as set the by the Programme Document.

UNICEF achieved results by producing inspiring content and leveraging key opportunities such as the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic games, which were the culmination of a three-year strategic approach to the global sporting events hosted by Brazil, thus ending in 2016 its programmatic cycle.

UNICEF and partners deployed a comprehensive work plan, including initiatives focusing on technical cooperation, capacity building, awareness raising initiatives, exchange of experiences and innovation to strengthen the existing national child protection system, as foreseen on the CPD Outcome 4. The preparation for the Rio 2016 Olympics and Paralympics required a careful planning exercise to implement actions to prevent violence in the context of sports mega events taking into consideration the country particular situation, potential risks and related mitigation strategies. The agreed work plan clearly defined priority areas to account for the increase of visitors circulating in Rio de Janeiro and the need to call their attention to commit to the protection of children rights.

Initiatives demanded a closer collaboration between the Child Protection, Sports for Development, Communication and the Representative's Office, as well as the participation of the UNICEF Office in Rio de Janeiro. The strategy implemented was aligned to UNICEF's global child protection programmatic outputs (Output 6), to the global initiatives #ENDviolence, #WEprotect, and in the child protection annual work plan (AWP) 2016.

The city of Rio de Janeiro, like other Brazilian capitals, is a frequent site of religious, cultural and sports mega events that receives more than one million people. Therefore, it was important to develop, test and validate methodologies for organizing events that place the specific rights of children and adolescents as deserving of special attention from the planning stage on. The intention was to make strategic use of mega sporting events to strengthen the child protection system to act effectively, both in everyday and in exceptional situations, as is the case of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

UNICEF's objective was to strengthen the rights guarantee system to prevent and respond to situations of violence against children and adolescents. The child protection system in Rio de Janeiro, like in many other municipalities face many obstacles to deliver results and to realize children rights. These obstacles go through difficulties with physical structure, limited human and financial resources, low specialization, and lastly, they operate in an environment that often accepts situations of explicit violence, exploitation or discrimination against children and adolescents.

As a way of highlighting the importance of child protection related to major sporting events, UNICEF, partnered with the local organizing committee Rio 2016, the Government of Brazil and the civil society organizations to collaborate in the framework of the "Agenda for Convergence: mega sporting events and children's rights protection and adolescents in Brazil". Such important multi-sectoral initiative helped to encouraging the prevention of violence towards children during major events, pushing the three levels of government and civil society organizations (CSO) to act collaboratively and proactively.

Results achieved in 2016 account for more than 700 child professionals trained, information disseminated in person to over 40,000 visitors, 8 million children informed about Olympic values and children rights and the smartphone application *Proteja Brasil* (Protect Brazil, in English) revamped and widely disseminated.

Concerning the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda has 17 closely intertwined goals. Nevertheless, among these, two are of particular importance: the promotion of gender equality and peace, justice and strong institutions. Below, are two examples on ways that the child protection unit contributed to achieve the SDGs:

#### Goal 5: Gender Equality

To reduce the gender-based violence adolescent girls' face when serving sentences of restriction of liberty, UNICEF, as part of the Platform for Urban Centre activities, provided policy recommendations to the Judiciary system, regarding health care to pregnant and lactating adolescent mothers. Those recommendations changed the procedures for incarceration and a reduction of trial duration, enabling mothers to maintain their bonds with new born babies.

#### Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

UNICEF and partners firmly addressed the issue of homicide of poor black adolescents. For instance, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, UNICEF supported the government's security secretariat to develop, in eight major cities, the "Safe Platform", a multisectoral initiative aiming at safeguarding the right to live free from violence of children and adolescents. The initiative brings together stakeholders to explore possibilities, after engaging on inter-institutional panel discussions. The Safe Platform initiative contributed to highlight the importance of the National Youth Alive Plan to save lives and prevent lethal violence against black adolescents.

## 2. Results in the Outcome 4 Area

By 2016, National Child Rights Guarantee Systems (SGD) is strengthened at national and local level to ensure equitable realization of children's rights, including those living with disabilities, taking into account gender, race and ethnicity dimensions, with a focus on the Semi-arid, Amazon and the prioritized urban centres.

In 2016, the final year of the CPD 2012-2016, the initiatives implemented contributed to strengthen the national child protection system, using strategies, such as capacity building, advocacy, technical assistance, evidence-generation, with a special focus on the host-city of Rio de Janeiro, due to the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Several of the most significant results achieved were possible due to the successful integration of CP issues, at upstream and downstream levels, into UNICEF priority areas, scaling up initiatives implemented in partnership with strategic stakeholders, as described below:

- Methodology to protect children from violence in the context of major sporting events documented and disseminated by the occasion of two international events for 150 participants, held during the Rio 2016 Olympic Games, in partnership with the Sports for Development programme, the British Embassy and the International Center for Sports Security (ICSS).
- A total of 754 child protection professionals trained with support of expert CSO ABRASCO (Brazilian Association of Collective Health); 40,000 people received child protection information passed by 80 volunteers during the Olympic Games Rio 2016, via partnership with the National Front of Mayors, Childhood Brazil, National Organizing Committee Rio 2016 the Committee for the Protection of Children on Major Sporting Events of Rio de Janeiro.



- UNICEF and partners urged visitors and locals to report cases of violence against children (VAC), using the *Proteja Brasil* app. The partnership with the local organizing committee Rio 2016 also served to promote the app during the games, which encouraged people to report violations against children's rights all over the country. *Proteja Brasil* is the portable channel of the initiative Dial 100 hotline – a human rights reporting tool maintained by the Brazilian federal government.
- Currently, 50,000 users have downloaded the app in their smartphone devices, and thus, have increased access to child protection related information such as the types of violation, the closest child protection institution and the possibility of submitting a complain via e-mail or phone.
- *Proteja Brasil* app was used as call for action by three awareness raising initiatives led by UNICEF, National Front of Meyers and UK-based CSO Happy Child International, disseminating information on the types of violence and risks posed to children during the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Topic of the Olympic Truce, the protection of children against violence was incorporated at the Rio 2016 education initiative *Transforma* (Transform, in English), a social-educational programme, aiming at the dissemination of the Olympic values. The information targeting schools reached 8 million boys and girls of 15,000 schools all over the country.

Re-structuring, discontinuity and high-level staff rotation delayed the implementation of initiatives at the federal and local government levels, nevertheless, UNICEF managed to work collaboratively with partners to manage risks, shift tasks among partners, overcome difficulties in order to achieve planned results.

The main lesson learnt of the period was the existence of persistent difficulties to promote inter-federative and multisectoral coordination, and the need to strengthen professional capacities of sub national child protection institutions to prevent and respond to violence.

Despite the results achieved, difficulties persisted in relation to adolescent homicides, juvenile justice and the pervasive culture in relation to violence against children. Such areas will receive a greater attention in the 2017-2021 programme cycle.

## **2.1 Importance of flexible funds for delivery**

In line with UNICEF Theory of Change, initiatives implemented in Brazil responded to the 2014 -2017 key programme priorities, as the need to adopt a system approach to child protection, to collect data and promote research on child protection issues, to focus on the situation of vulnerable groups of children and to refine accountability mechanisms.

The funding available in 2016 was instrumental to achieve the bellow target of the Outcome 4.2:

- A total of 15,000 professionals (from Social Assistance Reference Centers, in the SUS network and in Civil Society) working in areas in which UNICEF is active (Amazon, Semi-arid, large urban centers and nationally) sensitized.
- A total of 50% of municipalities from large urban centers implementing multi-sectoral integrated approaches to prevent and address violence.

- Capacity building activities, development of workflows and relevant child protection messages were disseminated at large before, during and after the 2016 Olympic Games.

From all the challenges, data collection to guide policy development and programme strategies, a substantial challenge at country level remained. Evidence generation to guide policymaking and to assess progress will be of greater importance to the work conducted in the framework of the next country programme.

The Thematic/OR funding was essential to achieve set programme results, reducing existing funding gaps that risked planned interventions.

### 3. Financial Analysis

The Thematic/OR funding was essential to achieve set programme results, contributing to the reduction of existing funding gaps that risked planned interventions. Therefore, due to the lack of funds important following activities were not conducted properly:

- Reduction on the number of adolescent homicides, currently around 10,000 killed per year;
- Reduction of the number of adolescents detained;
- Expansion of the number of integrated centres assisting children victim of sexual violence;
- Improving the data collection and related procedures of the human rights hotline and relevant stakeholders of the justice system.

UNICEF looks forward for the receiving of more resources to continue implementing the activities and develop more strategies.

**Table 1 - Planned budget = expenses by Outcome Area**  
Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Brazil  
Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget = expenses
06-02 Child Protection systems	RR	10,109
	ORR	162,479
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	RR	9,917
	ORR	108,441
06-04 Justice for Children	RR	20,692
	ORR	220,642
06-05 Birth registration	RR	47,958
	ORR	86,920
06-06 Child Protection in emergencies	RR	4,142
	ORR	35,319
06-08 Child Protection # General	RR	485,918
	ORR	1,731,557
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>2,924,094</b>

**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016**

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Brazil

Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 6 by UNICEF Brazil in 2016

(in US Dollars)

Donors	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Global - Child Protection Thematic Fund	SC1499060121	73,736.82	51,363.77
<b>Total</b>		<b>73,736.82</b>	<b>51,363.77</b>

**Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area**

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Brazil

2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
06-02 Child Protection systems	-	162,479	10,109	172,588
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	-	108,441	9,917	118,358
06-04 Justice for children	-	220,642	20,692	241,334
06-05 Birth registration	-	86,920	47,958	134,878
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	-	35,319	4,142	39,461
06-08 Child Protection # General	-	1,731,557	485,918	2,217,475
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,345,358</b>	<b>578,736</b>	<b>2,924,094</b>

**Table 4 - Thematic Expenses by Programme Area**

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Brazil

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Brazil - 0540
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection
Donor Class Level2	Thematic

Row Labels	Expense
Other Resources - Regular	47,387
06-02 Child Protection systems	18,831
06-05 Birth registration	319
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	-4,432
06-08 Child Protection # General	32,669
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,387</b>

**Table 5 - Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes**  
Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Brazil

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Brazil - 0540
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection

  

Row Labels	Expense
06-02-01 Child Protection systems strengthening	64,433
06-03-01 Violence against children (general)	62,746
06-04-01 Access to justice (for all children)	131,888
06-05-01 Birth and civil registration	74,164
06-06-07 Prevent and address impact of use of landmines and other explosive remnants of war and weapons	26,400
06-08-01 Child Protection # general	214,637
06-08-02 Child Protection -technical assistance to regional and country offices	1,034,039
08-01-06 Planning # General	67,607
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	35,087
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development	101,032
08-03-03 C4D # training and curriculum development	6,186
08-04-01 Parenting programmes / parenting education and support	128
08-04-03 Early Childhood Development # General	24,284
08-07-01 Adolescent development # General	267,783
08-09-01 Innovation activities	2,651
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	254,084
08-09-07 Public Advocacy	3,358
08-09-11 Emergency preparedness and response (General)	1,910
12-02-01 Private sector fundraising (Offset budget)	298,810
4113 Systems and programmes in support to prevent and respond to violence against children including at home	465
7921 Operations # financial and administration	252,403
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,924,094</b>

#### 4. Future Work Plan

Despite the results achieved, challenges persisted in relation to high level of adolescent homicides, the implementation of the international standards in relation to juvenile justice and the pervasive culture in relation to violence against children. These topics will remain the focus of UNICEF intervention for the next Country Programme.

The rolling AWP 2017-2018 for the Output 3: Prevention and Response to extreme forms of violence includes the following activities:

##### OUTPUT 3.1 (Social change)

- Develop, map studies; analyse existing data and related sources; document good practices addressing violent social practices, including discrimination and stigma, persisting in families, communities and institutions.

- Develop and implement advocacy and social mobilization plan against violence, discrimination and stigma, taking in consideration regional elements, to reduce social tolerance to violence.

#### OUTPUT 3.2 (Institutional: alignment to the human rights/child rights international mechanisms)

- Recommend policy shifts to address mapped gaps on legislation, policies, programmes and tools, based on human rights international instruments.
- Advocate, provide technical assistance and promote capacity-building activities to prioritized stakeholders in order address existing gaps.
- Develop and share capacity building, training tools, exchange national and international good practices against violence and evaluate impact and/or progress achieved.

#### OUTPUT 3.3 (Supply and quality)

- Advocate and provide technical assistance to strengthen coordination and quality of services for children affected by violence, prioritising homicide prevention; sexual violence prevention and victim's assistance; and the implementation of the juvenile justice system according to international standards.
- Redesign, develop and implement child protection tools and capacity building activities on violence, and juvenile justice, and advocate for its dissemination among UNICEF prioritised municipalities and states.

The activities prioritisation included main findings, lessons learnt and guidelines from the Agenda 2030, the 2015 recommendations issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and elements of the ongoing discussion in relation to UNICEF new strategic plan.

## 5. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Brazil would like to express its gratitude for the financial support, via thematic funding, that enabled UNICEF's work to strengthen the child protection system, ensuring that children may grow up free from violence and thus realize their full potential. The flexibility of thematic funding is crucial to fast track results achievement, by filling existing funding gaps and to ensuring that unforeseen opportunities are not missed thanks to the additional funding provided.

UNICEF looks forward to advancing the work carried out to fulfil its mandate, contributing to the further alignment of global, regional and national priorities in relation to child protection, including the 2030 Agenda.



## Annex I: Human Interest Stories

### In Memory of Thais: Olympic Flame Shines Light on Violence against Children in Brazil

“I am dedicating my run to the memory of my little sister, Thais,” says 15-year-old Walas Souza dos Santos, the flame burning brightly as he holds the Olympic Torch in his hands.



BRZ/Sabrina Mesquita/2016

The Olympic flame is not only a symbol of the transformative power of sports for children around the world; it also shines a light on a dark statistic: thirty children and adolescents under the age of 19 are murdered every single day in Brazil, on average. The majority are black victims who live in poor communities in and around Brazil's largest cities. It is a shocking statistic that Walas, who lives in one of the many impoverished favelas surrounding Rio de Janeiro, knows only too well.

“We were at home in January when we heard a loud explosion near our favela's main generator,” says Walas. “Suddenly, all the power went off on our street and everyone was in the dark. Shots started firing all around our neighbourhood. There was so much shooting and screaming.”

“I don't know who was shooting who, but the gunfire went on for a long time close to our home,” he continues. “My father, my brother and I hit the floor as soon as the shooting began, but my little sister was so scared. Thais tried to run to my mother in the next room.”

“There was lots of noise and gunfire and suddenly, the windows of our house shattered all around us. Bullets were crashing through. My sister fell down and my father got over to her and put her on the bed. At first, he thought she had just fainted from being so scared. But then we saw all the blood.”

“Thais and I were very close and we used to sleep in the same room when we were growing up,” says Walas later on. “We liked to laugh and play games together and I think she looked up to me because I was her big brother, even though we were close in age.”

In July 2015, Thais and Walas were celebrating good news: Walas had been chosen by UNICEF and the Rio 2016 Organizing Committee to carry the Olympic Torch and represent children around the world, including those living in Brazil's favelas and vulnerable communities. He was selected because of his active involvement in organized sports in his community in Rio, where violence is common.

"When I told my family I had been selected to carry the Olympic Torch, they were all very happy for me," says Walas. "Especially, Thais. She said she was very proud of me and she wanted to be with me when I ran with the torch. I told her, 'Yes, of course! This will never happen again and we must be together with mom and dad.'"

Walas' family came to Rio de Janeiro in 2012, hoping that life in the city would provide better opportunities than the community they came from in north-eastern Brazil. "When we were little, Thais and I liked to play with kites and marbles outside together. But I liked it when we came here too, because there was an organization where I could play football and that became my passion. My father taught us to keep busy and be healthy, and football was a good way to do both and stay out of trouble."

Drug trafficking and violence are part of life in many of Rio's favelas and football offers many children a way to stay clear of risks and a chance to learn important life skills. "Team-work, discipline and focus are important in football so we practice every day, sometimes before and sometimes after school. Apart from my homework, it's the only thing I have any time for," says Walas.

During the Rio 2016 Olympic Games, Sports Caravan activities are taking place for children from several of the favelas around Rio de Janeiro, allowing children the chance to learn new sports and play together. Sports are a healthy alternative to the many risks they face daily, offering them fun, escape, and the chance to meet new friends, develop social skills and dream of a better future.

Nine-year old Rebecca is participating today; she comes from one of Rio's largest favelas. "Hey! I think I saw you on television! Are you the boy who carried the Olympic Torch?" says Rebecca brightly when she sees Walas. "It's my dream to carry the torch one day. You're my hero! I want to be a torch-runner like you when I am bigger. Do you like sports? I'm practicing my judo here!"

"Yes, I love sports, especially football," says Walas. "When I play football together with my friends and my team, I feel like I am flying. I forget about all my troubles. I feel free and it's like my mind is clear. It's the best feeling in the world."

"I want to play football, but I think I'm too short," says Rebecca. "Do you think I can play football?"

"You can play any sport you want," says Walas, smiling. "Messi is short and he's the best football player in the world - after Neymar." Rebecca jumps and shouts, "Yaaay! I'm going to play football too!"

Walas and Rebecca continue talking about sports and laughing together, as if they've known each other for a long time. They also talk about their neighbourhoods. "Where I live there are lots of big people with guns and some bullies at school," says Rebecca. "I get scared sometimes but judo helps me be brave."

"The shooting in the streets was still going on. My father ran outside carrying Thais to get to a doctor. He risked his life for her," says Walas. "She was very badly injured and was kept in emergency at the hospital for three days. But then she just couldn't ..."

Thirty children and adolescents are murdered in Brazil every single day. Violence against children is unacceptable. Thais was just 13 years old.

“The whole time I ran with the Olympic Torch, I know that Thais was there with me,” says Walas. “I was proud to be representing the children of the world, including all the children in Brazil’s favelas ... and Thais. I know she would have been very proud of me. Knowing that made me feel good inside.”  
By Kent Page, UNICEF Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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*On average, thirty children and adolescents are murdered in Brazil every single day. Source: UNICEF Brazil based on DATASUS, 2014.*

*Note: Sports Caravans are a social initiative of Disney and ESPN in partnership with UNICEF, with the Sports and Education Institute and the Mpumalanga Institute. Each month, they take place in a different vulnerable community in Brazil. During three-day Caravan events, children and adolescents participate in lessons in football, volleyball, tennis, taekwondo, basketball and other sports, taught by specialized trainers. Teachers in their communities also participate in workshops to learn how to include sports and physical activities in the daily lives of their children. Since 2005, more than 350,000 children and 40,000 teachers have benefited from Sports Caravan events across Brazil.*

## Annex II: Donor feedback Form

Title of Report/Project:

UNICEF Office: BRAZIL

Donor: Child Protection Thematic

Date: 31/03/2017

### Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to the Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office (PARMO) who will share your input with relevant colleagues in the field and in headquarters. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name:

Email:

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**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what could we do better next time?

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4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

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6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

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