

Justiça, Presente



DEPEN
Departamento Penitenciário Nacional



CNJ CONSELHO
NACIONAL
DE JUSTIÇA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Justiça Presente program is a partnership between the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to overcome the unconstitutional state of affairs that characterizes the deprivation of liberty in Brazil, as recognized by the Federal Supreme Court in 2015.

Through networked actions with different institutions, including important support from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security via the National Penitentiary Department (Depen), Justiça Presente was designed as a national plan with actions for the entire punitive and socio-educational cycle - its activities are developed in the field of technical support, input donation and institutional articulation.

Among the program's distinctive features are the customization of the plan for each federative unit with the collaboration of actors and allocation of local teams, as well as the strengthening of successful initiatives from previous administrations. The target audience of Justiça Presente includes beneficiaries at the initial level (Judicial Branch and actors of the Criminal Justice system) and at the final level – almost 800 thousand people in the prison system and about 140 thousand adolescents in the socio-educational system, either in the custodial or non-custodial measures.

APF - Police Arrest Record | Arpen - Association of Natural People Registrars | BNMP - National Prison Monitoring Bank | CNJ - National Council of Justice | CNAEL - National Register of Adolescents in Conflict with the Law | DMF / CNJ - Department of Monitoring and Inspection of the Prison System and the Socio-Educational System of the CNJ | DNI - National Identity Document | DPJ / CNJ - Judicial Research Department of the CNJ | Depen - National Penitentiary Department | DTI / CNJ - Information Technology Department of the CNJ | EAP - Service for Assessment and Monitoring of Therapeutic Measures Applicable to People with Mental Disorders in Conflict with the Law | FBSP - Brazilian Public Security Forum | GMF - Prison System Monitoring and Inspection Group | Infopen - National Survey of Penitentiary Information | MJSP - Ministry of Justice and Public Security | UNDP - United Nations Development Programme | Raesp - Support Network for People Exiting the Prison System | SEEU - Unified Electronic Execution System | Sinase - National Social and Educational Service System | Sistac - Custody Hearing System | TJ - State Court | TRF - Federal Regional Court | TSE - Superior Electoral Court | UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | UNV - United Nations Volunteers

Federative units of Brazil: Acre (AC), Alagoas (AL), Amapá (AP), Amazonas (AM), Bahia (BA), Ceará (CE), Distrito Federal (DF), Espírito Santo (ES), Goiás (GO), Maranhão (MA), Mato Grosso (MT), Mato Grosso do Sul (MS), Minas Gerais (MG), Pará (PA), Paraíba (PB), Paraná (PR), Pernambuco (PE), Piauí (PI), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Rio Grande do Norte (RN), Rio Grande do Sul (RS), Rondônia (RO), Roraima (RR), Santa Catarina (SC), São Paulo (SP), Sergipe (SE), Tocantins (TO)

Results

Started in January 2019, Justiça Presente supported the creation or improvement of **of products, structures and services**, held **events** and promoted **capacity-building**, generated **knowledge products** and supported CNJ **regulation production**. It also worked on **partnerships** and **new narratives** based on evidence and potential solutions.

These actions resulted in **10 macro deliverables** which will be presented in this document:



1. Management of **criminal sentence administration proceedings** standardized on a national scale (SEEU)



3. Streamlining of the **filter of entrance** into the prison system operationalized



5. **Socio-educational** system prioritized as responsibility of the Judiciary



7. Dialogue between the **Judiciary and police forces** established



9. **Narratives** strengthened



2. National **biometric identification** action for documentation structured



4. **Citizenship** policies for prisoners or exiting prisoners fostered



6. **Concentrated effort for judicial review** redesigned and enhanced



8. **Specific populations** made visible



10. **Covid-19**

PROGRAM FIGURES

OPERATIONS

1 year and 8 months of operation until **August 2020**

6 months remotely during the Covid-19 pandemic

54 experts sent to the **27** federative units for technical support

15 regulations published
7 resolutions
3 recommendations
5 technical guidelines

66 events held in person or online
2 international
60 national/regional
4 local

17,000+ people trained in events or missions

33 knowledge products published

19 institutional supports obtained in program activities (products, services, research) - public, private and third-sector institutions

1,500+ articles published about the program or related topics

Highlights:



20 new Social Offices in 14 federative units

Capacity of
90 thousand
referrals in two years
of operation



SEEU nationalized

From **4** to **29** courts

1.5 million processes

> up to **98%** reduction in time for benefit granting

CNACL purged



23,000 surplus guides cleared

(almost 19% of the total surplus guides), correcting the functioning of the only national registry with records on adolescents under socio-educational measures



Custody hearings strengthened in the 27 federative units

7% reduction in conversion to pretrial detention

17% increase in social referrals

81% increase in the registration of cases with evidence of torture and ill-treatment

114% increase in federative units offering inputs to custodians (food, clothing, transportation voucher)

Covid-19 and Recommendation 62

Data for the period:
March to May 2020

At least
35 thousand people
removed from prison in emergency
(4.6% of total prisoners)

At least **4 thousand custodial measures** in socio-educational system reviewed, freeing, in emergency, 16.6% of the total of adolescents under deprivation or restriction of freedom

1. Management of criminal sentence administration proceedings standardized on a national scale

Before the SEEU nationalization and improvement action, the number of criminal sentence administration proceedings in progress in Brazil was unknown, and management was decentralized with seven systems in different states and many paper-based processes. The systems did not communicate and did not connect the actors of Criminal Justice, generating complaints, slowness in procedures and expiration of deadlines for benefit granting. Making evidence-based decisions was also a challenge.

► Program deliverables:

- **SEEU nationalized:** expansion from 4 to 29 courts (states, federal and military), with almost 1.5 million proceedings implemented (70% of the country's total) and average implementation by court of 98.8%
 - Three-step methodology – pre-implementation, implementation and post-implementation; task force with 11 judges from six courts, more than 250 staff members and UN Volunteers; data migration technologies developed
 - Adherence articulated in SC, SP and TRF4 for implementation by July 2021
- **Features optimized:** alerts on sentence status with the support of a calculator updated with the new penal legislation; filters and report generation. Alternatives to imprisonment and electronic monitoring modules started (due in: first semester of 2021)
- **Reach expanded:** tools for interconnection with knowledge phase (100%, available to the courts), second degree phase (70%) and with other systems (BNMP 90%, Sisdepen 100% expected by September/2020)
- **Stages safely simplified:** simultaneous viewing by different parties to the process anywhere in the country; possibility of remote signature, including by mobile devices; two-factor authentication (in homologation process)
- **Governance structured:** user service at 4 levels; Management Committees (Technical and Institutional) designed; permanent dialogue with DTI / CNJ for knowledge transfer focused on sustainability
- **Transparency prioritized:** public consultation panel and tool for diagnosis of criminal sentence administration in the country made available

2 knowledge products

- Online guide with SEEU technical and handling documentation published at docs.seeu.pje.jus.br
- Videos with instructions to users on the different activities on the system

Regulation

- Resolution 280/2019 (updated by Resolution 304/2019 - new deadline): SEEU nationalization and governance

8 events organized and 9.382 people trained/involved

National/regional:

- SEEU National Meeting
- 7 SEEU implementation webinars

Locais:

- Training carried out during the implementation of the SEEU at the courts (Judiciary, Public Prosecutor's, Public Defender, Lawyers)

► Impact¹:

- **Up to 98% reduction in the time for benefit granting** – Before the SEEU: average of 60 days for decision on benefits (could be as much as two years). With SEEU, the analysis takes place on the same day
- **Up to 71% reduction in the number of proceedings movements** – Reduction from seven to two movements per process – in Paraná, a universe of 685 processes that would generate 4,795 acts, resulted in only 1,370 movements
- **Up to 73% reduction in the workload at district courts** – With the elimination of inventory and greater efficiency in the provision of services, the TJPR decided for the unification of the district courts
- **Innovations in the management of criminal sentence administration enabled** – e.g.: Concentrated effort for judicial review and Pre-Exit Alert (more information in the sections Concentrated effort for judicial review and Citizenship Policies)

¹ Due to time and resource limitations, it was not possible to draw a national baseline to analyze the impacts of the SEEU from a national perspective. The impact reported is from a case presented by the TJPR.

2. National biometric identification action for documentation structured

Decentralized information about people deprived of liberty prevented a reliable reading of data and information and could result in management flaws, such as mistaken detentions or failure to identify infractions involving the same person. On the other hand, the lack of regular and free flows for document issuance is one of the main obstacles for the access to rights during and after imprisonment – a Depen survey in 14 federative units showed that 8 out of 10 prisoners did not have identification documents.

► Program deliverables

- **Biometric collection:** cooperation agreement signed with the TSE for biometric registration, provision of registration number in the National Civil Identification Database and issuance of national identification document, focusing on civil and administrative individualization
 - **Entrance:** work plans agreed upon with 76 institutions (state courts, federal judicial sections, prison administrations) in the 27 federative units for biometric verification and collection since the entrance into the prison system, with the purchase of 4,500 pieces of equipment for this purpose. Beginning of distribution: second half of 2020
 - **Inventory with integration:** articulation carried out to integrate existing biometric data with identification institutes in 13 federative units: BA, CE, DF, ES, GO, MG, MS, PE, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP

Regulation

- *Resolution 306/2019 updated by Resolution 319/2020:*
Biometric civil identification and documentation

- **Inventory without integration:** work plans agreed with 42 institutions in 14 states (state courts, federal judicial sections prison administrations of the federative units) for the first biometric collection from people deprived of liberty in 14 federative units: AC, AL, AM, AP, MA, MT, PA, PB, PI, RN, RO, RR, SE and TO
- **Documentation:** cooperation agreement signed with Arpen for free issuance of documents. Cycle of document issuance at the exit door activated in 10 federative units (MA; DF; ES; TO; RO; BA; MG; PR; MT; CE, in order of priority)

► Impact projected²:

- At least **290 thousand new biometric identifications** registered per year (entering prisoners), with reduced identification flaws and optimized interstate management from a national database
- Request for issuance of **4.7 million civil documents** (6 types) not registered in the SEEU. Access to services and opportunities facilitated with prompt access to documents during and after the serving of sentences or socio-educational measures

² Beginning of field activities postponed to the second cycle of the program.

3. Streamlining of the filter of entrance into the prison system operationalized

In 2015, 40% of the total prisoners in Brazil were awaiting trial, a context for the CNJ to start custody hearings in Brazilian capitals. Even with the relative stabilization of the growth of pre-trial detentions observed in the following years, the institution was still carried out in a heterogeneous manner across the country, with little decentralization to smaller municipalities, underreporting and insufficient attention to the topic of torture and ill-treatment. Socioeconomic and racial vulnerabilities were rarely discussed in the definition of public policies.

Local policies on alternatives to imprisonment and electronic monitoring were at odds with Depen's national guidelines. Despite CNJ Resolution 255/2016, restorative justice was still not widespread in parts of the country.

► Program deliverables



- **Custody hearings:** revision of regulations, flows and local structures facilitated with consultancies in 27 federative units starting in July 2019.
- **Psychosocial teams deployed and/or improved:** AC, AM, DF, ES, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, PR, RJ, RN. Articulated before the pandemic: PB, RR, RS, SE and TRF3 (SP)

16 knowledge products

5 Custody Hearing Manuals:

- Manual on Decision Making at the Custody Hearing - General Guidelines
- Manual on Decision Making at the Custody Hearing – Guidelines for Specific Crimes and Profiles
- Manual on Social Protection at the Custody Hearing – Guidelines for the Custodian Attention Service
- Manual on Preventing and Combating Torture and Ill-treatment for the Custody Hearing

- **Decentralization to smaller municipalities encouraged:** BA, RN, RR and TO
- **Social protection networks systematized and activated,** with the creation of working groups in AM, MA, MG, PE, PB, RJ and RN
- **Custody Hearing Center structures improved** via regulations: AC, GO, MA, MS, RO and SE
- **Facilities improved** (flows and architecture): AC and AP
- **Data:** new fields included in Sistac for data refinement (e.g., race); expanded filling in 6 federative units: AM, ES, MS, RJ, RN and SC
- ▶ **Alternatives to imprisonment and electronic monitoring: R\$ 16.1 million** in agreements facilitated with Depen to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment policies in RO, RR and SE and **R\$ 2.2 million** to reinforce monitoring policies with a multidisciplinary team in PR
- Action carried out for adaptation of alternatives to imprisonment services, electronic monitoring and Social Office in ES and PR
- ▶ **Creation of Restorative Justice Centers initiated in 10 courts** - AC, AL, AP, CE, PB, PI, RN, RO, RR and TRF3 (MS and SP)
- ▶ **Methodology for Vacancies Center developed and validated.** Pilot expected: second half of 2020

- Manual on the Use of Handcuffs and other Restraint Instruments in Court Hearings: Practical guidance for implementation of the STF Binding Precedent No. 11 by the Judiciary and Courts
- *Alternatives to Imprisonment Management Manual (Depen republication)*
- **Diagnosis on District Courts Specialized in Alternatives to Imprisonment in Brazil**
- 5 Teaching Guides on Alternatives to Imprisonment (Depen republications)
- Management Model for Electronic Monitoring of People (Depen republications)
- 3 Electronic Monitoring Reports (Depen republications)

2 Regulations

- *Resolution 288/2019: Alternatives to Imprisonment, with a restorative focus*
- *Resolution 329/2020: Regulation of videoconferencing in Criminal Justice acts, with veto in custody hearings*

32 events organized and 2,962 people trained/involved

International:

- Expert meeting on forensic medical exam within the first hours from arrest

National/regional:

- High Studies in Custody Hearings
- Capacity-building on Sistac Reformulation
- 2 trainings for consultants on custody hearings
- Workshop on national parameters for judicial decision-making at custody hearings
- 3 Webinars on Social Protection at Custody Hearings
- National Qualification of Integrated Alternatives to Imprisonment Centers and Electronic Monitoring
- 5 trainings on the Police Arrest Records Platform
- 13 Restorative Justice Webinars held at 9 Justice Courts and TRF 3rd Region

Local:

- 4 trainings for civil servants on alternatives to imprisonment (Piauí, Sergipe, Rondônia and Roraima) and custody hearings and electronic monitoring (Roraima and Sergipe)

► Impacts

- **Number of pretrial detainees fell 4.63%** in Brazil in 2019, the biggest decrease in 17 years (Infopen/MJSP historical series)
- Between January 2019 and January 2020 (program focus), at the custody hearing:
 - More than 7% decrease in the conversion of **police arrest into preventive detention**
 - 17% increase in the number of referrals for **social protection**
 - 91% increase in the number of capitals with a **custodian service**
 - 81% increase in the registration **torture and ill-treatment reports**
 - Reduced **handcuff usage**: AC, CE, DF and PR
 - **Race**: self-determination of custodian in AC, CE, DF and PR
 - Waiting for **ankle monitors** reduced in BA – from up to 7 days to 1 day
 - Optimized **health care**: DF and PR
 - **Inputs** (clothing, food, transportation voucher) increased from 7 to 15 capitals: AC, AL, AP, BA, CE, DF, ES, MS, MT, PE, PI, PR, RJ, RN and RR
 - More than 80% increase in hearings registered in **Sistac**
- Projected impact (alternatives to imprisonment, electronic monitoring and restorative justice): **reduced imprisonment**³ with policy strengthening at the state level

³ The deficient structuring of these policies in the country, including the lack of knowledge about how many people are under alternatives to imprisonment or electronic monitoring, prevents the establishment of a baseline allowing to project reductions in incarceration.

4. Citizenship policies for prisoners or exiting prisoners fostered

People in deprivation of liberty and those who have already left prison have greater difficulty in accessing citizenship policies, including job placement and learning opportunities – less than 20% of the prisoners work or study. The lack of national parameters for prison policies widens the gap between the Penal Enforcement Law and the practice in each prison unit.

According to Depen, more than 436,000 people received a release permit in 2018 without the country having a national policy for exiting prisoners. Since 2016, the Social Office has been the model for service provision to exiting prisoners and family members fostered by CNJ, with a focus on offering a range of services through articulation between local actors. The project initiated by CNJ in Espírito Santo had generated more than 5,000 referrals by 2018.

► Program deliverables

- **20 Social Offices deployed in 14 federative units** via technical cooperation agreements with local public authorities - AC, AL, AM, BA, MT, PA, PB, PI, RJ, RN (7), RR, SE and TO
 - Technical support offered to facilitate **\$ 7.6 million** with Depen for the creation of the AC, AM, BA, MS, MT, PA, PB and TO units

- **Equipment** donated by the program to 10 states: AC, AL, AP, BA, MS (addendum), MT, PB, PI, SE and TO
- **Flows** adapted in pre-existing units in ES and PR
- New methodologies and flows: **pre-exiting mobilization** (alert to prison units six months before the end of a sentence via SEEU); singularization of service and network articulation with emphasis on social markers of difference
- **Exiting Prisoners Support Networks** (Raesp/RJ), with public authorities and civil society, promoted in 9 states: AC, AL, MA, MG, MT, RJ, RN, SP and TO
- ▶ **Virtual Social Office APP** first phase completed: information added on services and opportunities (income and training, public transport routes, places for low-cost meals, health and social assistance units), in partnership with FAP/UnB. Launch: December 2020
- ▶ **More than 400 Community Councils** registered in the first phase of action to strengthen participation and social control in criminal sentence administration
- ▶ **Project Lab360 - Digital Laboratories** and cooperative for productive insertion deployed in Maranhão in partnership with Instituto Humanitas360
- ▶ **Innovation** in education and work offering models inside and outside prisons aligned to concepts of citizenship, guarantee of rights and autonomy (e.g.: Cogna Educação, Fundação Observatório do Livro e da Leitura)
- ▶ **National Exiting Prisoners Care Network initiated** – first stage of national platform for exchange and information repository
 - **710 actors** related to policies for exiting prisoners mapped across the 27 federative units – civil society organizations, public facilities and individual members
 - **92 exiting prisoners care services** georeferenced

9 knowledge products

- **3 Social Office Management Notebooks:**
 - 1 - Pre-Exiting Mobilization
 - 2 - Singularization of Service
 - 3 - Management and Operation
- **Summary of Evidence on the Social Offices: Stigmas and Evidence** (in partnership with Instituto Veredas)
- **Diagnosis of Institutional Arrangements and Proposal of Protocols for the Enforcement of Public Policies in Prisons**
- **3 Notebooks with Prison Policy Management Model** (Depen republication)
- *National Policy for Exiting Prisoners Care* (Depen Republication)

Regulation

- *Resolution 307/2019:*
Policy of Exiting Prisoners Care in the Judicial Branch

14 events organized and 3,308 people trained/involved

National/regional:

- Seminar to Foster Reading Fluency in the Brazilian Prison System
- 6 Regional Training Meetings in Social Offices
- Validation of Social Offices methodology and tools with ex-convicts
- Webinar: Qualification of Social Offices and Covid-19
- Webinar: Overview of Citizenship Policies for Persons Deprived of Liberty and Exiting Prisoners During the Pandemic
- Webinar: Fostering Networks of Care to Persons Exiting the Prison System (Raesps)
- Webinar for community councils and family associations
- Virtual meeting on social control strategies in prisons in the context of the pandemic
- Webinar: Citizenship Policies Regulation Protocol

► Impact

- Projection of **90 thousand referrals** in the second year of operation of the new units of the Social Offices⁴
- Potential audience of at least **420 thousand** new people exiting the prison system per year (In-fopen) as users in the Virtual Social Office application
- **Strengthened local exiting prisoners support networks**: at least 16 types of institutions involved in the creation of the new Social Offices and 43 founders mobilized in new Raesps
- More than **4,700 virtual visits** carried out between April and July in MA – immediate potential for expanding the model to 14 federative units
- **80 persons** deprived of liberty involved in cooperative model in MA
- Kroton: offer of **50 higher education scholarships** for people deprived of liberty in MA and PR

⁴ Start of activities affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

5. Socio-educational system prioritized as responsibility of the Judiciary Action initiated in July 2019

Despite the paradigm shift promoted 30 years ago by the Federal Constitution and the Child and Adolescent Statute, the Brazilian State still faces serious challenges to take proper care of adolescents in socio-educational measures with a focus on their full protection and development. There is excessive application of liberty deprivation and restriction measures, absence of information systems and little articulation between actors, lack of State investment, insufficient pedagogical activities, as well as an absence of post-serving policies.

► Program deliverables

► CNACL enhanced

- 23,000 surplus guides cleared (almost 19% of the total of surplus guides identified), correcting the functioning of the only national registry with records on adolescents under socio-educational measures
- First stage of functionalities developed for the evolution of the CNACL into a national electronic system for the monitoring of proceedings and for the practice of legal acts in the knowledge and execution phases

► Strengthened Sinase

- Engagement of the Judiciary via GMFs expanded or strengthened: BA, CE, MS and MT
- Intersectoral commissions implemented and/or strengthened: AC, ES, CE, MT, PE, PA, PB, RJ, RN and TO
- Actions in non-custodial measures strengthened: AM, ES, PR, RN and SE
- Sinase module included in courses of Judicial Schools: PA and PR

2 knowledge products

- *Research on Reentry and Repeated Infraction (in partnership with DPJ/CNJ)*
- **Methodology to Follow-up with Post-service Adolescents**

Regulation

- *Resolution 77/2009 amended: development of the new CNACL. Reformulation of CNIUPS; new parameters for inspection in deprivation and restriction of liberty units and design of new guidelines for inspections in Non-Custodial Measure Programs*

- ▶ **New parameters designed** for inspection in units and programs for compliance with socio-educational measures, with consequent enhancement of CNIUPS and creation of a panel of indicators with previously unreleased data on the national socio-educational system
- ▶ **Vacancies Center Methodology** for socio-educational measures developed, with implementation discussed in AL, MG, MS and PB. Support provided for final deployment in CE and PE
- ▶ **Concentrated hearings:** institutionalization of concentrated hearings in AM
- ▶ **Methodology Model** for the program to follow up with adolescent post-service of socio-educational measures designed
- ▶ **Creation of Restorative Justice Centers** initiated in 10 courts (prison and socio-educational) - AC, AL, AP, CE, PB, PI, RN, RR, RO and TRF3 (MS and SP)

14 events organized and 1,426 people trained/involved

- **National:** Webinar on Socio-Educational System Vacancies Centers
- 13 webinars on Restorative Justice held with 9 TJs and TRF3

▶ Impact projected

- ▶ **Reduced overcrowding** in Socio-Educational units with the implementation and enhancement of vacancies centers, restorative justice and concentrated hearings

6. Concentrated effort for judicial review redesigned and enhanced

Created by the CNJ in 2008, the concentrated efforts for judicial review resulted in more than 80 thousand benefits granted across the country until their termination in 2014.

▶ Program deliverables

- ▶ **New methodology developed:** processes filtered by the SEEU, interinstitutional articulation, qualification of the exit
- ▶ **Pilot executed in Espírito Santo** between August and November 2019⁵

⁵ New editions in other federative units postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Knowledge product

- *Concentrated Effort for Judicial Review - Pilot in Espírito Santo*

▶ Impact of the pilot

- ▶ At least **752 people** benefitting from a less severe regime
- ▶ **Reversal in the prison population growth trend** since the second half of 2019, as compared to the first half of that year
- ▶ Magistrates mobilized: **338 hearings concentrated** from August to October/2019
- ▶ **1,048 appointments** of people before and after exiting prison and family members with volunteers allocated by the program during the period of the concentrated effort

7. Dialogue between the Judiciary and police forces established

The Diálogos Polícias e Judiciário project works with civil police, experts and state military officers to facilitate debates on strategic issues for the Criminal Justice system. The objective is to make adjustments to flows, routines and joint working procedures involving public security professionals and Brazilian judicial institutions.



► Program deliverables

- **More than 7,000 professionals from the public security forces consulted on topics of interest to the program and police institutions:** 6,749 electronic questionnaires answered; 234 participations in focus groups; 58 respondents
 - **In progress:** proposition of technical actions, based on the systematization of information

► Impact projected

- **Procedures, routines and workflows** between judiciary and public security institutions optimized, with time and resource savings
- **Articulation** between justice system and public security system strengthened for greater efficiency in the provision of services and guarantee of rights

8. Specific populations made visible

- **Black people:** improved CNJ systems and forms to include ethnic and racial requirements; theses and jurisprudence mapped; racial theme included in capacity-building and events
- **Women:** theme included in capacity-building and events, guidance on Covid-19, manuals and technical documents produced; actions promoted inside and outside the prison walls and in policy regulation protocols, as well as actions in the pilot project of the concentrated effort for judicial review (ES), with emphasis on pregnant women, nursing mothers, mothers of children under 12, or women responsible for people with disabilities
- **Indigenous people:** *Resolution 287/2019 e Guide for Resolution 287/2019* – Procedures Relating to Indigenous People who are Accused, Defendants, Convicted or Deprived of Liberty
- **LGBTQI:** interinstitutional group formed to propose manuals and regulations. Specific framing in training processes, guidelines and regulation protocols

9. Narratives strengthened

- ▶ **200+ stories produced** + actions on social media
- ▶ **130+ actions** carried out with the press (proactive and reactive)
- ▶ **Five articles published** in national vehicles of great circulation signed by the presidency of the CNJ (4) and the senior management of CNJ and DMF (1)
- ▶ **Channel established** with communication advisors from the state courts
- ▶ **90+ institutional communication products developed** (e.g., weekly newsletters with activities of the national team; bimonthly project monitoring newsletters; management reports)

▶ Impact

- ▶ **657 articles published** in the press about the program or subjects related to the program, 99% with positive or neutral approach
- ▶ **457 articles** about the program published by **state courts**
- ▶ **Political and social behaviors influenced** (e.g., signing of a new joint note between CNJ and the Ministry of Health on deaths and cremation of prisoners; reversal of the extinction of the EAPs; mobilization against resuming the use of containers; fostering of narratives supporting Recommendation 62)
- ▶ **Strengthened alignment** between different partners and instances of program action

Other Regulations

- *Recommendation 59/2019* - Recommends to the Federal Regional Courts and the State Courts and the Federal District and Territories that they fully complete the data on the systems pertaining to criminal justice and the socio-educational system

Other events and training

International:

- Seminar 'Judiciary, Penal System and Socio- Educational system: structural issues and necessary changes'

National/regional:

- Training of state coordinators of the Justiça Presente program
- National Meeting of GMFs



The new coronavirus pandemic imposed delays and adaptations in the strategic planning of the program, but it also paved the way for innovative actions and approaches with immediate impact.

► Main deliverables

► Regulations:

- *Recommendation 62/2020*: measures to prevent the spread of infection by the new coronavirus Covid-19
- *Recommendation 68/2020*: care at the entrance and extension of Recommendation 62

► 5 Technical guidelines:

- 1) *Electronic monitoring*
- 2) *Inspection by the Judiciary of the spaces of deprivation of liberty*
- 3) *Alternatives to imprisonment*
- 4) *Audience of presentation into the Socio-Educational System*
- 5) *Policies of Citizenship and Guarantee of Rights for Persons Deprived of Liberty and Exiting Prisoners*

► Information material – application to receive the Federal Government Emergency Aid

► Police Arrest Records Analysis Platform created – emergency measure to follow-up with suspended custody hearings in the country

► Continuous flow of data production and contact with the press:

- 1) *Infections and deaths newsletter (weekly)*
- 2) *Monitoring newsletter via GMFs (biweekly)*
- 3) *Reports on the effects of Recommendation 62 (2 editions)*

► Webinars and capacity-building, including two rounds of four meetings with GMFs and UN agencies. The eight events brought together 850 participants from all over the country

► Impacts

- **Recommendation 62** cited by 72% of local court regulations
- **At least 21 courts mobilized** in monitoring committees; sending of biweekly data to CNJ by the GMFs
- **At least 35 thousand persons deprived of liberty** removed from prisons in emergency character (4.6% of the total) and at least 4 thousand adolescents removed from custodial measures (16.6% of the total of adolescents in this modality of measure)
- **Custody hearing** - About 50 thousand registrations on the APFs platform, in the 27 federative units
 - 89% of the federative units respecting the 24-hour deadline for analyzing APFs
 - 58.6% registering manifestations of parties before the judicial decision
 - 30% of the APFs containing information on Covid-19 symptoms and risk group
- **Inspections carried out** in deprivation of liberty, prison and socio-educational units, in at least 16 federative units following CNJ guidance
- **199 articles published** on the subject, 98% of them being positive or neutral

PARTNERS

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SUPPORT



