

# WOMEN IN POLITICS

PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW<sup>1</sup>

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO BRAZIL AND ITS INDICATORS

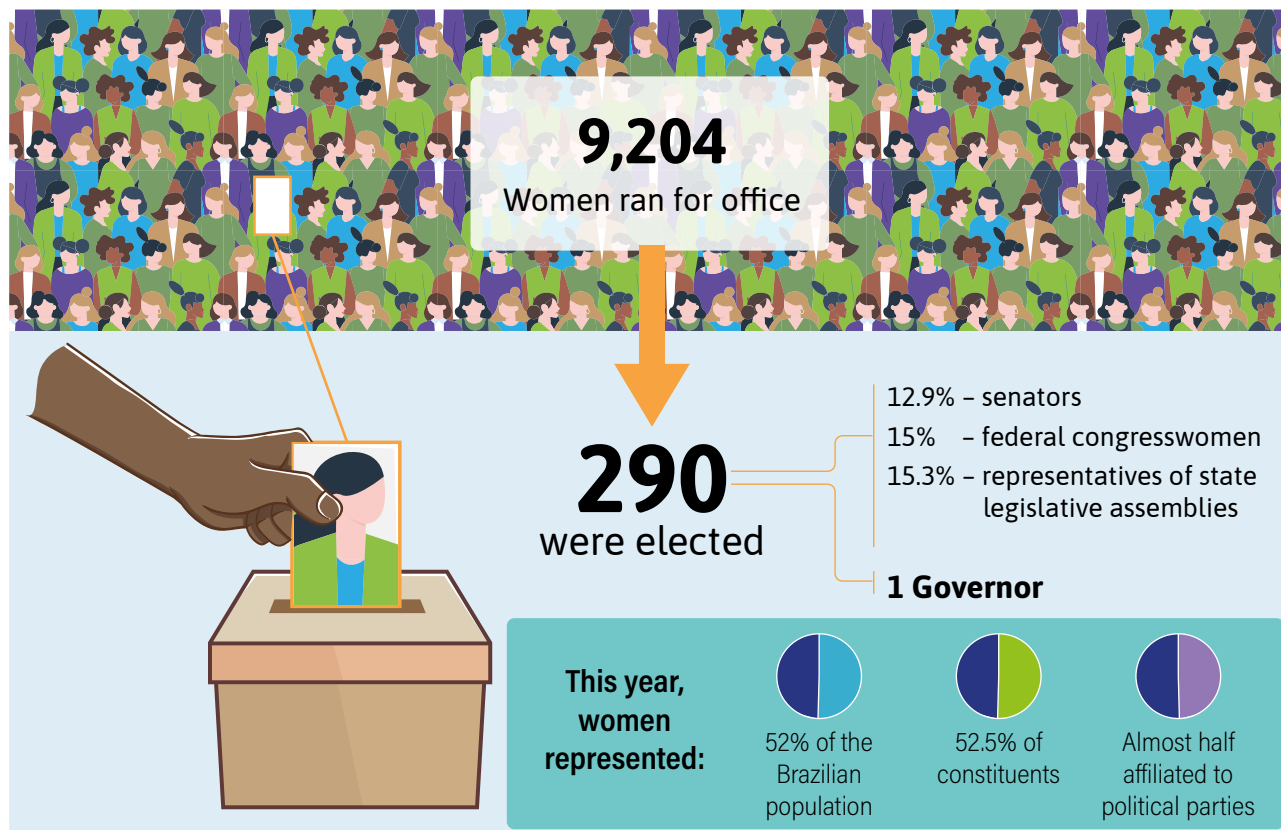
REFERRING TO THE THIRD CYCLE (2017-2021) OF THE UPR

Recommendation	Assessment
197. Promote more participation of women in politics and government (Timor-Leste)	✘
198. Implement effective measures for the inclusion of women in all levels of decision-making processes (Belgium)	✘

Caption: ✘ - Unfulfilled

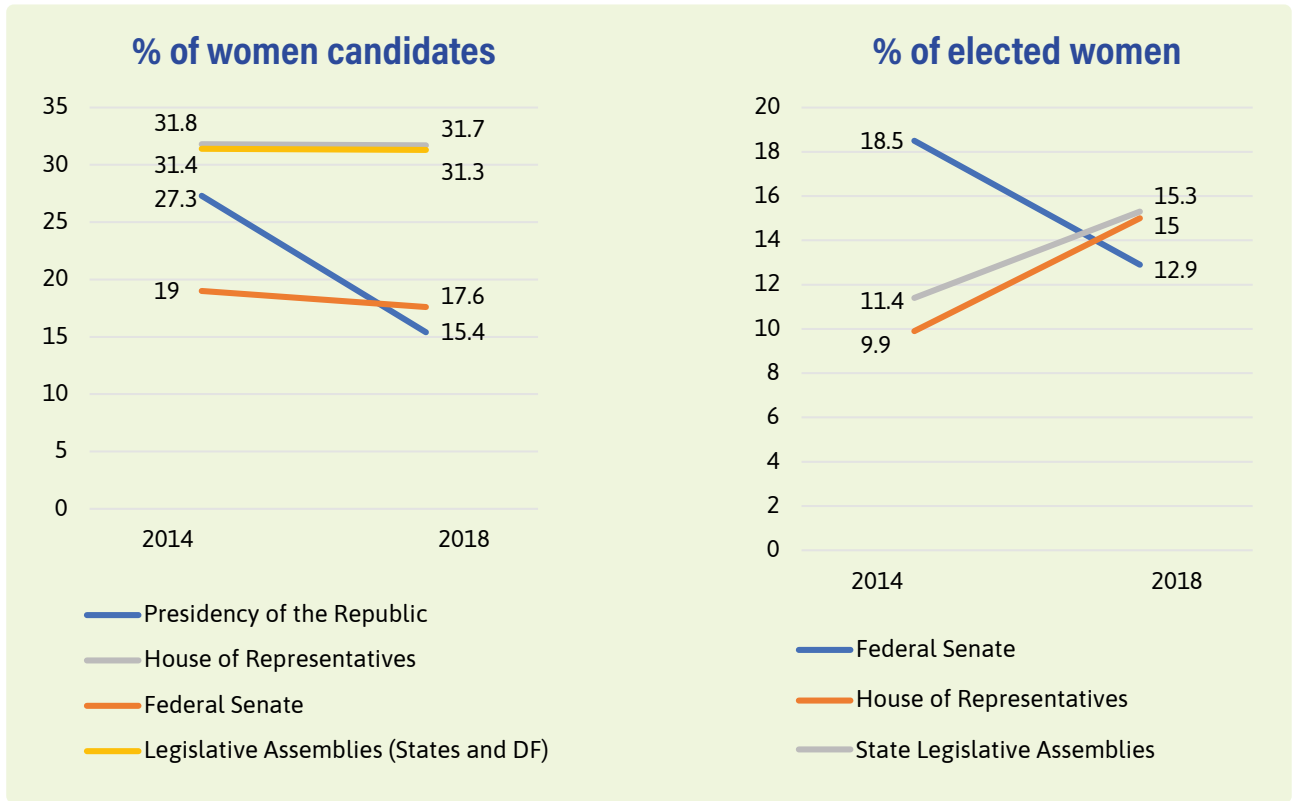
## WOMEN IN POLITICS IN NUMBERS

### ELECTIONS 2018 - BRAZIL



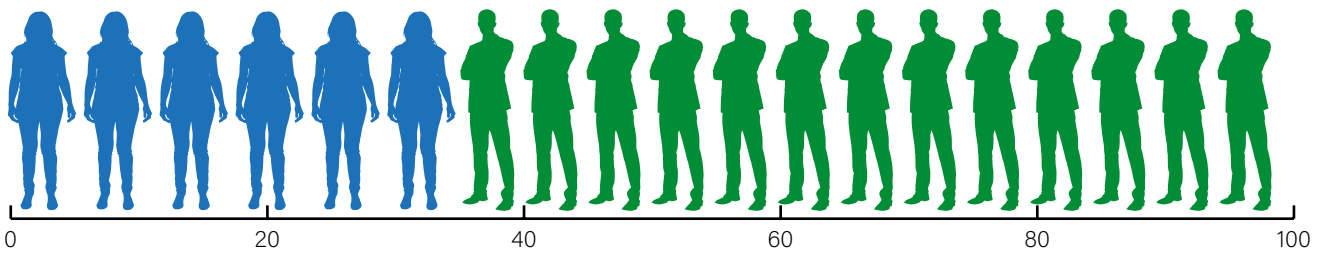
<sup>1</sup> The Observatory is a government mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the recommendations made to Brazil in order to improve our human rights situation. It is a partnership between the House of Representatives and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

# COMPARISON OF THE 2014 AND 2018 ELECTIONS

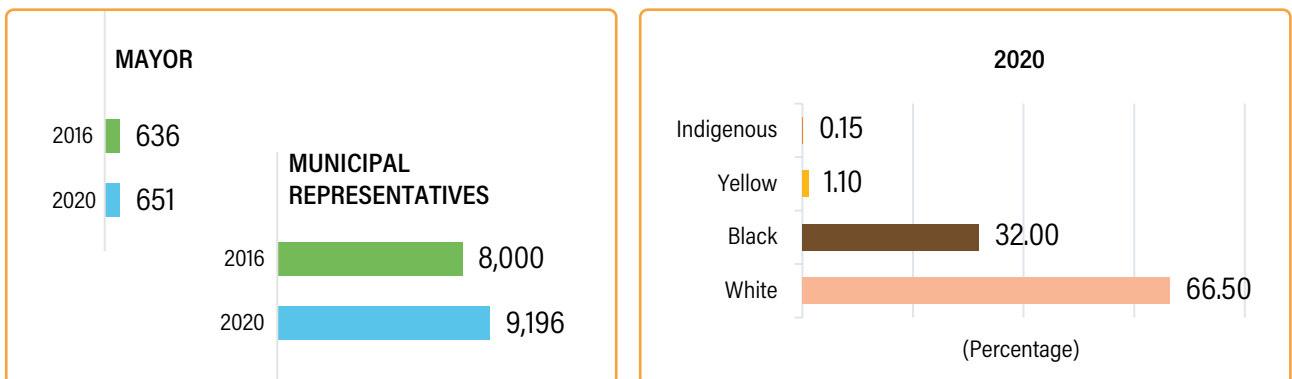


# 2020 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

## CANDIDATES



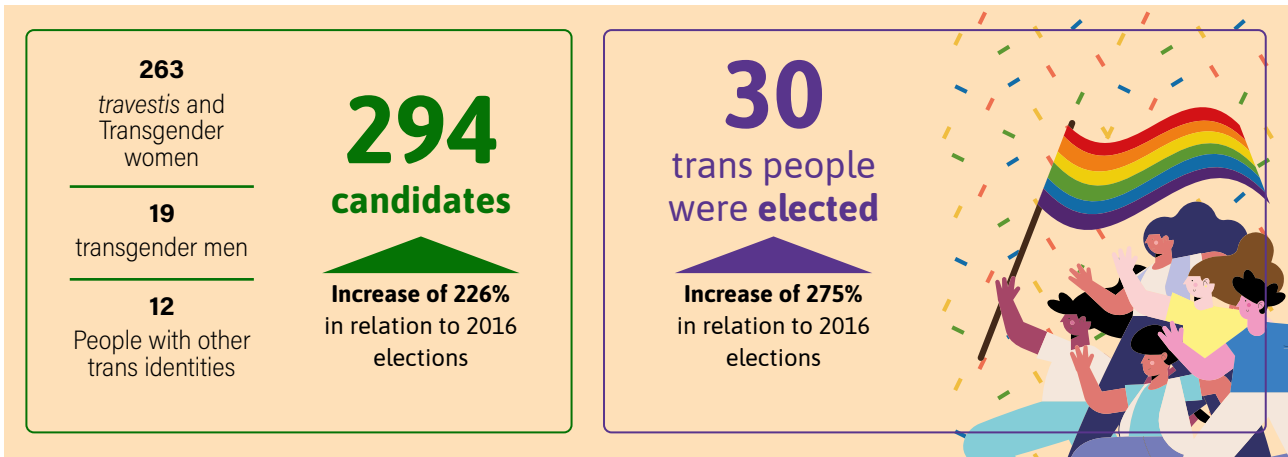
## ELECTED WOMEN



**Note:** White men over the age of 40 represent the majority of those elected for all positions.

## TRANSSEXUALS AND TRAVESTIS

(2020 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS)



## BRAZIL IN THE "WOMEN IN PARLIAMENTS" RANKING

(INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION)

The item "women's political empowerment" is what jeopardises **Brazil's** general performance in the ranking.

(Global Gender Gap Report 2020, by World Economic Forum)

2018  
**157th**

2020  
**143rd**

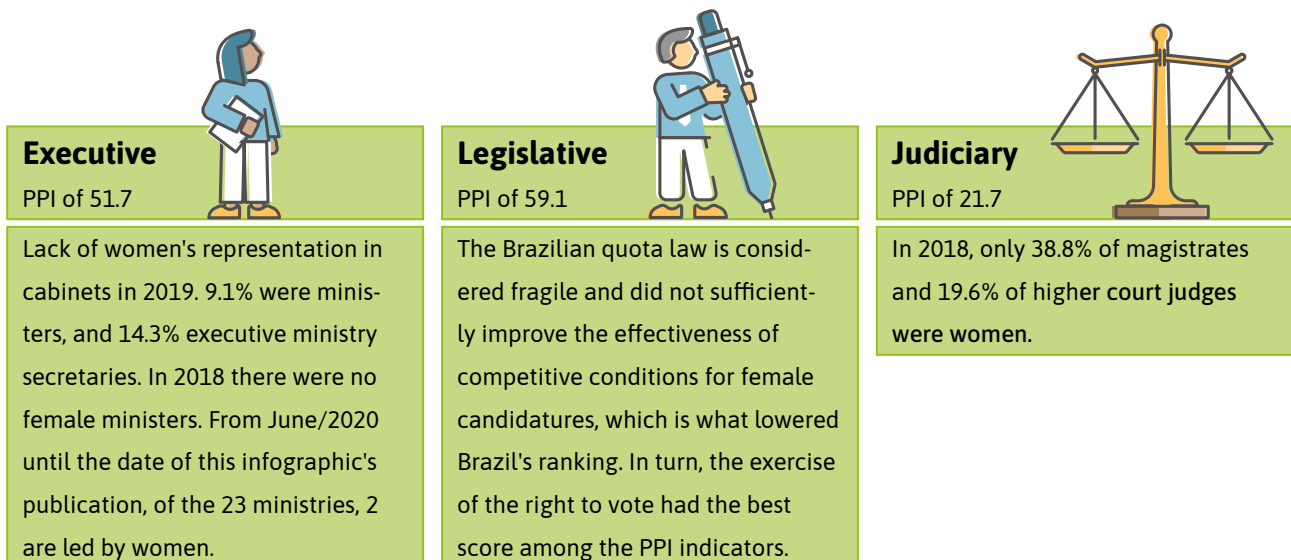
Last place in Latin America in 2018 and 2020



## POLITICAL PARITY INDEX (PPI)

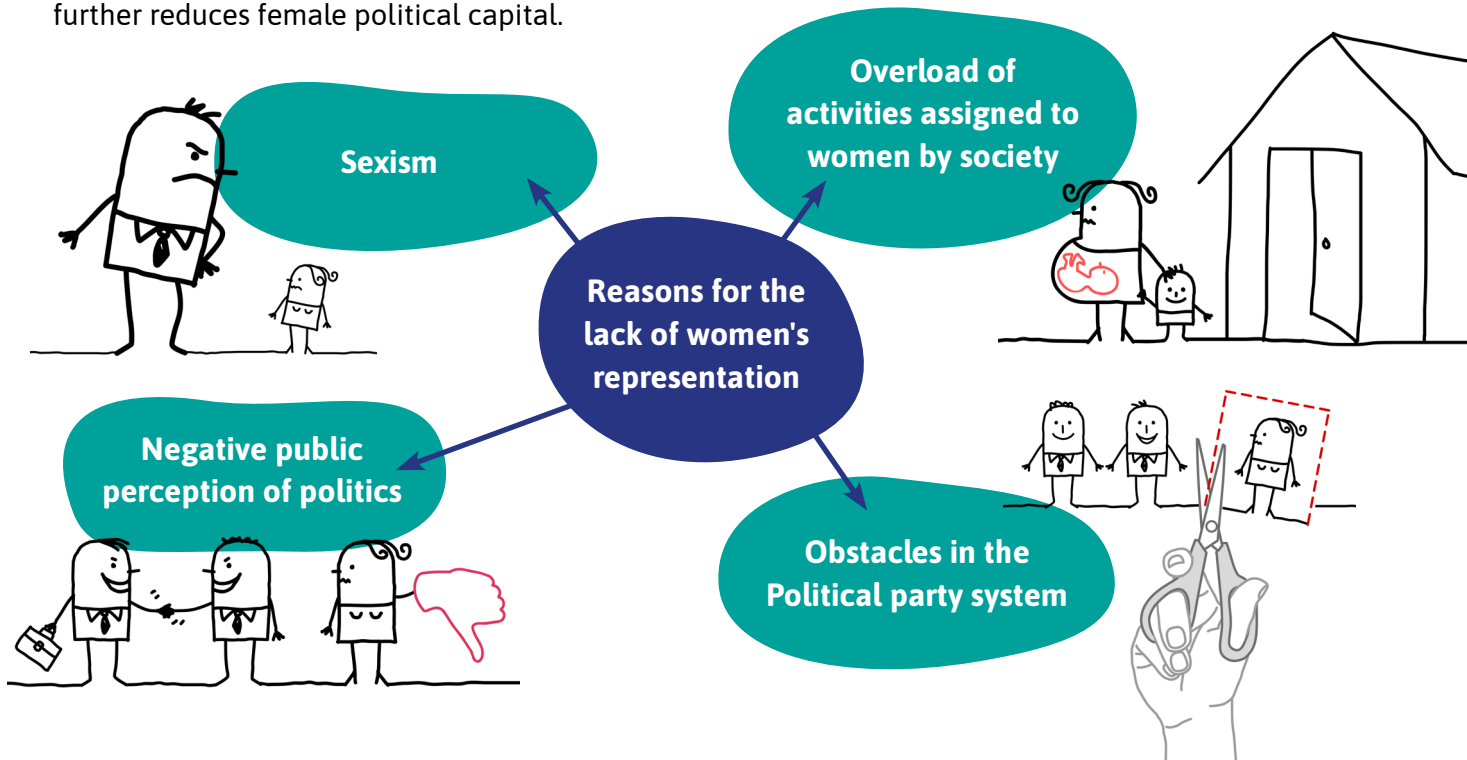
Variation of 0 to 100

Created based on 40 indicators categorized into 8 dimensions (Atenea Study implemented by UNDP and UN Women in 2019 - Latin America and the Caribbean)

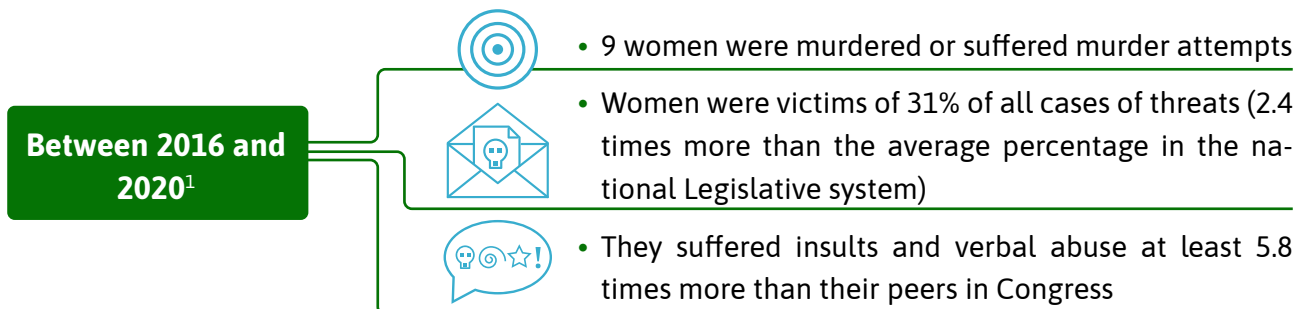


## CHALLENGES BEYOND THE WOMEN'S QUOTA

- Structural sociocultural factors make it difficult for women to enter politics.
- Parties tend to invest less resources in female candidatures.
- Candidates that are already well-known have traditionally been more successful in elections, which further reduces female political capital.

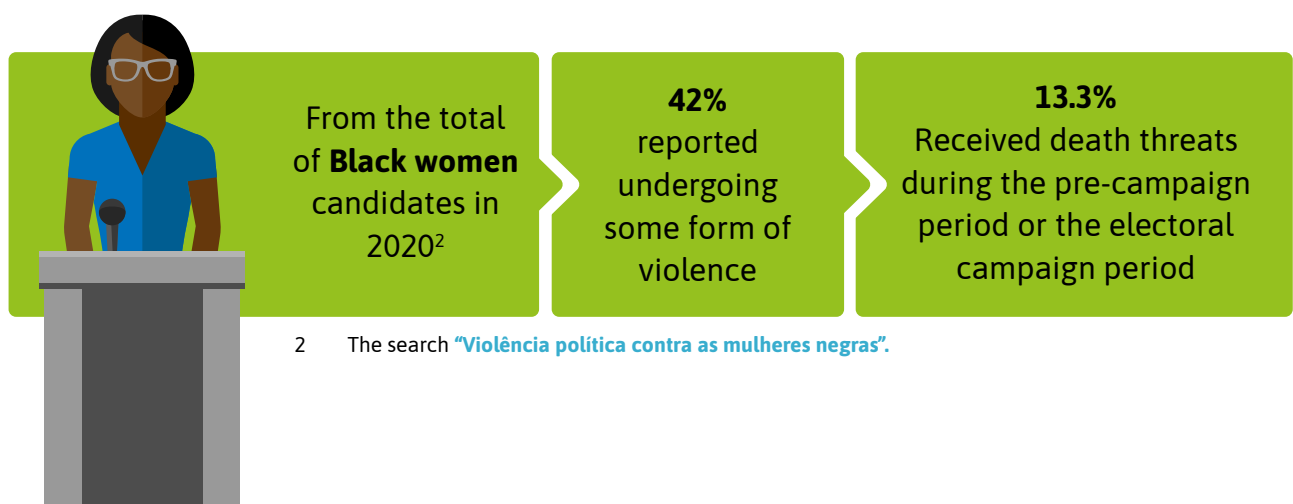


## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLITICS




1 Report on "Political and electoral violence in Brazil: an overview of human rights violations between 2016 to 2020".

In cases where the perpetrator's gender could be identified, men were responsible for **100% of the cases of murders, attacks, harassment and assaults, and more than 90% of the cases of threats and offenses.**




2 The search "Violência política contra as mulheres negras".

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIONS

 Implementation of the Brazilian Women's Network in 2017 to strengthen the process of political, democratic and egalitarian participation of women in power and decision-making.




The Court of Auditors of the Union (TCU) identified two main problems: drastic budget and staffing cuts in 2017 and 2018; and limitations in Network activities' articulation in preparing specific meetings.


 The existence of Government Organisms of Policies for Women (OPM), in federal, state, municipal and district levels. They seek to ensure that gender issues will be effectively integrated into public policies in all government spheres of action.




After 2014, the number of OPM's have reached stagnation in the country.


 In 2020 the program More Women in Politics was launched with the objective of ensuring that at least one women municipal representative was elected in each one of the 5,700 municipalities in the October elections.


 Release, in 2020, of the More Women in Politics campaign, with overall goal of ensuring that at least 1 woman was elected councilwoman in each of the 5,7 thousands brazilian municipalities in October's election.


 In 2005, the Pro-Gender Equity Program was created, aimed at public and private medium sized and large organizations. When implementing the commitments taken on in relation to Promoting gender and race equity, the Organization is granted the "gender and race pro-equity seal". It is coordinated by the National Secretariat of Policies for Women, partnership with UN Women and the International Labor Organization.

## AÇÕES DO PODER JUDICIÁRIO

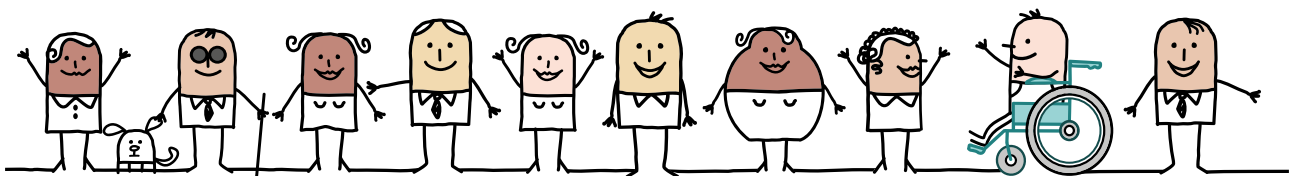
 The Plenary of the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) confirmed, in 2018, that political parties should reserve at least 30% of their electoral fund to finance female candidates. Equally, at least 30% of free electoral time for advertising on radio and TV should also be allocated to female candidates.

 Launched by the Superior Electoral Court in 2020, the "Instagram Security Guide for women in politics", was produced in partnership with the aforementioned social network. The purpose is to provide guidance for female candidates and elected authorities to protect themselves from hate speech and discriminatory behaviors on social media.

 The Superior Electoral Court defined in 2020, that candidacies of black persons would be entitled to proportional distribution and a minimum amount of the electoral fund for campaign financing and free electoral advertising time on radio and television, starting at the 2022 elections. The Court also ruled that legal funding intended for women will be divided between white and black women.

 The #WomenParticipate Website was launched to honor women who made history in the political sphere and in Electoral Justice. The initiative from the Superior Electoral Court from 2019 seeks to contribute to fostering women's participation in politics.

 Launch by the Superior Electoral Court of the campaign More Women in Politics: We Can, Brazil Needs it, for the 2020 elections.



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIONS



Three laws related to women's participation in politics have been approved during the analysis period of the Parliamentary Observatory UPR:

- Law No. 13.488/2017
- Law No. 13.831/2019
- Law No. 13.877/2019



Several propositions related to the topic were presented and are being deliberated; among them, bills, complementary bills and proposed Constitutional amendments.



Not all proposals presented in the Legislative House during the period aim at increasing the representation of women in decision-making spheres.



The Chairman of the Commission on Rights Humans and Minorities (CDHM), Congressman Carlos Veras (PT-PE), Congresswoman Samia Bomfim (PSOL-SP) and Congressman Helder Salomao (PT-ES) met with the President of the Superior Electoral Court, in May 2021, to seek the Court's support in combating political violence based on gender and race.

## LEARN MORE



### Full report – Women in politics

- [Public Hearing on 5/7/2021](#)
- [Report on the hearing](#)
- [Parliamentary Observatory of the Universal Periodic Review](#)
- [Book: O voto feminino no Brasil, by Teresa Cristina de Novaes Marques \(Edições Câmara, 2019\)](#)
- [Book: Bertha Lutz, by Teresa Cristina de Novaes Marques \(Edições Câmara, 2020\)](#)