

Social Assistance Policy in Addressing Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents

A Política de Assistência Social no Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual Contra Crianças e Adolescentes

Política de Asistencia Social en el Atención a la Violencia Sexual Contra Niños y Adolescentes

RESUMO

Esse trabalho trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica de revisão narrativa da literatura com abordagem qualitativa de cunho exploratório descritivo que busca analisar o papel da Política de Assistência Social no atendimento e proteção social às crianças e adolescentes vítimas de violência sexual, tendo como fonte de informações as publicações científicas da área. A pesquisa foi realizada em três bases de dados: Scielo, Portal de Periódicos da CAPES e Medline, e contou com um montante final de 17 artigos que foram lidos e analisados. Atualmente no Brasil, crianças e adolescentes aparecem como as maiores vítimas de violência sexual e a política de Assistência Social por meio do CREAS se apresenta como um importante espaço de intervenção visando o enfrentamento de tais situações. Neste sentido, conclui-se que a violação sexual contra criança e adolescentes acontece principalmente nos próprios lares e os familiares ou pessoas próximas são os maiores violadores.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Assistência Sexual; Crianças; Adolescentes; Violência Sexual.

ABSTRACT

This work is a bibliographic research study with a narrative literature review approach, using a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive method that aims to analyze the role of the Social Assistance Policy in the care and social protection of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, using scientific publications in the field as the information source. The research was conducted in three databases: Scielo, the CAPES Periodicals Portal, and Medline, and resulted in a final total of 17 articles that were read and analyzed. Currently, in Brazil, children and adolescents are the largest victims of sexual violence, and the Social Assistance policy, through CREAS, is an important space for intervention in addressing such situations. In this sense, it is concluded that sexual violence against children and adolescents primarily occurs in their own homes, and family members or close individuals are the main perpetrators.

DESCRIPTORS: Sexual Assistance; Children; Adolescents; Sexual Violence.

RESUMEN

Este trabajo es una investigación bibliográfica de revisión narrativa de la literatura con un enfoque cualitativo de carácter exploratorio descriptivo, que busca analizar el papel de la Política de Asistencia Social en la atención y protección social a niños y adolescentes víctimas de violencia sexual, teniendo como fuente de información las publicaciones científicas del área. La investigación se realizó en tres bases de datos: Scielo, el Portal de Periódicos de la CAPES y Medline, y contó con un total final de 17 artículos que fueron leídos y analizados. Actualmente, en Brasil, los niños y adolescentes son las principales víctimas de violencia sexual, y la política de Asistencia Social a través del CREAS se presenta como un espacio importante de intervención para enfrentar tales situaciones. En este sentido, se concluye que la violencia sexual contra niños y adolescentes ocurre principalmente en los propios hogares y que los familiares o personas cercanas son los principales violadores.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Asistencia Sexual; Niños; Adolescentes; Violencia Sexual.

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INTRODUCTION

With the enactment of the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988, Social Assistance, together with Health and Social Security Policies, were reorganized and restructured with new principles and guidelines and became part of the Brazilian Social Security system. It was from then on that Social Assistance gained the status of public policy and became a right of the citizen and a duty of the State.¹

In order to regulate Social Welfare and ensure its effectiveness as a public policy, a legal system was created to establish it and ensure regulations that aimed to serve citizens in all their complexity. In 1993, the Organic Law on Social Welfare (LOAS) of 1993 was instituted, establishing standards and criteria for the organization of this public policy (Brazil, 1993). Subsequently, in order to complement the LOAS, the National Social Welfare Policy (PNAS) was created in 2004, which contains the structuring bases of the Unified Social Welfare System (SUAS), created in 2005.²

The SUAS materializes the maturation of the Social Assistance policy and constitutes the regulation and organization of social assistance actions

throughout the national territory, with the objective of providing social protection in territories with situations of vulnerability and social risk, developing potential, strengthening family and community ties and expanding access to citizenship rights. With the SUAS, Social Assistance is organized into two types of protection: basic social protection, operated in the Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS), and special social protection, divided into medium and high complexity, with medium complexity operated in the Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS) and high complexity in institutional shelter services, assistance to homeless people, among other services.³

The Social Assistance policy for combating sexual violence against children and adolescents is based on CREAS, a service developed to provide guidance and specialized and ongoing social assistance support to individuals and families whose rights have been violated. Thus, CREAS can be defined as a service for assisting and combating sexual violence against children and adolescents, aiming at the protection and full guarantee of their rights.⁴

The Specialized Protection and Assistance Service for Families and

Individuals (PAEFI) is developed within CREAS. PAEFI offers specialized support for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence and their families. This support can be provided through individual, family and group services, legal and social guidance, among other activities. In this sense, when situations of violations of the rights of children and adolescents are identified, CREAS is activated together with the Guardianship Council and begins to carry out coordinated actions to confront this violence.⁴

It is worth noting that, in Brazil, data collected from information from Disque 100 (a free service for reporting human rights violations) indicate that, from January to September 2021, more than 119.8 thousand reports of violations of the rights of children and adolescents were registered throughout the country.⁵

According to the study carried out by UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) in partnership with the Brazilian Public Security Forum, between 2017 and 2020, 179,277 cases of rape or rape of vulnerable people were registered in Brazil with victims up to 19 years of age. This data survey was carried out through the Access to Information Law, with the 27 Federation Units

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considering the microdata from the police reports of Intentional Violent Deaths in the last five years and Rapes in the last four years with victims aged 0 to 19 years. Regarding the data on rapes of vulnerable people, it was found in the same period that among the victims aged 0 to 19 years, 81% were up to 14 years of age, that is, in absolute numbers of a total of 179,277 registered cases, in 145,086 of them the victims were up to 14 years of age.⁶

These data are alarming and reveal a complex Brazilian reality. In order to monitor and meet all this demand, the SUAS needs to function effectively and guarantee children and adolescents whose rights have been violated a quality public policy. However, despite the prominent role of the SUAS in guaranteeing and providing access to social protection for children and adolescents, due to the complexity of the violations, intersectoral action is essential so that each policy/institution fulfills its role in the process of prevention, protection, care and accountability surrounding situations of sexual violence involving children and adolescents.⁷

In view of the above, this work aims to analyze the role of the Social Assistance Policy in providing care and social protection to children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence in Brazil.

METHOD

The work was prepared using the methodology of narrative literature review with a qualitative approach of an exploratory descriptive nature⁸, with the aim of analyzing the role of the Social Assistance Policy in providing care and social protection to children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, in order to support and corroborate the reflection on the topic in question and to answer the guiding question: What is the role of the Social Assistance Policy in confronting

Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents?

A survey was conducted between November 15 and 19, 2024, in the Scielo, CAPES Periodicals Portal and Medline® (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online Complete) databases, using the following search terms in Portuguese: Social Assistance, Sexual Violence, Children, Adolescents.

The articles used in the research should have been published in the last 10 years. The inclusion criteria for the articles in this study were: being available online, complete and free, published in Portuguese.

Thus, in the preparation of the study in question, temporality (publications from the last 10 years) and language (Portuguese) filters were applied during searches in the aforementioned databases. It should be noted that all of them were applied concomitantly, that is, cumulatively.

The research process took place in three simultaneous stages: initially, the articles were selected by title; then, the abstracts were analyzed. Subsequently, all the materials were read in full, critically, observing coherence,

methodological quality and suitability to the topic.

The exclusion criteria were articles whose title did not address the theme related to Social Assistance Policy in combating sexual violence against children and adolescents, and did not meet the established inclusion criteria and/or were duplicated, that is, publications retrieved from more than one of the databases. In addition to the databases, a free search was simultaneously carried out using the Google Scholar platform, as well as manual searches of the references of the selected literature and relevant books and technical documents.

RESULTS

A total of 24 articles were obtained, which were subjected to the application of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, resulting in 18 articles. After reading the titles and analyzing the abstracts and reading them in full, 14 articles were selected, to which 3 articles resulting from manual searches were added.

Table 1 - Articles selected after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria

| Year | Reference |
|------|---|
| 2014 | FARAJ, Suane Pastoriza.; SIQUEIRA, Aline Cardoso. Care and protection network for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence from the perspective of CREAS professionals (O atendimento e a rede de proteção da criança e do adolescente vítima de violência sexual na perspectiva dos profissionais do creas). <i>Barbarói</i> , n. 37, p. 67-87, 22 Jan. 2014. |
| 2014 | DESLANDES, Suely Ferreira; MENDES, Corina Helena Figueira; LUZ, Eliane Santos da. Performance analysis of an indicator system to combat domestic violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. (Análise de desempenho de sistema de indicadores para o enfrentamento da violência intrafamiliar e exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes.) <i>Ciênc. saúde coletiva</i> 19 (03) ▪ Mar 2014. |
| 2015 | OLIVEIRA, Hellen Cordeiro et al. Compulsory reporting of sexual violence against children and adolescents. (Notificação compulsória de violência sexual contra crianças e adolescentes.) <i>Arq. Ciênc. Saúde</i> . 2015 Oct-Dec; 22(4) 26-30. |
| 2015 | JUNIOR, Antonio Augusto Pinto; CASSEPP-BORGES, Vicente; SANTOS, Janielly Gonçalves dos. Characterization of domestic violence against children and adolescents and intervention strategies in a municipality in the State of Rio de Janeiro (Caracterização da violência doméstica contra crianças e adolescentes e as estratégias interventivas em um município do Estado do Rio de Janeiro), Brasil. <i>Cad. Saude Colet</i> . 23 (2) 2015. |

| | |
|------|--|
| 2015 | HOHENDORFF, Jean Von; HABIGZANG, Luísa Fernanda; KOLLER, Silvia Helena. Psychotherapy for Children and Adolescents Victims of Sexual Violence in the Public System: Overview and Care Alternatives. (Psicoterapia para Crianças e Adolescentes Vítimas de Violência Sexual no Sistema Público: Panorama e Alternativas de Atendimento.) <i>Psicol. cienc. prof.</i> 35 (1) • Jan-Mar 2015. |
| 2015 | DESLANDES, Suely et al. Professional training to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents in Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. (Capacitação profissional para o enfrentamento de violências sexuais contra crianças e adolescentes em Fortaleza, Ceará, Brasil.) <i>Cad. Saúde Pública</i> 31 (2) • Feb 2015. |
| 2015 | VIEIRA, Luiza Jane Eyre de Souza et al. Training to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents in four Brazilian capitals. (Capacitação para o enfrentamento da violência sexual contra crianças e adolescentes em quatro capitais brasileiras.) <i>Ciênc. saúde colet.</i> 20 (11) • Nov 2015. |
| 2015 | DESLANDES, Suely Ferreira; CAMPOS, Daniel de Souza. The perspective of guardians on the network's action to guarantee comprehensive protection for children and adolescents in situations of sexual violence. (A ótica dos conselheiros tutelares sobre a ação da rede para a garantia da proteção integral a crianças e adolescentes em situação de violência sexual.) <i>Ciênc. saúde coletiva</i> 20 (7) • Jul 2015. |
| 2017 | DIAS, Gabrielly Carneiro et al. Co-occurrence of Sexual Violence Suffered by Children and Adolescents in 2010 in Feira de Santana. (Coocorrência de Violência Sexual Sofrida por Crianças e Adolescentes no ano de 2010 em Feira de Santana.) Available at: https://periodicos.uefs.br/index.php/semic/article/view/2500 . |
| 2017 | VIEIRA, Monique; GROSSI, Patrícia. Social assistance policy and tackling child and youth sexual violence. (A política de assistência social e o enfrentamento à violência sexual infanto-juvenil.) <i>SER Social, Brasília</i> , v. 19, n. 41, p. 479-498, jul.-dec./2017. |
| 2018 | ROSSATO, Lucas et al. Profile of psychological care in contexts of child and adolescent sexual violence: integrative literature review. (Perfil de atendimentos psicológicos em contextos de violência sexual infantojuvenil: revisão integrativa da literatura.) <i>Contextos Clínicos</i> , v. 11, n. 3, p. 297-309, 2018 Translation |
| 2020 | PEREIRA, A. C. A et al. Intersectorality of the social protection network in combating child sexual abuse in the municipality of Várzea Grande-MT. (Intersetorialidade da rede de proteção social no enfrentamento ao abuso sexual infantil no município de Várzea Grande-MT.) connection line - revista eletrônica do univag, (23). https://doi.org/10.18312/connectionline.v0i23.1594 . |
| 2021 | COSTA, Irlena Maria Malheiros da et al. Child and adolescent sexual abuse as a social problem in Fortaleza, Ceará. (Abuso sexual infantojuvenil enquanto problema social em Fortaleza, Ceará.) <i>Caderno CRH</i> , 34, e021037. https://doi.org/10.9771/ccrh.v34i0.42001 . |
| 2022 | MARTINS, Jessica Souza; SANTOS, Daniel Kerry dos. Atendimentos psicossociais a crianças e adolescentes vítimas de violência sexual: percepções de psicólogas de um Creas/Paefi. <i>Psicol. cienc. prof.</i> ; 42: e233520, 2022. |

Source: Prepared by the author.

DISCUSSION

Violation of rights and sexual violence

Violence is a historical phenomenon, a social and public health problem, which has become the challenge of the century, as it results in high economic and social costs for the State and for families. It is a reflection of the society that reproduces, feeds and perpetuates it, bringing consequences of human rights violations.⁹

Thus, violence is the result of the complex interaction of individual, relational, social, cultural and environmental factors. Demystifying how

these factors are related to violence is an important step in the public health approach to violence prevention.¹⁰

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as the use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results in or is likely to result in suffering, death, psychological harm, impaired development or deprivation.¹¹

Regarding the typology of violence, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are three types of violence: self-harm, interpersonal violence, and collective violence. The first type involves acts against

oneself, aimed at suicidal behavior, self-harm, and/or self-mutilation. The second type is carried out by a person or group, and can occur in the family through sexual, physical, and psychological abuse, or in the community, through rape or violence at school. And the third type is carried out by terrorists, the State, or organizations, and may include hate crimes committed by organized groups, State violence, and/or economic violence.¹²

The Ministry of Health divides the phenomenon into four subgroups, which are physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and neglect.¹³

Regarding sexual violence, the subject that will be addressed in this work, the WHO defines it as any sexual act or attempt to consummate a sexual act, or even unwanted sexual innuendos by the victim; it is also characterized as actions to commercialize or use a person's sexuality without consent, regardless of the relationship between the person and the victim, whether at home, in the workplace or in any other sphere.¹⁴

In Brazil, the definition of sexual violence is used broadly to qualify these acts as violations of rights. The National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents characterizes sexual violence as consisting of two expressions: abuse and commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁵

According to the definition of the Ministry of Health, sexual abuse consists of any sexual act or game, whether in a heterosexual or homosexual relationship, in which the aggressor is at a more developed psychosexual stage of development than the child or adolescent. In this sense, the aggressor attempts to stimulate or use the child or adolescent sexually to achieve sexual satisfaction. It manifests itself through erotic and sexual practices imposed by threats, physical violence, or induction of their will. It can range from acts in which there is no sexual con-

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tact (voyeurism, exhibitionism, taking photos), to different types of actions that include sexual contact with or without penetration.¹⁶

As for sexual exploitation, to Vicente de Paula Faleiros¹⁷, It is not usually characterized as an individual relationship between an aggressor or exploiter, but as a network seeking profits through the seduction of pleasure, where clients are sought for a body market, without the option of who is used. In this market, the body of the child and adolescent becomes a use value and an exchange value, whether nationally or internationally, and from there there is the destruction and deconstruction of the relationships of protection, of the learning of autonomy and of the right through the commodification of childhood.

In this context, sexual violence is characterized as a violation of universal human rights and of the rights specific to the developing person, considering the right to physical and psychological integrity, respect for dignity, a healthy physical, psychological, moral and sexual development process and comprehensive protection. It is a phenomenon involving economic, social, cultural/ethnic problems and low levels of education, related to the lack of specific public policies for its prevention and eradication.¹⁷

In other words, confronting violence in a country with so much diversity and social, educational and economic inequalities involves dealing with difficult issues involving morals, ethics, ideology, politics and culture, among other factors. However, with the engagement of various stakeholders and organized civil society, it is possible to propose measures, legislation and actions capable of promoting rights and defending less violence and a more dignified life for all Brazilians.¹⁸

The phenomenon of sexual violence against children and adolescents and how to tackle it in Brazil

Violence against children and adolescents is a structural problem that exists in society and should be increasingly discussed and problematized, since it is a social and historical phenomenon that permeates gender and power relations. Even though it is a type of violence that is often kept silent, discussions about its complexity have reached increasingly higher levels and gone beyond the domestic sphere, due to its direct relationship with society as a whole. It is important to highlight that its impacts can generate physical, mental, financial and sexual consequences for victims and their families, including death.¹⁹

In order to guarantee rights and ensure that children and adolescents have full support, two fundamental laws were instituted in the context of childhood and adolescence in the 1980s and 1990s: the Federal Constitution of 1988 and the Statute of Children and Adolescents (ECA) of 1990 (Law 8,069 of 1990). From then on, children and adolescents began to be recognized as subjects of rights and treated as a priority for public policies.²⁰⁻²¹

The Statute of Children and Adolescents considers a child to be a person under twelve years of age, and an adolescent to be a person between twelve and eighteen years of age. For protection against violence, the regulation highlights in its article 5 that no child or adolescent shall be subject to any form of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression, and any attack, by action or omission, on their fundamental rights shall be punished in accordance with the law.²¹

According to article 4 of the ECA, it is the duty of the family, the community, society in general and the public authorities to ensure, with absolute priority, the implementation of rights relating to life, health, food, education, sport, leisure, professional training, culture, dignity, respect, free-

dom and family and community life.²¹

Regarding sexual violence against children and adolescents, a topic addressed in this paper, it is important to highlight that it is expressed at various levels and can occur in the family environment, in the local community or in other spheres of society. Therefore, when thinking about violence against children and adolescents, it is necessary to reflect on the context in which they are inserted and the family relationships. Several studies indicate that violence against children and adolescents occurs mainly in the family and community environment, being committed by people they trust and in their social circle, that is, it is practiced by people close to them and by those who should play the role of protection.²²

Data from the Epidemiological Bulletin of the Secretariat for Health and Environmental Surveillance, which provides information on Notifications of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Brazil from 2015 to 2021, show that in the period from 2015 to 2021, 202,948 cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents were reported in Brazil, of which 83,571 (41.2%) were in children and 119,377 (58.8%) were in adolescents. It is noteworthy that there was an increase in the number of notifications of sexual violence against children and adolescents between 2015 and 2019, and in 2021 (the year of the 2019 Covid Pandemic), the number of notifications was the highest recorded throughout the period analyzed.²³

This Bulletin aims to describe the individual characteristics and occurrences of sexual violence against children (0 to 9 years old) and adolescents (10 to 19 years old) reported in the Notifiable Injuries Information System (Sinan) in Brazil from 2015 to 2021. The survey also shows that, among children, girls are the main targets of aggressors, who are mostly male. There were 64,230 (76.9%) cases

against girls aged 0 to 9 years old; and 19,341 (23.1%) against boys of the same age group. A total of 83,571 reports. Regarding adolescents, in most cases, the aggressor was a family member, followed by a friend/acquaintance. And the cases occurred mainly in the child's home or school.²³

In view of these alarming figures, tackling sexual violence against children and adolescents in Brazil must involve a wide range of public policies and promote preventive and severe measures when the rights of children and adolescents are threatened or violated. The government must act to make sexual violence a priority issue on the social policy agenda and to make the defense of social rights and monitoring violations of these rights a fundamental cause of citizenship; civil society must also participate in this process of confronting sexual abuse and exploitation against children and adolescents by organizing and participating in events that promote awareness and consciousness-raising about this phenomenon, both in terms of reporting and prevention. Only with great unity and commitment will it be possible to combat this phenomenon that violates and kills Brazilian children and adolescents.²⁴

Social Assistance: special social protection and the defense of the rights of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence

In recent times, public policies have prioritized actions aimed at children and adolescents, aiming to curb and prevent situations of oppression and violence against this group, as recommended by the Statute of Children and Adolescents.²¹

The National Social Assistance Policy (PNAS), established in 2004, and the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), created in 2005, present the structuring bases of the Social Assistance Policy and organize it into two axes: basic social protection (PSB)

and special social protection (PSE). PSB deals with actions to prevent situations of rights violations, through the strengthening of family and community potential and ties, with the Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS) as the main base. In the PSE, actions are carried out with families and individuals who are in situations of personal and social risk or rights violations, experiences of violence, child labor, neglect, among others, with the Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS) being one of the main units executing the services.²

Therefore, when there are reports or suspicions of victimization of children and adolescents, the cases must necessarily be handled by CREAS professionals. CREAS provides psychosocial care, socio-legal guidance and specialized technical procedures to assist children and adolescents who have had their rights violated and their families, as well as offering immediate protection to them, with the aim of providing conditions for strengthening the family and reestablishing the rights of children and adolescents.⁴

The National Classification of Social Welfare Services defines the services that must be offered by CREAS, among them, the Specialized Protection and Assistance Services for Families and Individuals (PAEFI). PAEFI is a support, guidance and monitoring service for families with one or more members in a situation of threat or violence. Through PAEFI, interventions are carried out aimed at promoting rights, preserving and strengthening family and community coexistence and the protective function of families in the face of expressions of the social issue that impact them, that make them vulnerable and/or subject them to situations of personal and social risk.²⁵

In this context, situations of violence against children and adolescents are handled by the PAEFI team, which is made up of social workers, psychologists and other professionals who pro-

vide psychosocial care and socio-legal guidance. Interdisciplinary professional action in the face of demands for violence must be capable of responding to individual and collective demands, seeking to defend and build a society free from all forms of violence. Thus, according to the Parameters for the Action of Social Workers in the Social Assistance Policy, the professional care provided by Social Workers at CREAS must seek to break with social practices of violence, capable of minimizing damage and strengthening family and community coexistence, focused on combating sexual abuse.²⁶

To Iamamoto²⁷ It does not directly intervene in sexual abuse, but rather in the violation of rights and in the vulnerabilities resulting from sexual abuse, since the objective is to protect the subject at social risk, as established in the PNAS for medium-complexity care. In other words, professionals need to understand what is behind the apparent reality and the life history of users in order to adopt a proposal that is consistent with the social needs of these subjects of rights.

Ethics must always be a tool present in the work carried out by CREAS, considering the seriousness of the cases of violation of rights against children and adolescents that are witnessed by the technical team. In this sense, this service must present a moral and ethical proposal that runs through the management of the policy, prioritizing good conditions and infrastructure for care, referral flows and returns from care, and the qualification and ongoing updating of professionals.²⁸

Another fundamental factor that must be present is the constant search for professional development and qualification, since domestic violence represents an issue that requires specialized qualification of service networks, in addition to priority in the formulation and management of public policies. Since these are very complex cases in terms of vulnerability and so-

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cial risk demands against children and adolescents, the coordination of qualified and specialized services is essential to interrupt any and all violations of rights and deconstruct the process of violence.²⁹

Therefore, tackling sexual violence against children requires interdisciplinary, effective work that is capable of mitigating the consequences of this evil in the lives of users, and that mainly enables children and adolescents to overcome this adversity and continue their lives with as few repercussions as possible in their daily lives.²⁴

CONCLUSION

Public policies and legislation regarding children and adolescents have made great progress over the course of

history, but violence against this group continues to increase and, as observed throughout this research, the violation occurs mainly in the homes themselves and family members or close people are the greatest violators of these social rights.

The results demonstrated in this work indicate that the Social Assistance Policy presents itself as an important space for intervention aimed at confronting sexual violence against children and adolescents. Through the CREAS, psychosocial services and specialized technical procedures are developed to serve children and adolescents who have had their rights violated and their families, through interventions aimed at promoting rights, preserving and strengthening family and community coexistence and the

protective function of families, always in an attempt to break with social practices of violence and minimize the harm suffered.

To guarantee the full protection of children and adolescents, it is essential to have coordinated work between the family, the State and the community, as well as greater training for professionals who work with this demand to carry out work aimed at promoting and preventing cases of sexual violence. In this sense, intersectorality and dialogue between the most diverse public policies are fundamental to the development of strategies for the promotion, protection and defense of the human rights of children and adolescents.

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