

VISITATION RIGHTS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE PROVISIONAL AND SENTENCED FEMALE UNIT IN PORTO VELHO/RO

Lindomar de Jesus Firmiano

Federal University of Rondônia

Jorrana de Oliveira da Silva

Federal University of Rondônia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3329-1700>

Nilciléia de Queiroz Bragado

Federal University of Rondônia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0356-5483>

Carolina Yukari Veludo Watanabe

Federal University of Rondônia

Abstract

Article 124 of the Statute of Children and Adolescents (ECA) of Brazil requires that adolescents in a socio-educational measure must remain hospitalized in their city of residence or the city closest to the home of their parents or guardians. In the Rondônia state, the socio-educational steps of internment are the responsibility of the State Foundation for Socio-Educational Assistance (FEASE). Thus, when a female adolescent commits an infraction in the municipalities of the interior of Rondônia, she must be referred to comply with the socio-educational measure of internment in the capital Porto Velho, Brazil. However, the right to visit these adolescents is impaired since many family members do not have the socioeconomic conditions to pay for transportation and accommodation. Based on this assumption, this research aims to analyze and discuss the rights of female adolescents who are serving socio-educational measures in Porto Velho concerning the right to visit. With a qualitative approach, the methodology consists of conducting interviews at the Female Socio-Educational Unit of Porto Velho/RO. The results show a failure on the socio-educational measure execution from the agency and, consequently, the violation of the human rights of these adolescents.

Keywords: Socio-educational action; Right of visit; Violation; Responsibility.

1. Introduction

The visiting day at Socio-Educational Units becomes a moment of celebration. Like on Christmas Day, for example, as the socio-educational adolescents get ready with the best clothes, put on perfume, use makeup, all to welcome their parents or guardians, brothers and sisters. However, female adolescents from distant

municipalities in the Rondônia state do not have the same happiness to find their loved ones again, making the moment sad and discriminating.

Article 124 of the Statute of Children and Adolescents (ECA), in Brazil, imposes that the adolescent in a socio-educational measure must remain hospitalized in their city of residence or the city closest to their parents' domicile/or guardians (BRASIL, 1990). However, in the Rondônia state, the socio-educational measures of internment are the responsibility of the Fundação Estadual de Atendimento Socioeducativo (FEASE). When a female teenager commits an infraction in the countryside of Rondônia, she must be referred to comply with the measure. Socio-educational internment in the capital Porto Velho, thus damaging the right to visit these adolescents, since many family members do not have the socioeconomic conditions to pay for transportation and accommodation for the visitation.

Thus, the problem lies in the edition of Joint Ordinance nº 001/2021, of the General Corregedoria of Justice of the State of Rondônia, which determines that female adolescents who commit an infraction in the Rondônia state mandatorily must comply with socio-educational measures in the city of Rondônia. Porto Velho (TJRO, 2021).

Thus, in this article, we propose to discuss the right of female adolescents in socio-educational measures in Porto Velho/RO regarding the right to visit. The general objective of the research is to identify the violation of this right in the Provisional and Female Socio-educational Unit in Porto Velho/RO, in order to contribute to the guarantee of the fundamental right provided for in the Federal Constitution concerning Children and Adolescents (BRASIL, 1988; 1990).

The methodology used is a qualitative approach, and the methodological procedure consists of conducting interviews at the Women's Socio-Educational Unit in Porto Velho/RO. Initially, the article addresses the issue of the importance of the family and the laws that ensure family coexistence in socio-educational units. In addition, we present the actions carried out by the Public Defender's Office of Rondônia, the Court of Justice, and the Public Ministry in defense of these adolescents' individual and collective rights.

Finally, we explain the competence of the administrative entities that have to protect and ensure the rights of adolescents, aiming that the right to visit is protected.

2. Methodology of service to the socio-educational measure of internation

The National System of Socio-Educational Assistance (SINASE) points out that "adolescents in compliance with a socio-educational measure of internment receive as a sanction the deprivation of freedom of living with their family and community" (BRASIL, 2006a, p. 51).

The deprivation of liberty of the adolescent, that is, forced isolation, is shown to be the only instrument capable of breaking the vicious circle of the infraction. However, to ensure their right to citizenship and the damages not to be even more remarkable, the entity or assistance program must ensure that the adolescent has access to their other rights. The central figure in guaranteeing the right to security and physical and mental integrity of the adolescent deprived of liberty is the Public Power, which is responsible for adopting all measures to respect such guarantees (BRASIL, 2006a).

The "National Socio-educational Assistance Plan: Guidelines and operational axes for SINASE", states that the infractions committed by adolescents "must be understood as a result of circumstances that can be

transformed and problems that can be overcome so that there is a healthy social insertion and real opportunities" (BRASIL, 2013, p. 20). Thus, it is up to the System for the Guarantee of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, the articulation and integration of public governmental bodies and civil society, the promotion, defense, and control for the realization of the human rights of children and adolescents.

Resolution No. 113 of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), in its art. 19, paragraph 3, determines that "Programs for the execution of socio-educational measures must offer conditions that guarantee the access of socio-educated adolescents to opportunities to overcome their situation of conflict with the law" (BRASIL, 2006b).

In this case, the right to an intervention capable of providing the adolescent with a sense of dignity and worth is recognized, reinforcing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into account their age, as well as the need to facilitate their reintegration, and assume a constructive role within society (MULLER, 2014; TEIXEIRA, 2010).

The socio-educational action to be developed during the execution of the socio-educational measure of internment must, therefore, be sustained from an ethical-political and pedagogical perspective, enabling "the harmful effects of deprivation of liberty such as separation anxiety, affective lack, low self-esteem, withdrawal from family and community life, difficulties in understanding common everyday relationships" (BRASIL, 2006a, p. 51).

In the Art. 35 of Law No. 12,594, which establishes the National System of Socio-educational Assistance (SINASE), among other rights, highlights the "strengthening of family and community ties in the socio-educational process" (BRASIL, 2012a). The articles 123 and 124 of law n° 8.069/90, that is, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), among other rights, provide for the family's participation in strengthening family ties, which must be considered in the trajectory of each adolescent in compliance with a socio-educational internment measure (BRASIL, 1990).

Thus, in the socio-educational measure, adolescence goes through a peculiar and crucial moment of human development, a period of the constitution of the subject in his social environment and his subjectivity (MULLER, 2014; TEIXEIRA, 2010). It is a lifetime of great learning, socialization, and development opportunities.

In addition, the process of formation of adolescents extends to their families, as the protagonism of adolescents does not take place outside of the most intimate relationships, and "His citizenship does not fully take place if he is not integrated into the community and sharing his achievements with his family" (BRASIL, 2006a, p. 49).

The strengthening of family ties, in this way, presents itself as a condition of support for the adolescent, being fundamental the promotion of dialogue between its members and the intervention increase by establishing consensus among them and the composition of proposals that meet, in fact, both the need adolescent and his family. The adolescent and their family need support and support during the execution of the socio-educational measure of internment so that the family and adolescent can talk together about the difficulties, the family relational dynamics, among other topics that they deem necessary for the socio-educational process since that "Socio-educational actions should exert an influence on the life of adolescents, contributing to the construction of their identity, in order to favor the elaboration of a life project, their social belonging and respect for diversities" (BRASIL, 2006a, p. 52).

Such actions provide a positive impact on society, while at the end of the

Social practices must offer actual conditions, through actions and programmatic activities, for the active and qualitative participation of the family in the socio-educational process, enabling the strengthening of bonds and the inclusion of adolescents in the family and community environment. Actions and activities must be programmed based on the adolescents' family and community reality to find answers and solutions closer to their actual needs in the service program. (BRASIL, 2006a, p. 49).

The various social policies must cover the service. It is "essential to compose a technical body that has specific knowledge in the area of professional activity and, above all, theoretical-practical knowledge about the specificity of the work to be developed" (BRASIL, 2006a, p.53). This technical body needs to be composed of different areas of knowledge in the total care of adolescents, such as Psychology, Occupational Therapy, Social Work, Pedagogical and other areas related to the care of the socio-educational measure of internment.

3. Evaluation in the provisional and sentenced female unit of Porto Velho/RO

The Provisional and Sentenced Female Internment Unit addressed in the present study is located in Porto Velho city, capital of Rondônia. The State Foundation for Socio-Educational Assistance (FEASE) is responsible for preparing, coordinating, and executing the assistance policy to adolescents who have committed an infraction in the Rondônia state. The survey of the present research, through interviews, took place on July 21, 2021, in the Female Inpatient Unit, with authorization from FEASE, with the general objective of the research being to verify if in the Female Inpatient Unit there is the presence of an adolescent who does not receive a family visit.

The problem for the studies was raised with the edition of Joint Ordinance nº 001/2021 of the General Corregedoria of Justice of the State of Rondônia, which regulated that female adolescent who commits an infraction must comply with the socio-educational measure in Porto Velho, as indicated below, in Article 3 of the Ordinance mentioned above:

Article 3. The adolescent must comply with the socio-educational measure, preferably in a Care Unit located in the region that covers his/her residence and with which he/she maintains family and/or cultural ties.

[...]

§2 - All female adolescents will comply with their socio-educational measures, whether provisional or sentenced, at the Porto Velho Internment Unit (TJRO, 2021, p. 03).

The right to visit the Women's Unit in Porto Velho/RO occurs every 15 days. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, meetings have been suspended and currently take place via phone call or the WhatsApp digital messaging app once a week. We interviewed the teenager with the fictitious name "Mariana," who is 14 years old, white, and has been hospitalized in the Women's Unit since October 2019. During the interview, she informed that her family group comprises his mother and two brothers and that his family lives in Ji-Paraná, Rondônia, which is 376 km away from Porto Velho.

It states that, since the beginning of her hospitalization, the teenager Mariana has suffered from her mother's absence and

believes that she has difficulty visiting her due to financial conditions. Interstate land transport companies, with an average duration of six hours, carry out the trip from Ji-Paraná to Porto Velho. The one-way ticket costs from R\$130.00 to R\$170.00, depending on the time and the day of the week. The teenager also reported that her mother works as a house cleaner. She misses her mother's presence and would like to have her around.

In this step, an interview was carried out with the technical team of the Female Inpatient Unit, which is responsible for creating the Individual Care Plan for the adolescents hospitalized in this unit. The social worker, a member of the team, the non-participation of the family in person harms the social and family development of the teenager. The assistant reported that FEASE does not benefit from paying for the land ticket, but some municipalities do, such as Ji-Paraná/RO. He also understands that the WhatsApp application contributes to the service with the family but does not make the service fully effective.

Because of the above, in search of more information, an email was sent to the group that integrates the criminal system, asking the Public Defender's Office, the Public Ministry, and the Court of Justice of the State of Rondônia to know the actions taken to enforce the right of visitation.

The Public Defender's Office of the State of Rondônia, through the 14th Infraction and Socio-Educational Measure, requested the names of the teenagers who are not receiving visits.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rondônia, through the 21st Prosecutor's Office, informed that it had filed a request with the Infraction and Execution of Socio-educational Measures Court to restore the visits that were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The observations include full compliance with health recommendations within the scope of Socio-Educational Units. However, no specific action was filed for a particular adolescent from other municipalities.

The Court of Justice of the State of Rondônia, through the Infraction Court and Socio-educational Measures, reported that the Institutional Guidance and Inspection Section of the Psychosocial Center (SOFI) issued opinion socio-educational measure to pay for the displacement of the socio-educational students' relatives when they comply with the socio-educational measure in a closed environment in a different region from that of their relatives. He also informed that, currently, the displacement is borne by the family members themselves, as the executing agency did not solve the problem. The Attorney General of Rondônia (PGE), request nº 16/2015, claims that the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) is responsible for the development of social assistance services, as well as mentioning that it is of the state to guarantee adolescents the right to visit their family members. However, the document reinforces that there is no obligation in the legislation for the state to subsidize the expenses related to the right to visit. Therefore, due to the absence of legal provisions, it is up to the families of teenagers to cover the travel expenses.

4. Responsibility of the socio-educational measure

Faced with the need for resocialization of adolescents and there being no other efficient socio-educational measure to do so, there will be compliance with the socio-educational measure of internment, as provided for in art. 112, VI, of the ECA (BRASIL, 1990). For the pedagogical success of resocialization, the emergence of the National Council for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) brought the possibility for the powers to work systematically in partnership in favor of the children and adolescents' interests, seeking to promote their rights (DIGIÁCOMO; DIGIÁCOMO, 2020).

The Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA), Law nº 8.069/90, which established a Rights Guarantee System (SGD), provides in its art. 124, item VII, which "are rights of adolescents deprived of liberty, among others, the following: VII – receive

visits, at least, weekly". Yet, art. 125 adds that "it is the duty of the State to ensure the physical and mental integrity of the inmates, and it is incumbent upon it to adopt adequate measures of containment and security" (BRASIL, 1990).

It is necessary to explain that the SGD is composed, in the field of Social Control and in the Promotion of Rights, by the National, State and Municipal Councils for the Rights of Children and Adolescents; and, in the field of Defense of Rights, by the Judiciary, Public Ministry, Public Defender's Office, Defense Centers (CEDECAS), Public Security and Guardianship Councils.

In addition, Law No. 12,594/2012, in line with the ECA, aims to provide complete protection to the offending adolescent, establishing in its "Chapter II - Competencies", exclusively or concurrently, concerning the duties of the Union, States, and Municipalities:

Art. 3º It is incumbent upon the Union to:

- I - formulate and coordinate the execution of the national policy for socio-educational assistance;
- II - prepare the National Socio-Educational Assistance Plan, in partnership with the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities;
- III - provide technical assistance and financial supplementation to the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities for the development of their systems;
- IV - establish and maintain the National Information System on Socio-Educational Assistance, its functioning, entities, programs, including data on financing and population served;
- V - contribute to the qualification and network action of the Socio-Educational Assistance Systems;
- VI - establish guidelines on the organization and operation of care units and programs and the reference norms for the fulfillment of the socio-educational measures of internment and semi-liberty;
- VII - institute and maintain the evaluation process of the Socio-Educational Assistance Systems, their plans, entities, and programs;
- VIII - finance, with the other federated entities, the execution of Sinase programs and services; and
- IX - guarantee the publicity of information on transfers of resources to state, district, and municipal managers to finance socio-educational assistance programs.

[...]

Art. 4º It is incumbent upon the States:

- I - formulate, institute, coordinate, and maintain the State System of Socio-Educational Assistance, in compliance with the guidelines established by the Union;
- II - prepare the State Plan for Socio-Educational Assistance following the National Plan;
- III - create, develop and maintain programs for the execution of socio-educational measures of semi-liberty and internment;
- IV - edit complementary rules for the organization and operation of its service system and municipal systems;
- V - establish with the Municipalities forms of collaboration for socio-educational assistance in an open environment;
- VI - provide technical advice and financial supplementation to the Municipalities for the regular offer of open-ended programs;
- VII - ensure the inter-institutional shift's full functioning under the terms provided in item V of art. 88 of Law No. 8069, of July 13, 1990 (Child and Adolescent Statute);
- VIII - guarantee the technical defense of the adolescent to whom the practice of an infraction is attributed;

IX - register with the National Information System on Socio-Educational Assistance and regularly provide the necessary data for settlement and updating of the system; and

X - co-finance, with other federated entities, the execution of programs and actions aimed at the initial care of adolescents apprehended for the investigation of an infraction, as well as those aimed at adolescents to whom a socio-educational measure depriving of liberty was applied.

[...]

Art. 5º It is incumbent upon the Municipalities:

I - formulate, institute, coordinate, and maintain the Municipal System of Socio-Educational Assistance, respecting the guidelines established by the Union and the respective State;

II - prepare the Municipal Plan for Socio-Educational Assistance, following the National Plan and the respective State Plan;

III - create and maintain service programs for the execution of socio-educational measures in an open environment;

IV - edit complementary rules for the organization and operation of the programs of its Socio-Educational Assistance System;

V - register with the National Information System on Socio-Educational Assistance and regularly provide the necessary data for settlement and updating of the system; and

VI – co-finance, jointly with the other federated entities, the execution of programs and actions aimed at the initial care of adolescents apprehended for the investigation of an infraction, as well as those aimed at adolescents to whom socio-educational measures were applied in an open environment (BRASIL, 2012a, np Emphasis ours).

Therefore, we observe that the creation, development, and maintenance of the socio-educational measure of detention is the States' responsibility, considering the parameters mentioned above to ensure effective compliance with the principles listed in art. 35 of that law. Also, in Law No. 12,594/2012, in Chapter VI, art. 67, the right of the adolescent who is serving a socio-educational internment measure is regulated to receive "a visit from a spouse, partner, parents or guardians, relatives, and friends, always observing the specific days and times defined by the direction of the care program" (BRASIL, 2012a).

Law No. 8,742/93, which provides for the organization of Social Assistance, dealing with regionalization, provides in its art. 13, which is up to the States:

[...]

IV - to stimulate and technically and financially support municipal associations and consortia in the provision of social assistance services;

V - provide assistance services whose costs or lack of municipal demand justifies a regional network of services, deconcentrated, within the scope of the respective State (BRASIL, 1993).

In addition, there is Resolution No. 33, of December 12, 2012, of the National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS), which approves the Basic Operational Norm of the Single Social Assistance System (NOB/SUAS), and sets out in its art. 15 the state's role in terms of its responsibilities:

- I - allocate financial resources to the Municipalities by participating in the cost of payment of the eventual benefits referred to in art. 22, of LOAS, through criteria established by the State Council of Social Assistance - CEAS;
- II - co-finance, through regular and automatic transfer, in the fund-to-fund modality, the services, programs, projects, and eventual benefits and the improvement of management, at regional and local levels;
- III - to stimulate and support technically and financially the municipal associations and consortia in the provision of social assistance services;
- IV - organize, coordinate and provide regionalized services of special social protection of medium and high complexity, according to the socio-territorial diagnosis and criteria agreed in the CIB and deliberated by CEAS;
- V - carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the social assistance policy in its sphere of scope and advise the Municipalities for their development;
- VI - guarantee financial, material and structural conditions for the effective functioning of the CIB and CEAS;
- VII - technically and financially support the Municipalities in the implementation and organization of services, programs, projects, and social assistance benefits;
- VIII - technically and financially support the Municipalities for the implementation and management of SUAS, Cadastro Único, and Bolsa Família Program;
- IX - technically and financially support the Municipalities in the implementation of social assistance surveillance;
- X - municipalize essential social protection services performed directly by the States, ensuring their co-financing, except for social assistance services provided in the state district of Pernambuco, Fernando de Noronha, until it is emancipated;
- XI - coordinate the process of defining the referral and counter-referral flows of regionalized services, agreed with the Municipalities and agreed with the CIB; 23
- XII - organize, coordinate, articulate, monitor, and monitor the social assistance network at the state and regional levels;
- XIII - institute preventive and proactive actions to monitor the Municipalities in complying with the regulations of the SUAS, for the improvement of management, services, programs, projects, and social assistance benefits agreed nationally;
- XIV - participate in formal mechanisms of intergovernmental cooperation that technically and financially make regional reference services viable, defining the competencies in management and co-financing, to be agreed in the CIB;
- XV - prepare a support plan for Municipalities with pending issues and irregularities with the SUAS, in order to comply with the plan of measures agreed in the respective instances of agreement and deliberation;
- XVI - prepare and comply with the plan of measures, in the case of pending issues and irregularities of the state with the SUAS, approved by the CEAS and agreed upon by the CIT;
- XVII - provide the necessary information to the Union in monitoring state management;

- XVIII - ensure the proper and regular execution of the Union's resources transferred to the States, executed directly or indirectly by the latter, including concerning the rendering of accounts;
- XIX - improve social assistance equipment and services, observing the agreed monitoring and evaluation indicators;
- XX - feed the Census of the Single Social Assistance System - SUAS Census;
- XXI - institute a state plan for training and permanent education;
- XXII - monitor the registration system of social assistance entities and organizations, mentioned in item XI, of art. 19, of LOAS, in articulation with the municipalities in its area of coverage;
- XXIII - technically and financially support an entity representing the state's social assistance municipal secretaries.
- XXIV - regulate, within its scope, the total financing of services, programs, projects, and social assistance benefits offered by entities linked to SUAS, according to §3 of art. 6-B of the LOAS and its regulation at the federal level (BRASIL, 2012b, p. 22-23).

We can notice that the issue of regionalization is permitted by various legal norms, mainly of a social nature.

Therefore, the regionalization of care in services for children and adolescents deprived of their liberty and away from family life is necessary to guarantee rights to be effective. In this sense, the sharing strategy based on shelter services should be a means of state management or partnerships between municipalities, observing the norms mentioned above to ensure social services for adolescents and their families. Teenagers receive visits is an issue since they are hospitalized in a different city from their relatives' domicile, either because of the difficulty of transporting them due to distance or financial reasons.

Therefore, the absence of measures that guarantee the adolescents deprived of liberty to receive visits from their families, whether by state or municipal management, constitutes a violation of the fundamental right of this young person since state and municipal intervention must be aimed at strengthening or of restoring family life.

5. Conclusion

The adolescent serving a socio-educational detention measure has the right to visit their family and correspond with family and friends, which is of great importance to assist in their resocialization of this young person and guaranteeing their individual rights.

The legal provisions discussed provide that it is the right of the adolescent to remain hospitalized in their city of residence or the city closest to the home of their parents or guardians.

Therefore, the permanence of adolescents in places far from their relatives' homes, and the absence of means by the Public Power in providing transportation assistance for family visits, undermines the realization of the fundamental right of family coexistence.

Because of the above, we demonstrate that this topic generates great controversy among administrative entities that do not take responsibility for complying with the rules imposed by law. Furthermore, the State of Rondônia, executor of the socio-educational measure, does not fully fulfill its role, transferring its obligation to its municipalities. The other sectors, such as the Public Defender's Office, the Court of Justice, and the Public Ministry of the Rondônia state, have not yet considered that the visitation rights of these adolescents continue to be violated and must submit a legal document to satisfy the legal

right provided for in the Statute of Children and Adolescents and the Federal Constitution.

6. Acknowledgement

The research is financed by Tribunal de Justiça de Rondônia.

7. References

BRASIL. **Constituição (1988)**. Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988. D.O.U. 05.10.1988. Brasília, DF: 1988. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

BRASIL. “Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990”. Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá outras providências. D.O.U. 16.7.1990. Retificado em 27.9.1990. Brasília, DF: 1990. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18069.htm. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

BRASIL. Lei nº 8.742, de 7 de dezembro de 1993. Dispõe sobre a organização da Assistência Social e dá outras providências. D.O.U. 8.12.1993. Brasília, DF: 1993. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/18742.htm. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

BRASIL. Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos. Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. Sistema Nacional de Atendimento Socioeducativo – SINASE. Brasília, DF: CONANDA, 2006a. Disponível em: <https://www.funac.ma.gov.br/files/2012/08/SINASE.pdf?x56848>. Acesso em: 21 set. 2021.

BRASIL. Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos. Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. Resolução nº 113, de 19 de abril de 2006. Dispõe sobre os parâmetros para a institucionalização e fortalecimento do Sistema de Garantia dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. Brasília, DF: CONANDA, 2006b. Disponível em: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-dos-direitos-da-crianca-e-do-adolescente-conanda/resolucoes/resolucao-no-113-de-19-04-06-parametros-do-sgd.pdf>. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021

BRASIL. Lei nº 12.594, de 18 de janeiro de 2012. Institui o Sistema Nacional de Atendimento Socioeducativo (Sinase), regulamenta a execução das medidas socioeducativas destinadas a adolescente que pratique ato infracional; e altera as Leis nºs 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990 (Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente); 7.560, de 19 de dezembro de 1986, 7.998, de 11 de janeiro de 1990, 5.537, de 21 de novembro de 1968, 8.315, de 23 de dezembro de 1991, 8.706, de 14 de setembro de 1993, os Decretos-Leis nºs 4.048, de 22 de janeiro de 1942, 8.621, de 10 de janeiro de 1946, e a Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho (CLT), aprovada pelo Decreto-Lei nº 5.452, de 1º de maio de 1943. D.O.U 19.1.2012. Retificado em 20.1.2012. Brasília, DF: 2012a. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/112594.htm. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

BRASIL. Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome. Secretaria Nacional de Assistência Social. Resolução CNAS nº 33 de 12 de dezembro de 2012. Aprova a Norma Operacional Básica do Sistema Único de Assistência Social - NOB/SUAS. Brasília, DF: CNAS, 2012b. Disponível em: http://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/assistencia_social/Normativas/NOBSUAS2012.pdf. Acesso em: 12 nov.

2021.

BRASIL. Secretaria de Direitos Humanos. Plano Nacional de Atendimento Socioeducativo: Diretrizes e eixos operativos para o SINASE. Brasília, DF: Secretaria de Direitos Humanos, 2013. Disponível em: http://www.mpce.mp.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/20180014-Plano_Nacional_Atendimento_Socioeducativo-Diretrizes_e_eixos_operativos_para_o_SINASE.pdf. Acesso em: 18 set. 2021.

BRASIL. Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome. Secretaria Nacional de Assistência Social. Departamento de Proteção Social Especial. Departamento de Gestão do Sistema Único de Assistência Social. Orientações para Pactuação da Regionalização dos Serviços de Média e Alta Complexidade nas Comissões Intergestores Bipartite – CIB. Brasília, DF: MDS, 2015. Disponível em: https://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/assistencia_social/Cadernos/CIBOrientacoes.pdf. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

BRASIL. Secretaria Nacional de Assistência Social. Caderno de Orientações Técnicas: Serviço de Medidas Socioeducativas em Meio Aberto. Brasília, DF: 2016. Disponível em: https://www.mds.gov.br/webarquivos/publicacao/assistencia_social/Cadernos/caderno_MSE_0712.pdf. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

DIGIÁCOMO, Murillo José; DIGIÁCOMO, Ildeara Amorim. Estatuto da criança e do adolescente anotado e interpretado. 8 ed. Curitiba, PR: Ministério Público do Estado do Paraná; Centro de Apoio Operacional das Promotorias da Criança e do Adolescente, 2020. Disponível em: https://crianca.mppr.mp.br/arquivos/File/publi/caopca/eca_annotado_2020_8ed_mppr.pdf. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

MULLER, Crina Maria. A garantia do direito à convivência familiar ao adolescente privado de liberdade no CASEP de São José do Cedro/SC. UNIEDU, Santa Catarina, 2014. Disponível em: <http://www.uniedu.sed.sc.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Crisna-Maria-Muller.pdg>. Acesso em: 21 set. 2021.

TEIXEIRA. Edna Maria. Criança e Adolescente e o Sistema de Garantia de Direitos. MPCE, Ceará, 2010. Disponível em: <http://tmp.mpce.mp.br/esmp/publicacoes/ed12010/artigos/4CRIANDIREITOS.pdf>. Acesso em: 21 set. 2021.

TJRO (Tribunal de Justiça do Estado de Rondônia). Portaria Conjunta nº 001/2021. Dispõe sobre a Criação e a Regulamentação de Vagas no Sistema socioeducativo no âmbito do Estado de Rondônia. Diário da Justiça, n. 142, Ato nº666/2021, 02 ago. 2021. Porto Velho, RO: 2021. Disponível em: https://www.tjro.jus.br/images/portal-responsivo/conteudo/gmf/editais_provimentos/portaria_conjunta_001-2021_-_CGJ.pdf. Acesso em: 12 nov. 2021.

UNICEF (Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância); ILANUD (Instituto Latino Americano das Nações Unidas para Prevenção do Delito e Tratamento do Delinquente). Guia Teórico e Prático de Medidas Socioeducativas. Brasília, DF: 2004. Disponível em: https://crianca.mppr.mp.br/arquivos/File/politica_socioeducativa/doutrina/Guia_teorico_e_pratico_de_medidas_socioed

ucativas_ILANUD.pdf. Acesso em: 21 set. 2021.

Copyright Disclaimer

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).