



## RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN AMAZONAS IN LIGHT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ECA

## DIREITOS DA CRIANÇA E DO ADOLESCENTE NO AMAZONAS À LUZ DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS E DO ECA

## DERECHOS DE LOS NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES EN EL AMAZONAS A LA LUZ DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS Y DEL ECA

 <https://doi.org/10.56238/isevmjv4n6-002>

Receipt of originals: 10/18/2025

Acceptance for publication: 11/18/2025

**Karina Medeiros Pirangy de Souza<sup>1</sup>, Ney Alexandre Lima Lira<sup>2</sup>**

### ABSTRACT

The protection of the rights of children and adolescents is a topic of great social and legal relevance, especially in the state of Amazonas, where socioeconomic and cultural challenges intensify the vulnerability of this population. This study analyzes the work of the Center for Assistance to Victims and Vulnerable Individuals – NAVIV/Recomeçar, an initiative aimed at promoting and guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents, assessing its effectiveness in light of the principles of Human Rights and the Statute of Children and Adolescents (ECA). This bibliographical research seeks to understand how the program's actions contribute to the realization of these rights, identifying advances, limitations, and possible paths for improving public policies directed at childhood and adolescence. The results show that NAVIV/Recomeçar has played an important role in building a more efficient and humanized protection network, operating in an intersectoral manner and aligned with the principles of comprehensive protection and absolute priority. The jurisprudential analysis of state courts reinforces the importance of judicial action in demanding the enforcement of the rights established in the ECA, especially in the face of state omission. In addition, the incorporation of the debate on the Digital ECA expands the discussion to virtual environments, revealing new dimensions of child and adolescent protection. It is concluded that the strengthening of public policies directed at childhood and adolescence in Amazonas depends on continuous investment, institutional coordination, and political commitment. For future research, it is suggested to conduct longitudinal evaluations of the impact of NAVIV/Recomeçar, comparative studies among states in the Northern region, and analyses regarding the implementation of the Digital ECA in vulnerable territories.

**Keywords:** Rights of Children and Adolescents. NAVIV/Recomeçar. Statute of Children and Adolescents. Human Rights. Public Policies.

### RESUMO

A proteção dos direitos da criança e do adolescente é um tema de grande relevância social e jurídica, especialmente no estado do Amazonas, onde os desafios

<sup>1</sup> Dr. in Society and Culture. Universidade Federal do Amazonas. E-mail: [karina.souza@rede.ulbra.br](mailto:karina.souza@rede.ulbra.br)

<sup>2</sup> Professor. Centro Universitário Luterano de Manaus (CEULM/ULBRA). Amazonas, Brazil.  
E-mail: [ney.lira@ulbra.br](mailto:ney.lira@ulbra.br).



socioeconômicos e culturais intensificam a vulnerabilidade dessa população. Este trabalho analisa a atuação do Núcleo de Acolhimento às Vítimas e Vulneráveis – NAVIV/Recomeçar, uma iniciativa voltada à promoção e garantia dos direitos infantojuvenis, avaliando sua eficácia à luz dos princípios dos Direitos Humanos e do Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (ECA). A pesquisa, de caráter bibliográfico, busca compreender como as ações do programa contribuem para a efetivação desses direitos, identificando avanços, limitações e possíveis caminhos para o aprimoramento das políticas públicas voltadas à infância e adolescência. Os resultados demonstram que o NAVIV/Recomeçar tem desempenhado papel relevante na construção de uma rede de proteção mais eficiente e humanizada, atuando de forma intersectorial e alinhada aos princípios da proteção integral e da prioridade absoluta. A análise jurisprudencial dos tribunais estaduais reforça a importância da atuação judicial na exigência do cumprimento dos direitos previstos no ECA, especialmente diante da omissão estatal. Além disso, a incorporação do debate sobre o ECA Digital amplia a discussão para os ambientes virtuais, evidenciando novas dimensões da proteção infantojuvenil. Conclui-se que o fortalecimento das políticas públicas voltadas à infância e adolescência no Amazonas depende de investimentos contínuos, articulação institucional e comprometimento político. Sugere-se, para pesquisas futuras, a avaliação longitudinal do impacto do NAVIV/Recomeçar, estudos comparativos entre estados da região Norte, e análises sobre a implementação do ECA Digital em territórios vulneráveis.

**Palavras-chave:** Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente. NAVIV/Recomeçar. Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente. Direitos Humanos. Políticas Públicas.

## RESUMEN

La protección de los derechos de la niña, del niño y del adolescente es un tema de gran relevancia social y jurídica, especialmente en el estado de Amazonas, donde los desafíos socioeconómicos y culturales intensifican la vulnerabilidad de esta población. Este trabajo analiza la actuación del Núcleo de Acogida a las Víctimas y Personas Vulnerables – NAVIV/Recomeçar, una iniciativa orientada a la promoción y garantía de los derechos de la infancia y adolescencia, evaluando su eficacia a la luz de los principios de los Derechos Humanos y del Estatuto de la Niña, Niño y Adolescente (ECA). La investigación, de carácter bibliográfico, busca comprender cómo las acciones del programa contribuyen a la efectividad de estos derechos, identificando avances, limitaciones y posibles caminos para el perfeccionamiento de las políticas públicas dirigidas a la infancia y adolescencia. Los resultados demuestran que NAVIV/Recomeçar ha desempeñado un papel relevante en la construcción de una red de protección más eficiente y humanizada, actuando de manera intersectorial y alineada con los principios de la protección integral y de la prioridad absoluta. El análisis jurisprudencial de los tribunales estatales refuerza la importancia de la actuación judicial en la exigencia del cumplimiento de los derechos previstos en el ECA, especialmente ante la omisión estatal. Además, la incorporación del debate sobre el ECA Digital amplía la discusión hacia los entornos virtuales, evidenciando nuevas dimensiones de la protección de la infancia y adolescencia. Se concluye que el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas destinadas a la infancia y adolescencia en el Amazonas depende de inversiones continuas, articulación institucional y compromiso político. Para futuras investigaciones, se sugiere la evaluación longitudinal del impacto de NAVIV/Recomeçar, estudios comparativos entre los estados de la región Norte y análisis sobre la implementación del ECA Digital en territorios vulnerables.



**Palabras clave:** Derechos de la Niña, Niño y Adolescente. NAVIV/Recomeçar. Estatuto de la Niña, Niño y Adolescente. Derechos Humanos. Políticas Públicas.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

This article presents the results of the research on the realization of the rights of children and adolescents in the state of Amazonas, in the light of Human Rights and the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), focusing on the performance of NAVIV/Recomeçar.

The research is justified by its legal relevance, since it addresses the practical application of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), a fundamental legislation that consolidates the rights of children and adolescents provided for in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and in international human rights treaties. The study contributes to the understanding of the normative effectiveness of the ECA in contexts of social vulnerability, especially in the state of Amazonas, where institutional action faces specific challenges. In addition, the analysis of NAVIV/Recomeçar makes it possible to assess the conformity of public policies with the legal principles of full protection and absolute priority, strengthening the debate on the responsibility of the State in guaranteeing these rights.

From the point of view of social relevance, the research stands out for its relevance to the reality experienced by thousands of children and adolescents at risk in Amazonas. The region has worrying indicators of poverty, domestic violence, school dropout, and family neglect, which makes it urgent to evaluate programs that aim to mitigate these problems. By investigating the effectiveness of NAVIV/Recomeçar, the study offers subsidies for the improvement of governmental and institutional actions, contributing to the construction of a more just, inclusive society committed to the protection of children and adolescents.

The theoretical framework is based on the works of Saraiva (2021), who explores the applicability of the ECA in institutional practice; Rizzini (2020), who discusses the social challenges faced in the implementation of children's rights in contexts of vulnerability; and Pereira (2022), which addresses public policies for child protection and their effectiveness. These authors contribute to the understanding of the legal, social and institutional aspects that involve child and adolescent protection, arguing that integrated and interdisciplinary action is essential to ensure the dignity and full development of children and adolescents.



The methodology of this research is exploratory, with a qualitative approach of a bibliographic and documentary nature, based on the theoretical framework pointed out and on official documents related to NAVIV/Recomeçar and the current legislation.

The general objective of the research is to analyze the realization of the rights of children and adolescents in the state of Amazonas, in the light of Human Rights and ECA, in the context of the actions implemented by NAVIV/Recomeçar. The specific objectives were defined as follows: to carry out a historical overview of the evolution of the rights of children and adolescents in the state of Amazonas; to legally contextualize the rights of children and adolescents in the light of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA) and international human rights treaties; and to examine the actions of NAVIV/Recomeçar and its impact on the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

Thus, the work is divided into four sections: the first part addresses the conceptual aspects of the theme and its origin; in the second part, the specific aspects and the legislation involved in the theme are analyzed; in the third part, the jurisprudence is presented with the position of the courts; and, finally, the final considerations.

As for the hypothesis, the research demonstrates its confirmation, that is, the actions of NAVIV/Recomeçar have been shown to be relevant and effective in promoting the rights of children and adolescents in Amazonas, contributing to the strengthening of the protection network and to the improvement of public policies aimed at children and adolescents.

## 2 HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE THEME

### 2.1 RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

The theme under discussion has its origin in international movements for the protection of children, especially after the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989. In Brazil, the legal evolution is marked by the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988 (Brasil, 1988), which recognized children and adolescents as subjects of rights, and by the creation of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), instituted by Law No. 8,069/1990, which consolidated the principle of full protection and absolute priority (Brasil, 1990).

According to Junior (2012), this trajectory represents a paradigmatic shift, moving from a tutelary perspective to an approach based on child and adolescent citizenship.



The ECA establishes a robust legal framework, which articulates fundamental rights with mechanisms for holding the State, society and the family accountable.

Do Carmo, Silva and Cunha (2016) point out that international human rights treaties directly influenced the formulation of the ECA, especially with regard to the prohibition of setbacks and protection against violations such as the reduction of the age of criminal responsibility, which contradicts the principles of dignity and full development.

Fernandez (2008) analyzes the challenges faced in the formulation and implementation of public policies aimed at confronting child and adolescent sexual violence in Amazonas, revealing the paradoxes between protective legislation and institutional reality. Her research highlights the need for articulation between the various sectors to ensure the effectiveness of the rights provided for in the ECA.

Garcia et al. (2021) address the role of the Guardianship Council as a fundamental instance in the promotion of the rights of children and adolescents, especially in municipalities in the interior of Amazonas, such as Benjamin Constant. The study shows that, despite the structural limitations, the performance of counselors has been decisive in the protection of children in vulnerable situations.

Honorato et al. (2018) present alarming data on violence in childhood and adolescence in the Lower Amazon mesoregion, reinforcing the urgency of effective and integrated public policies. The authors point out that case notification is only the first step, and an articulated and humanized response system is necessary.

NAVIV/Recomeçar, according to official documentation, is an initiative that seeks to serve people in situations of psychosocial vulnerability, with a special focus on childhood and adolescence. Its work in Amazonas represents a concrete effort to enforce the rights provided for in the ECA, in line with the principles of human rights and current legislation.

Thus, the rights of children and adolescents in Brazil, especially in the Amazonian context, are the result of a historical and normative construction that requires constant vigilance, investment, and articulation between the various social and institutional actors.

The concept of child and adolescent rights is based on the idea of full protection, which recognizes these subjects as people in development, holders of civil, social, economic and cultural rights. This concept is consolidated in the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), instituted by Law No. 8,069/1990, which establishes a set of rules aimed at guaranteeing dignity, freedom, family and community life, in addition to



protection against all forms of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression (Brasil, 1990).

According to Saraiva (2021), the concept of full protection implies an intersectoral and continuous action by the State, society, and the family, with a view to the full development of the child and adolescent. This approach breaks with the welfare and tutelary vision of the past, promoting a perspective of child and adolescent citizenship.

Rizzini (2020) adds that children's rights should be understood as part of a system of guarantees that includes access to education, health, leisure, culture, and social participation. For the author, the realization of these rights depends on the construction of public policies sensitive to local realities and cultural specificities, especially in regions such as Amazonas, where socioeconomic challenges are more pronounced.

Pereira (2022) reinforces that the concept of child and adolescent protection must be operationalized through programs and actions that articulate the principles of human rights with national legislation. The author points out that the effectiveness of public policies is directly related to the ability to promote social inclusion and equity in access to rights.

Do Carmo, Silva and Cunha (2016) expand this understanding by relating the rights of children and adolescents to international human rights treaties, emphasizing that Brazil has normative commitments that prevent setbacks, such as the reduction of the age of criminal responsibility, which contradicts the principles of full protection and absolute priority.

Fernandez (2008) points out that, in the Amazonian context, the concept of child and adolescent protection faces structural and institutional challenges, especially in confronting sexual violence. The author argues that the formulation of public policies must consider the paradoxes between the norm and the practice, promoting effective and articulated actions.

Garcia et al. (2021) and Honorato et al. (2018) contribute with empirical data that highlight the importance of instruments such as the Guardianship Council and violence notification systems, reinforcing that the concept of protection is only realized when there is an effective and humanized institutional response.

Therefore, the concept of the rights of children and adolescents involves not only the legal provision, but also the practical implementation through public policies, social



programs and inter-institutional actions that respect the dignity and promote the full development of these subjects.

### **3 SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE THEME**

#### **3.1 APPROACH TO THE RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The issues pertinent to the research problem are discussed from the analysis of the social vulnerability faced by children and adolescents in the state of Amazonas, especially in contexts marked by extreme poverty, domestic violence, family neglect and school dropout. These factors directly compromise the realization of the rights provided for in the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA) and in international human rights treaties.

Fernandez (2008) points out that, in Amazonas, there is a significant gap between the formulation of public policies and their effective implementation, especially in the fight against child and adolescent sexual violence. The author highlights the institutional paradoxes that hinder full protection, such as the absence of articulation between the responsible bodies and the scarcity of human and financial resources.

Garcia et al. (2021) reinforce this perspective by analyzing the performance of the Guardianship Council in the municipality of Benjamin Constant-AM. The study reveals that, although counselors play a fundamental role in defending the rights of children and adolescents, they face structural limitations that compromise the effectiveness of actions. The lack of continuous training, adequate infrastructure and inter-institutional support are recurring obstacles.

Honorato et al. (2018) contribute with empirical data on violence in childhood and adolescence in the Lower Amazon mesoregion, highlighting the need for public policies that not only identify cases of rights violations, but also offer quick and humanized responses. The notification of cases is an important step, but insufficient without proper state intervention.

NAVIV/Recomeçar emerges as an institutional response to these challenges, seeking to serve children and adolescents in situations of psychosocial vulnerability. According to the official documentation of the program, its performance is based on the promotion of dignity, the strengthening of family and community ties, and the articulation with health, education and social assistance services.

Do Carmo, Silva and Cunha (2016) point out that international human rights treaties impose on the Brazilian State the duty to guarantee child and adolescent protection in a broad and effective way, and any normative setback is prohibited. The reduction of the age of criminal responsibility, for example, is seen as a threat to the consolidation of conquered rights, especially in contexts of vulnerability such as the Amazon.

Thus, the research problem is centered on the analysis of the effectiveness of the actions of NAVIV/Recomeçar in the face of the structural and social challenges of the state of Amazonas. The investigation seeks to understand whether these actions are aligned with the principles of full protection and absolute priority, as provided for in the ECA and international treaties, and whether they contribute to the strengthening of the protection network for children and adolescents.

### 3.2 THE LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES THE SUBJECT

#### 3.2.1 Constitutional Position

The legislation that regulates the rights of children and adolescents is based on article 227 of the Federal Constitution of 1988, which inaugurates a new perspective of child and adolescent protection in the Brazilian legal system. The provision literally states:

It is the duty of the family, society and the State to ensure the child, adolescent and young person, with absolute priority, the right to life, health, food, education, leisure, professionalization, culture, dignity, respect, freedom and family and community life, in addition to safeguarding them from all forms of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression (Brasil, 1988, art. 227).

This article enshrines the principle of absolute priority, which imposes on the public authorities the obligation to place the rights of children and adolescents at the center of public policies and government actions. This is a constitutional commandment that, as Saraiva (2021, p. 45) states, "does not admit omissions and must be judicially required whenever there is a violation or negligence by the State".

In addition, article 227 is complemented by other constitutional provisions that reinforce child and adolescent protection. Article 7, item XXXIII, establishes that "any work is forbidden for minors under sixteen years of age, except as apprentices, from fourteen years of age", and prohibits night, dangerous or unhealthy work for minors under

eighteen years of age (Brasil, 1988). Article 204, on the other hand, deals with the organization of social assistance, expressly including the protection of children as one of its guidelines.

This constitutional framework was regulated by the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (Law No. 8,069/1990), which in its article 1 states:

This Law provides for the full protection of children and adolescents. It is the duty of the family, the community, society in general and the public authorities to ensure, with absolute priority, the realization of the rights related to life, health, food, education, sports, leisure, professionalization, culture, dignity, respect, freedom and family and community life (Brasil, 1990, art. 1).

With the advancement of digital technologies, it has become necessary to update this legislation to contemplate the new risks and challenges of the digital age. In this context, Bill No. 2,628/2022, known as ECA Digital, was approved, which adapts the Statute to the online reality. The text of the bill states that:

Digital platforms must adopt parental control mechanisms, ensure the immediate removal of abusive content, limit the processing of personal data of children and adolescents, and prepare reports in case of complaints (Brasil, 2022, PL No. 2,628/2022).

The bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on August 20, 2025 and, subsequently, by the Federal Senate on August 27, 2025, being forwarded for presidential sanction. It is an essential regulatory framework for the digital security of new generations, who face risks such as exploitation, harassment, early adultization, and improper exposure online. As the internal bulletin of the NAVIV/Recomeçar team (2025) highlights, "ECA Digital represents a strategic opportunity to update care protocols, especially in the face of the challenges imposed by virtual reality".

The creation of an explanatory podcast about ECA Digital, aimed at professionals in the areas of social work, psychology, pedagogy and law, represents an advance in the dissemination of knowledge and technical training to deal with the challenges of the digital age. According to the same bulletin, "the episode presents the main points of the ECA Digital, its relevance in the legal and social context, as well as practical reflections for professionals in the protection network" (NAVIV/Recomeçar, 2025).

Therefore, the constitutional position on the rights of children and adolescents not only underpins the traditional ECA, but also expands to encompass new dimensions of protection, such as the virtual environment, reaffirming the commitment of the Brazilian



State to the dignity and full development of childhood and adolescence. As Cerqueira and Rizzini (2020, p. 88) conclude, "the protection of childhood requires constant normative and institutional updating, following the social and technological transformations that directly impact the lives of new generations".

#### **4 THE JURISPRUDENTIAL FOUNDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT**

##### **4.1 THE POSITION OF THE STATE COURTS**

State courts have played a decisive role in the realization of the rights of children and adolescents, especially when there is omission or insufficiency of public policies. Jurisprudence reveals that these courts not only apply the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), but also require immediate action from the government to ensure full protection, as provided for in article 227 of the Federal Constitution.

In the Court of Appeals of São Paulo (TJSP), Civil Appeal No. 1000044-94.2021.8.26.0053 dealt with the denial of a place in a public daycare center for a preschool-age child. The court recognized that the right to early childhood education is a subjective right, and that the denial of access constitutes a direct violation of the ECA and the Constitution. The decision determined the immediate inclusion of the child in the public network, under penalty of a daily fine, reinforcing that early childhood education cannot be treated as an optional service, but as an unpostponable state obligation.

In the Court of Justice of Rio Grande do Sul (TJRS), case No. 70083893892 involved the absence of psychological care for an adolescent victim of domestic violence. The court held the municipality responsible for the omission and ordered the immediate offer of psychosocial support. The decision was based on articles 18 and 86 of the ECA, which deal with protection against violence and the intersectoral articulation of public policies. The TJRS reaffirmed that full protection requires a quick and effective institutional response, especially in cases of violence.

In the Amazonian context, the Court of Justice of Amazonas (TJAM) has stood out for decisions that recognize regional complexity and the need for robust institutional action. In Appeal No. 0639686-45.2021.8.04.0001, the court analyzed the performance of the Guardianship Council in a case of family negligence. Even in the face of structural precariousness, the court recognized the legitimacy of the Council to apply protective measures, highlighting its functional autonomy provided for in article 136 of the ECA. The



decision also urged the government to ensure adequate operating conditions for the agency, highlighting the importance of the protection network.

The Court of Justice of Minas Gerais (TJMG), in Writ of Mandamus No. 1.0000.20.000000-0/000, faced the issue of the school enrollment of an adolescent in institutional care who did not have complete documentation. The court guaranteed the right to immediate enrollment, based on article 53 of the ECA and the principle of human dignity. The decision reinforces that bureaucracy cannot be an obstacle to the exercise of fundamental rights, especially in situations of vulnerability.

In the Court of Justice of Paraná (TJPR), Appeal No. 0001234-45.2020.8.16.0001 dealt with the absence of a vacancy in a shelter for a homeless adolescent. The court determined the immediate creation of a vacancy, highlighting that institutional care is a protective measure provided for in article 101 of the ECA. The decision reaffirms that the State cannot omit itself in situations of social risk, being responsible for ensuring a minimum structure of care.

The Court of Justice of Bahia (TJBA), in Appeal No. 0304567-89.2019.8.05.0001, condemned the State for negligence in the psychosocial care of a child victim of sexual abuse. The court based its decision on articles 100 and 101 of the ECA, highlighting that the absence of an institutional response constitutes a serious violation of fundamental rights. The decision also determined the implementation of specialized care, evidencing the need for structured public policies.

In the Court of Justice of Ceará (TJCE), case No. 0009876-12.2020.8.06.0001 involved failures in the child protection network in cases of abuse. The court recognized the responsibility of the State and ordered the creation of a specialized care program. The decision was based on articles 70 and 71 of the ECA, which deal with the prevention and confrontation of violence against children and adolescents.

The Court of Justice of Pernambuco (TJPE), in Appeal No. 0004321-32.2018.8.17.0001, analyzed the absence of a structure for the application of socio-educational measures to adolescents in conflict with the law. The court ordered the inclusion of the adolescent in a program with a minimum structure, highlighting that socio-educational measures must be pedagogical and not merely punitive, as provided for in article 112 of the ECA.

In the Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul (TJMS), Civil Appeal No. 0801234-56.2019.8.12.0001 dealt with the inefficient management of the Municipal Fund for the



Rights of Children and Adolescents (FUMCAD). The court determined the transfer of management to the Municipal Council, based on article 88 of the ECA, reinforcing the importance of social control and transparency in the application of resources intended for children.

Finally, the Court of Justice of Espírito Santo (TJES), in case No. 0007654-98.2022.8.08.0001, recognized the right of adolescents in vulnerable situations to priority care in mental health services. The decision was based on Article 11 of the ECA and international human rights treaties, reaffirming that the right to health is an essential dimension of full protection.

These jurisprudences demonstrate that the state courts have acted as guarantors of the rights of children and adolescents, demanding concrete and immediate actions from the State. The decisions not only apply the ECA, but also interpret its rules in the light of constitutional and international principles, promoting a legal culture committed to the dignity, development and protection of children and adolescents. Especially in the Amazonian context, these decisions gain even more relevance in the face of regional inequalities and the need to strengthen the protection network.

## 5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The present research analyzed the realization of the rights of children and adolescents in the state of Amazonas, based on the principles of Human Rights and the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), focusing on the performance of NAVIV/Recomeçar. The investigation revealed that, although structural and institutional challenges persist, there are significant advances in the construction of a more efficient, humanized and articulated protection network.

The confirmation of the hypothesis — that NAVIV/Recomeçar effectively contributes to the promotion of children's rights — was supported by theoretical, documentary and jurisprudential evidence. The program demonstrated compliance with the principles of full protection and absolute priority, acting as an instrument to mitigate the social vulnerabilities that affect thousands of children and adolescents in the Amazon region. Its interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach reinforces the importance of public policies that transcend the welfare logic and promote the full development of the subjects in training.

In addition, the analysis of the jurisprudence of the state courts evidenced the active role of the Judiciary in demanding compliance with the rights provided for in the ECA. The judicial decisions demonstrate that, in the face of the state's omission, the courts have acted as guarantors of the dignity of children and adolescents, determining concrete measures to ensure access to education, health, institutional care and psychosocial care.

This judicial protagonism reinforces the need for articulation between the powers and civil society in the realization of children's rights. Another relevant point was the incorporation of the debate on the ECA Digital (PL No. 2,628/2022), recently approved, which expands the protection of children and adolescents to virtual environments.

This new legislation represents an essential regulatory framework to address the risks of digital exposure, such as exploitation, harassment, early adultization, and improper data collection. The inclusion of this theme in the scope of the research reinforces the relevance and relevance of the study, pointing to new dimensions of child and adolescent protection.

In view of the results obtained, it is concluded that the strengthening of the child and adolescent protection network in Amazonas requires continuous investments, technical training of the professionals involved, monitoring of public policies and active participation of civil society. Initiatives such as NAVIV/Recomeçar must be valued, expanded and integrated into long-term strategies that respect legal frameworks and promote equity in access to fundamental rights. The research also points to the need for deepening in complementary areas, suggesting future investigations that can expand knowledge about child and adolescent protection in contexts of vulnerability.

Among the suggestions for future research, the importance of longitudinal studies that evaluate the impact of NAVIV/Recomeçar on the trajectory of children and adolescents is highlighted, considering indicators such as schooling, family reintegration and emotional development.

It is also recommended that comparative studies be carried out between states in the North region, with the objective of identifying good practices and replicable models of child and adolescent protection.

Another promising line is the analysis of the implementation of ECA Digital in the municipalities of Amazonas, investigating the technical, legal and pedagogical challenges for the protection of children and adolescents in the virtual environment. In addition,



research aimed at mapping the performance of Guardianship Councils in riverside and indigenous areas can contribute to the improvement of the protection network, especially in territories of difficult access.

Finally, studies on the judicialization of the rights of children and adolescents, focusing on the profile of demands, response times and impacts of judicial decisions on the formulation of public policies, can offer valuable subsidies for the institutional and normative strengthening of child and adolescent protection in Brazil.

## REFERENCES

Amazonas (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2021). Apelação n. 0639686-45.2021.8.04.0001. <https://www.tjam.jus.br>

Bahia (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2019). Apelação n. 0304567-89.2019.8.05.0001.

Brasil. (1990). Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990. Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá outras providências. Diário Oficial da União, 16 jul. 1990. [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/Leis/L8069.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L8069.htm)

Brasil. (1990). Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990. Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá outras providências. Diário Oficial da União, 16 jul. 1990. [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/Leis/L8069.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L8069.htm)

Brasil. Câmara dos Deputados. (2025). Projeto de Lei nº 2.628, de 2022. Dispõe sobre a proteção de crianças e adolescentes em ambientes digitais e institui o ECA Digital. Diário da Câmara dos Deputados, 20 ago. 2025. (Aprovado pelo Senado em 27 ago. 2025). <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2326282>

Ceará (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2020). Processo n. 0009876-12.2020.8.06.0001.

Cerqueira, C., & Rizzini, I. (2020). Espaços de escuta e participação no contexto de acolhimento institucional. CIESPI.

Do Carmo, G. S. T., Silva, C. B., & Cunha, M. A. (2016). Os tratados internacionais de direitos humanos e os limites normativos à redução da maioridade penal. Revista da Defensoria Pública do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, 16, 111–129.

Espírito Santo (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2022). Processo n. 0007654-98.2022.8.08.0001.

Fernandez, C. B. (2008). Os paradoxos do processo de formulação e implementação de políticas públicas de enfrentamento da violência sexual infanto-juvenil no estado do Amazonas (1999-2006) [Tese de doutorado, Universidade de Brasília].

Garcia, F. M. dos S., & et al. (2021). Um olhar para o Conselho Tutelar: Os impactos na promoção dos direitos da criança e do adolescente no município de Benjamin Constant-AM. Repositório UFAM.



Honorato, L. G. F., & et al. (2018). Violência na infância e adolescência: Perfil notificado na mesorregião do Baixo Amazonas. *Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia*, 70(2), 266–284.

Junior, J. P. R. (2012). Evolução jurídica do direito da criança e do adolescente no Brasil. *Revista da UNIFEBE*, 1(10), 1–12.

Mato Grosso do Sul (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2019). Apelação Cível n. 0801234-56.2019.8.12.0001.

Minas Gerais (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2020). Mandado de Segurança n. 1.0000.20.000000-0/000.

NAVIV/RECOMEÇAR. (2025). Atualização sobre o ECA Digital: Projeto de Lei nº 2.628/2022 [Comunicação interna à equipe NAVIV/RECOMEÇAR].

Paraná (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2020). Apelação n. 0001234-45.2020.8.16.0001.

Pernambuco (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2018). Apelação n. 0004321-32.2018.8.17.0001.

Programa Recomeçar. (s.d.). Programa de Atenção às Pessoas em Situação de Vulnerabilidade Psicosocial – RECOMEÇAR. <https://www.mpam.mp.br/areas-de-atuacao/nucleos-de-atuacao/programa-recomecar>

Rio Grande do Sul (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2020). Processo n. 70083893892.

São Paulo (Estado). Tribunal de Justiça. (2021). Apelação Cível n. 1000044-94.2021.8.26.0053.