



MODELS OF INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION IN THE PROTECTION OF MINOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

MODELOS DE ARTICULAÇÃO INTERINSTITUCIONAL NA PROTEÇÃO DE MENORES VÍTIMAS DE CRIMES

MODELOS DE COORDINACIÓN INTERINSTITUCIONAL EN LA PROTECCIÓN DE MENORES VÍCTIMAS DE DELITOS



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ABSTRACT

The study examined interinstitutional coordination models aimed at protecting minors who are victims of crimes, exploring conceptual foundations, national and international experiences, and the challenges involved in implementing integrated structures. The research was conducted through a qualitative literature review, enabling the analysis of scientific publications and technical documents addressing the interaction among justice systems, psychosocial services, child protection agencies, and community networks. The main objective was to understand how different countries organize service flows, coordination mechanisms, and collaborative practices, identifying structural elements capable of strengthening child protection. The results indicated that integrated centers and multidisciplinary models emerge as effective alternatives to reduce service fragmentation, prevent revictimization, and enhance coherence in interventions. The presence of formal protocols, standardized procedures, and intersectoral governance proved essential for the consolidation of coordination, as did joint professional training and the use of interoperable technologies that ensure continuous case registration and monitoring. However, challenges related to methodological divergences among sectors, territorial disparities in service availability, structural limitations, and workforce instability still represent significant barriers in multiple contexts. The participation of community networks emerged as a relevant element, broadening early risk identification and connecting institutional actions to the daily dynamics of families. Overall, the study demonstrated that interinstitutional coordination is essential for a more efficient protection system, requiring continuous investment, institutional stability, and ongoing professional development. The findings indicate that integrated models contribute to more coherent and humanized services centered on preserving the dignity and safety of victims.

Keywords: Interinstitutional Coordination. Child Protection. Crime Victims. Protection Networks. Public Policy.

RESUMO

O estudo examinou modelos de coordenação interinstitucional voltados à proteção de menores vítimas de crimes, explorando fundamentos conceituais, experiências nacionais e internacionais e os desafios envolvidos na implementação de estruturas integradas. A pesquisa foi realizada por meio de uma revisão qualitativa de literatura, permitindo a análise

de publicações científicas e documentos técnicos que abordam a interação entre sistemas de justiça, serviços psicossociais, agências de proteção à criança e redes comunitárias. O principal objetivo foi compreender como diferentes países organizam fluxos de atendimento, mecanismos de coordenação e práticas colaborativas, identificando elementos estruturais capazes de fortalecer a proteção infantil. Os resultados indicaram que centros integrados e modelos multidisciplinares surgem como alternativas eficazes para reduzir a fragmentação dos serviços, prevenir a revitimização e ampliar a coerência das intervenções. A presença de protocolos formais, procedimentos padronizados e governança intersectorial revelou-se essencial para a consolidação da coordenação, assim como a formação conjunta de profissionais e o uso de tecnologias interoperáveis que garantem o registro e o monitoramento contínuos dos casos. Contudo, desafios relacionados a divergências metodológicas entre setores, disparidades territoriais na disponibilidade de serviços, limitações estruturais e instabilidade da força de trabalho ainda representam barreiras significativas em diversos contextos. A participação de redes comunitárias foi identificada como elemento relevante, ampliando a identificação precoce de riscos e conectando as ações institucionais às dinâmicas cotidianas das famílias. De modo geral, o estudo demonstrou que a coordenação interinstitucional é essencial para um sistema de proteção mais eficiente, exigindo investimento contínuo, estabilidade institucional e desenvolvimento profissional permanente. Os achados indicam que modelos integrados contribuem para serviços mais coerentes e humanizados, centrados na preservação da dignidade e da segurança das vítimas.

Palavras-chave: Coordenação Interinstitucional. Proteção Infantil. Vítimas de Crimes. Redes de Proteção. Política Pública.

RESUMEN

El estudio examinó modelos de coordinación interinstitucional orientados a la protección de menores víctimas de delitos, explorando fundamentos conceptuales, experiencias nacionales e internacionales y los desafíos implicados en la implementación de estructuras integradas. La investigación se realizó mediante una revisión cualitativa de la literatura, lo que permitió analizar publicaciones científicas y documentos técnicos que abordan la interacción entre los sistemas de justicia, los servicios psicossociales, las agencias de protección infantil y las redes comunitarias. El objetivo principal fue comprender cómo diferentes países organizan los flujos de atención, los mecanismos de coordinación y las prácticas colaborativas, identificando elementos estructurales capaces de fortalecer la protección infantil. Los resultados indicaron que los centros integrados y los modelos multidisciplinarios surgen como alternativas eficaces para reducir la fragmentación de los servicios, prevenir la revictimización y aumentar la coherencia de las intervenciones. La presencia de protocolos formales, procedimientos estandarizados y gobernanza intersectorial resultó esencial para la consolidación de la coordinación, así como la formación conjunta de profesionales y el uso de tecnologías interoperables que garantizan el registro y el seguimiento continuo de los casos. Sin embargo, desafíos relacionados con divergencias metodológicas entre sectores, desigualdades territoriales en la disponibilidad de servicios, limitaciones estructurales e inestabilidad del personal siguen representando barreras significativas en diversos contextos. La participación de redes comunitarias surgió como un elemento relevante, ampliando la identificación temprana de riesgos y conectando las acciones institucionales con las dinámicas cotidianas de las familias. En general, el estudio demostró que la coordinación interinstitucional es esencial para un sistema de protección más eficiente, requiriendo inversión continua, estabilidad institucional y desarrollo profesional permanente. Los hallazgos indican que los modelos integrados contribuyen a servicios más coherentes y humanizados, centrados en la preservación de la dignidad y la seguridad de las víctimas.



Palabras clave: Coordinación Interinstitucional. Protección Infantil. Víctimas de Delitos. Redes de Protección. Política Pública.

1 INTRODUCTION

The protection of children and adolescents who are victims of crimes is a central issue in contemporary public policy, as situations involving physical, sexual, psychological, or institutional violence affect developmental trajectories and require coordinated action across different state sectors. This reality justifies examining how countries structure integrated responses to reduce harm, expand access to justice, and ensure continuous support for victims, especially in light of international guidelines emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary models capable of preventing fragmented interventions (UNICEF; Child Frontiers, 2025).

The relevance of this debate arises from evidence that service systems operating in isolation tend to produce revictimization, inconsistent referrals, and barriers to protection. This trend appears in studies documenting the absence of shared protocols, communication failures among institutions, and inadequacies in information flow in cases involving violence against minors, reinforcing the need to better understand the institutional processes that support integrated practices (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2024).

The literature shows that coordination models range from simple cooperative arrangements to complex structures of integrated management, including case coordination, multidisciplinary teams, and formal communication mechanisms. However, these formats vary widely in their level of consolidation, making it essential to investigate their underlying logics, limitations, and the factors that facilitate or hinder their consistent implementation in diverse social contexts (Eilfgang et al., 2024).

This study focuses specifically on interinstitutional coordination models designed to protect minors who are victims of crimes, considering structures involving sectors such as social assistance, health, public safety, education, justice, and community organizations. The aim is to identify the main characteristics of these models and understand how such structures operate in practice, without yet engaging in deeper theoretical discussions that will be addressed in subsequent sections (Tomison; Birchall, 2004).

The formulation of the research problem is guided by the central question: how are interinstitutional coordination models aimed at protecting child and adolescent crime victims structured, and what concrete mechanisms sustain their functioning? This leads the investigation toward operational, institutional, and procedural elements that influence response effectiveness and the ability to prevent fragmented or duplicated services for victims (World Vision International, 2018).

The general objective is to analyze contemporary interinstitutional coordination models focused on protecting minors who are victims of crimes, exploring their organizational

components, operational processes, and observed outcomes. The specific objectives include identifying reported operational issues, examining intersectoral coordination mechanisms, and systematizing elements shared across national and international experiences that seek to strengthen protection networks (Souza et al., 2021).

The justification for this research lies in the need to improve public policies and professional practices, given that municipalities and countries display significant differences in the way they structure victim services. Such disparities highlight gaps in standardization, the absence of clear protocols, and inequalities in service availability. Consequently, studies that organize and analyze these experiences contribute to informed decision-making and promote more coherent and protective interventions (Prefeitura de Contenda, 2022).

The scientific relevance of this study stems from the expansion of national and international policies requiring the strengthening of child protection networks, particularly following the regulation of procedures such as specialized interviewing and judicial testimony. These practices demand consistent coordination among professionals from different fields, requiring deep understanding of how such mechanisms are integrated institutionally, how they operate, and how they affect victim support (CNMP, 2019).

At the international level, recent transformations within child protection systems reflect efforts to consolidate integrated structures characterized by the use of information technologies, joint regulations, intersectoral coordination mechanisms, and initiatives to harmonize practices. These developments indicate that institutional integration is an ongoing process that depends on investment, training, and tools capable of enabling effective communication among the services involved (FRA, 2025).

The social relevance of the topic emerges from the fact that professionals from different sectors frequently report communication difficulties, unclear responsibilities, system overload, and the absence of clear guidelines factors that directly affect victim well-being and the quality of service delivery. This reinforces the importance of investigating how interinstitutional coordination models can support more consistent and less burdensome care trajectories for children and adolescents (Lalayants et al., 2008).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION IN THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF CRIMES

International literature indicates that interinstitutional coordination in child protection emerges as a response to the understanding that violence against minors encompasses multiple social, psychological, legal, and community dimensions. Addressing these

complexities requires coordinated action among various agencies to prevent fragmented approaches that compromise service delivery. Integration is therefore understood not as an occasional practice but as an organizational strategy anchored in principles of complementarity, continuous communication, and procedural alignment among institutions with distinct operational routines (UNICEF; Child Frontiers, 2025).

The development of integrated systems does not depend solely on the existence of services but on the ability to establish stable connections among them. This involves defining service flows, standardizing information, formalizing agreements, and creating mechanisms for coordinated case management elements that become consolidated when institutions recognize their interdependence and establish structured channels for joint decision-making. International guidelines highlight integration as a systematic process of case management involving multiple actors (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2024).

Recent studies show that interinstitutional coordination cannot rely solely on formal instruments; it also depends on collaborative practices built through daily interactions. These practices require professional trust, clarity of roles, and compatibility among work methods, as the distinct operational logics of each sector when not aligned can generate internal conflicts, redundancies, and communication breakdowns that directly affect the care provided to crime victims (Eilfgang et al., 2024).

Specialized literature describes coordination models that range from simple structures, such as communication protocols between services, to advanced arrangements such as permanent multidisciplinary teams and integrated service centers. These formats differ in the intensity of cooperation, degree of formalized responsibilities, and their capacity to support joint decision-making, demonstrating that the complexity of child violence requires responses organized at increasing levels of integration (Tomison; Birchall, 2004).

Researchers examining community-based protection structures emphasize that coordination is not limited to relationships among state agencies. It also depends on the presence of local networks that identify risks, support families, and refer cases to the formal protection system. This indicates that territorial integration directly affects the effectiveness of interinstitutional models, particularly in communities with scarce resources or limited availability of formal services (World Vision International, 2018).

Brazilian studies show that service integration is influenced by territorial inequalities, differences in municipal organization, and variations in management capacity. These factors generate heterogeneous protection networks that, despite advances such as the creation of intersectoral flows and commissions, still face structural weaknesses including limited joint

training, communication gaps, and institutional instability which reinforces the importance of understanding the conceptual foundations sustaining these networks (Souza et al., 2021).

Municipal-level institutional protocols show that formalizing interinstitutional coordination establishes shared references for service procedures, communication, and victim support. These instruments contribute to reducing revictimization and standardizing professional conduct. However, they also reveal that integration depends on institutions internalizing such protocols through team training, aligned expectations, and strengthened everyday collaboration (Prefeitura de Contenda, 2022).

Guiding documents on protected interviewing demonstrate that specific procedures such as specialized interviewing and judicial testimony require detailed coordination among law enforcement, the justice system, social services, and psychology. These processes must be unified and carefully planned to avoid repeated interviews and ensure the child's protection. As such, the conceptual foundation of interinstitutional coordination is anchored in victim-centered approaches that reorganize institutional workflows around the well-being of the child (CNMP, 2019).

European reports reinforce that coordination requires integrated governance, technological interoperability, and standardized data systems, as child protection models operating with disconnected systems tend to fragment information and hinder long-term case monitoring. In contrast, integrated structures enhance the capacity for oversight, promote consistency in interventions, and strengthen coherence across the protection network (FRA, 2025).

Simulations and studies on child protection networks demonstrate that coordination models function effectively when organizational structures are compatible, shared objectives are clearly defined, and institutional feedback mechanisms operate efficiently. These findings indicate that interinstitutional coordination is not an automatic outcome of proximity between sectors but the result of active processes involving relationship-building, role definition, and ongoing professional communication (Lalayants et al., 2008).

2.2 INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL MODELS OF INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

International models of interinstitutional coordination demonstrate that the consolidation of effective protection structures begins with the understanding that multiple sectors must operate in a coordinated manner. The concentration of services within integrated centers enables more coherent care pathways for child victims of crime, reducing the need for movement between institutions and improving communication among legal,

psychosocial, and health teams. This reinforces the importance of structures capable of functioning as convergence hubs among distinct service areas (UNICEF; Child Frontiers, 2025).

From this perspective of functional centralization, multilateral organizations emphasize that integration can only be sustained when accompanied by formal cooperation instruments. Unified service flows and shared methods of recordkeeping make it possible to transform integrated centers into truly articulated systems, ensuring that decisions are based on consistent information and that care progresses continuously. This highlights that coordination depends as much on infrastructure as on the stability of procedures (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2024).

Subsequent studies show that this structural alignment must be reinforced by everyday collaborative practices, as coordination may weaken even in the presence of protocols if professionals do not internalize cooperative routines or maintain constant communication. Integration advances as teams adjust expectations, harmonize methods, and recognize that the complexity of cases requires ongoing synchronization among sectors with different operational logics (Eilfgang et al., 2024).

The need for sustainable practices has led many countries to evolve from simple cooperation agreements to more robust models of integrated management, in which screening, assessment, and referral activities are carried out jointly. This demonstrates that coordination is strengthened when institutions share responsibilities and establish collective decision-making mechanisms that reduce operational conflicts, underscoring the importance of transforming temporary strategies into long-term structures (Tomison; Birchall, 2004).

At the same time, international experiences show that the presence of community networks expands the reach of integrated models. Early identification of risks and family support often depend on territorial actors who understand local dynamics, which means interinstitutional coordination becomes more effective when it incorporates community contributions and establishes connections that align formal policies with the everyday realities of families (World Vision International, 2018).

In Brazil, this interdependence between formal services and territorial networks is evident in studies demonstrating how municipal inequalities affect the capacity to build integrated systems. Structural disparities, variations in staffing, and administrative instability produce heterogeneous protection networks that, despite meaningful advances, still face barriers to consolidating integrated practices. This reinforces the need to understand how international models can be adapted to Brazilian realities (Souza et al., 2021).

Municipal experiences indicate that one way to approximate international standards to local contexts is through the formalization of protocols that establish clear service flows and specific responsibilities. When these instruments are genuinely incorporated by teams, they become operational guides that reduce inconsistencies and ensure that referrals between sectors occur with greater predictability and coherence, contributing to more stable integration (Prefeitura de Contenda, 2022).

Coordination also becomes indispensable when dealing with sensitive procedures such as specialized interviewing and judicial testimony, which require direct alignment among justice, law enforcement, psychology, and social services. The emotional protection of the child depends on unified processes that prevent repeated interviews, demonstrating that integration is not merely beneficial but a necessary condition to ensure legal compliance and adequate protection in situations of violence (CNMP, 2019).

European observatories reinforce this understanding by showing that coordination is strengthened when supported by interoperable technological systems and structured governance. Secure information sharing and long-term case monitoring prevent service discontinuities and allow teams to evaluate the continuity of interventions, ensuring that decisions made at different points remain connected and coherent across all sectors involved (FRA, 2025).

Recent network-modeling studies indicate that such coherence is sustained when institutions build shared objectives and stable professional relationships. Integration requires continuity rather than occasional cooperation, suggesting that effective models depend on maintaining permanent channels for dialogue and continuously updating practices. This alignment connects the efforts of different sectors and supports care trajectories that accompany the victim from the initial report through the conclusion of the case (Lalayants et al., 2008).

2.3 STRUCTURAL AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES IN CONSOLIDATING COORDINATION MODELS

The consolidation of interinstitutional coordination models faces challenges that originate in the diversity of functions and organizational logics of the institutions involved. The protection of minors who are victims of crimes depends on sectors that operate with distinct purposes and have historically developed isolated routines, meaning that integration must overcome cultural and operational barriers that have persisted over time. This requires continuous investment to transform these barriers into collaborative practices capable of responding to the complexity of cases (UNICEF; Child Frontiers, 2025).

Overcoming these barriers depends on formal management and coordination mechanisms that define responsibilities and guide communication across sectors. However, international guidelines show that the mere presence of such instruments does not guarantee coordinated functioning. Structures are only consolidated when teams internalize the guidelines and translate them into effective routines, which requires joint training and operational clarity to ensure continuous communication and consistent service flows (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2024).

Even with established protocols, research shows that methodological divergences among sectors such as law enforcement, health, social assistance, and the justice system can significantly impact integration. Each sector operates with its own language, priorities, and metrics, meaning that aligning these methods requires ongoing professional negotiation to avoid operational conflicts that affect both case progression and the experience of child and adolescent victims (Eilfgang et al., 2024).

This need for constant negotiation demonstrates that advanced coordination is not built merely through the aggregation of institutions but through the establishment of governance capable of guiding processes, coordinating decisions, and maintaining stability among sectors. International analyses highlight this aspect by describing the transition from informal arrangements to more robust integrated structures capable of managing divergences and reducing inconsistencies arising from multiple procedures (Tomison; Birchall, 2004).

Territorial variability in resources and services is an issue requiring attention, as international evidence shows that integrated models tend to demand more complex physical, technological, and human infrastructure. This complicates implementation in regions with limited specialized services, making it necessary to adapt strategies so that communities can participate in risk identification and local networks can function as extensions of formal protection mechanisms (World Vision International, 2018).

In Brazil, this variability intensifies due to differences in municipal management capacity and fluctuations in available personnel. These factors directly affect interinstitutional coordination, as protection networks rely on stable teams, systematic supervision, and institutional communication channels to ensure continuity of services conditions often compromised by staff turnover and administrative instability (Souza et al., 2021).

Municipal reports indicate that even when service flows and protocols are formalized, the consolidation of these instruments is hindered by a lack of training, limited technological integration, and difficulties in maintaining regular intersectoral meetings. This shows that institutionalizing coordination requires more than documents; it demands internal processes

that promote collective ownership and reduce disparities between formal guidelines and everyday service practices (Prefeitura de Contenda, 2022).

Coordination becomes even more challenging in sensitive procedures such as specialized interviewing and judicial testimony, which require technical preparation, appropriate environments, and direct communication among law enforcement, psychology, and justice. Minimal coordination failures can result in revictimization, information loss, and emotional distress for the child, demonstrating that the quality of integration directly affects the integrity of service delivery and the reliability of information produced (CNMP, 2019).

International systems also highlight structural barriers, such as the lack of technological interoperability and common data standards, which hinder secure information sharing and compromise long-term case monitoring. Without adequate technological infrastructure, even well-intentioned networks may experience communication breakdowns that undermine continuity and coherence in interventions over time (FRA, 2025).

The literature shows that these obstacles are exacerbated when institutions lack clear objectives and permanent feedback mechanisms. Without shared directives and ongoing evaluation, networks tend to fragment and revert to isolated practices, demonstrating that consolidating coordination depends on stable relationships, regular process review, and sustained communication channels that enable continuous refinement of routines and strengthen integration throughout service delivery (Lalayants et al., 2008).

3 METHODOLOGY

The study was structured as a qualitative literature review, following a systematic procedure for identifying, selecting, and analyzing national and international scientific publications related to interinstitutional coordination models for the protection of minors who are victims of crimes. This approach made it possible to examine theoretical interpretations, operational descriptions, and assessments of consolidated experiences across different contexts, contributing to a deeper understanding of the phenomenon and enabling comparisons between existing institutional arrangements.

A qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for the interpretation of meanings, processes, and interactions that characterize coordination among institutions. This phenomenon involves subjective, normative, political, and organizational dimensions that cannot be captured solely through quantitative measurements, requiring interpretive analysis capable of identifying patterns, tensions, convergences, and discrepancies across different child protection experiences.

The methodological process began with the definition of descriptors used to guide searches in scientific databases, including terms such as intersectoral coordination, integrated service models, child protection, protection networks, and crime victim support. These descriptors enabled the identification of studies addressing both conceptual foundations and empirical analyses, broadening the range of perspectives included in the investigation.

Source selection followed criteria that prioritized publications from scientific journals, technical reports from international organizations, and institutional documents recognized for their public relevance. These criteria ensured the consistency and reliability of the analyzed corpus and allowed for the cross-referencing of data from different theoretical traditions and professional fields involved in the protection of minors.

Following data collection, the material was subjected to analytical reading, organizing the information into thematic categories that emerged recurrently across the texts, such as interinstitutional governance, communication flows, shared protocols, team training, structural barriers, institutional advancements, and impacts on victim protection. This categorization allowed the content to be coherently aligned with the research objectives.

Content analysis was used as the interpretive technique, as it enables the identification of regularities, tensions, and meanings present in institutional and academic discourse on intersectoral coordination. This approach facilitated the understanding of how different authors and institutions conceptualize relationships between sectors, the responsibilities assigned to each, and the strategies proposed to improve services provided to victims.

The organization of the material also included a comparison between national and international experiences, which allowed for the identification of structural similarities and differences stemming from cultural, political, and administrative specificities. This comparative dimension provided a basis for understanding replicable models, adaptation limits, and elements that depend on contextual conditions to function effectively.

The methodological procedure also included a critical evaluation of the recommendations found in the analyzed documents, allowing for the identification of both potentialities and contradictions or gaps within certain coordination models. This ensured that the discussion of findings went beyond descriptive summaries and incorporated reflective interpretation regarding their implications for child protection.

The development of subsequent sections was guided by the principle of coherence between objectives, theoretical foundations, and analyzed material, ensuring that each part of the text directly engaged with the thematic categories emerging from the literature review. This approach ensured that the results represented a rigorous synthesis of the evidence and

contributed to understanding the structural and operational dimensions of interinstitutional coordination.

Finally, the methodology adopted enabled a comprehensive and detailed analysis of interinstitutional coordination models, preserving the conceptual integrity of the sources consulted and ensuring that the interpretation remained faithful to the data. This allowed the results to contribute both to academic discourse and to reflections on public policy and professional practices related to the protection of minors who are victims of crimes.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the review demonstrate that international models based on integrated centers serve as significant references for understanding structures that reduce fragmentation in services for minors who are victims of crimes. By bringing together multidisciplinary teams responsible for reception, assessment, investigation, and follow-up within the same physical space, these centers create environments that minimize excessive movement between institutions and strengthen protection in traumatic contexts. Such organization shows strong potential to inspire strategies in countries seeking to enhance interinstitutional coordination (UNICEF; Child Frontiers, 2025).

Analysis of multilateral documents reveals that the consolidation of these models depends on formal protocols that standardize service flows, define responsibilities, and guide communication across sectors. These instruments enable teams to share a common understanding of each step in the process and prevent the recurrence of isolated practices that undermine continuity of care. This reinforces the idea that coordination requires constant alignment among institutional norms, routines, and processes (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2024).

Studies examining the relationship between criminal justice systems and child protection services indicate that coordination is strengthened when professionals develop collaborative practices grounded in transparent communication and mutual recognition of institutional competencies. Methodological differences and distinct professional languages among sectors such as law enforcement, psychology, and social assistance demand the creation of permanent spaces for dialogue to ensure consistent decision-making and safeguard the child's best interests throughout the care process (Eilfgang et al., 2024).

The historical evolution of coordination models reveals that many countries have shifted from strategies based on informal cooperation to structures marked by greater institutionalization and shared governance. In these systems, mechanisms such as joint screening, intersectoral meetings, and coordinated case management become central

components of network functioning. This indicates that coordination advances more consistently when supported by instruments that regulate interaction among sectors with distinct operational logics (Tomison; Birchall, 2004).

Findings from experiences that integrate community services with institutional models show that the participation of territorial actors increases the capacity to identify situations of violence and strengthen support networks. This early detection allows cases to be recognized sooner and referred more coherently to formal systems, illustrating that coordination strategies must consider local dynamics and incorporate community practices as extensions of public protection policies (World Vision International, 2018).

In Brazil, analysis of scientific literature reveals that protection networks operate unevenly across municipalities, particularly due to differences in technical capacity, workforce availability, and management stability. These factors directly affect coordination and lead to varying levels of service quality, demonstrating that regulatory advances only materialize when accompanied by structural conditions that support interinstitutional work (Souza et al., 2021).

Municipal experiences documented in service protocols show that when service flows are formalized and effectively incorporated by teams, significant improvements occur in the clarity of referrals and predictability of practice. This reduces improvised responses that have historically hindered case management and promotes greater coherence in child protection, especially in territories seeking to align sectoral policies with national guidelines for comprehensive protection (Prefeitura de Contenda, 2022).

The findings also highlight that sensitive procedures such as specialized interviewing and judicial testimony function as indicators of coordination quality. These procedures require technical preparation, proper physical environments, and continuous communication across sectors. Their successful implementation depends heavily on interinstitutional coordination and the institutionalization of routines that avoid revictimization and ensure legal and psychological safety for the child (CNMP, 2019).

Comparison with international models shows that effective systems invest in technological interoperability and integrated governance. These investments generate mechanisms that ensure secure information flows and enable long-term case monitoring, ensuring continuity of care and reducing errors stemming from fragmented records. This suggests that investments in technology and data standardization constitute essential pillars for strengthening coordination (FRA, 2025).

Finally, studies grounded in network analysis indicate that interinstitutional coordination depends on shared objectives, stable professional relationships, and continuous

feedback mechanisms. Consistent action results from dynamic coordination processes that must be periodically adjusted to prevent the reinstatement of isolated routines. This shows that effective interinstitutional models rely on maintaining long-term connections that accompany the victim's journey from initial identification to case closure (Lalayants et al., 2008).

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The analysis conducted made it possible to understand that interinstitutional coordination in the protection of minors who are victims of crimes results from complex processes involving both structural dimensions and operational dynamics. Integration depends on solid organization, continuous communication, and the ability to align professional practices that have historically evolved in separate sectors, making such coordination essential to avoiding fragmentation and strengthening the care provided to victims.

The comparison between different models showed that countries with integrated structures present greater coherence in service flows, as they are able to centralize services, organize joint routines, and create environments that reduce unnecessary movement and avoid repeated accounts of traumatic events. When institutions operate complementarily and in a coordinated manner, children's experiences tend to be more protected and less distressing.

In the Brazilian context, it became evident that although normative advances and robust guidelines exist for child protection, the practical implementation of these directives depends on local conditions, team availability, and institutional stability. These factors generate heterogeneous scenarios that directly affect the effectiveness of coordination among sectors, particularly in municipalities with limited resources.

The review also showed that joint professional training plays a decisive role in strengthening integration. Shared capacity-building processes enhance mutual understanding of procedures, responsibilities, and objectives, creating favorable conditions for the development of long-lasting institutional connections and more consistent decision-making in cases involving child violence.

Another important finding concerns the impact of technology on integrated models. Interoperable systems ensure continuous information registration, reduce data loss, and support long-term case follow-up, guaranteeing coherent service delivery even when staff or management changes occur. Technology therefore emerges as a structural element in strengthening coordination.

The study also demonstrated that the participation of community networks significantly enhances early prevention and risk identification. Local actors help connect public policies to the daily realities of families, reinforcing protection mechanisms that extend beyond formal institutions and enabling faster and more context-sensitive responses.

Analysis of existing protocols and guidelines revealed that formalizing procedures is essential for guiding practices and standardizing conduct. However, these instruments only produce significant effects when fully internalized by teams and accompanied by supervision and monitoring mechanisms, showing that coordination depends both on formal regulations and on the everyday practices that sustain them.

Critical examination of the models studied showed that issues such as workforce turnover, resource limitations, and communication difficulties still compromise coordination effectiveness in various contexts. Consolidating integrated structures requires planned actions that ensure institutional stability, continuous investment, and strengthened long-term relationships among sectors.

Based on the findings, it becomes clear that improving child protection networks requires ongoing efforts to review processes, evaluate outcomes, and update practices. Coordination is not static; it is a dynamic process that must adapt to social, technological, and institutional changes to ensure the continuity and coherence of services in response to evolving local contexts and victim needs.

Ultimately, the study shows that strengthened interinstitutional coordination models contribute to a more humanized, efficient protection system capable of reducing harm to children and adolescents. Investment in institutional integration enhances immediate care and builds stronger foundations for sustainable public policies that support safer and more coherent protection trajectories over time.

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