



**Prefeitura de  
Fortaleza**  
Coordenadoria Especial de  
Políticas Públicas de Juventude



**City of Fortaleza**

**Final Research Report – Y3**

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The R&C Consortium



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## METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

This report was prepared based on a combination of primary, secondary and documentary research data. For primary data, it is considered those produced by the research using own instruments, which were the application of questionnaires for all participating entities (students, management team and young educators). Of the total universe of 600 students benefited, 214 answered to the project evaluation questionnaire (in person) and another 79 answered to the profile questionnaire (online). Regarding the management team, 5 of them answered the online questionnaire about the profile, the project and the themes. As for the young educators – YE, 8 answered the online questionnaire on the profile of young people, the methodologies used and the topics covered, and 7 participated in the focus group on the project.

Unconventional research materials were also used to produce more primary data, such as drawings, fanzines, fables, everyday phrases and self-assessments, in an attempt to compose a picture as complex as possible, about the understanding and experience of beneficiaries of the project. In total, 522 materials were individually analyzed and collectively categorized according methodology designed by the researcher<sup>1</sup>. This classification effort was useful as the first step towards a more complete analysis of the project's impacts. The strategy was to expand the spectrum of methodological possibilities as much as possible and observe the historical, political and social conditions that allowed the creations.

As for the documentary aspect, legislative measures, projects of law, jurisprudence and public policies were surveyed in the areas of interest for the project, as well as the verification of the entire public structure and part of civil society that meet the proposed objectives. A broad search of secondary data was carried out in order to support the construction of the youth profile, pointing out the vulnerabilities, selectivity and difficulties. This sought to build a technical framework and a portrait of young people in Brazil, Ceará and Fortaleza, including a portrait of project participants.

Among the secondary data, it is worth mentioning the use of the following reports: School Census 2015, Dimensions of the Brazilian Youth Experience (2016), Atlas of Violence 2019, Youth Agenda Brazil 2014, Youth Statute (2013), Research on Youth in Brazil, Map of Incarceration, Infopen 2017, IPECE 2018 Report, Ceará 2050, Every Life Matters (2016 and 2019), Fortaleza 2040 Report, and the LGBT Youth Diagnosis 2018.

Still regarding primary data, 214 evaluation questionnaires were converted into a database and analyzed statistically. Factor analysis was performed in order to summarize the data in constructs or factors and then the presence of clusters among students with similar response patterns was investigated through cluster analysis. The number of relevant factors and the eigenvalues estimates related to the number of possible factors were defined. The factors were rotated in order to maximize the sum of the variances (Varimax method)<sup>2</sup>. Based on their composition, the factors were named "Method", "Content", and "Environment". These designations were attributed due to the predominance of items of the respective dimension in each construct, as measured by the respective factor loads. Finally, the dendrogram was constructed from the three factors extracted, following the method of Ward (1963).

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<sup>1</sup> Suiany Silva de Moraes.

<sup>2</sup> See more details in Kaiser (1958).

## 1. THE CHALLENGES FOR TO BE YOUNG IN A CONTEMPORANEOUS BRAZIL

To comprehend the relevance of to debate all kind of discriminations, as racial, economic and sexual, and the violence phenomena in Fortaleza's youth lives, is necessary, first of all, understand the context in what young are included. It means not only in cultural background but also in social contingencies that are transversal in relation to Brazilian social structure, and that reflects itself on this parcel of population.

In general, Brazil is a middle-low income country, with great inequalities and low social mobility, which can input limits for ambitions of young population. Additionally there was a long time of racial segregation and its consequences reflect in Brazilian income distribution until nowadays. Because of its colonial history and economic model, that concentrates land and income, Brazilian society judges the color of skin as a relevant indicator for socio economic status, which contributes to get worse the conflicts that derives of these social gaps.

Other relevant aspects to explain the intern conflicts of Brazilian society, which applies for Northeast region, are as follows concepts<sup>3</sup>:

- **Patriarchy**, traditional model of family organization based on core marital status and the authority of the boss, normally the man who holds economic power and subordinates the role of women in society;
- **Miscegenation**, based on the myth of a racial democracy where everyone has the same opportunities and access, regardless of ethnicity;
- **The notion of a cordial man**, which indicates an action in the field of affectivity, where the public is not distinguished from the private and whose attitudes, including violent ones, are guided by affective values that do not take into account the legal normality and rationality of conduct; and,
- **The common sense of the expression "Do you know who you are talking to?"** which exposes a rigid structure of classes, based on hierarchy and, once again, put on evidence the non distinction between public and private.

Added to these elements a fundamentalist interpretation of some religious precepts, especially neo-Pentecostal, which provides behavioral code to family members follow and reinforces these precepts of an exclusionary, racist and misogynistic society.

These concepts, in despite of has been overcoming by scientific production in Brazil, still influence strongly the social imaginariun and society structures. This translates into a tendency on the part of the population, particularly those less educated, to reject behaviors that deviate from the traditional archetype. Thence, emerges many kind of prejudice, like racial and economic, but mainly related to gender and sexual behavior. In this context, to be young is a daily challenge to express diversities, wealth, potentialities and proposals that are characteristic of this generational condition. In addition, it requires a specific construction of public policies capable of enabling:

I – promotion of autonomy and emancipation of young people; II – valorization and promotion of participation; III – promotion of creativity and participation in the country development; IV – Recognition of young as subject of universal, generational and singular rights; V – promotion of welfare, experimentation and integral development of young; VI – respect with identity, individual and collective diversity of youth; VII – promotion of safe life, peace culture, solidarity and non-discrimination; VIII – enhancement of dialogue and

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<sup>3</sup> See more about these concepts in: Florestan Fernandes (1964), Roberto DaMatta (1997) e Sérgio Buarque de Holanda (1995).

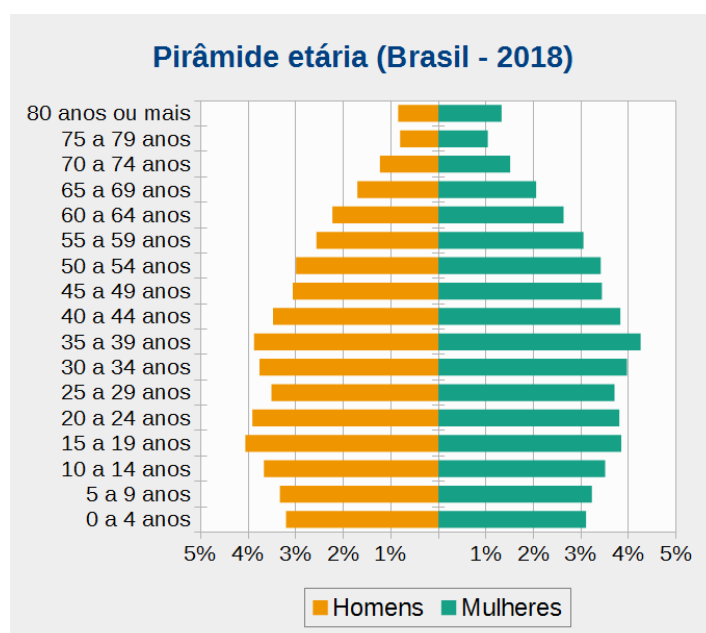
coexist of young with other generations. Source: Brazilian Youth Statute, in session I – Principles, p.8-9. (Translate of researchers)

From the 1990s, Brazil started its generational transition, with reduction of child mortality and increase in life expectation, became a young country. However, only in 2004 was initiated a wide debate between Federal government and social movements to discuss the creation of specific public policies for the population group composed by people with age between 15-29, stratum defined when Brazilian Youth Statute (Law n. 12.852/2013) was approved. Before, in 2005, the Law 11.129 created the first two important marks for youth public policies in Brazil<sup>4</sup>. First of all, the National Secretariat of Youth (SNJ, with initials in Portuguese), an executive body linked to the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, with the objective of articulating federal programs for young people executed by various federal government agencies. Then, the National Youth Council (Conjuve, with abreviation in Portuguese), an organism consultative and deliberative responsible for articulation between Brazilian State and youth movements.

The Youth Statute, approved in 2013, is a symbolic-legal mark that afford about the rights of young people to access education, professionalization, work and income, diversity and equality, health, culture, communication and freedom of expression, sport and leisure, territory and mobility, sustainability and environment, public security and justice. It also bring details about the composition of Youth National System.

According the last Brazilian Census (2010), there are 51.3 million of young (people with age 15-29), i. e. a quarter of 195.7 million inhabitants of the country (see graph 1). Of this universe, about 53.5% of young people work, 36% study, 22.8% study and work, and another 23% make up the so-called “neither-nor” generation, those who do not have a job or study, and “neither-nem-nem”, who neither study nor work and do not show interest. These stratified youth numbers shows a segment strongly marked by unequal conditions that are reflected in the low rates of young people who reach higher education: only 13% of the total (see graph 2), and the high rate of those incarcerated in the Brazilian system socio educational and in prisons (see graph 3).

**Graph 01 – Brazilian Age Pyramid (2018)**

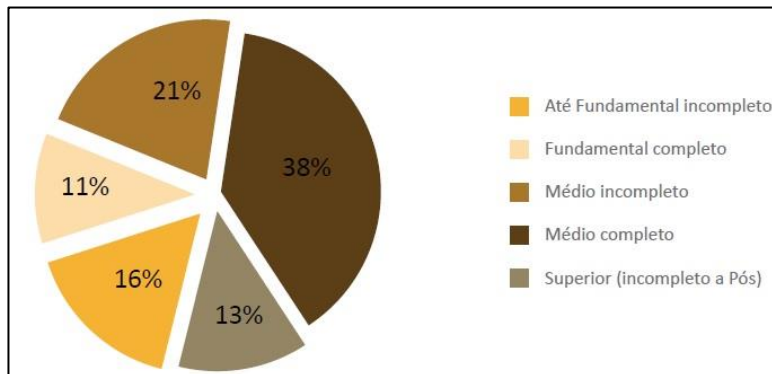


Source: IBGE (2018).

<sup>4</sup> Law 11.129/2005. Available in: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2004-2006/2005/Lei/L11129.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2004-2006/2005/Lei/L11129.htm).

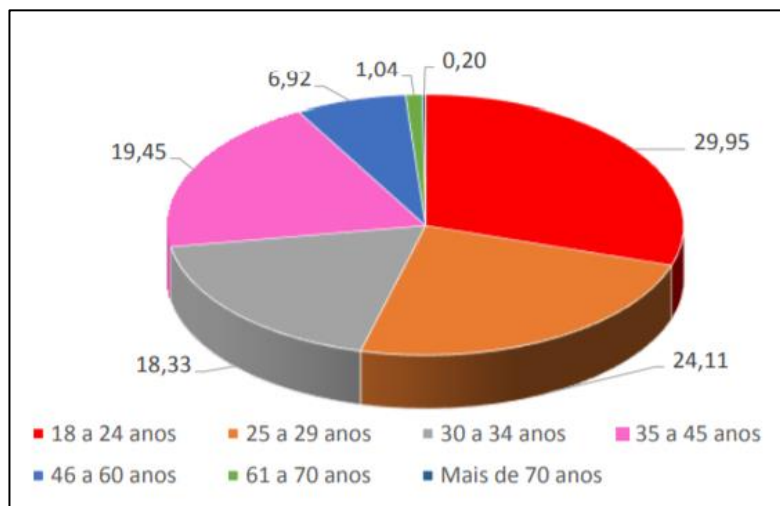


**Graph 02 – Brazilian Youth Level of Education**



Source: Youth Brazil Agenda (2014).

**Graph 03 – Population prisoned according age range**



Source: INFOPEN, 2017.

This stratification strongly highlights a country characterized by social, racial, economic and gender inequalities, which has been reproducing themselves by mechanisms present many aspects of social life. Brazilian youth, in general, is not only the most frequent target of urban violence, especially in the peripheries, but it is also the one that dies the most and the one that is most incarcerated, in relation to the rest of Brazilian population. Nowadays, a kind of 54% prisoned population in Brazil is composed by young people, with predominance of men, black and convicted of property crimes. The various stigmas and stereotypes perpetrated within society related to youth, especially youths black, LGBT and residents of the peripheries of cities, in paralell with the invisibility of their needs and demands by public authorities (responsible for the development of public policies), endorse young people's concerns about their longevity in the face of violence.

The lethal violence affects mainly young people, with a tax of 69,9% per 100 thousand inhabitants, according *Atlas da Violência* (Atlas of Violence) Report 2019. Analysing the set of data presented in this report, we finds that 59,1% of men's homicide deaths occur when they have 15 to 19 years old, 55,7% between 20-24 and 45,1% in the group 25-29, delimiting, this way, the youth as the most affected population group by lethal-intentional violent crimes (CVLI<sup>5</sup>, in the Portuguese initials). This

<sup>5</sup> *Crime Violento Letal Intencional*, in the Portuguese meaning.

high lethality generates strong implications for economy and society, also evidencing the significant and progressive rising of violence against specific groups: black, LGBT and women.

Recently, violence against LGBT and women have been observed and, mostly, discussed as a point of criminal typification. Homophobia and transphobia are not provided in Brazilian criminal law, unlike other types of prejudice, such as those guaranteed by law number 7,716 of January 5, 1989, which defines crimes resulting from racial or colored prejudice. In other words, the majority of homophobic crimes have always been classified as common crimes. Only in 2019, the Brazilian Supreme Court, in a historic decision, voted to establish a punishment for homophobic crimes with base in law above-mentioned.

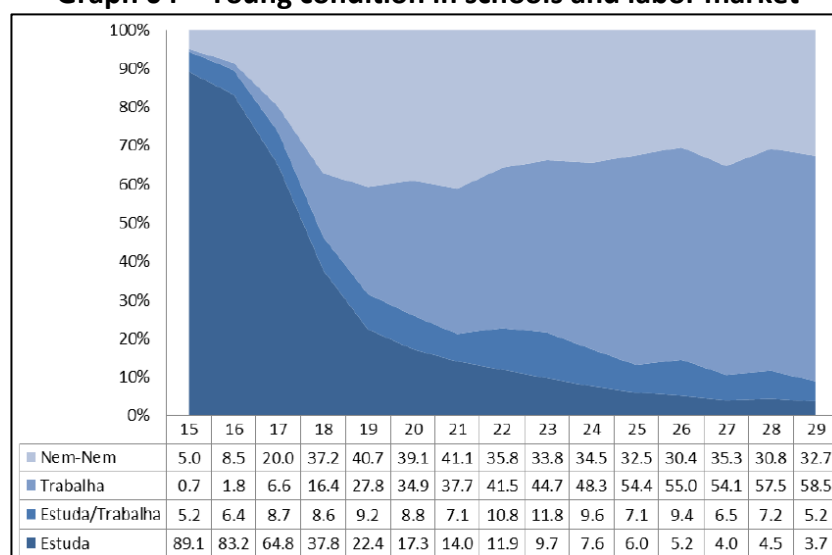
In relation to women, the criminal typification about femicide was approved in March 9, 2015, changing both the penal code (Decree-Law 2.848/40) and the heinous crimes law (8.072/90), and defining femicide as a murder based-on domestic and family violence, contempt or discrimination against the victim as a woman. Although, even with specific legislation, these data are underreported, which does not allow us to assess the real conditions of these populations.

### 1.1. The youth's profile in the state of Ceará and Fortaleza

According IBGE, the resident population in state of Ceará was 8.904.459 people in 2015, with 44,84% of this inhabitants concentrated in metropolitan region<sup>6</sup> of its capital, Fortaleza, which is the fifth most populated city in Brazil, with 2.669.342 inhabitants, behind São Paulo (12.252.023), Rio de Janeiro (6.718.903), Brasília (6.718.903) and Salvador (2.872.347). In relative terms, the population of Ceará represents 15,74% of Northeast region and 4,35% of Brazilian population.

Analysing the participation of young people in the total of inhabitants, they are 28,5% in Ceará (14,1% men and 14,4% women, in a total of 2.4 million) and 29,4% in Fortaleza (718.613, 14,1% men and 15,3% women).

**Graph 04 – Young condition in schools and labor market**



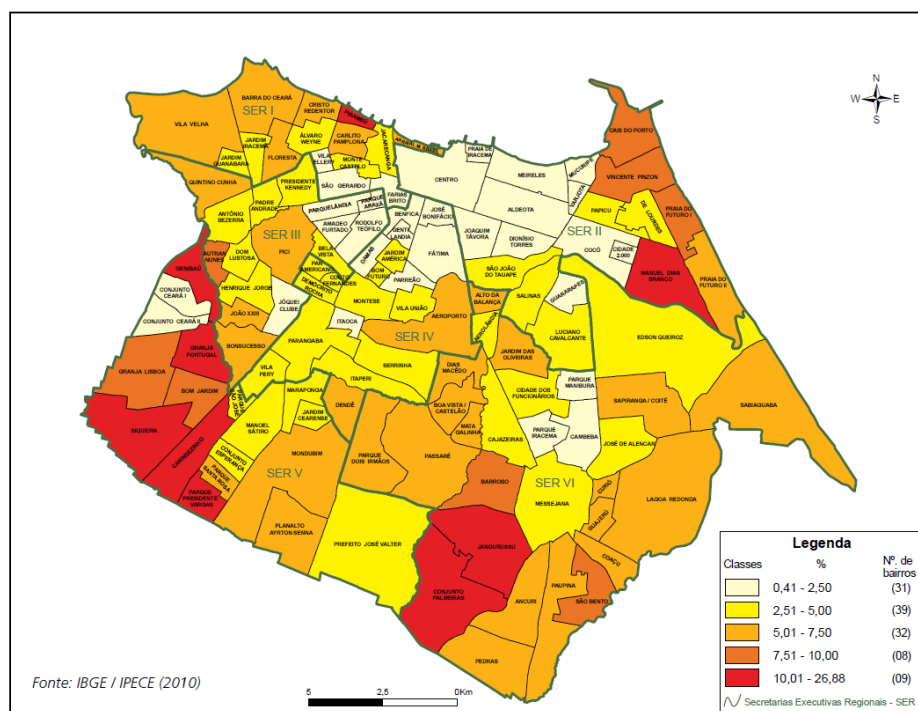
Source: IPECE, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza integrates 19 cities (the whole state has 184 cities): *Aquiraz, Cascavel, Caucaia, Chorozinho, Eusébio, Fortaleza, Guaiuba, Horizonte, Itaitinga, Maracanaú, Maranguape, Pacajus, Pacatuba, Paracuru, Paraipaba, Pindoretama, São Gonçalo do Amarante, São Luís do Curu and Trairi*. It concentrates not only the main part of state population, but also the income (64,4% of GDP).

Stratifying these data and observing the young people condition, it finds a significant quantity of them as NEET (30,3% or 690,5 thousand of young people), 9,8% don't go to school but are applying for a job opportunity, and 20,5% are both out of school and labor market. Furthermore, there are 71 thousand of young people in regular school age (between 15-17), and 28% of them does not attend school and also does not inserted in the labor market. These data appoint for a precarious conditions of access opportunities by young people, specially in the first years of youth, as a consequence of social inequalities.

In this sense, state of Ceará and city of Fortaleza are in the same situation as other Brazilian states and big cities / metropolitan regions, where are observed diverse realities at the same territories. For example, Fortaleza has rich neighborhoods, like *Meireles* and *Aldeota*, with higher levels of Human Development Index (0,866 e 0,953, respectively), but also another with HDI extremely low, like *Conjunto Palmeiras* and *Parque Presidente Vargas* (0,111 e 0,140).

**Map 1 – Percent of population extremely poor in Fortaleza (2015)**



Source: Fortaleza 2040 Report (2015).

The dimensions most contributes for the measurement of HDI are longevity, income and education. Thus, observing these numbers, is clear that a relevant parcel of population lives in uncertain conditions, with low access to things that should be essential. Besides, they suffer mostly with militarization of life and peripheries dominated by criminal groups, presenting violence index similars to regions of declared conflict or war.

The tax of people in situation of poverty and extremely poverty reach 23,7% of population in Ceará, as 6,6% surviving with up to R\$ 85,00 and 17,1% with up to R\$ 170,00<sup>7</sup>. Table 1 shows indicators of the asymmetry of income distribution, and consequently, of opportunities, in the city of Fortaleza in recent decades. It is noted that despite the reduction in the proportion of poor and extremely poor, almost 90 thousand people still lived with up to R \$ 70 reais per month (€ 32, in current values).

<sup>7</sup> The line of poverty defined by Brazilian Social Development Ministry (MDS): R\$ 170,00 for poverty and R\$ 85,00 for extremely poverty, with 2015 as the reference).

At the same time, the Gini Index, which measures income inequality, proved to be highly inflexible, suggesting a perpetuation of the income concentration structure.

**Table 01 - Income inequality in Fortaleza, 1987 and 2015.**

Indicator	1987	2015
% extremely poor	24,6	6,6
% poor	54	17,1
Gini Index	0,63	0,49

Source: Ceará 2050 – diagnosis, 2018.

Historically, the city of Fortaleza had waves of growth caused by the migration of people from the inside of the state, who sought better economic conditions or fled the periodic droughts that plague the semiarid climate, predominant in the state of Ceará. As a consequence of this process, the place of birth can be a determining factor for economic and social success. There is a growth configuration in the center-periphery style, in which the occupation of the territory leads to the concentration of higher income families in the central region, while those of lower income start to occupy the peripheral regions, forming a poverty belt within the limits of the urban perimeter.

Analysing the school life of this youth, another prism from inequality of opportunities stands out. Literature is categorical in stating that by reaching higher educational levels, young people expand their perspectives, both from an economic point of view, as well as from acceptance and coexistence with different opinions, with repercussions on their conception of the world. In this sense, despite the almost universal access to primary education, there is a massive and early interruption of the school life of these young people when they reach high school, which is even more exacerbated at the Higher Level. The high dropout rate in high school is a national problem in Brazil, as can be seen in Graph 2 (page 9).

Some factors can help explain this phenomenon, such as: the inadequacy of the school curriculum to the interests of students, the lack of perspective on the economic benefits of education or even the need to enter the labor market to supplement family income. In all cases the consequences are the same: a reduction in future opportunities and a narrowing of the vision regarding its social context.

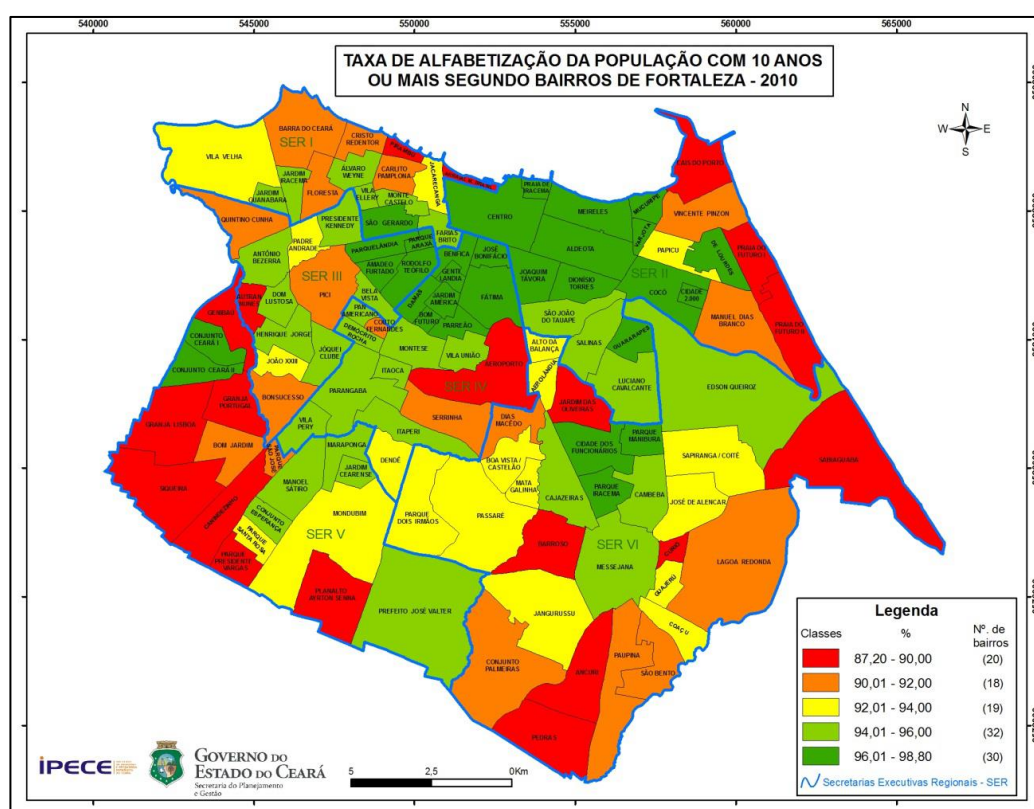
**Table 02 - School attendance rate for children and youth - RMF, 2015.**

Elementary/ Middle School (6 to 14 years)	96.71
High School (15 to 17 years)	57.82
College (18 to 24 years)	18.51

Source: PNAD/PNUD, 2015.

When we observe these data referring to the school attendance rate for children and young people and georeferencing them, we perceive the same pattern of spatial distribution as shown in the map of the percentage of the poor and extremely poor population in Fortaleza (see map 1). The peripheral neighborhoods contrast sharply with the central region of the city, explaining the inequality not only in income, but also in opportunities in access to education, materialized in the early school abandonment of these students.

**Map 02 - Population literacy rate by neighborhood in Fortaleza - 2010**



Source: IPECE, 2010.

School dropout is transversal to a series of other problems faced by the youth of Fortaleza. Once out of school, the environment found by those who enter the job market is often marked by precarious underemployment, with low wages and high turnover. To illustrate this, Table 3 shows that youth income in 2018 was around 50% of the average income among all workers<sup>8</sup>. This data, despite providing some idea of the employment situation, represents only a small part of the active population in this age group, given that it disregards the informal sector, which represents about twice the number of vacancies with a formal contract, and is exactly where they find the most precarious and lowest paid jobs.

**Table 03 - Average monthly salary of young people in Fortaleza, 2018.**

Age	Men	Women
15 a 17	R\$ 628,37	R\$ 628,00
18 a 24	R\$ 1.231,49	R\$ 1.137,93
25 a 29	R\$ 1.735,98	R\$ 1.635,99
All Workers	R\$ 2.439,80	R\$ 2.361,80

Source: RAIS/CAGED.

<sup>8</sup> It is important to mention that people with age under 16 only can be hired as *Aprendiz Legal* (an apprentice program), in terms of law 10.097/2000, and, therefore, receiving reduced earnings.

Regarding the sexual behavior of young people, table 4 reports the Detection Rate for HIV and Syphilis, sexually transmitted diseases, in Fortaleza. Despite being diseases that affect everyone, the Ministry of Health (2013, page 16) points out that there is “[...] greater vulnerability to the HIV virus for gay and bisexual men, and associates this condition directly with the homophobia and segregation to which they are exposed, especially the younger ones.” In the distribution of HIV / Syphilis cases, there is an evident racial profile, as well as that perceived in the case of school dropout, insertion in the labor market and in lethal violence. Being black in this society is, in itself, a great marker of vulnerability and discrimination, and this reinforces the extent to which social ills affect different ethnic groups in Fortaleza differently.

**Table 04 - Detection and distribution rate of HIV and SYPHILIS, Fortaleza, 2018.**

Group	Detection rates (per 100 thousands)	
	HIV	Sífilis
Overall	26,4	982
Male	43,5	622
Female	12,1	360
15 to 24 years	21,1	-
Race	% Cases	
	HIV	Sífilis
White	4,5	10
Black	2,6	4,2
Yellow	0,2	1,6
Brown	88,6	78,7
Indigenous	0,2	0,1
Not reported	3,8	5,4

Source: MS/SVS/DCCI.

Finally, it is not possible to understand the conflicts that permeate the lives of youth in Fortaleza, without addressing what are possibly the greatest reflection of the dysfunctionalities of their social system: the violence; racial and penal selectivity, observed mainly in the prison system; and homicides. According to the 2019 Atlas of Violence, 2017 was the most lethal year in the history of Ceará with 5,433 homicides, an increase of 60.2% compared to 2016. This means an extremely high homicide rate, behind only from the states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. Another evidence was the increase in lethal violence against specific audiences, including blacks, young and adolescents, the LGBT population, and women.

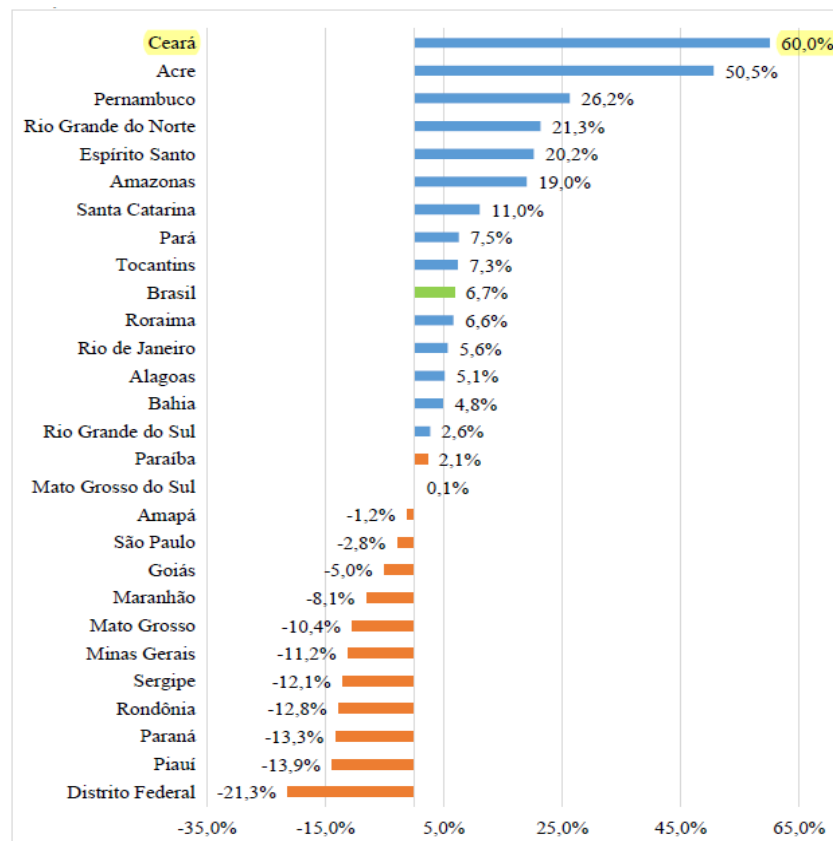
These numbers represent a possible increase in lethality influenced by the “faction war” and the internalization of crime, especially after 2014. These elements, besides with historical inequalities, radically changed the local pattern of crime, introducing new actors, clusters and increasing the circulation of firearms. It is worth mentioning that, even though it came from a history of organized

crime, mainly with gangs and *galeras* throughout the 80s and 90s, with the more organic migration of the *Primeiro Comando da Capital* (PCC), *Comando Vermelho* (CV), *Família do Norte* (FDN) and the creation of *Guardiões do Estado* (GDE), there is a change in the motivation of the homicide and a greater conflict for the control of the territories and the sale, routes, purchase and export of cocaine<sup>9</sup>. Consequently, Ceará became a central point in the map of drug traffic, reinforcing the route of Solimões in the exportation to Europe and another Brazilian states.

A combination of things is necessary to understand this phenomenon. However, there is a consensus that elements such as child and youth education, poverty, the labor market, housing, teenage pregnancy and youth vulnerability, are the main indicators of a violent society. In this sense, homicide is the culmination of a history of state fragility and diverse vulnerabilities (see annex B).

When we shift analysis to youth, this scenario is even more worrying. With a sharp increase in the death of adolescents and young people, Ceará has the highest rate of victims between 15 and 29 years old: 140.2% per 100 thousand inhabitants. The report *Every Life Imports (Cada Vida Importa, 2016)* points out that Ceará is the 3rd state in the rank of Adolescent Homicide rate (*Índice de Homicídios na Adolescência* - IHA), mainly among young people from 12 to 18 years old. The Youth Vulnerability Index (*Índice de Vulnerabilidade Juvenil* - IVJ), which varies from 0 to 1, is a summary of the indicators of the rate of attendance at school, education, insertion in the labor market, mortality rate from external causes, mortality rate from violent causes, value of monthly family income and relative risk of whites and blacks being victims of homicide, is 0.50 in the city of Fortaleza. These are exactly the main individuals to be focused on in any program to combat crime.

**Graph 05 – Percent variation of young homicide tax per 100 thousand inhabitants**



Source: Atlas of Violence, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> See more about gangs and *galeras* in Diógenes (1998); and about the expansion of criminal groups / factions in: Aquino e Sá (2014), Dias (2017), Hirata (2014), Moraes (2018), Paiva (2019) and Siqueira (2017).



Regarding women, between 2007 and 2017 there was an increase of 176.9% in homicide, with Ceará being the second state of greatest growth. Homicide among black women grew by 29.9% and accounted for 66% of all women murdered in 2017. Moreover, there was a sharp increase in homicide within the last 10 years and with the use of a firearm (29.8%). Due to this data, it is of great concern the proposal of flexibility of carrying weapons which has been discussed in Brazil, since it tends to get worse the vulnerability of the women lives in situations of violence. In Ceará, 86.89% of the murdered women are black. This data shows a double vulnerability: being a woman and being black.

In case of LGBT population, the problem is invisible, because in the main cases the records are performed as common crimes, instead of a crime of homophobia / transphobia. However, despite this problem, there is an increase in this kind of violence, especially after 2016, with the following general characteristics: more than 70% of the authors are male, more than 90% of homicides occur in urban areas, 60% affect singles and most victims are female.

According to *Disque 100* (Dial 100), a Federal service offered by Ministry of Woman, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH), Ceará has the highest number of complaints of violence against LGBT people. A survey carried out by the *Grupo Gays da Bahia* estimated that about 15.6% of the murders that occurred in Ceará in 2018 victimized people belonging to this group. It is important to point out that this portion of society suffers many kinds of symbolic deaths before the violent death took place, which makes them even more vulnerable to an extermination policy.

## 1.2. The Recognize & Change project beneficiaries' profile

The city of Fortaleza is divided in 121 neighborhoods, 7 administrative regions (each one with its own executive secretariat - SER) and 17 principal secretariats. The Special Coordination for Youth Public Policies (CEPPJ), created in 2007, linked to the mayor's office and with secretarial status, is responsible to develop and coordinate public policies for young people, to guarantee rights and citizenship. Currently, CEPPJ offers more than 12 projects spreaded in the city and benefiting young people, such as: *Academia Enem*, *CopArena*, *Festival de Música da Juventude*, *Qualifica Juventude*, *Juventude na Onda*, *Juventude Sem Fronteiras*, *Encontro Municipal de Juventude - EMJUV*, *Ação Jovem*, *Festival de Dança da Juventude*, *Jovens Articuladores da Saúde - JAS*, *Bolsa Jovem* and the project Recognize & Change, object of this research report. Joining this public structure there is also the *Rede Cuca*, a network of social protection and opportunities composed by three Urban Centers of Culture, Art, Science and Sports (CUCA): the CUCAs *Barra*, *Mondubim* and *Jangurussu*.

The project Recognize & Change began in 2018, proposing to discuss issues such as violence, racism, gender and discrimination with young people in public schools on the outskirts of the city of Fortaleza. The selection of schools participating in the program was based on an agreement between CEPPJ and the State Government Education Secretariat, with focus on schools belonging to territories with high socioeconomic vulnerability, in order to maximize the impact for benefited students. Taking as a starting point the list of schools in the most vulnerable situation, negotiations started with them. Not all schools agreed to participate, so those that showed availability were chosen.

Six schools have participated in the project, distributed in six different neighborhoods and two SERs. As noted in the table below, on map 1 and in appendix A, these schools are located in poor and extremely poor regions of the city of Fortaleza, with frighteningly low human development rates. It means that the calculation of life expectancy at birth, average years of study, expected years of



study and gross domestic product, shows the reality of places whose precariousness of life is the norm and any political action that supports quality assurance living is necessary.

**Table 05 – List of participating schools - project Recognize & Change.**

SCHOOL	NEIGHBORHOOD	HDI	POPULATION
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio Marcelino Champagnat</i>	<i>Barroso</i>	0,186	29.847
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio Antônio Dias Macêdo</i>	<i>Dias Macêdo</i>	0,270	11.899
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio Deputado Paulino Rocha</i>	<i>Serrinha</i>	0,282	28.770
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio Júlia Alves</i>	<i>Bom Jardim</i>	0,194	37.758
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio São José</i>	<i>São José</i>	0,284	10.486
<i>Escola de Ensino Fundamental e Médio Aloisio Barros</i>	<i>João Paulo II</i>	0,186	-

Source: prepared by the authors.

These are neighborhoods whose average monthly income is between R\$ 239.25 to R\$ 500.00, an amount below the minimum wage, which is currently of R\$ 1,039.00. In addition, they are territories strongly marked by territorial disputes over the control of the drug trade, which were further accentuated this year, with the quarantine imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Only in the first five months of 2020, Fortaleza has already registered 609 homicides, 46% more homicides than in the same period of 2019. Of these, about 60% (370 cases) occurred in the neighborhoods where R&C participating schools are located. The Technical Note n. 01/2020, from the *Comitê Cearense pela Prevenção de Homicídios na Adolescência* (Ceará Committee for the Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence), highlights that in this period more than two adolescents / young and one woman are killed each day.

In order to provide one more piece of data that collaborates with the construction of a local panorama on the socioeconomic status of these students, we also used the Socioeconomic Level Indicator of Basic Education Schools - INSE, calculated by the Anísio Teixeira Institute - INEP. The INSE synthesizes information about parents' schooling and family income in a unidimensional way, based on contextual questionnaire data completed by students when carrying out several large-scale assessments carried out in Brazil. For comparison purposes, the average indicators for all schools in Brazil, the State of Ceará and the city of Fortaleza are also presented, as well as divided according to the public and private network. It is noted that the selected schools have INSE about 10% lower than the average of schools in Fortaleza, and about 24% lower than private schools in the same municipality.

**Table 06 - Inse for schools in Brazil, Ceará, Fortaleza and beneficiaries.**

	Public Schools	Private Schools	Overall
Brasil	48.3	57.9	49.3
Ceará	41.5	51.4	42.3
Fortaleza	45.0	52.7	47.0
Sample			42.5

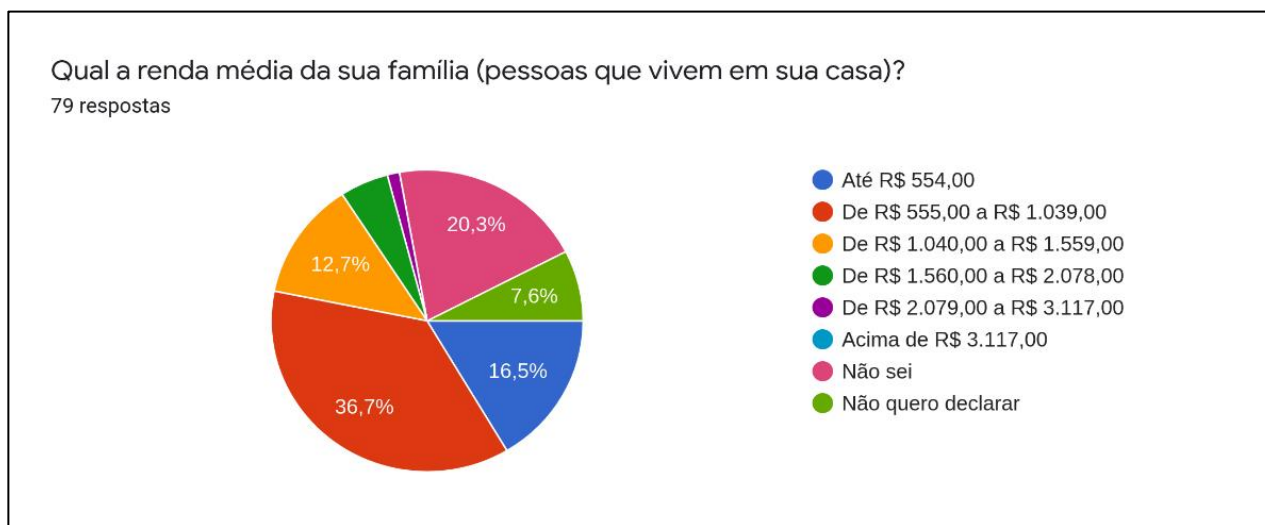
Source: prepared by the authors, based-on data from INEP.

Regarding the division by gender, age and race, using the School Census as a base, produced by INEP, which portrays the totality of the students of the 2nd grade of High School in the contemplated schools, it is noted that about 55% of the students were female, with a predominant age between 16 and 19 years old. With regard to race, 84% identified themselves as brown and about 7.9% considered themselves white.

In order to understand the students' response to the Recognize and Change project, primary data was also produced from a structured survey, which consisted of sending electronic forms to the young registered participants. 79 responses<sup>10</sup> were obtained, approximately 13% of the total universe of project participants. Of these, 71% were male and 86% were between 17 and 19 years old. As for their ethnic identification, the distribution was slightly different of data from secondary sources: about 63.8% identified themselves as brown or black and 25% as white. Finally, regarding their sexual orientation, 78.4% identified themselves as heterosexual, 10% as bisexual and 3.8% as pansexual. Non claimed to have a physical or mental disability.

To better understand the socioeconomic conditions of the participants, they were asked about their type of residence. The results: 87% lived in houses, while 11% lived in apartments; about 58% said that shares a residence with 4 to 6 people, while 29% from 1 to 3 people and 10% from 6 to 9 residents. As shown in the graph below, the average family income of most of them (approximately 53.2%) is up to one minimum wage. About half of the households are supported by only one member and in only 28% of the households two people contribute to the family's livelihood. In addition, two-thirds of young people claimed to be benefited from income transfer programs, such as Bolsa Família.

**Graph 06 – Average monthly family income of young people served by the project.**



Source: prepared by the authors.

Beyond to the socioeconomic context, young people were asked if they had seen episodes of violence and discrimination. About 52% of respondents said they had witnessed problems such as theft, fights or the sale of illegal products in their neighborhood in the past three months. Around 8% said they had witnessed discrimination of gender and / or LGBT people, while 9% said “maybe” had witnessed this type of discrimination. Between these two groups, the vast majority said may had witnessed psychological violence against the victims (a kind of 77%). In addition, 34% of young people said themselves may had already been victims of discrimination. The most frequent

<sup>10</sup> The numbers that made a point of in the tabulation of the questionnaires were emphasized. About questions and responses, see appendix A.

motivations were discrimination based-on racial prejudice and bullying, mainly due to some body characteristic such as overweight or thinness.

**Table 07 – Situations experimented for young served by the project.**

<b>RACISM</b>	<i>Várias vezes fui abordado por a polícia de formas diferentes, as vezes até sendo ameaçado [sic] ou até mesmo violentando fisicamente”</i> <b>“Many times I was approached by the police in so different ways, sometimes to be threatened [sic] or physically abused”</b>
	<i>“Foi na antiga escola onde eu estudava uma menina branca me chamou de macaco quando pediu pra eu apanhar a piranha [prendedor de cabelos] dela que havia caído no chão.”</i> <b>“It happened in my previous school, a white girl called me monkey when asked me to pick her <i>piranha</i> (hairclip) up on the floor”</b>
	<i>“[...] tinha 8 anos um menino disse que parecia uma macaco [...].”</i> <b>“[...] I was 8 when a boy told me I looked like a monkey [...].”</b>
<b>BULLYING</b>	<i>“[Sofro] Bullying por conta do corpo (magro).”</i> <b>“[I suffer] Bullying because my body (skinny).”</b>
	<i>“Por eu ser gorda.”</i> <b>“Because I am fat.”</b>
	<i>“Brincadeiras por ser acima do peso.”</i> <b>“Jokes because I am overweight.”</b>

Source: prepared by the authors.

In view of the picture drawn by the data, it is evident the pertinence of a broad discussion of discriminatory issues among young people in the city of Fortaleza. The understanding that prejudices emerge from deep social problems, with historical roots and which manifest themselves in a negative way in their lives, is a necessary condition for the maturity and greater tolerance on the part of the young people affected by this project.

## 2. DEVELOPED ACTIVITIES, TOPICS APPROACHED AND FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS: AN OVERVIEW OF PROJECT RECOGNIZE AND CHANGE

The project Recognize and Change is funded by European Commission - DG EuropeAid – and has City of Turin as the project leader. It is a partnership started in 2018 which involves the following country partners: Italy, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, France, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Brazil. In Brazil, it is executed by the Municipality of Fortaleza through the Special Coordination of Public Policies for Youth (CEPPJ) and benefits six high school located in vulnerable territories. The precursor of R&C in Fortaleza was the project Youth against Gender Violence (JCVG), also executed by CEPPJ.

The selection of participating schools was based on an agreement with the Education Secretariat of the State Government, in which schools were chosen belonging to territories with high socioeconomic vulnerability, in order to maximize the impact for the benefited students. Considering the starting list of the most vulnerable schools in the city, and not all of those accepted to join the project, schools which confirmed availability were chosen.

In its work plan, the project aims to “[...] increase the dissemination of a culture based on the plurality of identities and their mutual recognition among European citizens, fighting against discrimination and violence linked to cultural and gender differences [...]”. And its main objective is “[...] to raise awareness among European and non-European citizens about individual responsibility, through a campaign against discrimination and violence [...]” (GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE RECOGNIZE AND CHANGE PROJECT, 2018, p. 2).

Within this context, the target audience of the project in Fortaleza are young people aged 15 to 29, focusing on those who are at school age and inserted in formal education, because is necessary to be regularly enrolled in one of the participating schools to be served by the project. Over these three years (2018, 2019 and 2020), the project involved around 600 young people directly and 1200 indirectly <sup>11</sup>.

The staff of the project is composed of several members with recognized performance and technical and scientific know-how in working with young people in vulnerable situations. They have higher education, with diverse backgrounds, such as Law, Journalism and Social Service, and perform functions of legal advice, communication, pedagogical, administrative, financial and general coordination (MLAE). In addition, the working group also has 16 young multipliers (the YE – Young Educators) who are responsible for carrying out the workshops in the classrooms, working directly with beneficiaries.

**Table 08 – List of people\* work/worked in R&C Project (2018-2020)**

COMPLETE NAME	POSITION IN THE PROJECT
Simão Jorge Machado de Andrade e Castro	President of <i>Instituto Juventude Inovação</i>
Marina Campelo Bezerra	Administrative Assistant
Caio Vitor Said Torres	Communication services (Y1)
Erika Monalisa Bezerra Monte	Communication services (Y2-3)

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<sup>11</sup> The calculation of the audience involved indirectly considered the whole material produced and the general data analysis. It estimates each young involved in the project can be a vector of change for at least one person in its relationship cycle.

Ana Carolina Marconi Maciel	Psychologist
Julio Brizzi Neto	Secretary of CEPPJ (Y1-3)
Deyser de Oliveira dos Reis	Financial Manager
Cecilia Elia	MLAE (Y1)
Luizianne Natacha Barbosa	MLAE (Y2)
Maria Adeilana Silva Lima	MLAE (Y2-3)
Otília Chaves Barros	MLAE (Y3)
Taiane Alves de Lima	Trainer
Nayane Felix dos Santos	Trainer (Y1)
Paula Mota Lemos	Trainer (Y2)
Mariana Rodrigues Loiola	Trainer (Y3)
Antonio Cesar de Abreu Junior	Young educator
Clarice Isidório de Souza	Young educator
Douglas Matheus Lima Farias	Young educator
João Lucas Alves de Matos	Young educator
Juliana Kelly do Nascimento Costa	Young educator
Laryssa Batista Mendes de Souza	Young educator
Marcelo Rodrigues da Silva	Young educator
Nikelly Barbara Lima da Silva	Young educator
Nilciane Silva de Mesquita	Young educator
Sabrina Kelly Santos Lima	Young educator
Carlos Johnantan de Oliveira Almeida	Young educator
Deoclecio dos Santos Silva	Young educator
José Wilson de Brito	Young educator
Karolayne Pinto Ferreira	Young educator

(\*) Considering only YE who attended for survey, regardless year of participation.

Source: prepared by the authors, based-on research data.

The first year's guiding theme was "Identity and interpersonal relationships", counting with participation of thirteen classes from the first year of high school<sup>12</sup> (among participating schools) and sixteen young educators who did hold fifty-two thematic workshops. In the second year, the central theme was "Diversity and discrimination" and involved fourteen classes and eleven YE in fifty-six workshops. Finally, in 2020, the main theme is "The forms of violence" and was carried out for ten classes of four schools, by sixteen YE in ten workshops<sup>13</sup>. In general terms, the project was very well received, both by the group of participating students and by those responsible for its execution. The positive evaluation refers mainly to the different themes and methodologies that

<sup>12</sup> "High School is the last stage of basic Brazilian education. With a total duration of three years, its main objective is to improve the knowledge obtained by students in elementary education, focusing on preparing for the job market and higher education. High school students are teenagers between 15 and 17 years old [...]". Source: <https://www.educamaisbrasil.com.br/escolas/ensino-medio>. Accessed in: June 28, 2020.

<sup>13</sup> The activities of 3rd year were suspended as a consequence of social isolation caused by Covid-19 pandemics. See more details in session 2.1.3 of this chapter.

“took” young people out of the school environment while “keeping them”, and with debates and expositions of subjects little debated within the scope of the school curriculum. The generation of this space was essential for reflecting on different attitudes and building more empathy and solidarity among those involved.

## 2.1. General theme, thematic axes and observed impacts

The general guidelines adopted, as well as the peer education methodology, followed the project guidelines, which are common to all participating countries. The thematic axes of each workshop were built, based on the local reality, by a team responsible for developing methods and techniques for communication and awareness to be replicated in all participating schools and classes. Each young educator underwent 32 hours per class of training and did experiment the workshops related to each axis. The objective was to prepare them for the diversity of situations that could be encountered in the classrooms, and, in addition, to train them with the use of multimedia materials that could collaborate for a more dynamic and interactive debate. The methodology adopted (which would be the same to be used in the workshops later) in these trainings consisted of starting some thematic dynamics with the educators and then debating how it was experienced by each one, seeking to generate dialogue about the raised idea, starting from the experience to arrive to the content.

**Table 09 – List of themes and axes of the project per year**

YEAR	GUIDING THEME	THEMATIC AXES (WORKSHOPS)
I	Identity and interpersonal relationships	Building identity in adolescence.
		Alterity and interpersonal relationships.
		Virtual identity, bullying e cyberbullying.
		Empathy.
II	Diversity and discrimination	Gender issues.
		Stereotypes and Gender discrimination.
		Relationships, stereotypes and discrimination based on people with disabilities.
		Individual and collective responsibilities.
		Building fanzines <sup>14</sup> .
III	The forms of violence	Violence, its types and consequences.
		Gender and discrimination based on LGBTQIA+ generating violence.
		Racial-ethnic points and how discriminations based on race generate violence.
		Building panels.

Source: prepared by the authors, based-on research data.

The planning of the workshops took into account the use of various tools and materials, such as: shampoo pots, lollipops, chocolates, sound box, computer, datashow, papers, paints, pens, scissors, cardboard, glue, tape, etc. The result of using this plurality of items was the work of young people who showed realities marked by inequality, violence and racism, through drawings, fanzines, fables and everyday phrases. Thus, showing how pertinent the proposed debates are, especially in the

<sup>14</sup> In year II, each class of beneficiaries received one more workshop, with the objective to evaluate the Project, presents the playlist and vídeos contest, besides building gifs and fanzines which could be used as informatives for another young people.

contexts of vulnerability experienced in territories where schools are inserted. Even more fundamental, it was proposed to make them reflect on rooted and naturalized situations in their daily lives, encouraging them to problematize and see the issues from another perspective.

In order to obtain a comparison parameter for students' perception of discrimination, in its various aspects, the “Research on Discriminatory Actions in the School Area” - PDAE (MAZZON, 2009) was used. Such research aimed to measure the situations of discrimination in the school environment in Brazil and, among other issues, collected from the school community its degree of agreement with phrases that refer to the topic treated. Thus, due to the limitations of the instrument, it was decided to select a subset of the statements used, which surround the treated topic, and to compare the degree of students agreement with the population average obtained by the above-mentioned research. This strategy, with the exception of all methodological limitations, can provide a picture of the structural concepts that permeate young people. Table 10 shows the degree of agreement with discriminatory statements between participating students in Recognize and Change and those researched at PDAE.

**Table 10 – Comparison degree of students agreement between R&C beneficiaries and PDAE**

Statement	Agreement R&C	Agreement PDAE	Difference
White children learn faster than black ones	11,4%	12,4%	-1,0%
Black people are more violent than White ones	13,9%	25,3%	-11,4%
Black has good body for legwork	26,6%	36,1%	-9,5%
White people deserve more valorized jobs than black ones	5,1%	11,6%	-6,5%
Black women are more suited to domestic workers than white women	7,6%	20,5%	-12,9%
Black people should be like the Whites	8,9%	17,9%	-9,0%
Homosexual people are not releable	21,5%	25,2%	-3,7%
I don't avoid it, but I also don't try to get close to homosexuals	17,7%	35,3%	-17,6%
I think it is very difficult to accept male homosexuality	27,8%	36,4%	-8,6%
I do not accept homosexuality	15,2%	26,6%	-11,4%
Homosexuality is a desease	6,3%	23,2%	-16,9%
Women are better than men in the kitchen	46,8%	52,6%	-5,8%
There are jobs which should occupied for only by men	44,3%	46,3%	-2,0%
The woman is better able to take care of the house	46,8%	60,6%	-13,8%
There are jobs which should occupied for only by women	34,2%	43,4%	-9,2%

Source: prepared by the authors, based-on research data.

### *2.1.1. Identity and interpersonal relationships (Year 1)* <sup>15</sup>

Each thematic axis discussed in the workshops followed the guiding themes proposed in the document of general guidelines of the project Recognize and Change (2018). This orientation defined, for the first year, actions should be concentrated “[...] in identity and relationships, to recognize the right / duty to be recognized and respected, and to recognize and respect others. The training will cover topics such as: identity, integration with the world, social roles and relationships, the group, risks and best practices.” (p. 9). In addition, topics related to technology were addressed, such as the use of social networks, which is a reality in the context of adolescence and in which identities and interpersonal relationships are deeply guided. Cyberbullying also enters this context, as it is a form of violence practiced on the internet, especially on social networks, and which has been increasingly frequent in school reality.

Then, the guiding theme was subdivided into specific thematic axes. The first workshop, held between the months of September and October 2018, addressed the axis “Building identity in adolescence”. The objective was to promote with students an exchange of knowledge about the concept of identity and how it is can guide the individual action. On the social plane, people's identities are configured as the perception of themselves within one or several groups, and, in this sense, direct movements, reflecting group action. The realization of the workshop followed the dynamics of the self-portrait, which aimed at presenting itself through the creation of a drawing, which would be a moment for young people to reflect on what they represent as people. What stood out from this activity were the numerous representations impregnated with discrimination and pervaded by vulnerabilities. A clear example was the young man who drew himself as a garbage bag, alluding to what “has no way” or that “can be thrown in the trash”. It is interesting to observe how inequalities mark the subjectivity of young people to the point that they self-portrait from the labels imposed by the selective society in which they are inserted.

The second workshop, which took place in the same period as the previous one, had as its main theme “alterity and interpersonal relationships”. Its central objective was to promote an exchange of knowledge with students about otherness and interpersonal relationships, showing everyone the importance of commitment to each other, as one-to-the-other, or as one-with-the-other. When we work with otherness, difference becomes a human condition, giving rise to the hope that better relations will overcome violence. From there, the workshop conducted the dynamics of the lollipop and the timeline. The first sought, from otherness, the recognition of the importance of the other. The second, on the other hand, allowed young people to get in touch with the positive and negative relationships that constitute them as subjects throughout life.

The third workshop, entitled “virtual identity, bullying and cyberbullying”, took place in October 2018 and sought to promote an exchange of knowledge with students about the real “I” in the virtual world, discussing idealization versus reality, and to reflect on the search for acceptance of their own identity and the search for a group with which there is an identification. In this sense, virtual social networks appear to support various types of relationships and their complications have been increasingly reflecting in physical social relationships. Among the activities carried out, the dynamics of confessions stood out, which sought to stimulate feelings of identification and trust, contributing to the reflection on moments when one is connected, but, nevertheless, one feels alone, both emotionally and socially. This led young people to reflect on the quality of relationships.

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<sup>15</sup> According Methodology Note, the activities developed by YE in year 1 did not were analysed. The analysis and appointments included in this report were built through young’s individual reports, stratified per each school, and by application of a survey with students and YE.



Another outstanding dynamic was that of the real profile on Instagram, which sought to reflect on how young people present themselves on social networks and how they would really like to present themselves. In this same axis, it was relevant to identify the perception of the various types of bullying, racism and discrimination that young people suffer in their daily lives, sometimes as aggressors, sometimes as victims, with emphasis on fatophobia, racism and homophobia.

Finally, the last workshop, whose central theme was "empathy", sought to promote an exchange of experiences on the relationships between people, feelings, attitudes, and the peculiar needs of each one, providing a debate about the diversity presents in society and represented in the classroom. The dynamics of "backfiring" and "passing the present" were used, both aiming to promote group integration and strengthen the recognition of the alterity, empathy and qualities of each participant, thus strengthening the bonds of interpersonal relationships.

**Table 11 – General Data of Year 1**

<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>Classes Involved</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
EEFM Marcelino Champagnat	<i>1º ano – B</i>	38	12	26
	<i>1º ano – E</i>	38	13	25
EEFM Antônio Dias Macêdo	<i>1º ano – C</i>	36	24	12
	<i>1º ano – A</i>	28	16	12
	<i>1º ano – B</i>	40	20	20
EEFM Deputado Paulino Rocha	<i>1º ano – C</i>	24	12	12
	<i>1º ano – B</i>	34	14	20
	<i>1º ano – A</i>	37	12	25
EEFM Júlia Alves	<i>1º ano – A</i>	41	18	23
	<i>1º ano – C</i>	42	25	17
EEFM São José	<i>1º ano – B</i>	20	08	12
	<i>1º ano – A</i>	24	13	11
EEFM Aloisio Barros	<i>1º ano – C</i>	37	15	22
<b>6 schools</b>	<b>13 classes</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>237</b>

Source: research data.

As for the profile of young participants in the first year, as noted in the table above, 53.99% are women, 46.01% are men and it is estimated that about 5% of young people are going through, or have already gone through, the gender transition, number estimated based on observations listed in the frequency lists of the workshop participants. The average age of these young people is between 15 (19.58%) and 17 years (20.63%), with 74.01% of the total participants. The available data did not allow measuring the average percentage of participants by race and sexual orientation.

As for the evaluation and impacts of the themes addressed, "identity construction" and "otherness" were considered the least necessary themes (compared to the others) both in the evaluation of the project's coordination team, as well as the students and YE. As a justification, they said that approaches that provoke a reflection on one's identity, physical and thought differences, and on individual and collective responsibility, are fundamental in adolescence, however, require to involve everyone in the debate, such as the school board and teachers. Without this, the themes lose some of their potential. In this case, greater multidisciplinary integration and expansion to other areas of activity would be necessary.

In relation to students' attitudes and workshops, the main types of discrimination reported were bullying, racism and homophobia, especially in relation to more reserved or participatory colleagues, or those who were considered “caricatures”, with the use of disrespectful puns, which, surprisingly, were also given by the school's teachers. In a general assessment, for the vast majority of young educators interviewed, the project had some impact on the students' daily lives. These actions show the importance and relevance of the themes debated by the project and exposes, again, the need to expand the debate, involving other authors responsible for the education of young people.

### 2.1.2. Diversity and Discrimination (Year 2) <sup>16</sup>

The second year of the project had as its guiding theme “[...] diversity and [discrimination], the value and respect of oneself and others [addressing topics such as] analysis and deconstruction of stereotypes (based on gender stereotypes) and cultural / ethnic; types of discrimination and individual and collective responsibility.” (GENERAL PROJECT GUIDELINES, 2018, p. 9). The training of young educators involved the using of same methodologies as the previous year, assessed by the pedagogical team as “very effective”. The same consisted of conducting the discussion of the theme with some reference texts and, subsequently, carrying out experiments on the dynamics to be employed. This method of preparation for each year of the project paved the way for an excellent job done with young people in the classroom and helped to raise the awareness of YE in relation to the different realities that they could encounter at schools. Lastly, the fact that maintaining the same work team as the first year was a positive point in the sense of continuity and cohesion of activities.

**Table 12 – General Data of Year 2**

SCHOOL	Classes Involved	Number of participants	Male	Female
EEFM Marcelino Champagnat	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	40	22	18
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	44	17	27
EEFM Antônio Dias Macêdo	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	16	09	07
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	19	05	14
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – C	15	11	04
EEFM Deputado Paulino Rocha	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	32	11	21
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	33	17	16
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – C	31	09	22
EEFM Júlia Alves	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	34	16	18
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – C	38	20	18
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – D	42	20	22
EEFM São José	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	32	18	14
	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	20	09	11
EEFM Aloisio Barros	2 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	29	12	17
<b>6 schools</b>	<b>14 classes</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>229</b>

Source: research data.

The thematic axis of the first workshop, which took place in March 2019, was “gender issues”, where some definitions discussed were biological sex, sexual orientation and gender identity. The subject

<sup>16</sup> See more details about the types of materials analysed and created categories in appendix C at the final of report.

discussed used dynamics and elaboration of fables. The "dynamics of the ball" aimed to work on gender stereotypes from the questions about "the man is" and what "the woman is". Its result evidenced the strong presence of female stereotypes, with derogatory adjectives and characteristics that denote a youth marked by patriarchy and structural chauvinism. In a list of 16 characteristics, seven are related to beauty, and five to the difficulty of understanding on the part of women who, apparently, should be condescending and the others put them as sensible, precisely relating them to tolerance. Among these adjectives, the following stand out: crazy, nice, beautiful, warrior, hot, complicated, difficult and retarded. The latter tries to relate them to a low mental development in relation to men. On the other hand, the characteristics related to men show someones with strength, freedom and active sexuality: handsome, warrior, *galinha*<sup>17</sup> and capable. Many of the characteristics pointed out show the cultural elements of the society *status quo*, which seeks to attribute to men valuing positions of power and freedom, while the role of women would be submissive. After that moment, the workshop suggested that young people reconstruct the story of Hansel and Gretel from their own perspectives and experiences. At this point, the precariousness of the social reality of these young people is even more evident, since their stories, in large part, reproduced elements such as toxic masculinity, gender prejudice, homophobia and structural racism.

The second workshop focused on "stereotypes and gender discrimination" and took place between March and April 2019 at participating schools. The objective was to understand the socio-historical constructions of ethnic-racial relations with respect to racist and discriminatory stereotypes, as well as to build deconstruction strategies for these markers in Brazil. Three activities were carried out for this purpose. Before the presentation of the subject of the day at the workshop, all the students did join the dynamics of self-drawing and drawing of someone who inspires them, with the purpose of debating the importance of representativeness and seeking to deconstruct stereotypes. Again, the result showed a strong consumer culture, with emphasis on branded clothing designs with high social status. In addition, the inequalities were reaffirmed with self-portraits (111 drawings in total) not consistent with the profile of the population of Ceará. In fact, these portraits seemed more like ideal typifications of how young people would want to be: straight hair, light eyes, fair skin. Only one girl represented herself as black and with curly hair.

As for the personalities that inspire (47 drawings), there were many renowned soccer players (13), singers and musical groups (15), youtubers and social media (7) and characters (5). Personalities related to religion, politics and medicine had two designs each. Here the drawings of people who are known to be racist and prejudiced are strongly highlighted as being inspiration, such as the case of Presidents Donald Trump and Jair Bolsonaro, youtuber Olavo de Carvalho and religious leaders who preach "gay healing", such as Pastor Russel M. Nelson. It is interesting to note the great challenge of deconstructing structural issues when there is a group of young people who are inspired by people who seek to maintain the status quo. The later moment of the workshop was dedicated to the dynamic "cases and accidents", which consisted of analyzing stories of racial prejudice and discriminatory attitudes, in order to formulate conclusions and own solutions. And, finally, the debate on the *Negro Drama* song, written by Mano Brown and Edi Rock.

The third workshop focused on "relationships, stereotypes and discrimination against people with disabilities". The work took place from the dynamics of the unknown, where students were encouraged to interact with a box without knowing what was inside, questioning the fact that we are afraid of what we do not know and do not know how to deal with. Then, in the dynamics of self-description, where it was necessary to describe what they heard, they worked on the skill with

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<sup>17</sup> It means womanizer.

drawings, resulting in the understanding of the importance of making themselves understood through careful and patient communication. Finally, the activity related to impressions about people with disabilities showed disparaging and discriminatory stereotypes, by pointing them out as “incapable” and “dependent”, highlighting the feeling of pity in these situations.

The fourth workshop was focused on “individual and collective responsibility” and young people had to collectively build fanzines in booklet format. Thus, each group of young people received news related to certain topics and was responsible for carrying out the elaboration taking these as a starting point. In total, 39 informative fanzines were built, with the following subjects:

- People with disabilities (8), based on inclusion *versus* exclusion, equality and with references to the fact that they are people who need more care;
- Feminism and empowerment (8), addressing the issue of violence against women and femicide, with the slogan “my body, my rules”;
- LGBT, transphobia and gender identity (8), focusing on violence against the LGBT public, especially transphobia, and the struggles and resistance of these actors; and,
- Racism (15), where the most problematic issues appeared, with some works reproducing racism, such as what exalted curly hair straightened as a “reinvention” of black women.

This denotes the importance of debating and fighting racism in the small things of everyday life. Can you have straight hair? It may, but it must be problematized as belonging to a culture that imposes a white aesthetic value standard, in detriment to black aesthetics. There was also a fifth workshop, designed to present the competition promoted by the European Commission, the playlist and videos produced by the project's young people.

The entire stakeholders (manage team, YE and students) considered the impacts of second year's themes as the most relevant of the project. The coordination team stressed that, although there was an impact on all the topics covered, the impact on racism was the most relevant. For young educators, racism and gender discrimination were the most important issues among those discussed with young people. The students attributed high importance to the topics discussed, since they are issues present in their daily lives (for more details about, see Appendix D, which shows the degree of importance of the themes for the target audience of the project).

### **2.1.3. Forms of Violence (Year 3)**

For the third year of the project, the guiding theme proposed was “[...] violence as one of the possible consequences of discrimination: forms of violence, author and victim, assertive reactions and a culture of respect.” (GENERAL PROJECT GUIDELINES, 2018, p. 9). Unfortunately, due to the social isolation imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the execution of the project was interrupted, together with the face-to-face classes in public and private schools in Fortaleza, as well as in Brazil and much of the world. Therefore, until June/2020, there were only nine workshops out of a total of 52 planned throughout the year.

The workshops held before social isolation had as their central axis the theme “violence, types of violence and its consequences”, on which debates focused on the types of violence that exist in society and what each represents. Young people were encouraged to report the violence they suffered, as well as reflect on it. Again, there were many reports of racist and homophobic prejudice and discrimination, in addition to symbolic violence not often perceived as such.

**Table 13 – General Data of Year 3**

SCHOOL	Classes Involved	Number of participants	Male	Female
EEFM Deputado Paulino Rocha	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	-	-	-
	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – C	-	-	-
	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – D	-	-	-
EEFM Júlia Alves	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – A	-	-	-
	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	-	-	-
	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – D	-	-	-
EEFM São José	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	-	-	-
	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – C	-	-	-
EEFM Aloisio Barros	3 <sup>o</sup> ano – B	-	-	-
<b>4 schools</b>	<b>09 classes</b>	-	-	-

Source: research data.

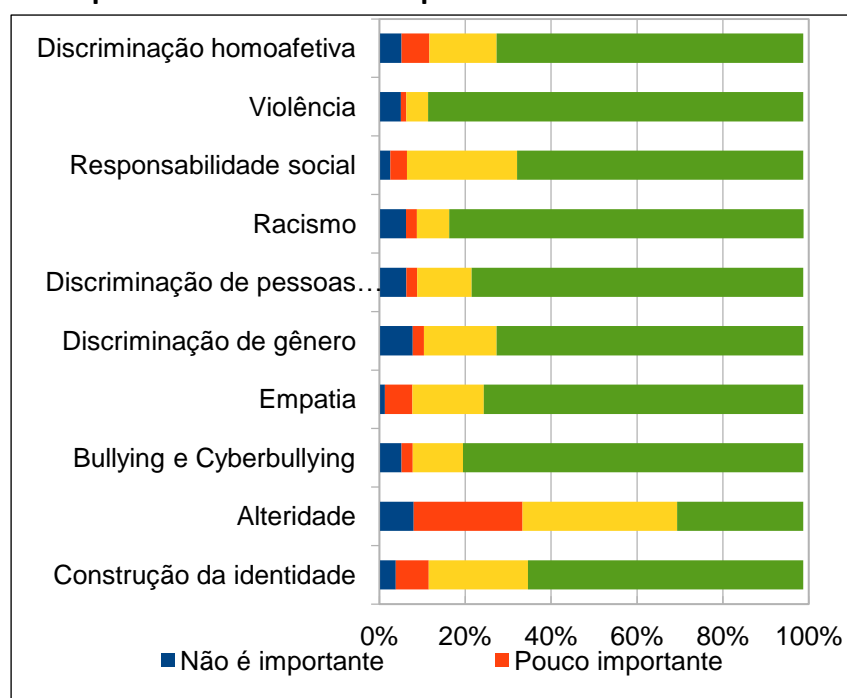
## **2.2. Feedback from beneficiaries, young educators and manage team**

The evaluation of the project took place in different ways: through structured questionnaires applied to students, coordination and multipliers; through an open questionnaire applied in the classroom with students; and, throughout the workshops with self-assessment targets. These evaluations were divided between content, method and environment. In general, the project received very good rating by all participating entities, based on the evaluations that always report the participation in the project as something positive and evaluative. Among the criticisms and suggestions, many of them are about the short execution of the project, because each class receives only four workshops, which may have limited the scope of the project.

As the statistical techniques employed require that all items are on the same scale, it was decided to recode the original responses to a Likert scale, varying between “Not satisfied”, “Neutral” and “Satisfied” (-1, 0 and 1, respectively). This conversion took into account not only the content of the answer, but also its position in relation to the other answers in the sample. The set of questions, as well as the response scales, are in Appendix D, distributed according to the three dimensions evaluated: “Content”, “Method” and “Environment”. Then, factor analysis summarized the data in constructs or factors and investigated the presence of clusters among students with similar response patterns, through cluster analysis.

Regarding the content, 91.51% of the young people who answered the questionnaire in class gave marks between 8 and 10 for the themes addressed throughout the project. 39.49%, on the other hand, considered this debate important and necessary and another 38.21% thought it was great that it happened at school. 93.87% of the young people positively evaluated the work of the young educators, highlighting the clarity with which the issues were discussed and 91.04% is satisfied with the results achieved. Corroborating this data, the YE believe that there was a good understanding on the part of the students and that the methodologies adopted in the workshops contributed to learning. For most of the themes worked on, the YE reported that there was little or no difficulty, with the themes “identity construction”, “empathy” and “gender discrimination” being those for which some difficulty was reported more frequently. The main difficulties raised relate to the students' ability to understand the most subtle forms of discrimination, such as those derived from verbal, symbolic or harassment violence.

**Graph 07 – Attribution of importance to selected themes**

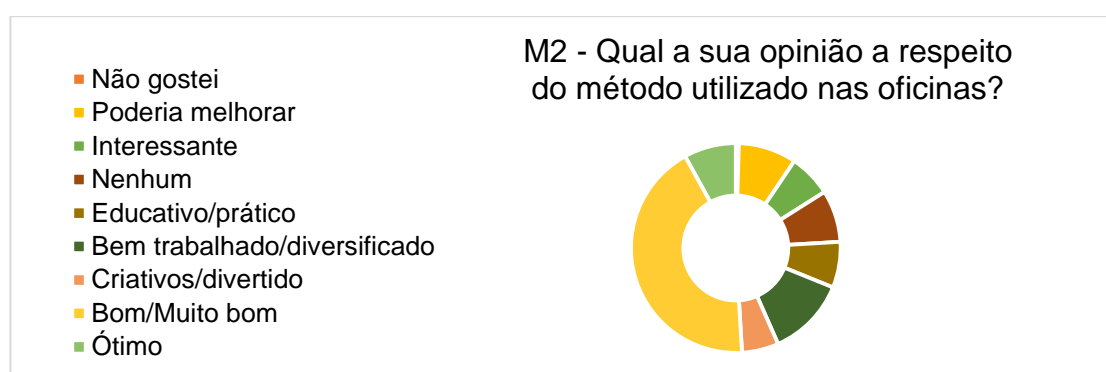


Source: research data.

When encouraged to attribute a degree of importance to the themes dealt with in the project, the themes of violence, racism, and bullying and cyberbullying stood out as the most relevant for the young people benefited. For young educators, the most prominent themes were gender discrimination, social responsibility and violence. The manage team, in turn, considered the debate on racism as fundamental. The “Content” was, in this way, the dimension best evaluated by the students, who seem to recognize its importance, with the main disagreements regarding its scope, or degree of difficulty. Two students (~ 1%) expressed that the content is controversial and three other students (~ 1.5%) simply said they did not like it.

Regarding the “Method” used in the workshops, 87.74% of the young people scored between 8 and 10, 27.36% considered it good and very good, 14.62% cool and another 9.91% considered the method well worked. About 18% praised the diversity of activities, considering them creative and fun. On the other hand, 9.4% of students evaluated it expressly in a negative way, but without explaining exactly which points were deficient. It is estimated that, perhaps, this point of disagreement is due to the fact that addressing issues commonly reproduced by the young person and the debate about them arouse this negative attitude.

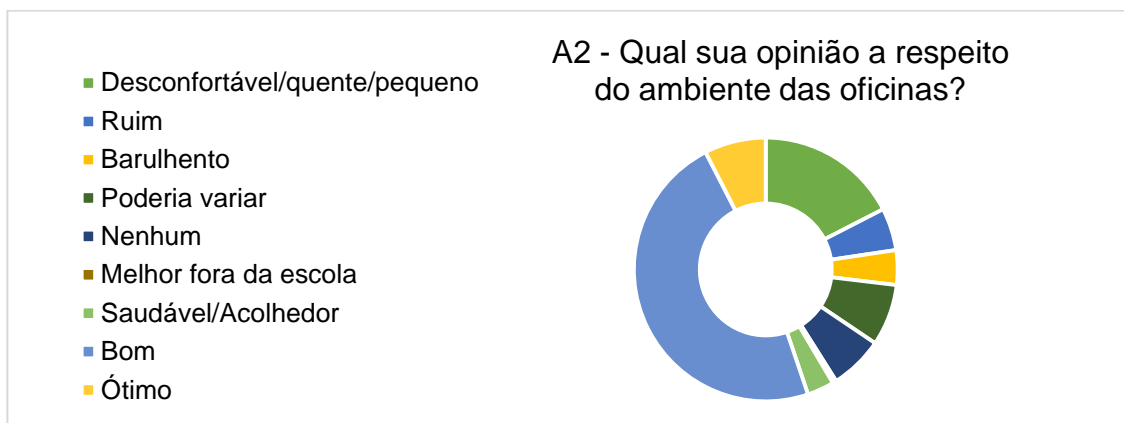
**Graph 08 – Evaluation of Method used in Workshops**



Fonte: research data.

The dimension “Environment” was the worst assessed by the students, with 68.87% giving grades between 8 and 10, and about 22% considering the workshop location (the classroom itself) uncomfortable because it is hot, small and noisy. It is worth mentioning that the environment, that is, the schools where the project has been developed, is something external and not controlled by the project management, since the choice of schools was made based on territories of high vulnerability and not for the comfort of school. This data shows how the structures of public schools still fall short in terms of comfort, with classrooms that are not air-conditioned (on summer days, Fortaleza reaches a temperature of 34º Celsius), small and with precarious accommodation. A group of 17 students (~ 8%) also declared that the project would have been better if the activities had been carried out elsewhere, for example, outside schools.

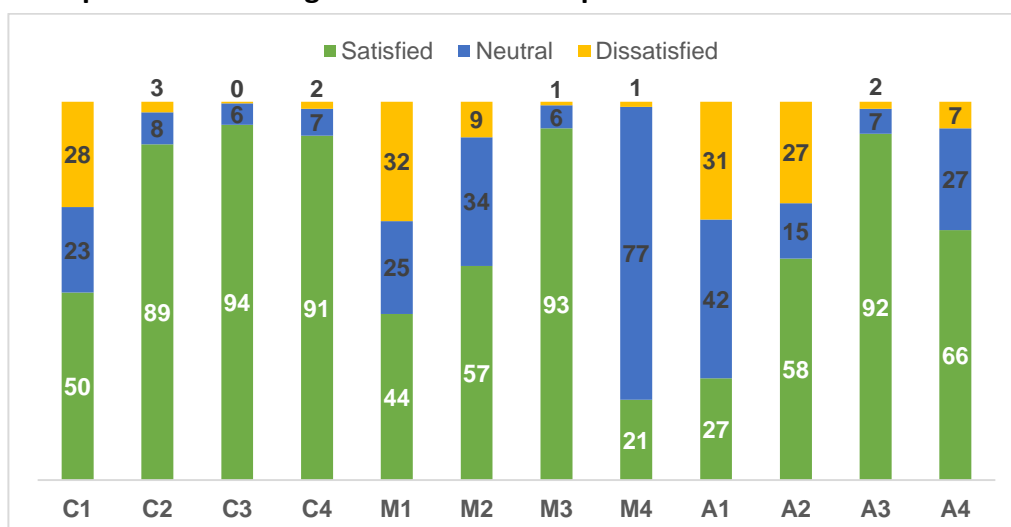
**Graph 09 – Evaluation of Environment where workshops occur**



Source: research data.

Graph 10 summarizes the responses of the twelve items asked. It seems there is a high degree of satisfaction regarding the “Content” dimension, based on question C4, which asked about satisfaction with the results and obtained 91% of favorable responses. As for the “Method” used, there seems to have been a lesser degree of convergence, with question M1, which asked for an assessment of the method used, presenting about 32% of less favorable responses. On the other hand, 93% of students stated that they liked the activities developed (M3). Finally, the Environment dimension seems to have been the one with the highest degree of disapproval, with only 27% of students classifying the workshop environment with the highest score (A1).

**Graph 10 – Percentage distribution of responses between selected items**



Source: research data.

Among the criticisms and suggestions, the management team pointed out that the short duration of activities, which occur in just four meetings per class per year, can limit the scope of the project. Moreover, it would be interesting to think of practices that could be continued by the teachers themselves after the end of the project. It was also suggested that in future editions the project could occur simultaneously for all age groups. Furthermore, from an operational point of view, an improvement in communication between the actors involved could increase the effectiveness of the actions, especially with regard to schools and multipliers. Another recurring issue was the absence of feedback, through the presentation of results and the sharing of experiences, with the improvement in the way of evaluating workshops, young educators, schools and the project itself as points to improve in the future.

Finally, with regard to criticisms and suggestions, two thirds of the young educators believe that more workshops should have taken place throughout the project. The themes considered most relevant to be worked on were "violence", "gender discrimination" and "social responsibility". Contrary to the students' perception, young educators, in general, do not believe that holding workshops at school itself has a great effect on the participation of young people. However, it was reported that some students seemed to show a fear of expressing themselves, probably fearing suffering some form of bullying at school.



### 3. PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND PRIVATE INITIATIVES TO PREVENT AND REDUCE DISCRIMINATIONS AND TO SUPPORT THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Brazil is a multicultural country, with a predominantly mixed population, something that was built over its more than 1,500 years of history (considering the arrival of the Portuguese) by political and socioeconomic factors, which are not the object of this analysis, and which are verified in its territorial dimension of continental patterns, where several “Brazils” can be found. Despite the Federal Constitution of 1988, in its article 5, declares that “all people are equal before the law” and the prohibition of discriminatory practices in the country, inequality and discrimination persist in our society, especially when referring to gender, race and sexual orientation.

Discrimination is expressly prohibited, according declared in article 3, IV of Brazilian Federal Constitution, which mentions due to fundamental objectives of Federative Republic of Brazil the promotion of everyones welfare, in despite of origin, race, sex, colour, age and any kind of discrimination. The wage difference, the exercise of foundations and the criteria of admission by gender, age, colour, civil state or people with disability are prohibited (article 7, XXX-XXXI). (translated from SILVA, 2003, p. 222)

The objective of anti-discrimination policies and instruments is to guarantee substantial equality between citizens, to promote social inclusion and cohesion through the prevention, monitoring and removal of the causes that determine discrimination. And not only public policies of an assistential nature, but mainly those of an affirmative character play a fundamental role in the empowerment and emancipation of vulnerable groups, and in tackling the discrimination and violence that plagues these groups. The problem of discrimination is national and local, so are they the initiatives and good practices of public administration in addressing it.

#### 3.1. National context

According Research Report n. 1 of Recognize and Change (Fortaleza), *Ligue 180* and *Disque 100* are the most important channels for complaints of discrimination in Brazil, especially in case of episodes and situations involving discrimination and violence based on discrimination against vulnerable groups, like women.

The Call Center for Women in Situations of Violence<sup>18</sup> - *Ligue 180*, has operated as a hotline since 2014, with the capacity to send complaints to Public Security with a copy to the Public Ministry of each state. It is also available to assist and support Brazilian women in 16 other countries and / or national territories: Argentina, Belgium, Spain, USA (San Francisco and Boston), France, French Guiana, Netherlands, England, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. *Ligue 180* is an integral part of the national program “Women, Living Without Violence”, and until 2018 it was part of the National Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic (SNPM-PR), which from 2019 left the Presidency Office and became part of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH).

By the end of 2018, *Ligue 180* had received 92,663 complaints. In the previous year, the center ended its work with 73,669 reported cases. In the first six months of 2019, 46,510 complaints were registered, an increase of 10.93% over the same period last year<sup>19</sup>. In the table below are the five

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<sup>18</sup> Ligue 180: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/politicas-para-mulheres/ligue-180>.

<sup>19</sup> Data from Agência Brasil ([Ligue 180 recebeu 17,8 mil denúncias nos dois meses de 2019](#)) and MMFDH ([Balanço anual: Ligue 180 recebe mais de 92 mil denúncias de violações contra mulheres](#)).

main complaints received and their respective numbers, in comparison between 2018 and the period Jan-Jun/2019.

**Table 14 – The five main complaints received by *Ligue 180* (2018-2019)**

Period: 2018		Period: January to June/2019	
Complaint	Quantity	Complaint	Quantity
Domestic and family violence	62.485	Domestic and family violence	35.769
Threats	12.878	Femicide attempt	2.688
Physical violence	3.263	Moral violence	1.921
Psychological violence	3.209	Threats	1.844
False imprisonment	3.065	False imprisonment	1.243

Source: prepared by the authors, based on data from *Ligue 180*.

Relevant information to understand the problem and provide the organs of interest, especially in the states, to tackle violence against women, in particular. In Ceará, although the types of complaints received are not available, 1,856 complaints were recorded in 2018, a rate of 20.45 for each group of 100 thousand inhabitants, with 986 complaints between January to June 2019, 10.86 per 100 thousand inhabitants and just over 50% of that recorded in the previous year.

The Program “Woman, Living without Violence”, launched in 2013, has the objective of integrate and expand existing public services aimed at women in situations of violence, through the articulation of specialized services in the scope of health, justice, public security, the social assistance network and the promotion of financial autonomy<sup>20</sup>. In addition to the *Ligue 180*, another prominent initiative of this program is the “Casa da Mulher Brasileira”, a reference equipment for assisting women in situation of violence. Its first unit was launched in 2015 in Campo Grande, state of Mato Grosso do Sul<sup>21</sup>, and be present in several cities, including Fortaleza<sup>22</sup>, that opened its unit in December 2018. The “Casa da Mulher Brasileira” integrates, in the same space, reception and screening services, psychosocial support, service to promote economic autonomy, care space for children (playroom), passage accommodation and transport hub, in addition to the Women's Police Station, the Public Ministry, the Public Defender's Office and the Special Court.

The Human Rights Dial - *Disque 100* works daily, 24 hours a day, as a direct line. It receives, analyzes and directs reports of human rights violations related to the following groups and / or themes: children and adolescents, the elderly, people with disabilities, people in restricted freedom, LGBT population, homeless people, ethnic or racial discrimination, trafficking in persons, among others<sup>23</sup>. Until 2018, it was an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights (MDH), which was renamed Ministry

<sup>20</sup> Program ‘Mulher, Viver sem Violência’: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/politicas-para-mulheres/arquivo/assuntos/violencia/programa-mulher-viver-sem-violencia>.

<sup>21</sup> Information available in: [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa\\_da\\_Mulher\\_Brasileira](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa_da_Mulher_Brasileira). Additional information was searched on website of MMFDH, mainly about the number of units in Brazil (in construction and/or operating), however it did not be found.

<sup>22</sup> Available in: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/todas-as-noticias/2018/dezembro/casa-da-mulher-brasileira-chega-ao-ceara-para-apoio-no-enfrentamento-da-violencia>.

<sup>23</sup> *Disque 100*: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/disque-100-1>.

of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH) from 2019. In January 2020, MMDFH unified the call centers of *Disque 100* and *Ligue 180*, at the National Human Rights Ombudsman<sup>24</sup>.

The MMFDH contemplates other areas of important interest and performance in public policies, related to the anti-discrimination agenda, with emphasis on ethnic-racial equality, LGBT and youth. However, in consultation with the ministry's website, it appears that the information related to these areas and their projects are either not up to date (the most recent are from 2018, before the current administration of the Federal Government took office) or simply do not exist. Despite the aforementioned efforts to improve *Ligue 180* and *Disque 100* and understanding their importance to guarantee the respect for the rights of women and other minority groups who are victims of discrimination and violence, the demobilization of political activities is notorious. Public institutions that have achieved important achievements in the last 10 years. Instruments such as the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR), established in 2010 under the Racial Equality Statute (Law nº 12.288 / 2010) and regulated by decree nº 8.136 / 2013, with little information, and the ones that exist are updated only until 2018. Moreover, the national campaigns "SUS and SUAS without Racism", launched in 2017 to improve care for the black population in the areas of health services and social assistance. Even the policy area for women does not have concrete information about the Casas da Mulher Brasileira or even the National Council for Women's Rights (CNDM), a social control body that has updated information only until 2018, and still referring to the old one Ministry of Human Rights (MDH). The evidence shows that there seems to be a setback in previous achievements and that they did stop activities after the extinction of ministries such as Social Development (MDS) and Human Rights (MDH), which gave way to the current MMFDH.

Other two national initiatives in terms of generating relevant information about violence against women and LGBT are Observatory of Women against Violence<sup>25</sup> (OMV) and Map of Gender Violence<sup>26</sup>. The OMV is an organism from the Brazilian Federal Senate, which contributes with data, analysis, research, maps and news related to the theme, such as the 8th edition of the National Survey on Domestic and Family Violence against Women, held in 2019. The Map of Gender Violence, launched in 2019 by *Observatório das Metrópoles*<sup>27</sup>, seeks to identify and qualify cases of gender violence in Brazil. The platform has official data, from the Federal Government, on various types of crimes and threats to life, discussing variables such as gender identity, sexual orientation and race, and includes a survey of all state legislation related to violence against women and the rights of children, adolescents, the elderly and LGBT people.

**Table 15 – List of national initiatives and programs**

INICIATIVE	LAUNCH
National Council for Women's Rights	1985
Dial Human Rights ( <i>Disque 100</i> )	1997
National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality	2010
Program Women, Living Without Violence	2013
Call Center for Women in Situations of Violence ( <i>Ligue 180</i> )	2014
Casa da Mulher Brasileira	2015
Observatory of Women Against Violence	2016
SUS e SUAS without Racism	2017

<sup>24</sup> Available in: <http://www.compromissoeatitude.org.br/mmfdh-inaugura-nova-central-unificada-do-disque-100-e-do-ligue-180-ouvidoria-nacional-dos-direitos-humanos/>.

<sup>25</sup> OMV: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/institucional/omv>.

<sup>26</sup> Available in: <https://mapadaviolenciadegenero.com.br/>.

<sup>27</sup> Available in: <https://www.observatoriodasmetropoles.net.br/>.

Map of Gender Violence	-
National Human Rights Ombudsman	-

Fonte: prepared by the authors.

## 3.2. Local context

The City Hall of Fortaleza has a structure to face discrimination and violence against women, LGBT and black, since the configuration of its administration and at the institutional level, with an important emphasis on the context of the last three years (2017-2019). In terms of the municipal management bodies responsible for the public policies object of this research, the following stand out:

- Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development (SDHDS), with its respective thematic coordinations:
  - Policy Coordination for Women;
  - Racial Equality Coordination;
  - Coordination of Sexual Diversity;
  - Child and Family Citizen Foundation - FUNCI;
  - The Municipal Council for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Adolescents - Comdica.
- Special Coordination for Public Youth Policies - CEPPJ, linked to the Office of the Mayor of Fortaleza.

From these bodies, a series of initiatives has been developed in order to overcome situations of discrimination and risky conduct that lead to violence against children, adolescents, young people, women, blacks and the LGBT population. Stimulating affirmative actions that promote acceptance and improvement of capacities, and encourage the empowerment and emancipation of these diverse target audiences. Also acting in an intersectoral way, potentiating the positive effects of these public policies.

### 3.2.1. Public initiatives

#### **Initiative 1: Rede CUCA / Network of Urban Center of Culture, Art, Science and Sport.**

Year of launch: 2009 (CUCA Barra do Ceará); 2014 (CUCAs Mondubim and Jangurussu); 2020 (CUCAs José Walter and Pici – under construction).

Responsible: Special Coordination for Public Youth Policies – CEPPJ.

Service website: <https://juventude.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/rede-cuca>.

Target audience: Preferably, young people between the ages of 15 and 29.

Source of funding / investment: Own resources (Fortaleza City Hall) and external credit operation (Inter-American Development Bank - IDB).

Main stakeholders involved: Special Coordination for Public Youth Policies (CEPPJ), communities in the vicinity of the CUCAs, Youth and their families, Social Organizations that work in Youth policies and other bodies of the City of Fortaleza (with emphasis on the Municipal Education Secretariat - SME, Secretariat Municipal Health - SMS, Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development - SDHDS, Municipal Secretariat for Sport and Leisure - Secel, Municipal Secretariat for Culture - Secultfor, and Science, Technology and Innovation Foundation - CITINOVA).

Short description of the intervention: Promotion of Human Rights, which, together with the areas of Education, Sport, Culture and Communication, preferably assist young people in territories with social vulnerability, through training courses, workshops, sports, health promotion, citizenship and

human rights, communication, entrepreneurship, cultural diffusion and creative economy activities. In the area of Human Rights, psychosocial care is aimed at young people with the presence of social educators, social workers and psychologists.

**Table 16 – Events, festivals and specific services in fighting against violence and discrimination provided by REDE CUCA**

ACTION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
<b>Campaign <i>Mente Livre</i> CUCA Crespa</b>	Held annually since 2015, every November, in reference to the Black Awareness Day, celebrated on November 20. The following topics were addressed in the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively: “Black Identity: Youth, Religion and Culture”, “Black Women”, and “The Protagonism of Black Youth”.
<b>Project <i>Papo de Tambor</i></b>	Held every two weeks since February 2018, alluding to Afro-Brazilian culture. The project invites young people to meet the roots of Brazilian culture. It consists of conversation circles and collective drum practices and other instruments of African origin, aimed at providing young people with access to the history of Africa and elements of Afro-Brazilian culture. History, diversity, self-knowledge and the difficulties faced by young blacks living on the outskirts of the city of Fortaleza, are topics addressed. <sup>28</sup>
<b>Campaign <i>Mulheres de Todas as Cores</i></b>	Held since 2017 every March, in celebration of International Women's Day. Starting with the theme of each year, the campaign is open to the public and always has conversation circles, debates, meetings, activities, scenic and cinematic shows in order to promote empowerment, rights and against violence against women. In the 2020 edition, the opening table was held on 03/03 and had the theme "A life without violence is the right of all women", and the campaign also marked the 1st stage of the Women's Skate Championship of Rede CUCA, encouraging young women and athletes of this modality.
<b>Human Rights Week from Rede CUCA</b>	The culmination of the activities carried out by the CUCA Network in the area of Human Rights, also bringing guests and external actors to contribute to the debates and discussions. The 2019 theme was “People who fight for dignity”, and included a program involving 6 (six) thematic axes: Dignity is Peace, Dignity and Citizenship, Dignity is having Work, Dignity is having Health, Dignity is Art, Dignity is Identity. <sup>29</sup>
<b>Campaign Young Alive</b>	The campaign takes place in reference to the “Yellow September”, and addressed, in the 2019 edition, themes such as “Youth and Mental Health” in the units of the CUCA Network, also counting on the participation of other organs of the City Hall of Fortaleza, such as SDHDS, FUNCI and SMS. <sup>30</sup>
<b>Love and Youth Festival</b>	Held since 2016, the festival aims to promote cultural activities and experiences that highlight the relevance of life, relationships, spirituality, family and, above all, love for the integral human development of youth. The 2020 edition would be held from March 28 to April 6, but had to be suspended due to social isolation measures for the containment of COVID-19 in Fortaleza. <sup>31</sup>
<b>Campaign Spread your Wings</b>	Campaign that references the June of Diversity, the month in which the International LGBT Pride Day is celebrated. In the 2019 edition, the program included lectures on the labor market and inclusion of the LGBT public and a

<sup>28</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza celebrates first year of project *Papo de Tambor*. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-de-fortaleza-celebra-um-ano-do-projeto-papo-de-tambor>.

<sup>29</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza launched Human Rights Week of Rede Cuca 2019. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-de-fortaleza-lancou-semana-de-direitos-humanos-da-rede-cuca-2019>.

<sup>30</sup> Campaign Young Alive. Available: <https://juventude.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/projetos/campanha-jovem-vivo>.

<sup>31</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza launched Love and Youth festival 2020 in Rede Cuca. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-de-fortaleza-lanca-festival-amor-e-juventude-2020-na-rede-cuca>.

	show of short films on diversity. In addition to CEPPJ, through the <i>Rede CUCA</i> , the campaign also has the participation of the Coordination of Policies for Sexual Diversity, from SDHDS. <sup>32</sup>
<b>Municipal Day of Visibility for Transvestites and Transsexuals</b>	Municipal Law nº 9.573 / 09, January 29, annual program, since 2018, involving SDHDS, CEPPJ, partners and social movements. The 2020 campaign was carried out in various areas of the city, such as the CUCAs, the Women's Hospital and the Dolor Barreira Public Library, representing the various public policies involved in supporting the campaign and the greater insertion of the transvestite and transsexual population. <sup>33</sup>
<b>Young Action Rede CUCA</b>	Youth Action Program, carried out annually through a public call for youth projects, aims to encourage youth leadership and promote youth autonomy by experimenting with new possibilities and new perspectives on their life and the city. With technical and financial support, projects in the different areas and languages of expression of young people are encouraged: art, culture, dance, poetry, education, creative economy, etc. It starts from the premise that young people are a participatory agent in the transformation of territories. In the last two years, the public notice became thematic, and selected 15 projects / year, in 2019 and 2020, for the execution of activities related to the themes "Against Gender Violence" and "Against Racism", respectively.

Source: prepared by the authors.

### Initiative 2 – Program *Rede Aquarela*

Year of launch: Created in 2005 by the Fundação da Criança e da Família Cidadã (FUNCI).

Responsible: Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development - SDHDS (since 2017, year of creation of the body), through the Child and Family Citizen Foundation (FUNCI).

Service website: <https://catalogodeservicos.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/categoria/social/servico/146>.

Target audience: Children and adolescents (from 0 to 18 years old).

Source of funding / investment: Own resources (Fortaleza City Hall).

Main stakeholders involved: Fortaleza City Hall (SDHDS / FUNCI / Aquarela Network, Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers - CREAS, Municipal Health Secretariat - SMS, Municipal Education Secretariat - SME), Municipal Council for the Defense of the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent of Fortaleza - COMDICA, *Disque 100*, Guardianship Councils, Child and Adolescent Police Station - DECECA, Public Ministry, 12th Criminal Court.

Short description of the intervention: In partnership with the network for the promotion, defense and social control of the Child and Adolescent Rights Guarantee System, the program assists to victims of sexual exploitation, trafficking and abuse. Rede Aquarela is a national reference in the fight against sexual violence against children and adolescents since it has developed preventive actions and direct assistance to victims and their families since 2005. In 2019, 4,246 specialized services were provided to victims of sexual violence with a multidisciplinary team composed of psychologists, lawyers, educators and social workers<sup>34</sup>. During the month of May of each year, the campaign "Fortaleza against Abuse and Sexual Exploitation" is carried out, in reference to May 18 - National Day to Combat Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, intensifying

<sup>32</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza promotes campaign Spread Your Wings. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-de-fortaleza-promove-campanha-abra-suas-asas>.

<sup>33</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza offers special schedule in allusion to the day of Visibility for Transvestites and Transsexuals. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-realiza-programacao-especial-em-alusao-ao-dia-municipal-da-visibilidade-de-travestis-e-transsexuais>.

<sup>34</sup> Rede Aquarela Program offers support to children and adolescents victims of abuse and sexual exploitation. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/programa-rede-aquarela-oferece-atendimento-para-criancas-e-adolescentes-vitimas-de-abuso-e-exploracao-sexual>.



actions with the engagement of governmental, non-governmental institutions and community members.

### **Initiative 3 – Program *Ponte de Encontro***

Year of launch: Created in 2005 by the Fundação da Criança e da Família Cidadã (FUNCI).

Responsible: Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development - SDHDS (since 2017, year of creation of the body), through the Child and Family Citizen Foundation (FUNCI).

Service website: <https://catalogodeservicos.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/categoria/social/servico/246>.

Target audience: Children and adolescents from 0 to 14 years old (*Ponte de Encontro*), and adolescents and young people from 14 to 21 years old (subproject *Adolescente Cidadão*).

Source of funding / investment: Own resources (Fortaleza City Hall).

Main stakeholders involved: Fortaleza City Hall (SDHDS / FUNCI / *Ponte de Encontro* and Rede Aquarela, House for Children and Adolescents, Reference Centers for Social Assistance - CRAS, CREAS, SMS, SME), COMDICA, *Disque 100*, Councils Guardianship, public and private partner institutions.

Short description of the intervention: Service offered, on a continuous and programmed basis, with the purpose of ensuring social work of approach and active search that identifies, in the territories, the incidence of child labor, sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, street situation, among others, children and adolescents aged 0 to 14 years. The Program seeks to resolve immediate needs and promotes the insertion in the network of social assistance services and other public policies in the perspective of guaranteeing rights. Social educators work in different parts of the city, developing prevention and awareness-raising activities for the population, with recreational activities in schools, educational approaches in the streets, home visits to homes and educational campaigns. Another public served by the *Ponte de Encontro* program are teenagers and young people aged 14 to 21, especially fulfilling socio-educational measures in the open, who find it difficult to enter the labor market (subproject *Adolescente Cidadão*). In 2019, there were 3,702 calls from *Ponte de Encontro*<sup>35</sup>.

### **Initiative 4 - Reference and Assistance Center for Women in Situations of Violence - CRM Francisca Clotilde**

Year of launch: Inaugurated on March 8, 2006, and instituted as municipal public equipment by Municipal Decree No. 13,102, of April 5, 2013.

Responsible: Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development - SDHDS (since 2017, year of creation of the body), through the Policy Coordination for Women.

Service link: <https://desenvolvimentosocial.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/2016-05-19-20-16-08/mulheres>.

Target audience: Women in situation of violence.

Source of funding / investment: Own resources (Fortaleza City Hall).

Main stakeholders involved: Fortaleza City Hall (SDHDS / Women's Policy Coordination, CRAS, CREAS), Women's Police Station, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office (NUDEM), Public Ministry, Ceará State Government (*Instituto Médico Legal* - IML), Federal Government (*Ligue 180* and *Disque 100*), Court of Justice.

Short description of the intervention: CRM Francisca Clotilde accompanies and forwards to the services of the Service Network and Confronting Violence. It offers shelter to women in situations of violence resulting from inequality of domestic and family gender (psychological, sexual, physical,

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<sup>35</sup> City Hall of Fortaleza serves children and adolescents in situation of vulnerability. Source: <https://www.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/noticias/prefeitura-de-fortaleza-realiza-trabalho-para-criancas-e-adolescentes-em-situacao-de-vulnerabilidade>.

moral and patrimonial violence), sexual violence (abuse and exploitation), institutional violence, moral harassment and trafficking in women. CRM Francisca Clotilde operates at Rua Padre Francisco Pedro, nº 363, Benfica neighborhood, Fortaleza / CE, from Monday to Friday, from 8 am to 8 pm, and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 8 am to 6 pm. Associated with the performance of CRM Francisca Clotilde, the following stand out:

**Table 17 – Main actions of CRM Francisca Clotilde**

ACTION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
<b><i>Casa Abrigo Margarida Alves</i></b>	Public facility which offers protected housing and multiprofessional care to women at risk of death due to domestic and family violence. It is a secretive and temporary service where women stay for a certain period of time with their children (up to 18 years), in order to guarantee their physical and psychological integrity, strengthen their autonomy and break with the situation of violence where they are.
<b><i>Observatório da Mulher de Fortaleza</i></b>	The platform, launched on 03/09/2020, was developed through a partnership between the Science, Technology and Innovation Foundation (Citinova), the Fortaleza Planning Institute (Iplanfor) and the University of Fortaleza (Unifor), and has for the purpose of synthesizing all public actions aimed at women, such as data on domestic, family and sexual violence. Data are collected from the Reference and Assistance Center for Women in Situations of Violence - CRM Francisca Clotilde, facilitating the consultation of data for a better dissemination of this information, in addition to the improvement of public policies of the City Hall of Fortaleza that are aimed at women. Available in: <a href="https://observatoriomulher.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/">https://observatoriomulher.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/</a> .

Source: prepared by the authors.

#### **Initiative 5 - LGBT Reference Center Janaína Dutra**

Year of launch: Implemented in 2012.

Responsible: Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Social Development - SDHDS (since 2017, year of creation of the body), through the Coordination of Policies for Sexual Diversity.

Target Audience: Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Transsexual.

Source of funding / investment: Own resources (Fortaleza City Hall).

Main stakeholders involved: Fortaleza City Hall (SDHDS / Policy Coordination for Sexual Diversity), Municipal Council for the Promotion of the Rights of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals (CMPDLGBT) - a social control body, Movements and Associations of Gays, Lesbians, Bisexuals, Transgenders and Transsexuals.

Short description of the intervention: It is a municipal service established by Law 133/2012 that works to protect and defend the LGBT population in a situation of social vulnerability, in terms of violation of rights and / or violence. The service aims to provide a harmonious and safe place for people who experience violence due to their sexual orientation and gender identity. The equipment offers free services to the LGBT population, such as psychologist, social service and legal support. It also articulates and executes actions aimed at guaranteeing and promoting the rights of this population, directing demands to the network for the protection and promotion of LGBT citizenship. This network involves social assistance equipment such as the CRAS and CREAS, primary health care (UAPS), the Public Defender's Office of the State and the Union, in addition to the CAPs - Psychosocial Support Center - of the municipality.

#### **Initiative 6 – Casa da Mulher Brasileira**

Year of launch: In operation since June / 2018, but officially opened in December 2018.

Responsible: Government of the State of Ceará.

Target audience: Women in situations of violence.



Source of funding / investment: Federal funding.

Main stakeholders involved: Women's Police Station, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office, Ceará State Government, Federal Government, Court of Justice and Municipality of Fortaleza.

Short description of the intervention: The *Casa da Mulher Brasileira*, created by Decree nº 8.086, of August 2013, as one of the actions of the federal government program "*Mulher, Viver Sem Violência*". It is a public space that concentrates specialized and multidisciplinary services for the care of women in situations of violence. Access: women and adolescents over 12 years old in situations of gender violence. It works 24 hours a day for all police calls. The service offers psychosocial support, promotion of women's autonomy and women's empowerment activities. From June 2018 to December 2019, 36,913 calls were made through the CMB in Fortaleza, distributed among the Women's Police Station, Special Court, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office and sectors such as economic autonomy and courses and Sine / IDT registrations.

### **Iniciative 7 - Prosecutor's Office of the Court to Combat Domestic Violence**

Year: July 25, 2008.

Responsible Body: Public Prosecutor's Office.

Service link: <http://www.mpce.mp.br/institucional/nucleos-de-apoio/nucleo-de-genero-pro-mulher/promotoria-de-justica-do-juizado-de-combate-violencia-domestic/>

Target Audience: Women in situations of violence.

Source of funding / investment: Government of the State of Ceará.

Brief description of the intervention: Institutes public criminal action in relation to domestic and family violence against women, such as representing by preventive detention. Proposing urgent protection measures, as well as the review of the granted measures. Exercising control over police activity. Guarantee the protection and defense of women's interests, transindividual rights and fundamental rights. Propose educational campaigns to prevent domestic and family violence against women.

### **Iniciative 8 - Center for Confronting Violence against Women - NUDEM**

Year: 2016

Responsible Body: Ceará Public Defender's Office.

Service link: <http://www.defensoria.ce.def.br/atuacao geral/defesa-da-mulher/>.

Target Audience: Women in situations of violence.

Source of funding / investment: Federal Government.

Main agents and personnel involved: Public Defender of Ceará and Federal University of Ceará.

Brief description of the intervention: The Public Defender's Office in this area involves defending the rights of women in situations of domestic and family violence, providing all assistance, such as rights education, legal advice, presentation of actions required as appropriate (maintenance, divorce, dissolution) union, custody, etc) and the application of emergency measures. Among the most frequent actions, the following stand out: requesting and monitoring protection measures; divorce; dissolution of stable union; and, pension.

### **Iniciative 9 - Cearense Committee for the Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence (CCPHA)**

Year: 2016

Responsible Agency: Legislative Assembly of Ceará.

Service link: <https://cadavidaimporta.com.br/>.

Target Audience: Young adolescents in vulnerable situations.

Source of funding / investment: Legislative Assembly of Ceará and UNICEF.

Main agents and personnel involved: Legislative Assembly of Ceará, State Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents of Ceará (CEDCA), Government of the State of Ceará and Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents (CEDECA).

Brief description of the intervention: Established in 2016 in the Legislative Assembly of Ceará, the Ceará Committee for the Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence (CCPHA) led a field research in partnership with the State Government, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and government institutions and civil society. CCCPHA mapped the families that had teenagers murdered in 2015 in seven cities in Ceará: Fortaleza, Juazeiro do Norte, Sobral, Maracanaú, Caucaia, Horizonte and Eusébio. 224 families of murdered teenagers were heard. In 2015, 816 boys and girls aged 10 to 19 were killed in Ceará, 387 of which in the capital Fortaleza alone, according to the Secretariat of Public Security and Social Defense. The most comprehensive survey conducted in Ceará on homicides in adolescence brought together 24 professionals and resulted in the report "Cada Vida Importa", signed by state deputy Renato Roseno, rapporteur of the Committee. After the presentation of the report, the permanence of the Cearense Committee for the Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence was extended for two more years. Now, in the second phase of the collegiate's work, the work is focused on monitoring the recommendations to reduce lethal violence against boys and girls aged 10 to 19 years. In the last few months, the team that integrates the Committee met with the mayors of the cities where the research was carried out to present the set of recommendations to the municipalities to reduce the alarming rate of adolescent deaths. Today, Fortaleza and Ceará lead the ranking of the Adolescent Homicide Index (IHA). Given the seriousness of the situation we are experiencing today, the CCCPHA has been dialoguing with various sectors of society, understanding that this problem will only be overcome if there is ample mobilization of civil society, religious entities, private companies, child and adolescent defense organizations and power public.

### **3.2.2. Civil society initiatives**

#### **Initiative 1 - Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents (CEDECA)**

Year: 1990.

Service link: <http://cedecaceara.org.br/site/>.

Target Audience: Children and adolescents.

Brief description of the intervention: Since its foundation, CEDECA Ceará's mission is to defend the rights of children and adolescents, especially when violated by action or omission by the public authorities, aiming at the full and universal exercise of human rights. This cut of action marks one of the main characteristics of this defense center, which is to understand its role as an integral part of organized civil society, an agent of social control of the State and public policies. Thus, the majority of lawsuits demand the enforcement of these rights in the face of public authorities, city halls and the state. The institutional mission affirms generational rights as human rights, relating them to a broader struggle and recognizing children and adolescents as subjects of these rights. The organization is affiliated with the conception of the Rights Guarantee System, which comprises an articulated action for the promotion, defense and control of children's and youth rights by public governmental bodies and civil society.

#### **Initiative 2 - Ceará Women's Forum (FCM)**

Year: 1995.

Service link: <https://www.facebook.com/forumcearensedemulheres/>.

Target Audience: Women.

Brief description of the intervention: We are a feminist political movement that fights for the end of racism, capitalism and heterocisnormative patriarchy. We emerged in preparation for the UN Women's Conference in Beijing, China (1995). We built the feminist political agenda, carried out training processes aimed at strengthening the struggles of the diverse women oppressed by this system of inequalities, participated in national political constructions and put pressure on governments to formulate, comply with and control public policies for us, women.

### **Iniciative 3 - Ceará Public Security Forum (FPSP)**

Year: 2017.

Service link: <https://www.facebook.com/FPSPCeara/>.

Target Audience: Children, youth and adults.

Brief description of the intervention: The Popular Forum on Public Security of the State of Ceará (FPSP Ceará) is an articulation of entities, social movements, collectives, society organizations and researchers that aims to be a space for debates, monitoring, complaints and formulation of proposals in the field of public security policies guided by three basic principles: the promotion and respect for human rights, the defense of democracy and the necessary strengthening of popular participation

### **Iniciative 4 - World Vision NGO**

Year: 1975.

Service link: <https://visaomundial.org/>.

Target Audience: Children and adolescents.

Brief description of the intervention: World Vision is a Christian organization for the development and response to emergency situations. He has been in Brazil since 1975 acting through programs and projects in the areas of protection, education, advocacy and emergency, prioritizing children and adolescents who live in situations of various vulnerabilities.

### **Iniciative 5 - Herbert de Souza Center for the Defense of Life (CDVHS)**

Year: 1994.

Service link: <https://cdvhs.org.br/>.

Target Audience: Children, adolescents and adults.

Brief description of the intervention: The Herbert de Souza Center for the Defense of Life is a human rights organization. Its existence is linked to the defense of human rights and, therefore, to the defense of democracy, especially access and the promotion of rights for impoverished populations. Since he was born out of the process of organizing residents of a large urban center, in the mystique of a popular Church and concerned with the liberation of the poor, he has worked since the beginning with the themes of the right to education for children and adolescents; with training and education in rights for the populations and leaders of the urban peripheries; with the themes of development and tackling poverty, with the strategies of solidarity economy and solidarity microcredit; with the training and insertion of youth in the labor market; with the mobilization, engagement and incentive to participate for the right to the city; with the promotion of the engagement and participation of young people, in actions to promote their rights, a culture of peace and monitoring of public security policy; monitoring the security policy to face the extermination of youth; and with the guarantee of the right to the environment for the right to the city and full observance of the life of ecosystems.

### **Iniciative 6 - Marcos de Bruin Foundation**

Year: 1992.

Service link: <https://www.facebook.com/FundacaoMarcosdeBruin/>.

Target Audience: Youth.

Brief description of the intervention: It is a charitable civil society founded in 1992, which works for the development of one of the poorest areas of Fortaleza - the *Grande Lagamar* - through actions of Citizenship, Youth Protagonism, Work and Income. Operating in the neighborhoods of Aerolândia, Pio XII, São João do Tauape and Alto da Balança, the projects developed by foundation represent hope in the lives of hundreds of needy young people between 13 and 25 years of age, offering them a more dignified and prosperous path than that of marginality.

### **Initiative 7 - Security Observatory Network**

Year: 2019.

Service link: <http://observatorioseguranca.com.br/>.

Target Audience: Victims of violence.

Brief description of the intervention: Five organizations, from five states, connected with one objective: to monitor and disseminate information on public security, violence and human rights. The Security Observatories Network is an initiative of academic institutions and civil society in Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo dedicated to monitoring public security policies and crime in these states. The indicators addressed are: femicide and violence against women; racism and racial injury; violence against LGBTQ +; religious intolerance; violence against children and adolescents; lynching; armed violence; actions and attacks by criminal groups; demonstration, strike and protest; violence by State agents; policing; violence against state agents; police corruption; slaughter; penitentiary system; socio-educational system.

### **Initiative 8 - White Wing Resistance Group - GRAB**

Year: 1989.

Service link: <http://www.grab.org.br/new/index.php>.

Target Audience: LGBTQI +.

Brief description of the intervention: GRAB has acted directly in the fight against prejudice due to sexual orientation, developing actions within the scope of the proposition, execution and social control of public policies, as well as activism around the rights of the homosexual population, with the mission of improving the quality of life for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites, Transsexuals and People Living with HIV / AIDS in the State of Ceará.

Thus, the institution has developed several actions and projects in the areas of Health, Human Rights, Activism and Organization of Parades for Sexual Diversity in Ceará.

#### 4. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO FIGHT VIOLENCES AND DISCRIMINATIONS - FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS - AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Type of measures considered: 1. Gap of time, 2. Violence against women, 3. LGBT discrimination, 4. Ethnic discrimination, 5. Others.

**Table 18 – Legislative Measures in FEDERAL level**

DATE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION	TYPE	LINK
19/12/1973	Law n. 6.001 – Indian Statute	4	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L6001.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L6001.htm</a>
05/10/1988	Federal Constitution of Federative Republic of Brazil	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/ConstituicaoCompilado.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/ConstituicaoCompilado.htm</a>
22/07/1997	Law n. 9.474, July 22 of 1997, which defines mechanism to implemente the Refugees Statute.	5	<a href="https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra;jsessionid=BEC7F228E5EBE4630F73C6B6FC6CDD26.proposicoesWebExterno1?codteor=853110&amp;filena me=LegislacaoCitada+-PL+844/2011">https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra;jsessionid=BEC7F228E5EBE4630F73C6B6FC6CDD26.proposicoesWebExterno1?codteor=853110&amp;filena me=LegislacaoCitada+-PL+844/2011</a>
22/03/1999	Resolution from Psychology Federal Council n. 1/99, which defines professional stance of psychologists in relation to Sexual Orientation.	3	<a href="https://site.cfp.org.br/wp-content/uploads/1999/03/resolucao1999_1.pdf">https://site.cfp.org.br/wp-content/uploads/1999/03/resolucao1999_1.pdf</a>
03/07/1999	Law n. 9.807, July 13 of 1999, which institutes the Federal Program in Assistance for Victims and Threatened Witnesses and provides for protection of accused of convicted.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/l9807.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/l9807.htm</a>
05/05/2020	Decree n. 3.447 - delegates competences for Justice Ministry to solve the question about deportation of foreigner and its revocation, in the form of art. 66 from Law n. 6.815, August 19 of 1980.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/D3447imp ressao.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/D3447imp ressao.htm</a>
20/06/2000	Decree n. 3.518 – regulates the Federal Program in Assistance for Victims and Threatened Witnesses.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d3518.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d3518.htm</a>
08/11/2002	Decree 4.463 – Promulgates the Declaration of Recognition of Mandatory Jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, subject to reciprocity, in accordance with art. 62 of the American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José).	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/D4463.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/D4463.htm</a>
13/09/2002	Decree n. 4.377 – Promulgates the Convention about elimination of all kind of discrimination against women.	1,2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4377.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4377.htm</a>

09/01/2003	Law n. 10.639, January 9 of 2003 – includes in official curriculum of Basic Education the thematic “Afro-Brazilian Culture and History” as an obligatory content.	4	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/2003/L10.639.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/2003/L10.639.htm</a>
07/08/2006	Law Maria da Penha n. 11.340 – Domestic Violence.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11340.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11340.htm</a>
28/03/2007	Ordinance n. 41 - Register and note of work permit and social security of employees.	3,4	<a href="http://www.normaslegais.com.br/legislacao/portariamte41_2007.htm">http://www.normaslegais.com.br/legislacao/portariamte41_2007.htm</a>
21/07/2009	Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI) n. 4.275 - name and gender in the civil registry seat even without performing a sex reassignment surgical procedure.	3	<a href="http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/geral/verPdfPaginado.asp?id=400211&amp;tipo=TP&amp;descricao=ADI%2F4275">http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/geral/verPdfPaginado.asp?id=400211&amp;tipo=TP&amp;descricao=ADI%2F4275</a>
13/08/2009	Ordinance n. 1.820 – Rights and duties of Health users.	3,4	<a href="http://www.incor.usp.br/news/ms-1820-09/MS-1820-09.pdf">http://www.incor.usp.br/news/ms-1820-09/MS-1820-09.pdf</a>
18/05/2010	Ordinance n. 233, May 18 of 2010 – Acceptance by Federal public servants of social name adopted by transvestites and transsexuals.	3	<a href="https://conlegis.planejamento.gov.br/conlegis/legislacao/atoNormativoDetalhesPub.htm?id=7796">https://conlegis.planejamento.gov.br/conlegis/legislacao/atoNormativoDetalhesPub.htm?id=7796</a>
04/06/2010	Decree of June 4, 2010, which institutes the National Day against Homophobia.	3	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/Dnn/Dnn12635.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/Dnn/Dnn12635.htm</a>
20/07/2010	Law n. 12.288 – Statute of Racial Equality	4	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/l12288.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/l12288.htm</a>
03/09/2010	Resolution of Federal Council of Medicine n. 1955/10 –Transgenitalism surgery.	3	<a href="http://www.portalmedico.org.br/resolucoes/cfm/2010/1955_2010.htm">http://www.portalmedico.org.br/resolucoes/cfm/2010/1955_2010.htm</a>
09/12/2010	Decree n. 7.388 – National Council for Fighting Discrimination - CNCD.	3	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7388.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7388.htm</a>
17/03/2011	Resolution n. 128 – National Council of Justice.	2	<a href="http://www.cnj.jus.br//images/atos_normativos/resolucao/resolucao_128_17032011_22022017192521.pdf">http://www.cnj.jus.br//images/atos_normativos/resolucao/resolucao_128_17032011_22022017192521.pdf</a>
8/09/2011	Resolution CFESS (Federal Council of Social Service) n. 615 – Inclusion of social name in professional identity documents from transvetites and transsexual social assistants.	3	<a href="http://www.cfess.org.br/arquivos/615-11.pdf">http://www.cfess.org.br/arquivos/615-11.pdf</a>
06/11/2015	Law n. 13.185 - Program for Fighting Systematic Bullying.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13185.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13185.htm</a>
28/04/2016	Decree n. 8.727 - use of the social name and the recognition of the gender identity of transvestite and transsexual people within the scope of the federal public administration.	3	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/D8727.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/D8727.htm</a>
08/03/2017	Ordinance n. 15 - National Council of Justice – National Judicial Policy for fighting violence against women in the Judicial Power.	1,2	<a href="http://www.cnj.jus.br/files/conteudo/arquivo/2017/08/f52edb8199cbb8a6921e140c54d226af.pdf">http://www.cnj.jus.br/files/conteudo/arquivo/2017/08/f52edb8199cbb8a6921e140c54d226af.pdf</a>

04/04/2017	Project of law n. 7292/2017 - Amends art. 121 of Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 - Penal Code, to provide for "LGBTicide" as a qualifying circumstance for the crime of homicide, and art. 1 of Law 8,072, of July 25, 1990, to include LGBT homicide in the list of heinous crimes.	3	<a href="https://www.lexml.gov.br/urn/urn:lex:br:camara.deputados:projeto.lei;pl:2017-04-04;7292">https://www.lexml.gov.br/urn/urn:lex:br:camara.deputados:projeto.lei;pl:2017-04-04;7292</a>
24/05/2017	Law n. 13.445 – Migration Law.	4,5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/L13445.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/L13445.htm</a>
20/11/2017	Decree n. 9.199 of November 20, 2017 – regulates the law 13.445/2017 – Migration Law.	4,5	<a href="https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/2017/decreto-9199-20-novembro-2017-785772-publicacaooriginal-154263-pe.html">https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/2017/decreto-9199-20-novembro-2017-785772-publicacaooriginal-154263-pe.html</a>
20/02/2018	Habeas corpus (HC) n. 152491 – preventive detention – gender orientation.	3	<a href="http://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=5341940">http://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=5341940</a>
03/04/2018	Law n. 13.642, of April 3, 2018 - Amends Law No. 10,446, of May 8, 2002, to add attribution to the Federal Police regarding the investigation of crimes committed through the worldwide computer network that disseminate misogynistic content, defined as those that propagate hate or aversion to women.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13642.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13642.htm</a>
03/04/2018	Law n. 13.641, of April 3, 2018 - Amends Law 11.340, of August 7, 2006 (Law Maria da Penha), to typify the crime of non-compliance with emergency protective measures.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13641.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13641.htm</a>
24/09/2018	Law n. 13.718, of September 24, 2018 - Amends Decree-Law No. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 (Penal Code), to typify crimes of sexual harassment and rape scene disclosure, to make the nature of the criminal action of crimes against sexual freedom and sexual crimes against the vulnerable, establish causes of increased penalties for these crimes and define collective rape and corrective rape as causes of increased penalties; and revokes the provisions of Decree-Law No. 3,688, of October 3, 1941 (Law of Criminal Misdemeanors).	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13718.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13718.htm</a>
02/10/2018	Law n. 13.721, of October 2, 2018 - Amends Decree-Law No. 3,689, of October 3, 1941 (Code of Criminal Procedure), to establish that priority will be given to carrying out the examination of the crime when it is a crime that involves domestic and family violence against women or violence against a child, teenager, elderly person or person with a disability.	2,5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13721.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13721.htm</a>
19/12/2018	Law n. 13.772, of December 19, 2018 - Amends Law n. 11.340, of August 7, 2006 (Law Maria da Penha), and Decree-Law n. 2.848, of December 7, 1940	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13772.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/L13772.htm</a>

	(Penal Code), to recognize violation of woman's intimacy as domestic and family violence and to become as a crime the non-authorized register of content with naked-scene and intimate or private sexual or libidinous act.		
04/06/2019	Law n. 13.836, June 4, 2019 - Adds device to art. 12 of Law 11.340, of August 7, 2006, to make information about the condition of a person with disabilities of women victims of domestic or family aggression mandatory.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13836.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13836.htm</a>
12/06/2019	Project of law n. 3.453/2019 - Amends Decree-Law no. 2,848, of December 7, 1940 - Penal Code, to insert, in the crimes of homicide and bodily injury, the cause of increased penalty when they are motivated by transsexuality and / or sexual orientation of the victim.	3	<a href="https://www.lexml.gov.br/urn/urn:lex:br:camara.deputados:projeto.lei;pl:2019-06-12;3453">https://www.lexml.gov.br/urn/urn:lex:br:camara.deputados:projeto.lei;pl:2019-06-12;3453</a>
27/06/2019	Decree n. 9.883, June 27, 2019 – Disposes about National Council for Fighting Discriminations.	3	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9883.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9883.htm</a>
27/06/2019	Decree n. 9.873, June 27, 2019 – Disposes about National Council of Immigration.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9873.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9873.htm</a>
17/09/2019	Law n. 13.871, September 17, 2019 - Amends Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006 (Law Maria da Penha), to provide for the aggressor's responsibility for the reimbursement of costs related to health services provided by the Health's Unified System (SUS) to victims of domestic and family violence and the safety devices they use.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Lei/L13871.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Lei/L13871.htm</a>
29/10/2019	Law n. 13.894, October 29, 2019 - Amends Law 11.340, of August 7, 2006 (Law Maria da Penha), to provide for the jurisdiction of the Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women for divorce, separation, annulment marriage or dissolution of a stable union in cases of violence. Becoming mandatory to inform victims about the possibility for legal aid services to file the aforementioned actions. Amends Law n. 13.105, of March 16, 2015 (Code of Civil Procedure), to provide for the jurisdiction of the residence of the victim of domestic and family violence for divorce, legal separation, marriage annulment and recognition of stable union to be dissolved. Determining the mandatory intervention of the Public Prosecutor in family actions in which it appears as a victim of domestic and family violence, and establishing the priority of processing judicial proceedings in which it appears as a victim of domestic violence and familiar.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13894.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13894.htm</a>



12/11/2019	Decree n. 10.113, November 12, 2019 - Amends Decree n. 8.154, of December 16, 2013, disposing about composition of National Committee of Prevention and Fighting Torture.	5	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10113.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10113.htm</a>
12/11/2019	Decree n. 10.112, November 12, 2019 - Amends Decree n. 8.086, August 30, 2013, disposing about Program Safe and Protected Woman.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10112.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10112.htm</a>
10/12/2019	Law n. 13.931, December 10, 2019 - Amends Law n. 10.778, November 24, 2003, disposing about compulsory notifications of violence against women suspected cases.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13931.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/lei/L13931.htm</a>
03/04/2020	Law n. 13.984, April 3, 2020 - Amends art. 22 from Law n. 11.340, August 7, 2006 (Law Maria da Penha), to establish as urgent protective measures the frequency of aggressor in rehabilitation and education center, besides psychosocial support.	2	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Lei/L13984.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Lei/L13984.htm</a>

Source: prepared by the authors.

**Table 19 – Legislative Measures in STATE Level**

DATE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION	TYPE	LINK
27/06/2002	Law n. 13.230 – Domestic violence against child.	5	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2002/13230.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2002/13230.htm</a>
17/08/2005	Law n. 13.644 – State Day of Gay Pride and Free Sexual Expression.	3	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2005/13644.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2005/13644.htm</a>
16/11/2006	Law n. 13.833 – Inclusion of pedagogic content about sexual orientation in the discipline of Human Rights for civil and military policemen courses of formation and recycling.	5,3,1	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2006/13833.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2006/13833.htm</a>
20/07/2007	Law n. 13.925 – Creates the Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women in the Counties of Fortaleza and Juazeiro do Norte and provides other measures.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2007/13925.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2007/13925.htm</a>
09/01/2008	Law n. 14.059 - Creates Justice Prosecutions of Domestic and Family Violence against Women's Courts.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2008/14059.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2008/14059.htm</a>
17/05/2017	Decree n. 32.226 – Use of social name and recognition of gender identity for transvetitess and transexuals within the scope of Public Administration.	3	<a href="https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=343654">https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=343654</a>
11/06/2018	Law n. 16.570, June 11, 2018 – Institutes the State week for non-violence against women.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2018/16570.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao/legislacao5/leis2018/16570.htm</a>

27/12/2018	Law n. 16.790, December 27, 2018 – disposes about promotion of national service to complaint violence against women named <i>Disque-Denúncia</i> , in the State of Ceará.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2018/16790.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2018/16790.htm</a>
23/05/2019	Law n. 16.892, May 23, 2019 – Institutes the date October 24 as the State Day to Combat Feminicide.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16892.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16892.htm</a>
17/07/2019	Law n. 16.935, July 17, 2019 – Institutes the State Day to Combat Family Violence.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16935.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16935.htm</a>
27/08/2019	Law n. 16.962, August 27, 2019 – Disposes about creation of the State System of People Protection – SEPP.	5	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16962.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/16962.htm</a>
16/10/2019	Law n. 17.062, October 16, 2019 – Includes the Gay Parade for Sexual Diversity in the official events calendar of the State of Ceará.	1	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/17062.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2019/17062.htm</a>
16/10/2019	Law n. 17.063, October 16, 2019 – Creates the State Week to Combat Sexualization and Early Erotization of Children and Adolescents.	5	<a href="https://bela.al.ce.gov.br/index.php/legislacao-do-ceara/datas-comemorativas/item/6845-lei-n-17-063-16-10-19-d-o-16-10-19">https://bela.al.ce.gov.br/index.php/legislacao-do-ceara/datas-comemorativas/item/6845-lei-n-17-063-16-10-19-d-o-16-10-19</a>
02/01/2020	Law n. 17.165, January 2, 2020 – Recognizes the existence, contribution and rights of indigenous people in the State of Ceará.	4	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2020/17165.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2020/17165.htm</a>
09/01/2020	Law n. 17.171, January 9, 2020 - Institutes the State Week of White Bow – Men united to the end of violence against women in the State of Ceará.	2	<a href="https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2020/17171.htm">https://www2.al.ce.gov.br/legislacao5/leis2020/17171.htm</a>

Source: prepared by the authors.

**Table 20 – Legislative Measures in LOCAL / MUNICIPAL Level**

DATE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION	TYPE	LINK
02/12/1998	Law n. 8.211/98 – Disposes about commercial establishments, industries, service providers and similars, which discriminate people due to their sexual orientation.	1,3	<a href="http://apps.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/diariooficial/download-diario.php?objectId=workspace://SpacesStore/21f01ca0-2c84-42ce-b8e7-2bc39b36510d;1.1&amp;numero=11494">http://apps.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/diariooficial/download-diario.php?objectId=workspace://SpacesStore/21f01ca0-2c84-42ce-b8e7-2bc39b36510d;1.1&amp;numero=11494</a>
22/02/2007	Law n. 9.173/2007 – Institutes, in the Municipality of Fortaleza, the Week of Black Consciousness and gives other measures.	4	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1390">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1390</a>
03/12/2009	Law 9.548/2009 – Reduction of inequalities based on sexual orientation and gender identity in school places.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1517">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1517</a>

06/01/2010	Law 9.572/2009 – Institutes the Municipal Day of Lesbian Visibility.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1861">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1861</a>
06/01/2010	Law 9.573/2009 – Institutes the Municipal Day of Transvetites Visibility.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1862">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=1862</a>
01/02/2012	Law 9.885/2012 – Institutes the Municipal Day of Combat to Homophobia.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=108">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=108</a>
28/12/2012	Law 9.956/2012 – Creates the Municipal Plan of Racial Equality's Promotion and gives other measures.	4,5	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=545">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=545</a>
07/01/2013	Complementary-Law n. 133/2012 – Protection and defense of rights for LGBT people in situation of violence.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=566">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=566</a>
28/06/2013	Law n. 10.073/2013 – Amends the Municipal Plan of Public Policies for lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transvestites and transexuals.	3	<a href="http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=3308">http://cmfor.virtuaserver.com.br:8080/sapl/consultas/norma_juridica/norma_juridica_mostrar_proc?cod_norma=3308</a>
14/12/2016	Resolution CME (Municipal Council of Education) n. 13/2016 - Establishes standards to inclusion of social name for lesbians, gays, transvestites, transexuals and intersexuals in school records.	3	<a href="http://cme.sme.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/index.php/resolucoes#">http://cme.sme.fortaleza.ce.gov.br/index.php/resolucoes#</a>
02/01/2018	Law n. 10.668 – Municipal Statute of People with Disabilities.	5	<a href="https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=355609">https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=355609</a>
02/01/2018	Ordinary Law n. 10.670, January 2, 2018 - Stipules sanctions to people who commit harassment, or any act which threatens woman's honor in the Municipality of Fortaleza.	2	<a href="https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5136">https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5136</a>
18/04/2018	Ordinary Law n. 10.712, April 18, 2018 – Forbid discrimination to patients with epilepsy within the municipality of Fortaleza and gives other measures.	5	<a href="https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5187">https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5187</a>
11/07/2018	Ordinary Law n. 10.795, July 11, 2018 – Disposes about implementation of accessibility ramps for wheelchair users at ATMs in the city of Fortaleza.	5	<a href="https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5309">https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5309</a>
11/07/2018	Ordinary Law n. 10.793, July 11, 2018 – Disposes about free registration for people with disabilities in street racing competitions held in the city of Fortaleza.	5	<a href="https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5301">https://sapl.fortaleza.ce.leg.br/norma/5301</a>

Source: prepared by the authors.

**Table 21 – Inter-American Court of Human Rights – JURISPRUDENCE**

TOPIC	ABSTRACT	LINK
<b>Indigenous</b>	<i>Xucuru indigenous people and their members vs. Brazil. The Judgment on preliminary objections, merits, reparations, and costs (hereinafter “the Judgment” or “the Judgment”) issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter “the Inter-American Court”, “the Court” or “the Tribunal”) on February 5, 2018. The Court declared the international responsibility of the Federative Republic of Brazil (hereinafter “the State” or “Brazil”) for the violation of the rights to a reasonable term judicial guarantee, judicial protection and collective property, to the detriment of the Xucuru Indigenous People and its members, in relation to the process of titling, demarcation and sanitation of the territory. The Court recognized that the Xucuru people had formal recognition of the collective ownership of their territories since November 2005, but considered that at the time of the Judgment there was no legal certainty about their rights in the entire territory. Likewise, it considered that the State was not responsible for the violation of the duty to adopt provisions of domestic law, nor for the violation of the right to personal integrity, although in relation to the latter, it was possible to verify the existence of a context of tension and violence during certain periods. The Court established that its Judgment in itself constitutes a form of reparation and ordered the State to adopt various additional measures of reparation.</i>	<a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/suervisiones/xucuru_22_11_19.pdf">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/suervisiones/xucuru_22_11_19.pdf</a>
<b>Sexual Violence against women</b>	<i>Favela Nova Brasilia Case vs. Brazil - Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of October 7, 2019: 1. The Judgment of preliminary objections, merits, reparations, and costs (hereinafter “the Judgment” or “the Judgment”) issued by the Inter-American Court of Rights Human (hereinafter “the Inter-American Court”, “the Court” or “the Tribunal”) on February 16, 2017. The Court declared the international responsibility of the Federative Republic of Brazil (hereinafter “the State” or “Brazil”) for the violation of the judicial guarantees of independence and impartiality of the investigation, due diligence and reasonable time, of the right to protection. And the right to personal integrity, regarding the investigations of two police incursions into the Favela Nova Brasilia, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in 1994 and 1995, which resulted in the death of 26 men and sexual violence against three women. The Court declared said violations of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter “the American Convention”, or “the Convention”), to the detriment of 74 relatives of the 26 people killed by the Rio de Janeiro Civil Police on October 18 of 1994 and May 8, 1995, and of the three women victims of sexual rape during the 1994 operation. Lastly, the Court ordered the State to adopt various measures of reparation.</i>	<a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/suervisiones/favela_07_10_19.pdf">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/suervisiones/favela_07_10_19.pdf</a>

Source: prepared by the authors.

**Table 22 – Federal Level – JURISPRUDENCE**

TOPIC	ABSTRACT	LINK
Domestic violence	<p>Ordinary appeal in habeas corpus. Bodily injury in the context of domestic violence. Rape attempted. Threat. Allegation of innocence. Inadequacy of the road. Pre-trial detention. Concrete gravity. Danger. Need to ensure the victim's integrity. Outlaw patient. Alternative precautionary measures. Failure. Favorable personal circumstances. Irrelevance. Appeal deprived.</p> <p>1. The thesis of insufficient evidence of authorship and materiality regarding the imputed criminal type consists of an innocence allegation, which finds no room for analysis in the narrow way of habeas corpus or ordinary appeal, because requires examination of the factual-evidential context.</p> <p>2. Preventive detention is an exceptional measure, of a precautionary nature, which authorizes the State, observing the legal guidelines and demonstrating the absolute necessity, restricting the freedom of the citizen before any conviction with final judgment (art. 5, LXI, LXV, LXVI and article 93, IX of the CF). It is also required, in the line initially outlined by the dominant jurisprudence of this Superior Court of Justice and the Supreme Federal Court and now standardized from the enactment of Law no. 13,964 / 2019, that the decision be based on concrete motivation of new or contemporary facts, as well as demonstrating the probative ballast that fits the exceptional hypotheses of the standard in the abstract and reveal the indispensability of the measure, generic and empty considerations on the seriousness of the crime.</p> <p>3. In the hypothesis, it appears that the prison is sufficiently grounded in the extreme gravity of the conduct, since the patient, due to jealousy of his ex-girlfriend, a minor, 16 years old, after going out with her for a chopper, he would have started driving a vehicle at high speed, making dangerous maneuvers, cursing her for bad language and biting her in the mouth, hands and neck. Later, stopping the vehicle, he tried to undress her and practice carnal conjunction against his will, managing to remove her blouse and running his hand over her private parts. Faced with her refusal, he started driving at high speed again, taking her to a deserted place, where he hit her with punches in the ribs, kicks in the belly, in the leg, choking, suffocation by putting her hand in her mouth, and blows to the head with a cell phone that left her unconscious, all under threat of killing her with a firearm shot that was supposed to be hidden in the vehicle. Relevant is the information that the assaults would have lasted from 10 pm to 8 am the next day, and the victim would have begged to call his mother and say goodbye before he died. Therefore, the patient's coldness and cruelty is evident, as well as the need for prison both to ensure public order and the integrity of the victim.</p> <p>4. In fact, the concrete gravity of the crime as a basis for the decree or maintenance of preventive detention should be assessed, as in the case, from data collected from the criminal conduct practiced by the agent, which reveals a marked danger to give rise to the performance of the crime. State restricting its freedom to guarantee public order, pursuant to art. 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Therefore, in this case, the preventive detention decree is legitimate, once it has demonstrated, based on empirical data, adjusted to</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201903626601&amp;dt_publicacao=17/02/2020">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201903626601&amp;dt_publicacao=17/02/2020</a></p>

	<p>the requirements of art. 312 of the CPP, the effective risk to public order generated by the permanence of freedom.</p> <p>5. In addition, the need for arrest, decreed on 5/21/2019, is reinforced by the fact that the patient escaped to an uncertain and unknown place - which even motivated his citation by edict - with no news of his capture, since in the information provided, the magistrate reported that "this protective measure is awaiting fulfillment of the issued arrest warrant". This circumstance reinforces the need for prison, now also to ensure the application of criminal law.</p> <p>6. It should also be noted that the patient's favorable subjective conditions, such as primacy, good antecedents, fixed residence and lawful work, by themselves, do not prevent precautionary segregation, when present the legal requirements for the decree of preventive detention.</p> <p>7. Furthermore, the circumstances surrounding the fact demonstrate that other measures provided for in art. 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code are insufficient to achieve the desired effect. In other words, having explained the need for imprisonment in a reasoned and concrete way, its replacement with other milder precautionary measures is unavoidable.</p> <p>8. Appeal deprived.</p> <p>(RHC 121.536/SP, Ref. Minister REYNALDO SOARES DA FONSECA, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 11/02/2020, DJe 17/02/2020)</p>	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p><i>Habeas corpus substitute for own resource. Inadequacy of the chosen route. Maria da Penha Law. Mild bodily injury. Non-compliance with emergency protective measures. Pre-trial detention. Suitability. Insufficiency of the measures previously imposed. Evidence of non-compliance. Evidence. Inadequacy of the chosen route.</i></p> <p><i>Alternative precautionary measures. Failure. Order not known.</i></p> <p>1. <i>Habeas corpus cannot be used as a substitute for own resources, so that the purpose of this constitutional guarantee is not distorted, except when the illegality pointed out is flagrant, in which case the official order is granted.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Preventive detention is an exceptional measure, of a precautionary nature, which authorizes the State, observing the legal guidelines and demonstrating the absolute necessity, restricting the freedom of the citizen before any conviction with final judgment (art. 5, LXI, LXV, LXVI and article 93, IX, of the CF). It is also required, in line initially outlined by the prevailing jurisprudence of this Superior Court of Justice and the Supreme Federal Court, and now standardized from the enactment of Law no. 13,964 / 2019, that the decision be based on concrete motivation of new or contemporary facts, as well as demonstrating the probative ballast that fits the exceptional hypotheses of the standard in the abstract and reveal the indispensability of the measure, generic and empty considerations on the seriousness of the crime.</i></p> <p>3. In the hypothesis described in the present case, it appears that the patient was reported for the practice of crimes of mild bodily injury in the context of domestic violence, with protective measures applied to</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201903482421&amp;dt_publicacao=10/02/2020">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201903482421&amp;dt_publicacao=10/02/2020</a></p>

	<p>leave the home and prohibition on approaching a 200-meter radius of the victim. Despite being duly notified of the determination, he failed to comply with it and was arrested. The prison, however, was later revoked. Then came the condemnation, in which the magistrate granted the maintenance of freedom. In spite of the condemnatory sentence, including the previous conduct of non-compliance with a protective measure, the patient would have returned to approach the victim and even tried to invade his residence.</p> <p>4. However, failure to comply with a protective measure previously established under the terms of Law no. 11.340 / 2006, in the case of the case that occurred twice, explains the insufficiency of caution, justifying, therefore, the decree of the arrest under the terms of art. 313, item III of the Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>5. The cogitations regarding the non-veracity of the news of noncompliance communicated by the victim consist of a matter that does not find space for analysis in the narrow way of habeas corpus or ordinary appeal, which requires examination of the factual-evidential context.</p> <p>6. Furthermore, the repeated failure to comply with the protective measures imposed demonstrates that other measures provided for in art. 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code are insufficient to achieve the desired effect. In other words, having explained the need for imprisonment in a reasoned and concrete way, its replacement with other milder precautionary measures is unavoidable.</p> <p>7. Order not known.</p> <p>(HC 546.829/SP, Ref. Minister REYNALDO SOARES DA FONSECA, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 04/02/2020, DJe 10/02/2020)</p>	
Indigenous	<p><i>Special resource. Public civil action. Civil procedure. 1. Collective moral damage. Guardianship of the indigenous community. Powers of the federal court. 2. Individual rights unavailable. Sexual exploitation of indigenous youth. Active legitimacy and interest in acting by the federal prosecutor. Recognition. 3. Unavailability of assets. Assumption. Periculum in mora. Evidence of equity dilapidation. Need. Absence of proof. 4. Special appeal deprived.</i></p> <p>1. In the case of competence determined by reason of the matter, the mere presence of indigenous people in any of the poles of the demand is not sufficient to attract the competence of the Federal Justice. However, in the present hypothesis, the object of the action is the protection of the rights of the indigenous community, since its claim is the conviction of the defendants to pay indemnity for collective moral damages suffered by the indigenous communities of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, state of Amazonas, in Alto Rio Negro, which attracts the absolute competence of the Federal Justice.</p> <p>2. The Federal Public Prosecution Service's institutional functions are the defense of collective rights and interests, especially of indigenous communities, by filing a public civil action. Since the native population is in a situation of vulnerability, notably through the offense against the dignity of the human person, more specifically in relation to the sexual dignity of young indigenous women, there is no way to remove the active legitimacy and the interest in acting from the Federal Public Ministry.</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201701168757&amp;dt_publicacao=17/12/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201701168757&amp;dt_publicacao=17/12/2019</a></p>

	<p>3. The understanding established by the STJ about the need to prove the periculum in mora for the decree of the unavailability of assets in the action of administrative improbity cannot be extended to other class actions that do not involve an unlawful act. Thus, in order to grant urgent relief under the unavailability of assets, the probability of the right and the existence of evidence of equity dilapidation must be proven.</p> <p>3.1. In the present case, both assumptions for granting emergency relief were proven, notably because of the seriousness of the acts imputed, with strong indications of the illegality of the defendants' conduct against the group of hypervulnerables, which caused serious embarrassment and suffering to the communities indigenous people of the region, as well as there is a real possibility of equity dilapidation due to the filing of the present collective action, which would hinder its purpose.</p> <p>4. Special appeal dismissed, expired, to a lesser extent, by the Reporting Minister, who partially supported the special appeal.</p> <p>(REsp 1835867/AM, Ref. Minister MARCO AURÉLIO BELLIZZE, THIRD CLASS, judged in 10/12/2019, DJe 17/12/2019)</p>	
<b>Sexual Orientation / Homophobia</b>	<p><i>Criminal proceedings. Appeal in habeas corpus. Qualified homicide attempted. Pre-trial detention. The need to guarantee public order. Modus operandi. Concrete severity of the conduct. Homophobia. Risk of the victim's life. Danger. Illegal constraint not characterized.</i></p> <p>1. The validity of the precautionary segregation is conditioned to compliance, in a duly substantiated decision, with the requirements inserted in art. 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, proving to be indispensable the demonstration of what constitutes the periculum libertatis.</p> <p>2. In this case, preventive detention is justified, since the decision that imposed it outlined the specific gravity of the conduct, evidenced by the modus operandi used in the criminal conduct, and the dangerousness of the applicant, who stabbed the victim, supposedly motivated by the orientation sexual (homophobia). Still not satisfied with not having reached his end, he went to the medical post where the victim was being attended to in order to take his life, also making threats, and everything was witnessed by a military policeman who accompanied the victim. Such circumstances show the need for precautionary segregation as a way to safeguard public order and to stop criminal reiteration.</p> <p>3. Ordinary appeal deprived.</p> <p>(RHC 108.569/RJ, Ref. Minister ANTONIO SALDANHA PALHEIRO, SIXTH CLASS, judged in 23/04/2019, DJe 03/05/2019)</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900487968&amp;dt_publicacao=03/05/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900487968&amp;dt_publicacao=03/05/2019</a></p>
<b>Sexual Orientation / Domestic violence</b>	<p><i>Criminal and criminal proceedings. Habeas corpus substitute for ordinary appeal. Inadequacy. Bodily injury against ex-partner. Crime committed by women in the context of domestic violence. Applicability of maria da penha law. Characterization of action based on the relationship of affection. Jurisdiction of the common justice. Write not known.</i></p> <p>1. This Court and the Federal Supreme Court have pacified guidance in the sense that there is no habeas corpus substitutive for criminal review and legally provided for the hypothesis, imposing the lack of</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201702106715&amp;dt_publicacao=30/05/2018">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201702106715&amp;dt_publicacao=30/05/2018</a></p>



	<p>knowledge of the petition, except when the existence of flagrant illegality is found in the contested judicial act to justify granting the order, ex officio. 2. For the incidence of the Maria da Penha Law, it is necessary that domestic and family violence against women results from: (a) action or omission based on gender; (b) within the scope of the domestic, family or affection relationship; resulting therefrom (c) death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering and moral or property damage. 3. The rule is intended for the cases in which "domestic and family violence against women" is obligatorily practiced, whether within the scope of the domestic unit, whether it is family or in any intimate relationship of affection (art. 5, I, II and III, of Law 11.340 / 2006).</p> <p>4. Hypothesis in which a police investigation was initiated to investigate the alleged aggression carried out by the patient against the victim, her ex-partner, who, in turn, when giving statements to the Civil Police, stated, among other things, that the patient, upon entering the victim's home, "began to attack her with punches, slaps, hanging" and that "injuries were left on her hand, shoulder and leg, and that she underwent medical care at Santa Casa".</p> <p>5. In the case in question, according to the factual circumstances found up to that point and analyzed by the Court of origin, the basic assumptions of domestic and family violence against women are fulfilled, with action based on the intimate relationship of affection between the women remaining characterized former companions, which is why the deed must be prosecuted under the ordinary justice system.</p> <p>6. "If the Law shows that the sexual orientation of the victim woman does not matter to its incidence, the thesis advocated in the present petition, that the Maria da Penha Law only applies when the aggressor is a man, would lead to the absurdity of this express legal provision affecting only when the homosexual woman was assaulted by a male relative, in a family relationship provided for in the Law, but not when she was assaulted by her partner. That is not the spirit of the Law ".</p> <p>7. Order not known.</p> <p>(HC 413.357/MG, Ref. Minister RIBEIRO DANTAS, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 22/05/2018, DJe 30/05/2018)</p>	
<b>Gender Violence</b>	<p><i>Criminal and criminal proceedings. Habeas corpus substitute for ordinary appeal. Inadequacy. Threat against sister. Context of domestic violence. Applicability of maria da penha law. Write not known.</i></p> <p>1. This Court and the Federal Supreme Court have pacified guidance in the sense that there is no habeas corpus substitutive for criminal review and legally provided for the hypothesis, imposing the lack of knowledge of the petition, except when the existence of flagrant illegality is found in the contested judicial act to justify granting the order, ex officio. 2. For the incidence of the Maria da Penha Law, it is necessary that domestic and family violence against women results from: (a) action or omission based on gender; (b) within the scope of the domestic, family or affection relationship; resulting therefrom (c) death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering and moral or property damage. 3. The rule is intended for the cases in which "domestic and family violence against women" is obligatorily practiced, whether within the</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900849822&amp;dt_publicacao=13/08/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900849822&amp;dt_publicacao=13/08/2019</a></p>

	<p>scope of the domestic unit, whether it is family or in any intimate relationship of affection (art. 5, I, II and III, of Law 11.340 / 2006).</p> <p>4. In the case in question, according to the factual circumstances found up to that point and analyzed by the Court of origin, the elementary assumptions of domestic and family violence against women are fulfilled, with physical oppression and unequal forces capable of being configured to qualify gender violence.</p> <p>5. Although the facts go back to family disagreements motivated initially by the victim's intervention when the nephew was seriously attacked by the father, now patient, it is possible to situate the case in the history of domestic and family violence that the victim has been suffering since 2014, and lawsuits against the Domestic and Family Violence Court in Taguatinga are already pending, including the granting of urgent protective measures in defense of the sister / victim.</p> <p>6. It is worth mentioning that "(...) the defendant feels challenged in the role of head of the family by the interferences of his sister, who is not subordinate to her aggressive postures and protects the mother and nephew against her violent attacks. She challenged his masculinity was explicitly stated by stating that he was not a man, which is why he was attacked with punches in the mouth, lips and eye in 2014, receiving protective measures for these facts that, except for better judgment, are still in force. The threat investigated in the previous inquiry indicates continuity of gender oppression already analyzed by the Domestic Violence Court more than four years ago, observing that the person under investigation has seven processes linked to his name in that Court, where he too must remain".</p> <p>7. In order to conclude that the accused's gender motivation has been removed from his or her reported conduct, to the extent that the incidence of the Maria da Penha Law in the species has been ruled out, a necessary incursion into the evidence field of the case would be required, which is incompatible with the elected route, but that will certainly occur at the moment and in the proper instance.</p> <p>8. Writ not known.</p> <p>(HC 500.627/DF, Ref. Minister RIBEIRO DANTAS, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 06/08/2019, DJe 13/08/2019)</p>	
<b>Gender violence</b>	<p><i>Habeas corpus filed to replace the appeal provided for in the legal system. 1. Not fitting. Modification of jurisprudential understanding. Restriction of constitutional remedy. Exceptional examination that aims to privilege ample defense and due legal process. 2. Threat. Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. 3. Competence. Inapplicability. Maria da Penha Law. Scope of the concept of domestic and family violence. Doctrinal divergence. Restrictive interpretation. Gender-based violence. Affective intimacy relationship. 4. Competence of the special criminal court 5. Order not known. Habeas corpus granted by letter.</i></p> <p>1. The jurisprudence of the Superior Court of Justice, seeking the rationality of the legal system and the functionality of the appeals system, had been established, more recently, in the sense that it is imperative to restrict the appropriateness of the constitutional remedy to the cases provided for in the Federal Constitution and in Criminal Procedure Code. In this line of hermeneutic evolution, the Supreme Federal</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201001058758&amp;dt_publicacao=28/06/2013">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201001058758&amp;dt_publicacao=28/06/2013</a></p>

	<p>Court no longer admits habeas corpus that has the objective of replacing the appeal normally applicable to the species.</p> <p>Precedents. However, the issues raised at the outset should be analyzed in order to check for the existence of evident illegal constraint to be remedied by granting habeas corpus of office, avoiding losses to broad defense and due process.</p> <p>2. The incidence of Law No. 11.340 / 2006 demands a situation of violence against women, in a context characterized by a power and submission relationship, practiced by a man or woman over a woman in a vulnerable situation. Precedents.</p> <p>3. In this case, the presence of cumulative requirements for the incidence of Law 11.340 / 06, the intimate relationship of affection, the motivation of gender and the situation of vulnerability are not revealed. Granting the order.</p> <p>4. Order not known. Habeas corpus granted by letter, to declare the Special Criminal Court of the District of Santa Maria / RS competent to prosecute and judge the deed.</p> <p>(HC 175.816/RS, Ref. Minister MARCO AURÉLIO BELLIZZE, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 20/06/2013, DJe 28/06/2013)</p>	
<b>Discrimination</b>	<p><i>Bill of review in appeal.</i> 1. Moral damage. Configuration. The Regional, based on the evidential set produced in the case file, concluded that the requirements for civil liability of the defendant were present in the case file, since the claimant suffered offensive and discriminatory treatment from his colleagues and his superior, being entitled to compensation for moral damage. For this reason, the literalness of art. 186 of CC. Appeal of a known and not provided instrument. 2. Moral damage. Amount of indemnity. Before the demonstration of possible violation of art. 944, single paragraph, of the CC, deserves processing the review resource on the topic. Appeal of known and provided instrument. B) magazine resource. Moral damage. Amount of indemnity. The jurisprudence of the TST has adopted the understanding that the revision of the amount fixed as indemnity for moral damage, is only possible, in view of the provisions of Precedent 126 of the TST, in the cases in which the amount arbitrated is negligible or exorbitant, disregarding the principles of reasonableness and proportionality, which did not happen in the hypothesis under examination. Magazine feature not known".</p> <p>(ARR-644-02.2015.5.21.0003, 8<sup>th</sup> Class, Ref. Minister Márcio Eurico Vitral Amaro, DEJT 19/11/2019).</p>	<p><a href="https://jurisprudencia.tst.jus.br/#e34bdb8e0596a2cf4c17a8eda07dc013">https://jurisprudencia.tst.jus.br/#e34bdb8e0596a2cf4c17a8eda07dc013</a></p>
<b>Xenophobia / Discrimination</b>	<p><i>Habeas corpus. Infringement act analogous to the crime of terrorism. Art.5, with art. 2, § 1, i and v, of law no. 13,260 / 2016. Elementary like. Motivation for reasons of xenophobia, discrimination or prejudice of race, color, ethnicity and uncharacterized religion. Penal type of art. 5th subsidiary in relation to art. 2 of the anti-terrorism law.</i></p> <p>1. The penal type has an essential guarantee function. As a result of the principle of legality, the semantic structure of the incriminating law must be strictly observed and its elementaries must find factual adequacy for the secondary command to be applied.</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902961109&amp;dt_publicacao=11/12/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902961109&amp;dt_publicacao=11/12/2019</a></p>

	<p>2. The use of the expression "for reasons of" indicates an elementary relative to motivation. The sociological construction of the act of terrorism combines qualified motivation and purpose, an understanding that is included in the Brazilian criminal classification.</p> <p>3. The offense of art. 5º works as a reserve soldier in relation to the crime of terrorism, art. 2, both of Law no. 13,260 / 2016. It is a criminalization of the preparatory acts for the crime of terrorism, an expression that refers to the previous provision, requiring systematic interpretation. The classification of the conduct described in art. 5 requires motivation for reasons of xenophobia, discrimination or prejudice of race, color, ethnicity and religion, set out in art. 2 of the Antiterrorism Law.</p> <p>4. The local court, by dispensing with the motivation contained in the legal provision, ended up admitting the configuration of the crime without a clear definition of the motivation. This is an improper operation, since it admits the perpetration of (an infraction analogous to) a crime, without all its elements being properly configured.</p> <p>5. Order granted to revoke the contested judgment, removing the capitulation of the conduct as an infraction analogous to the crime described in art. 5th, with art. 2, § 1, I and V, of Law no. 13.260 / 2016, and to determine the re-case of the case by the local Court, as understood by law. (HC 537.118/RJ, Ref. Minister SEBASTIÃO REIS JÚNIOR, SIXTH CLASS, judged in 05/12/2019, DJe 11/12/2019)</p>	
<b>Discrimination / Racism</b>	<p><i>Penal. Regulatory appeal in the special appeal. Art. 232 of eca. 119 of the cp and summary no. 497 / stf. Prescription. Racial injury. Absolution. Impossibility. Partly accepted appeal.</i></p> <p>1. Under the terms of art. 119 of the CP, in the case of a crime contest, the extinction of punishment will affect the penalty of each one, in isolation, and Precedent 497 of the STF, when dealing with a continuous crime, the prescription is regulated by the penalty imposed in the sentence, no computing the increase resulting from the continuation.</p> <p>2. In view of the amount of penalty fixed for the applicant (7 months) for the practice of the crimes of art. 232 of the ECA, excluding the increase in the number of crimes, the statute of limitations is 3 (three) years for each crime, as determined by art. 109, item VI, of CP. Thus, there is the implementation of the prescription of the punitive claim, since, between the publication of the condemnatory sentence (September / 2016) until today, more than 3 years have passed.</p> <p>3. The Court of origin, when analyzing the question of the typical conduct of the crime in art. 140, §3º, of the CP, concluded that the adolescent, even though he did not have black skin but rather brown, considering his family members and other personal characteristics of the victim, which are typical of the black race, felt offended by the derogatory words racially expressed by the accused.</p> <p>4. On the menu of HC n. 82.424 / RS, Rapporteur Min. MOREIRA ALVES, Rapporteur for the judgment Min. MAURÍCIO CORRÊA, judged on 9/17/2003, DJ 3/19/2004, reads [...] 3. Human race. Subdivision. Absence. With the definition and mapping of the human genome, scientifically there are no distinctions between</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902426943&amp;dt_publicacao=12/12/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902426943&amp;dt_publicacao=12/12/2019</a></p>

	<p>men, either by skin segmentation, eye shape, height, hair or by any other physical characteristics, since everyone qualifies as a human species. There are no biological differences between humans. In essence they are all the same. 4. Race and racism. The division of human beings into races results from a process of purely political and social content. From this assumption, racism originates, which in turn generates discrimination and segregationist prejudice. [...] Thus, following this line, race is a group of people who share common ideas and come together to defend them, but cannot make it evident by physical characters (NUCCI, Guilherme de Souza. Commented Penal Code. 19<sup>th</sup> ed. Rio de Janeiro: Forense, 2019, p. 855).</p> <p>5. In the present case, being present in the conduct practiced by the accused, prejudice and intolerance, and feeling offended by the victim by the derogatory words of racial nature uttered, there is no way to depart from the practice of the offense of art. 140, paragraph 3, of the CP.</p> <p>6. Regulatory appeal partially accepted to declare the punishment of the appellant in relation to the crimes of art. 232 of ECA, based on art. 107, IV, c / art 109, VI, of the Penal Code.</p> <p>(AgRg no REsp 1832213/SC, Ref. Minister REYNALDO SOARES DA FONSECA, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 03/12/2019, DJe 12/12/2019)</p>	
<b>Feminicide</b>	<p><i>Penal. Habeas corpus substitutive of own resource. Inadequacy. Femicide. Crime committed in the context of the maria da penha law. Bis in idem evidenced. Feather magazine. Unknown writ and official order granted.</i></p> <p>1. This Court and the Supreme Federal Court have pacified guidance in the sense that there is no habeas corpus to replace the appeal legally provided for the hypothesis, imposing the lack of knowledge of the petition, except when the existence of flagrant illegality in the contested judicial act is found. 2. The individualization of the penalty, as a discretionary activity of the judge, is subject to review only in the event of flagrant illegality or teratology, when the established legal parameters or the principle of proportionality are not observed. 3. Law No. 13,104 / 2015 started to provide as a qualifier the fact that the crime of homicide was perpetrated against women due to the condition of the female sex, which should be understood as the crime that involves domestic and family violence or, still, contempt or discrimination for the condition of woman (CP, art. 121, § 2, VI, c / co § 2-A).</p> <p>4. In Cleber Masson's lesson, "it is important to note that femicide and femicide are not to be confused. Both characterize homicide, but, while the former is based on reasons of the condition of the female sex, the latter consists of any homicide against women.</p> <p>For example, if a woman kills another woman in the context of a traffic fight, femicide is configured, but not femicide "(MASSON, Cleber, Criminal Law Scheme, vol. 2, 8th edition ed. Rev. And Exp., São Paulo: Método, 2015, page 43) 5. In this case, the defendant was convicted of the murder of his wife, and the crime was committed after the victim had refused to have sex, which clearly characterizes the crime of However, it is clear that the sentence deserved a further increase, in the intermediate stage, with a focus</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902013983&amp;dt_publicacao=30/10/2019">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201902013983&amp;dt_publicacao=30/10/2019</a></p>

	<p>on Article 61, II, "f", of the CP, for having been the offense committed with violence against women under the terms of the specific law. .</p> <p>6. Considering that the fact that the crime was perpetrated in the context of domestic violence against women was valued to qualify the conduct and to exasperate the sentence as an aggravating factor, the bis in idem should be recognized.</p> <p>7. Writ not known. Order granted, ex officio, in order to reduce the sentence to 13 years of imprisonment, maintaining, at most, the content of the condemnatory decree.</p> <p>(HC 520.681/RJ, Ref. Minister RIBEIRO DANTAS, FIFTH CLASS, judged in 22/10/2019, DJe 30/10/2019)</p>	
Gender violence	<p><i>Civil and civil procedural. Special resource. Instrument appeal. Anticipating the effects of guardianship. Action required to do. Withdrawal of illegal content. Pre-questioning. Absence. Search provider. Pre-filtering of searches. Impossibility. Removing urls from search results. Possibility. Unauthorized pornographic exposure. Revenge porn. Personality rights. Intimacy. Privacy. Serious injury.</i></p> <p>1. Action filed on 11/20/2012. Special appeal filed on 05/08/2015 and distributed to this office on 08/25/2016. 2. In the hypothesis, the MP / SP filed an action of obligation to defend, in defense of a teenager, whose cell phone memory card was stolen by a schoolmate, which caused the disclosure of intimate sexual content, a video made by the young woman who was stored on your phone. 3. A special appeal against a judgment rendered in an interlocutory appeal is applicable in cases of anticipation of the effect of the injunction, specifically to delimit its scope under federal law. 4. The activity of search providers, by itself, may cause damage to personality rights, due to the ability to limit or induce access to certain content.</p> <p>5. As a measure of urgency, it is possible to determine that search providers remove certain content expressly indicated by unique search engines (URLs) from the results of searches performed by users, especially in situations that: (i) the rapid dissemination of information may aggravate damage to the person; and (ii) the removal of the content at the source may require more time than necessary to establish the proper protection for the exposed person's personality. 6. Even in urgent protection, search providers cannot be required to perform prior monitoring of the information contained in the search results. 7. The "non-consensual pornographic exposure", of which "revenge pornography" is a species, constituted a serious injury to the personality rights of the person unduly exposed, in addition to constituting a serious form of gender violence that must be combated forcefully by the available legal means. 8. The only exception to the jurisdictional reserve for the removal of infringing content from the internet, provided for in Law 12.965 / 2014, is related to "videos or other material containing nudity scenes or sexual acts of a private nature", as provided in your art. 21 ("The provider of internet applications that makes content generated by third parties available will be held liable in the alternative for the violation of privacy resulting from the disclosure, without authorization of its participants, of images, videos or other materials containing scenes of nudity or sexual acts of private nature when, after receiving notification by the</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201602042165&amp;dt_publicacao=19/03/2018">https://ww2.stj.jus.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201602042165&amp;dt_publicacao=19/03/2018</a></p>

	<p>participant or his legal representative, he diligently fails to promote the availability of this content within the scope and technical limits of his service "). In these circumstances, the provider becomes liable in the alternative from the extrajudicial notification made by the individual interested in the removal of this content, and not from the court order with that command.</p> <p>9. In the hypothesis on trial, the teenager was a victim of "non-consensual pornographic exposure" and, therefore, the order to exclude content (indicated by URL) from search results made by search providers, for their protection, is available through of anticipation of guardianship.</p> <p>10. Special appeal partially known and, in that part, provided.</p> <p>(REsp 1679465/SP, Ref. Minister NANCY ANDRIGHI, THIRD CLASS, judged in 13/03/2018, DJe 19/03/2018)</p>	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p><i>Regulatory appeal in the appeal in special appeal. Bodily injury in the context of domestic and family violence against women. Dosimetry. Exasperation of the base penalty. Guilt. Unfavorable. Intensity of violence. Reasons. Jealous. Consequences. Psychological shocks and severe pain. Judgment appealed in line with the jurisprudence of this court. Regulatory appeal not provided.</i></p> <p>1. The jurisprudence of this Superior Court admits the unfavorable analysis of the guilt of the agent due to the intensity of the violence perpetrated against the victim in crimes of bodily injury in the context of domestic violence against women. 2. Jealousy is especially reprehensible in situations of gender violence, reinforcing the structures of male domination - since it is an externalization of the notion of possession of men in relation to women - and is a foundation capable of exasperating the basic penalty.</p> <p>3. The negative valuation of the consequences of the offense based on psychological shock and the intense pain of the victim, as stated by the courts of the first and second degree, constitutes a suitable motivation.</p> <p>4. In order to review the understanding of ordinary bodies, it would be necessary to revolve the factual-evidential collection, which is prohibited by the obstacle of Precedent no. 7 of the STJ.</p> <p>5. Regulatory appeal not provided.</p> <p>(AgRg no AREsp 1441372/GO, Ref. Minister ROGERIO SCHIETTI CRUZ, SIXTH CLASS, judged in 16/05/2019, DJe 27/05/2019)</p>	<p><a href="https://ww2.stj.ius.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900352921&amp;dt_publicacao=27/05/2019">https://ww2.stj.ius.br/processo/revista/inteiroteor/?num_registro=201900352921&amp;dt_publicacao=27/05/2019</a></p>
<b>Sexual Orientation / Homophobia</b>	<p>These minutes having been seen, reported and discussed, the Ministers of the Supreme Federal Court, in Plenary Session, chaired by Minister Dias Toffoli, in accordance with the minutes of judgments and shorthand notes, by unanimous vote, to partially know the direct action unconstitutionality by default. By majority and to that extent, consider it valid, with general effectiveness and binding effect, to: a) recognize the unconstitutional state of default of the National Congress in the implementation of the legislative provision designed to comply with the incrimination warrant referred to in items XLI and XLII of art. 5 of the Constitution, for the purpose of penal protection to members of the LGBTI + group; b) declare, as a consequence, the existence of unconstitutional normative omission by the Legislative Power of the Union; c) make the National Congress aware, for the purposes and effects referred to in art. 103, § 2, of the Constitution w / art. 12-H, "caput", of Law 9.868 / 99; d) give interpretation according to the Constitution,</p>	

in view of the constitutional incrimination warrants registered in items XLI and XLII of art. 5 of the Political Charter, to frame homophobia and transphobia, whatever the form of its manifestation, in the different types of penalties defined in Law No. 7.716 / 89, until autonomous legislation, edited by the National Congress, comes, either because it is considered , under the terms of this vote, that homotransphobic practices qualify as species of the racism genre, in the dimension of social racism enshrined by the Supreme Federal Court in the plenary judgment of HC 82.424 / RS (Ellwanger case), insofar as such conducts matter in acts of segregation that lower members of the LGBTI + group, due to their sexual orientation or gender identity, that is, also, because such behaviors of homotransphobia fit the concept of acts of discrimination and offense to fundamental rights and freedoms those who make up the vulnerable group in question; and e) declare that the effects of the interpretation as referred to in item “d” will only apply from the date on which the present judgment is concluded, under the terms of the vote of the Rapporteur, Ministers Ricardo Lewandowski and Dias Toffoli (President ), who deemed the action partially upheld, and Minister Marco Aurélio, who dismissed it as unfounded. Then, by majority, the following theses were established:

1. Until a law emanating from the National Congress destined to implement the criminalization warrants defined in items XLI and XLII of art. 5 of the Constitution of the Republic, the real or supposed homophobic and transphobic behaviors, which involve odious aversion to someone's sexual orientation or gender identity, for translating expressions of racism, understood in its social dimension, adjust by identity reason and by means of typical adaptation, to the primary incrimination precepts defined in Law nº 7.716, of 1/8/1989, constituting, also, in the hypothesis of intentional homicide, a circumstance that qualifies him, for configuring bad motive (Penal Code, art. 121, § 2, I, “in fine”);
2. The criminal repression against the practice of homotransphobia does not reach or restrict or limit the exercise of religious freedom, whatever the denominational denomination professed, to whose faithful and ministers (priests, pastors, rabbis, mullahs or Muslim clergy and leaders or celebrants of Afro-Brazilian religions, among others) the right to preach and to freely disclose, by word, image or by any other means, their thoughts and to express their convictions according to what is contained in their books and sacred codes, as well as teaching according to their doctrinal and / or theological orientation, being able to seek and win proselytes and practice acts of worship and respective liturgy, regardless of the space, public or private, of their individual or collective performance, as long as such manifestations do not constitute hate speech, thus understood those externalizations that incite discrimination, hostility or violence against people in reason their sexual orientation or gender identity;
3. The concept of racism, understood in its social dimension, projects itself beyond strictly biological or phenotypic aspects, as it results, as a manifestation of power, from a construction of a historical-cultural nature motivated by the objective of justifying inequality and destined ideological control, political domination, social subjugation and the denial of otherness, dignity and humanity of those who, because they are part of a vulnerable group (LGBTI +) and do not belong to the state that holds a position of hegemony in a given social structure, are considered strange and different,



	degraded to the condition of marginals of the legal system, exposed, as a result of odious inferiority and perverse stigmatization, to an unfair and damaging situation of exclusion from the general system of protection of the right, overruled by Minister Marco Aurélio, who did not endorsed the proposed theses. Ministers Roberto Barroso and Alexandre de Moraes did not participate, justifiably, in the establishment of the thesis. (BRAZIL. Supreme Federal Court. Direct action of unconstitutionality for omission nº 26 / DF. Ref.: Minister Celso de Mello.)	
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Source: prepared by the authors.

**Table 23 – Local Level – JURISPRUDENCE**

TOPIC	ABSTRACT	LINK
<b>Domestic violence</b>	Criminal procedure. Conflict of jurisdiction. Crime of vulnerable rape committed by the parent in the face of the daughter. Common and domestic violence court. Hypothesis in which, as a rule, no gender violence is observed. Crime of an eminently sexual nature. Inapplicability of the microsystem of Law No. 11.340 / 06. 1. From what can be seen from the narrative contained in the complaint, and as it was developed in the criminal instruction, the characteristics of the criminal action clearly refer to a sexual offense, with no evidence of gender violence. According to article 5 of Law 11.340 / 06, it appears that domestic and family violence presupposes the fulfillment of three cumulative requirements: 1st) taxable woman; 2) physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial or moral violence; 3rd) willful violence within the scope of the domestic unit, within the family or in any intimate relationship of affection. 2. It is clear that the referred Law aims to promote differentiated treatment in relation to women, aiming at reducing gender discrimination. Thus, it would not be any sexual crime occurring within the family that would be protected by the Maria da Penha Law, but only those in which there is an intention to demonstrate male superiority in relation to the victim of abuse, that is, the intention to subdue the victim only for her feminine condition. 3. In the present hypothesis, the victim's condition of vulnerability does not arise from gender, but from the young age he had at the time of the facts, when he was still a child, and it remains evident that the agent's intention was, above all, to satisfy the your lust. 4. The sub judice event, therefore, does not deal with gender violence, but with the practice of an alleged offense of a purely sexual nature, which does not determine the transfer of jurisdiction to the Domestic Violence Court. Precedents of the ECJ. 5. Negative conflict known to declare the competent court (2nd Court of the District of Crato / CE) competent to prosecute the deed. JUDGMENT Seen, reported and discussed these records of Conflict of Jurisdiction nº 0000420-36.2018.8.06.0000, in which the Judge of Law of the 2nd Criminal Court of the District of Crato appears as a judge and raised the Court of Domestic and Family Violence Against Women of the District of Juazeiro do Norte. The Judges of the 2nd Criminal Chamber of this Court of Justice of the State of Ceará AGREE, by unanimous vote, to KNOW	<a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do?jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do?jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2</a>

	<p>the incident to declare the relevant Court competent, pursuant to the vote of the eminent Rapporteur. Fortaleza, July 31, 2019. Desa. Francisca Adelineide Viana President of the Judging Body Des. Antônio Pádua Silva.</p> <p>(Ref.: ANTONIO PADUA SILVA; District: Crato; Judging body: 2nd Civil Court of the District of Crato; Judgment date: 31/07/2019; Registration date: 31/07/2019)</p>	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p>Crime appeal. Domestic violence. Incidence of the maria da penha law. Bodily injury. Evidence insufficient. Reformed sentencing sentence. Known and provided resource. 1 - Domestic violence is a specific form of gender-based violence that occurs in intimate relationships, so it should be read as a synonym for violence against women practiced, above all, by intimate partners. 2 - In the hypothesis, the victim does not ratify in court the aggression reported by the police, claiming that, for having confronted and physically invested against his partner, he suffered a push, coming to hurt his mouth when colliding with the bed. The safe and conclusive evidence on criminal materiality and criminal authorship dies, imposing the defendant's acquittal, in the wake of the principle of in dubious pro reo. 3 - Appeal provided to absolve the defendant. JUDGMENT: Having seen, reported and discussed these records, the 1st Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice agrees, in disagreement with the opinion of the Attorney General's Office, unanimously, to know and grant the appeal, under the terms of the rapporteur's vote. Fortaleza, November 27, 2018. DES. LÍGIA ANDRADE DE ALENCAR MAGALHÃES</p> <p>(Ref.: LIGIA ANDRADE DE ALENCAR MAGALHÃES; District: Iguatu; Judging body: 2nd Civil Court of the District of Iguatu; Judgment date: 27/11/2018; Registration date: 27/11/2018)</p>	<p><a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do;jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do;jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2</a></p>
<b>Domestic and Family violence against women</b>	<p>Negative conflict of jurisdiction between the court of the 11th criminal court in Fortaleza and the domestic and family violence court against women in Fortaleza. Physical and psychological aggression against women in the domestic / family environment. Gender motivation. Advanced age. Even greater vulnerability. Incidence of Law 11.340 / 2006 (Maria da Penha Law). Competence of the domestic and family violence court against women in Fortaleza. 1. Law 11.340 / 2006, also known as the Maria da Penha Law, aims to safeguard, restrain and repress the aggressions (physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial or moral) suffered by women in the domestic, family or intimate affection, because, in these hypotheses, the victim is in a situation of vulnerability, fragility and hyposufficiency in relation to the agent, according to the joint interpretation of arts. 5 and 7 of Law 11.340 / 2006. 2. In the species, the aggressions suffered by the victim occurred in the domestic / family environment, with the aggressors (son and daughter-in-law) allegedly practicing acts of physical and psychological violence against a woman who, being elderly, is still vulnerable greater, since its hyposufficiency occurs both because of gender and because of old age, facts that fall under Law 11.340 / 2006 (arts. 5 and 7).</p> <p>3. As highlighted by the Magistrate of the 11th Criminal Court of Fortaleza, "Carla Mendonça and Francisco Messias de Araújo (husband and wife, son and daughter-in-law of the victim) use intimidation, taking advantage of age and, especially, of female fragility of the victim, to impose aggressions "(pages 26/29),</p>	<p><a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do;jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsjg/resultadoCompleta.do;jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsg2</a></p>

	<p>which evidences the hypothesis of domestic violence practiced against women, due to gender, along the lines of Law 11.340 / 2006. 4. In addition, it is opportune to bring up an excerpt from the opinion of the Attorney General's Office, <i>ipsis litteris</i>: "Now, if the crime fact was committed in the context of domestic and family violence against ELDERLY MOTHER, it is up to that specialized court analyze, know, process, judge and execute such action "(pages 56/60). 5. Therefore, the facts narrated in the records involve violence perpetrated against women, within the family, and it should be noted that Law 11.340 / 2006 aims to protect women, covering situations in which she appears as a victim, whether within the scope of the domestic unit, whether within the family, or in any intimate relationship of affection, regardless of the age of the victim and the gender to which the active subject of the crime belongs. Against the Women of Fortaleza to sue and judge the procedure that is taken care of, according to art. 14, caput, of Law 11.340 / 2006 and art. 98 of State Law 12.342 / 1994 (Code of Division and Judicial Organization of the State of Ceará). 6. Jurisdiction of the Court of Domestic and Family Violence against Women in Fortaleza. JUDGMENT: Having seen, reported and discussed these records, the 3rd Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice agrees to declare the Court of Domestic and Family Violence against Women in Fortaleza to be competent to prosecute and judge the procedure under the Rapporteur's vote. Fortaleza, September 18, 2018. José Tarcílio Souza da Silva Chairman of the Judging Body Des. HENRIQUE JORGE HOLANDA SILVEIRA (Ref: HENRIQUE JORGE HOLANDA SILVEIRA; District: Fortaleza; Judging body: 11th Civil Court; Judgment date: 18/09/2018; Registration date: 18/09/2018)</p>	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p>Criminal and criminal proceedings. Habeas corpus. Bodily injury, harm and threat in the context of domestic violence. Pre-trial detention. Guarantee of public order. Non-compliance with protective measures previously imposed. Precautionary arrest that does not imply offense to the principle of the presumption of innocence. Possible favorable subjective conditions do not prevent the imprisonment. Illegal constraint not evidenced. Order known and denied. 1 - The Petitioner seeks the revocation of the preventive detention of the Patient, decreed due to the possible practice of crimes of bodily injury, damage and threat in the scope of domestic violence, committed in breach of the protective measures previously imposed. 2 - In this case, the preventive custody of the patient was correctly enacted and maintained, through reasoned judicial decisions, given the existence of evidence of materiality and evidence of authorship of crimes possibly perpetrated in breach of the protective measures previously imposed. 3 - "The concrete and evidenced threat of escape, as well as the effective evasion of the district of fault, constitute a basis for the provisional arrest decree, in order to ensure the application of the criminal law" - Precedent 02 of the ECJ. 4 - Any favorable conditions of the agent do not prevent preventive custody. Precedents of this TJ-CE. 5 - Known and denied order. JUDGMENT: These records were seen, reported and discussed in this District of Fortaleza, in which the indicated parts appear. THE members of the 3rd Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice AGREE, unanimously and in line with the opinion of the Attorney General's Office, to hear about this "habeas corpus", to DENEGATE it, under the terms of the vote of the Rapporteur. Fortaleza, August 14, 2018.</p>	<p><a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsj/resultadoCompleta.do?jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsj2">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsj/resultadoCompleta.do?jsessionid=CD4C17A0112AF6681094D680FA9CD7EC.cjsj2</a></p>

	DES. FRANCISCO LINCOLN ARAÚJO E SILVA President of Judging Body. DES JOSÉ TARCÍLIO SOUZA DA SILVA (Ref.: JOSÉ TARCÍLIO SOUZA DA SILVA; District: Juazeiro do Norte; Judging body: Court of Domestic and Family Violence Against Women; Judgment date: 8/14/2018; Registration date: 08/14/2018)	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p>Habeas corpus. Penal. Criminal procedure. Defiance, bodily injury and threat (domestic violence). Pre-trial detention. Lack of proper reasoning for the decision that maintained the patient's precautionary custody. Innocence. Present evidence of authorship and materiality. Decision sufficiently grounded in the guarantee of public order. Defendant's social danger. Concrete gravity of the crimes evidenced by the modus operandi. Replacement of preventive custody by various precautionary measures provided for in art. 319, from cpp. Impossibility. Thesis of excess of time in the formation of guilt. Illegal constraint not configured. Absence of state negligence. Application of the principle of reasonableness. Order known and denied. 1. Patient caught in the act on May 31, 2019, and denounced for the practice of the crimes capitulated in art. 129, § 9, art. 147 and art. 331, all of the Penal Code, c / c art. 5th, III, and art. 7, I and II, of Law nº 11.340 / 2006 2. It appears in the documents attached to the present writ, as well as in the records of the Criminal Action of origin number 00002904-22.2019.8.06.0151, according to consultation through the e-SAJ System, that patient Francisco Daniel Pereira was arrested in flagrante delicto on May 31, 2019, at about 12:00 pm, at Rua Santa Terezinha, Campo Novo, Quixadá / CE, after physically assaulting and threatening his companion Katiucce da Silva Pereira. It is inferred that "the victim was at her residence when the accused arrived and assaulted her, trying to strangle her, at the same time that he was giving her death threats due to a police report registered against the accused on 05/06 / 2019 (pages 24). The victim further alleges that the accused did not just continue with the aggressions due to the interference of the popular, but later went to the police station. "(Pages 13/14) 3. In this context, it is necessary to maintain preventive segregation of the patient, in the face of proof of the existence of the crime and evidence of authorship (fumus commissi delicti), as well as the need for custody to guarantee public order (periculum libertatis), in view of the social danger of the accused, as evidenced by concrete gravity of the crime and its modus operandi, and also due to the concrete risk of criminal reiteration, since the patient would have previously assaulted the victim, having even been arrested twice, for the practice of crimes involving domestic violence. 4. Therefore, based on such premises, being duly justified, under the terms of article 93, item IX, of the Federal Constitution, the decision that decreed the preventive detention of the patient, given that its requirements, it is impracticable to replace the prison with different precautionary measures, provided for in art. 319, of the CPP, as these would be insufficient in the specific case. Precedents of the STJ. 5. As regards the alleged excess of time in the formation of guilt, it is understood that the order must be denied. In the case file, it appears that the patient was arrested in the act on May 31, 2019, and his arrest was converted into preventive on June 1, 2019. The complaint was offered on June 5, 2019 and received on June 24, 2019. The patient was duly summoned on 08.01.2019, having submitted his response to the accusation on 09.03.2019. On 08.01.2020, the receipt of the complaint was ratified and the instruction and trial hearing was designated for 03.17.2020.</p>	<p><a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do</a></p>

	<p>The hearing scheduled for March 17, 2020 was not held, due to the suspension of the face-to-face work resulting from the Pandemic situation (COVID-19). On 14.04.2020, the first-degree magistrate re-analyzed the patient's preventive detention, remaining maintained. The process is currently awaiting the appointment of an instruction and trial hearing. 6. Thus, it appears that the process is following normally, being properly driven by the judge a quo, with due regard to the principle of reasonableness, with no evidence of disrepute or state slowness that characterizes excess of time for the formation of guilt and justify granting the order to the patient. 7. Known and denied order. JUDGMENT: Having seen, reported and discussed the present case file of habeas corpus, the Judges of the 1st Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice AGREE, unanimously, to KNOW the order filed, but to DENEGATE it, all in accordance with vote of the rapporteur. Fortaleza, May 5, 2020. DES. FRANCISCO CARNEIRO LIMA (Ref.: FRANCISCO CARNEIRO LIMA; District: Quixadá; Judging body: 2nd District Court of Quixadá; Judgment date: 05/05/2020; Registration date: 05/07/2020)</p>	
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p>Habeas corpus. Domestic violence. Attempted homicide. Pre-trial detention. Suitable motivation. Exceeded deadline. Order denied. 1. The preventive detention decree is sufficiently substantiated when it demonstrates the need to guarantee public order, threatened due to the dangerousness of the agent, evidenced by the modus operandi of the criminal conduct and the reiteration of the offense in the context of domestic violence. 2. Favorable personal conditions do not have the power, by themselves, to dismantle preventive detention, when present the requirements of objective and subjective order that authorize its decree. 3. There is no need to consider the excess of time for the formation of guilt, if the patient remains in preventive detention for only four months and the deed has a regular course, with no news that there is a delay or excessive delay in the implementation of procedural acts, nor negligence or inertia in the jurisdictional provision. 4. Order denied. JUDGMENT: Having seen, reported and discussed these records, the 1st Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice agrees to unanimously voting to deny the order, under the terms of the Rapporteur's vote. Fortaleza, May 5, 2020. MÁRIO PARENTE TEÓFILO NETO President of the Judging Body. DES. MARIA EDNA MARTINS (Ref.: MARIA EDNA MARTINS; District: Fortaleza; Judging body: 4th Civil Court; Judgment date: 05/05/2020; Registration date: 06/05/2020)</p>	<a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do</a>
<b>Domestic violence</b>	<p>Habeas corpus. Bodily injury resulting from domestic violence (art. 129, § 9 of the cpb). Flagrant arrest converted into preventive. Replacement of pre-trial detention with other precautionary measures in custody hearing. Strict appeal filed by the prosecutor. Risk of criminal reiteration. Non-compliance with protective measures previously enacted in favor of the victim. Pre-trial detention reinstated by the court of law. Arrest warrant awaiting fulfillment to date. Plea for revocation of the precautionary constriction. Possibility. New suit. Victim and abuser have re-cohabited since August 2018. Later pregnancy of the second child. Absence of new offenses to the victim's integrity. Periculum libertatis not demonstrated. Order known and granted. The petitioner requires the granting of the order, adding that the requirements authorizing the preventive detention decreed in favor of the patient by the Court of Justice of the State of Ceará on October 30, 2018</p>	<a href="https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do">https://esaj.tjce.jus.br/cjsg/resultadoCompleta.do</a>

	<p>are no longer present, in the records of the Strict Appeal filed by the Public Ministry, in light of the decision that converted preventive custody into precautionary measures. It adds the existence of new facts, in this case, the statements made in court by the victim, which would attest that there is no specific danger from the agent. Analyzing the information provided by the authorities, it appears that the preventive detention of the patient was reinstated in the Appeal in a Strict Appeal filed by the Public Ministry, in a decision handed down by this Rapporteur of the 3rd Criminal Chamber of the Ceará State Court of Justice at 30/10/2018. Subsequently, the victim made statements in court stating that the perpetrator's risks had disappeared, carrying out his threats, including stating that he was reconciled with him, returning to live together, and that he was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and even requested the revocation of the protective measures granted in its favor. After the manifestation of the victim, the records were concluded to the magistrate of origin, who understood that he did not have the competence to contradict or revoke the decision of this Sodalício, handed down in a strict appeal, by this 3rd Criminal Chamber. In the present case, there is strong evidence as to the materiality and criminal authorship, thus satisfying the <i>fumus comissi delicti</i>. However, in the topic related to the <i>periculum libertatis</i>, the petitioner pointed out new legally proven facts, namely, the victim's manifestation that the aggressor's risks have disappeared, carrying out his threats, including informing that they had resumed the conjugal relationship since August 2018, and, still, that he was, at the time of the declarations, in an advanced state of gestation of his second son, according to the terms of pages. 235/236 of the arrest warrant in <i>flagrante delicto</i>, which precludes the dangerousness judgment that justified the precautionary custody previously. In addition, as he rightly presented to the Attorney's Office in his opinion of pages 44/53, "it is to be considered that for more than a year and a half the victim has been living under the same roof with the accused, without there being reports of new attacks against his integrity, which disavows, at least for now, the finding of the agent's dangerousness. " Known and granted order, with a recommendation to the aforementioned court that forward a letter to CREAS for an updated family psychosocial report. Fortaleza, May 05, 2020. José Tarcílio Souza da Silva President of the Judging Body DES. HENRIQUE JORGE HOLANDA SILVEIRA (Ref.: HENRIQUE JORGE HOLANDA SILVEIRA; District: Juazeiro do Norte; Judging body: Court Domestic and Family Violence Against Women; Judgment date: 05/05/2020; Date of registration: 05/05/2020)</p>	
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Source: prepared by the authors.

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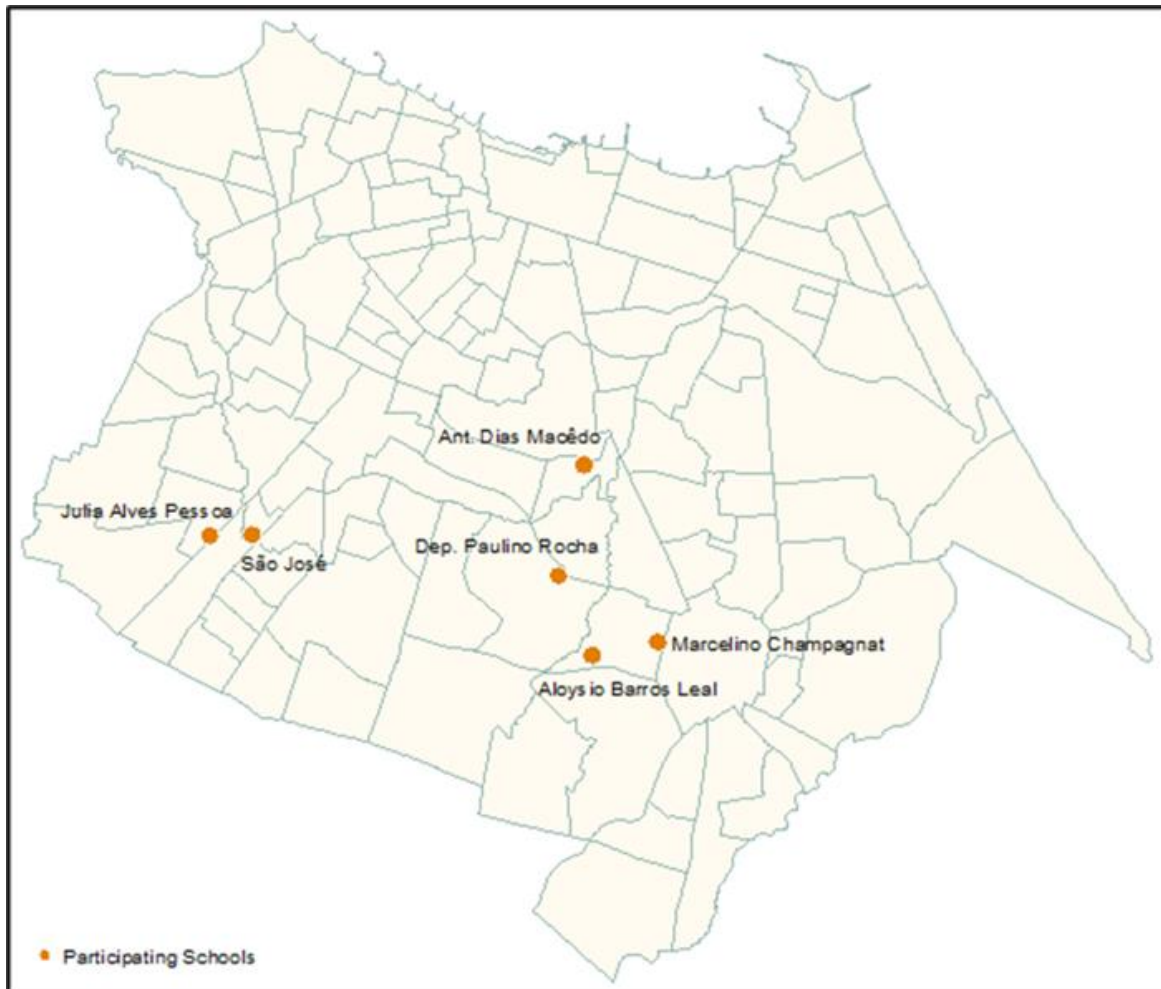
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## APPENDIX A – MAP OF SCHOOLS



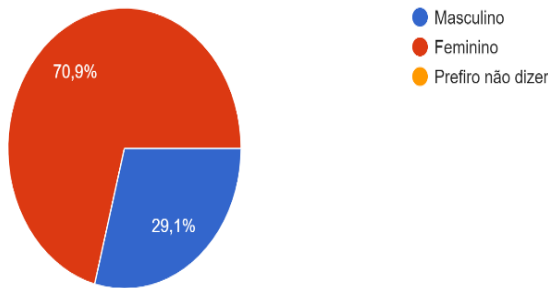
Source: prepared by the authors.

## APPENDIX B – QUESTIONNAIRES ANSWERED BY STUDENTS AND MAIN ANSWERS

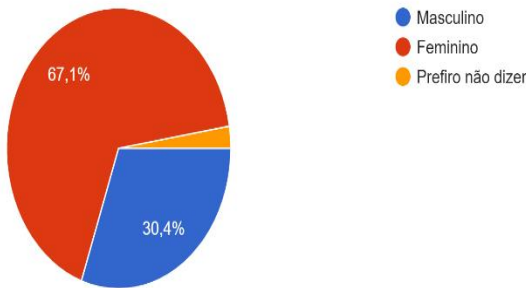
1. *Qual o seu sexo?*
2. *Qual o seu gênero?*
3. *Você poderia nos dizer a sua orientação sexual?*
4. *Você poderia dizer a sua faixa etária?*
5. *Qual sua cor ou raça?*
6. *Você possui algum tipo de deficiência física ou mental?*
7. *Em qual escola você participou do programa?*
8. *Você reside em:*
9. *Qual a quantidade de pessoas que vivem em sua casa?*
10. *Qual a renda média da sua família (pessoas que vivem em sua casa)?*
11. *Sua família recebe bolsa família ou algum outro benefício governamental?*
12. *Quantas pessoas na sua casa trabalham?*
13. *Durante os últimos três meses, problemas como roubo, brigas de rua e/ou venda de produtos ilegais ocorreram na sua vizinhança?*
14. *Durante os últimos três meses, alguma ocorrência de discriminação de gênero e/ou contra pessoas LGBT ocorreram na sua vizinhança?*
15. *Se SIM, houve violência, seja física ou psicológica, contra a(s) vítima(s)?  
Durante os últimos três meses, alguma ocorrência de discriminação de gênero e/ou contra pessoas LGBT ocorreram na sua escola?*
16. *Se SIM, houve violência, seja física ou psicológica, contra a(s) vítima(s)?      Você já sofreu algum tipo de discriminação?*
17. *Pode nos contar qual foi a situação em que você sofreu discriminação?*
18. *Observe as temáticas abaixo e responda o grau de importância de cada uma para você: [Construção da identidade] [Alteridade] [Bullying e cyberbullying] [Empatia] [Discriminação de gênero] [Discriminação de pessoas com deficiência] [Racismo] [Responsabilidade social] [Violência] [Discriminação homoafetiva]*
19. *Para as frases a seguir, marque conforme seu grau de concordância ou discordância: [Crianças brancas aprendem mais rápido que crianças negras] [Os negros são mais violentos que os brancos] [Negro tem corpo bom para trabalho braçal] [Os brancos merecem trabalhos mais valorizados do que os negros] [As negras têm mais jeito para domésticas do que as brancas] [Os negros deveriam tentar ser como os brancos] [Pessoas homossexuais não são confiáveis] [Não evito, mas também não procuro chegar perto de homossexuais] [Acho muito difícil aceitar a homossexualidade masculina] [Eu não aceito a homossexualidade] [A homossexualidade é uma doença] [A mulher é melhor do que o homem na cozinha] [Existem trabalhos que devem ser realizados apenas por homens] [A mulher é mais habilidosa para cuidar da casa] [Existem trabalhos que devem ser realizadas apenas por mulheres]*

RESULTS:

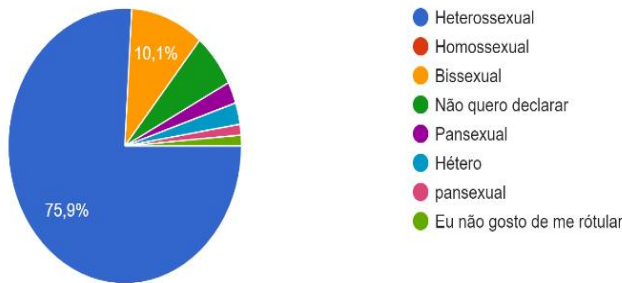
Qual o seu sexo?  
79 respostas



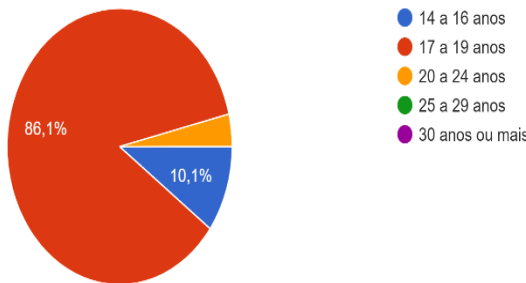
Qual o seu gênero?  
79 respostas



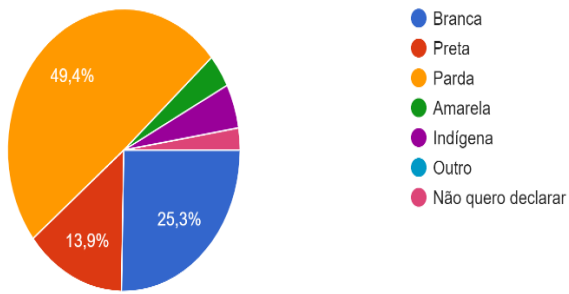
Você poderia nos dizer a sua orientação sexual?  
79 respostas



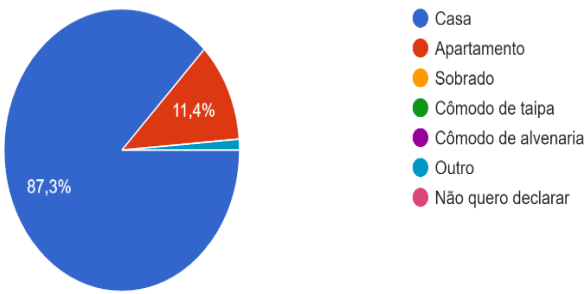
Você poderia dizer a sua faixa etária?  
79 respostas



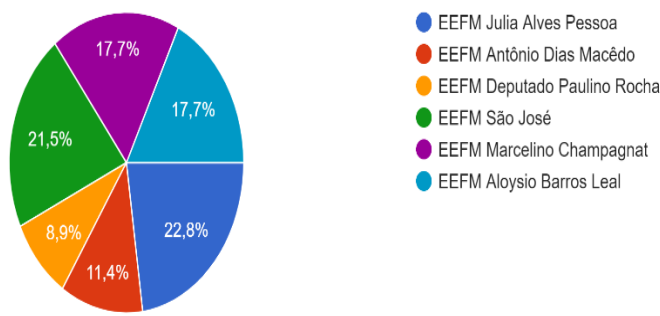
Qual sua cor ou raça?  
79 respostas



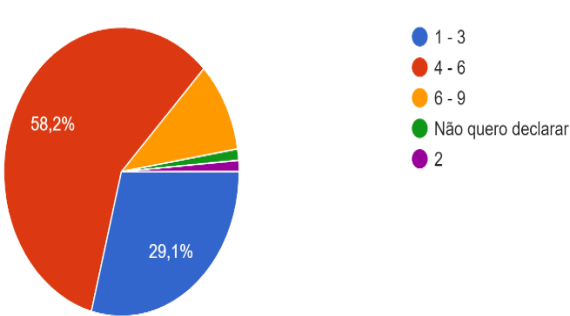
Você reside em:  
79 respostas



Em qual escola você participou do programa?  
79 respostas

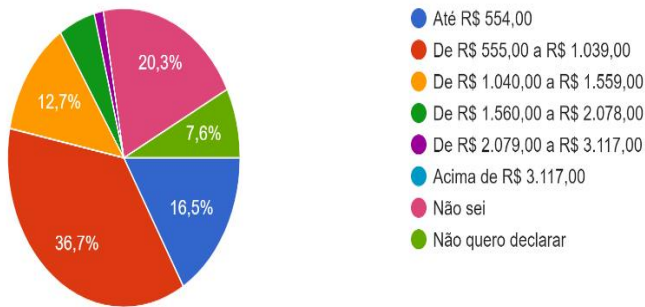


Qual a quantidade de pessoas que vivem em sua casa?  
79 respostas



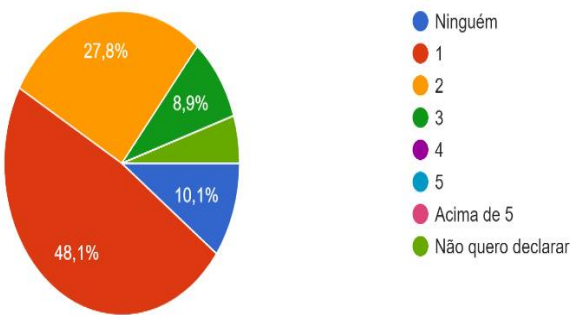
Qual a renda média da sua família (pessoas que vivem em sua casa)?

79 respostas



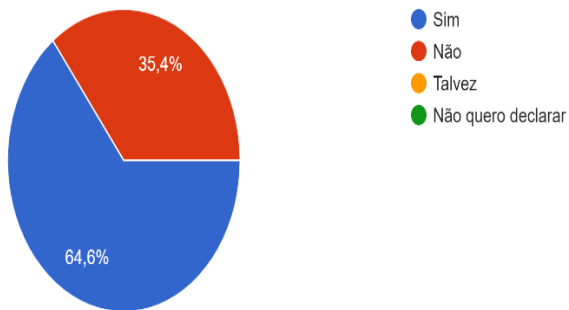
Quantas pessoas na sua casa trabalham?

79 respostas



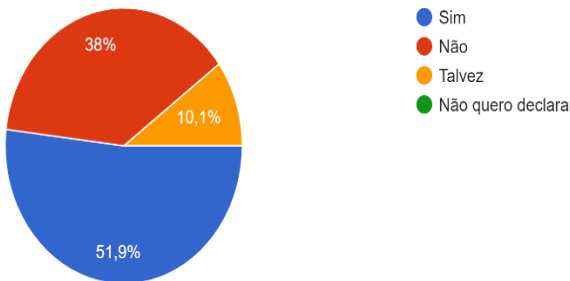
Sua família recebe bolsa família ou algum outro benefício governamental?

79 respostas



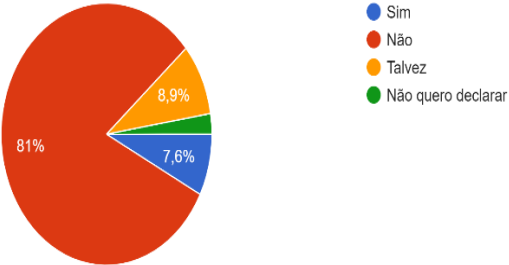
Durante os últimos três meses, problemas como roubo, brigas de rua e/ou venda de produtos ilegais ocorreram na sua vizinhança?

79 respostas



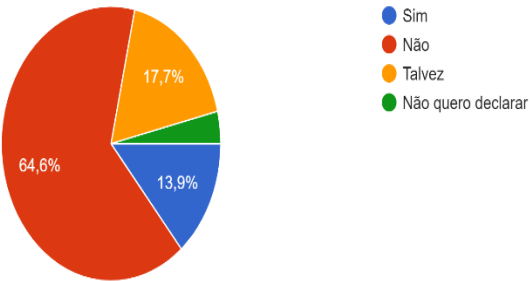
Durante os últimos três meses, alguma ocorrência de discriminação de gênero e/ou contra pessoas LGBT ocorreram na sua vizinhança?

79 respostas



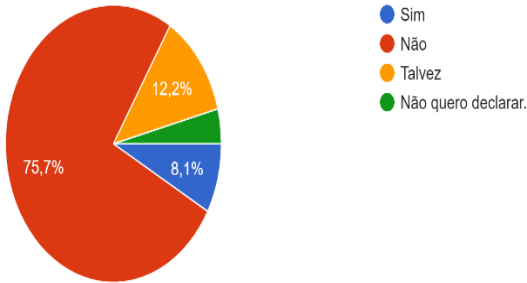
Durante os últimos três meses, alguma ocorrência de discriminação de gênero e/ou contra pessoas LGBT ocorreram na sua escola?

79 respostas



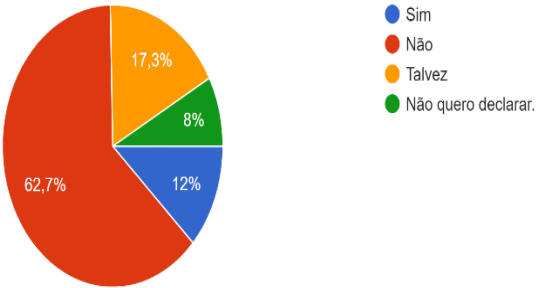
Se SIM, houve violência, seja física ou psicológica, contra a(s) vítima(s)?

74 respostas

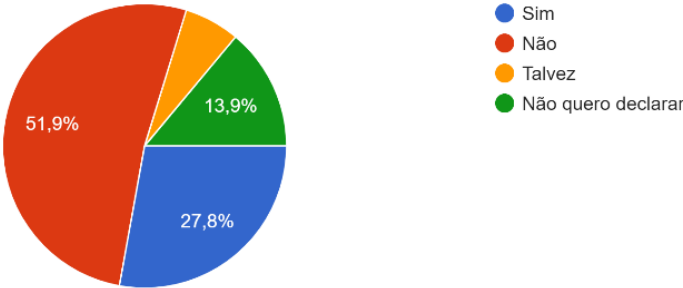


Se SIM, houve violência, seja física ou psicológica, contra a(s) vítima(s)?

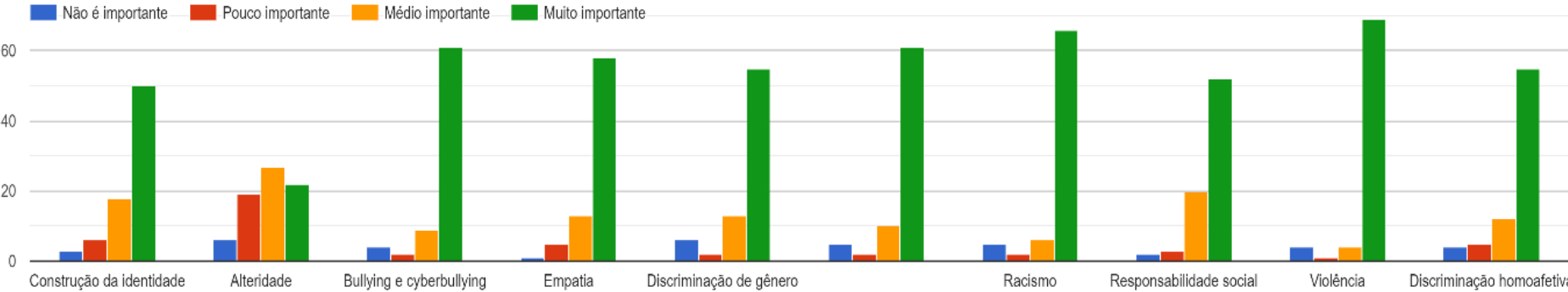
75 respostas



Você já sofreu algum tipo de discriminação?  
79 respostas



Observe as temáticas abaixo e responda o grau de importância de cada uma para você:



## APPENDIX C – USE OF QUALITATIVE DATA BASED ON MATERIALS PRODUCED BY BENEFICIARIES

- Drawings:**

MACRO CATEGORY	MICRO CATEGORY	QUANTITY
People	Self-portrait + Friends	14
	Classroom	1
	Self-portrait + Family	7
	Self-portrait	42
	Self-portrait + someone who inspires*	47
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>111</b>
Family and Friends	People + Elements of Nature	2
	People + Home	8
	People + Home + Elements of Nature	60
	People	4
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74</b>
Landscape		3
Not identified		2
		<b>190</b>

(\*) Personalities drawn:

Football (13) – footballers Yarley, Arthur Melo, Cristiano Ronaldo, Lionel Messi and Neymar, and Paris Saint German.

Politics (2) – Jair Bolsonaro, Donald Trump.

Music (15) – Chioce, Anitta, Anderson Freire, Gong, Alanys, Mauro Henrique, Jay, Pablo Vittar / Karol Konka (at the same drawing), Rita Lee, Charlie Brown Jr., Djonga, Iza, Jader Dornelles Santos, Alok and Selena Gomez.

Youtubers (7) – Keiando, Mila Cabral, Fabíola Melo, Winderson Nunes, Jouirone, Olavo de Carvalho and Datena.

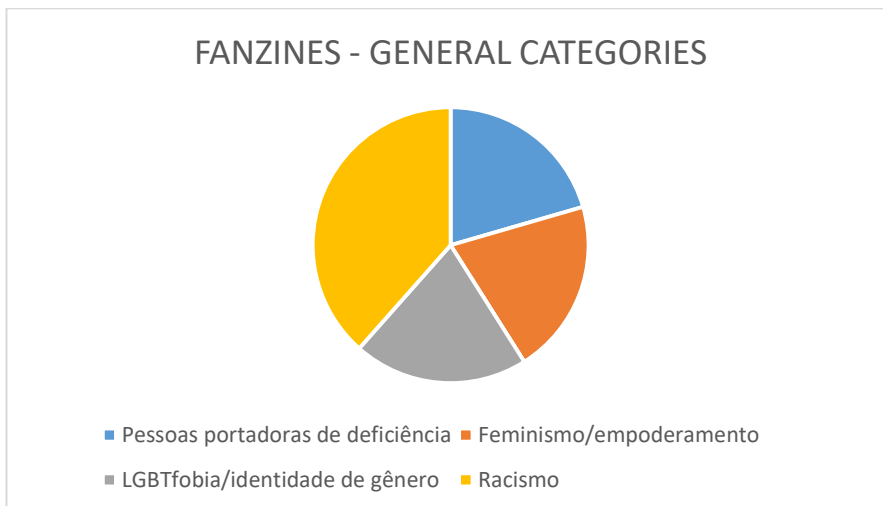
Religion (2) – Beta Vincente and Russel M. Nelson.

Characters (5) – Batman, Superman, Barbie, Black Panther and Goku.

Doctors (2) – veterinarian and doctor.

Painter (1) – Frida Kahlo.

- Fanzines:**





- **Everyday phrases:**

THEME	PHRASES OR SITUATIONS	QUANTITY
People with disabilities	Equal to other people	10
	Dependent	4
	Feeling of pity for other people	7
	Suffering people	6
	People who need to be respected	3
	Different people	24
	People with difficulties, who need help	23
	No category	11
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>88</b>
Men <sup>36</sup>	Homophobia / Transphobia	4
	"Man as provider of the house"	5
	Racism / Discrimination	6
	Toxic masculinity	22
	No category	3
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40</b>
Women <sup>37</sup>	LGBTphobia	2
	Fear of walk alone	3
	Harassment / Sexual Harassment	5
	Sexism	11
	"Posture of woman"	4
	"Woman have to take care of home and children"	5
	"Women can not do the same things that men"	5
	Female body control	9
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44</b>
No category		<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>182</b>

<sup>36</sup> **Prominent phrases or situations registered (Men):** 1 - Man have to be male and woman, female. 2 - I was called freak just because I am transexual. 3 - I was kicked out of home for being gay. 4 - Man must be provide Family / children / woman. 5 - "I'm on the side of the street and people cross over thinking I'm going to steal. 6 - Be Black means don't have right to stay on streets. Being spanked by police. 7 - Stereotype of "tramp": black, tatto, earring and clothing. 8 - I cannot show affection or kindness. 9 - You can't wear pink clothes, earrings and / or big hair. 10 - Lack of "man's posture". 11 - Man is a catcher. 12 - You must do things for men: play ball or "*bila*" (marble). 13 - Such a game is for girls, such a drawing is for girls.

<sup>37</sup> **Prominent phrases or situations registered (Women):** 1 - Woman was made only for man. 2 - I do not understand the price I paid to have born woman, I did not choose be lesbian. 3 - Just because I am woman I can not walk alone. 4 - I avoid walk alone too late. 5 - When I go by bus I wear closed clothes. 6 - Rape or harassment on account of clothes and/or being beautiful. 7 - Harassment in the streets. 8 - Being abused on buses. 9 - This clothes are asking for [harassment]. 10 - Obligation to have sex relations being in a relationship. 11 - Woman who walks with men is a bitch. 12 - Woman has to take care of the house. 13 - [You] will be pregnant if you walk with wrong people. 14 - You can not go out at night, you will be raped it will be your fault. 15 - [You] have to be beautiful to conquest men. 16 - Behave like a woman. 17 - A woman must to know how to cook. 18 - Woman can not say bad language. 19 - Woman is obligated to wash the dishes and live for her husband. 20 - [Woman] can not play the same games that man. 21 - Can not wear short clothes. 22 - If you become fat, no one will want you. 23 - You can not use short hair. 24 - This clothes are too male for you that is a woman.

- **Fables of Hansel and Gretel:**

THEME	CATEGORY	QUANTITY
<b>Hansel<sup>38</sup></b>	Toxic masculinity	2
	Gender transition	3
	Precary lives supered by Education	3
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Gretel<sup>39</sup></b>	Precary lives supered by Education	6
	Racism and Discrimination	1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>

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<sup>38</sup> **Prominet phrases or situations registered (Hansel):**

1 - Man with man and woman with woman.

2 – Ball is for boy and doll is for girl.

3 – Hansel ask for a doll when he was 7. At 14, he was not been confortable with his body [was excluded by his Family, then he got an abused relationship and was murdered].

4 – Hansel [...] suffered a lot of prejudice for being black, poor and from countryside [...].

<sup>39</sup> **Prominet phrases or situations registered (Gretel):**

1 – Gretel [...] her mother was dead [...] she lived with her father and her brothers [she suffered gender discrimination for being the only woman].

2 – Gretel emigrated for the Capital city, become pregnant, was abandoned, took care of your son alone and did graduate.

3 – Gretel had a difficult childhood, a routine of agression caused for her father. She graduated in medicine and took her mother off the situation of vulnerability.

## APPENDIX D – STATISTICAL INTERSECTIONS

- Items used in the satisfaction survey.

Dimension	Question	Used conversion	Likert Scale
C1	<i>De 0 a 10, como você avaliaria o conteúdo trabalhado nas oficinas?</i>	<i>&lt;=8</i>	-1
		<i>9</i>	0
		<i>10</i>	1
		<i>Não gostei</i>	-1
		<i>Polêmico</i>	
		<i>Difícil</i>	
		<i>Poderia englobar outras temáticas</i>	0
		<i>Lúdico</i>	
		<i>Produtivo/Educativo</i>	
		<i>Importante/necessário</i>	1
C2	<i>Qual a sua opinião a respeito dos conteúdos trabalhados nas oficinas?</i>	<i>Bom/ótimo</i>	-1
		<i>Não</i>	
		<i>Às vezes</i>	
		<i>Sim</i>	0
		<i>Não</i>	-1
		<i>Às vezes</i>	
		<i>Sim</i>	
		<i>Não</i>	0
		<i>Às vezes</i>	
		<i>Sim</i>	
C3	<i>Os multiplicadores foram claros? Você conseguiu entendê-los?</i>	<i>Não</i>	-1
		<i>Às vezes</i>	0
		<i>Sim</i>	1
		<i>Não</i>	-1
		<i>Às vezes</i>	0
		<i>Sim</i>	1
		<i>Não</i>	-1
		<i>Às vezes</i>	0
		<i>Sim</i>	1
		<i>Não</i>	-1
C4	<i>Você está satisfeito com os resultados?</i>	<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	-1
		<i>Interessante</i>	0
		<i>Educativo/prático</i>	
		<i>Bem trabalhado/diversificado</i>	
		<i>Não gostei</i>	-1
		<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	
		<i>Interessante</i>	
		<i>Educativo/prático</i>	0
		<i>Bem trabalhado/diversificado</i>	
		<i>Não gostei</i>	
M1	<i>De 0 a 10, como você avaliaria o método utilizado nas oficinas?</i>	<i>&lt;=8</i>	-1
		<i>9</i>	0
		<i>10</i>	1
		<i>Não gostei</i>	-1
		<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	
		<i>Interessante</i>	
		<i>Educativo/prático</i>	0
		<i>Bem trabalhado/diversificado</i>	
		<i>Não gostei</i>	
		<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	
M2	<i>Qual a sua opinião a respeito do método utilizado nas oficinas?</i>	<i>Interessante</i>	0
		<i>Educativo/prático</i>	
		<i>Bem trabalhado/diversificado</i>	
		<i>Não gostei</i>	-1
		<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	
		<i>Interessante</i>	
		<i>Educativo/prático</i>	0
		<i>Bem trabalhado/diversificado</i>	
		<i>Não gostei</i>	
		<i>Poderia melhorar</i>	

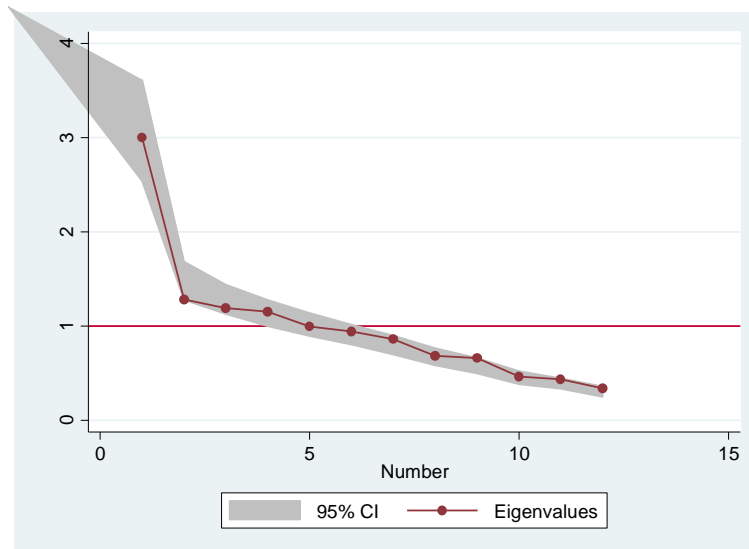
		<i>Criativos/divertido</i>	
		<i>Bom/Muito bom</i>	-1
		<i>Ótimo</i>	
M3	<i>Você gostou das atividades propostas? Elas foram adaptadas para a classe e às particularidades de cada estudante?</i>	<i>Não</i>	-1
		<i>Às vezes</i>	0
		<i>Sim</i>	1
M4	<i>Qual foi o nível das atividades propostas?</i>	<i>Difícil</i>	-1
		<i>Médio</i>	
		<i>Nenhum</i>	0
		<i>Fácil</i>	1
A1	<i>De 0 a 10, como você avaliaria o ambiente das oficinas?</i>	<i>&lt;=7</i>	-1
		<i>8 e 9</i>	0
		<i>10</i>	1
A2	<i>Qual sua opinião a respeito do ambiente das oficinas?</i>	<i>Desconfortável/quente/pequeno</i>	
		<i>Ruim</i>	-1
		<i>Barulhento</i>	
		<i>Poderia variar</i>	
		<i>Melhor fora da escola</i>	0
		<i>Saudável/Acolhedor</i>	
A3	<i>Você acha que os sentimentos que surgiram ao longo das oficinas, sejam eles negativos ou positivos, foram bem acolhidos e trabalhados?</i>	<i>Bom</i>	1
		<i>Ótimo</i>	
		<i>Não</i>	-1
A4	<i>Você sentiu que a sala foi ativa ao longo das oficinas?</i>	<i>Às vezes</i>	0
		<i>Sim</i>	1
		<i>Não</i>	-1

- Correlation Matrix of Items.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	M1	M2	M3	M4	A1	A2	A3	A4
C1	1,00											
C2	0,12 (0,07)	1,00										
C3	0,17 (0,02)	0,04 (0,54)	1,00									
C4	0,26 (0,00)	0,24 (0,00)	0,07 (0,30)	1,00								
M1	0,59 (0,00)	0,23 (0,00)	0,06 (0,42)	0,18 (0,01)	1,00							
M2	0,14 (0,04)	0,07 (0,31)	-0,04 (0,59)	0,23 (0,00)	0,15 (0,03)	1,00						
M3	0,18 (0,01)	0,24 (0,00)	0,17 (0,01)	0,34 (0,00)	0,13 (0,06)	0,16 (0,02)	1,00					
M4	-0,07 (0,34)	0,08 (0,27)	0,07 (0,29)	-0,07 (0,29)	0,00 (0,98)	-0,06 (0,36)	0,01 (0,85)	1,00				
A1	0,40 (0,00)	0,20 (0,00)	0,10 (0,14)	0,22 (0,00)	0,36 (0,00)	0,12 (0,07)	0,21 (0,00)	0,01 (0,87)	1,00			
A2	0,07 (0,29)	0,08 (0,23)	0,07 (0,31)	0,15 (0,03)	0,13 (0,06)	0,14 (0,04)	0,15 (0,03)	0,08 (0,22)	0,49 (0,00)	1,00		
A3	0,29 (0,00)	0,18 (0,01)	0,17 (0,01)	0,34 (0,00)	0,22 (0,00)	0,22 (0,00)	0,52 (0,00)	0,07 (0,30)	0,22 (0,00)	0,18 (0,01)	1,00	
A4	0,08 (0,25)	0,12 (0,08)	0,09 (0,18)	0,16 (0,02)	0,11 (0,10)	0,17 (0,01)	0,10 (0,14)	-0,07 (0,34)	0,20 (0,00)	0,13 (0,06)	0,08 (0,23)	1,00
Bartlett Sphericity					419,69 (0,00)	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin					0,70	

Note: p-value in parentheses.

- Eigenvalues depending on the number of factors.

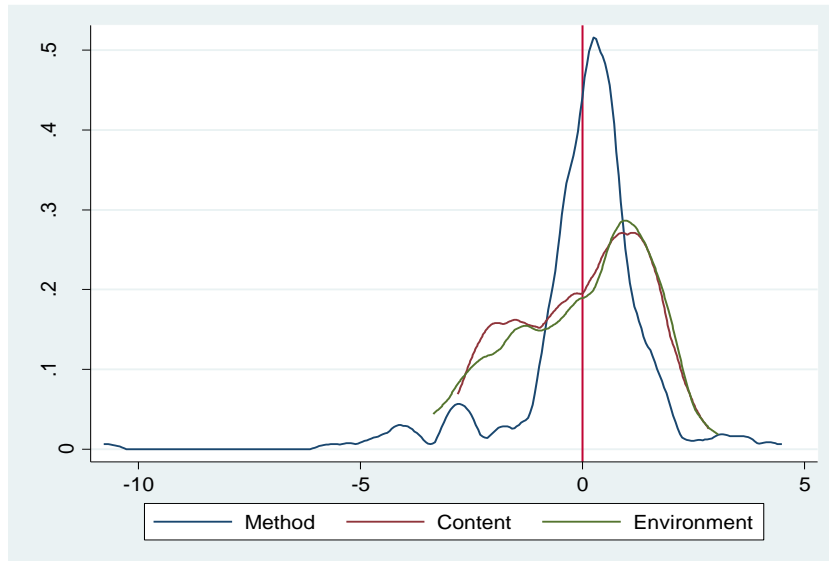


- Composition rotated factors:

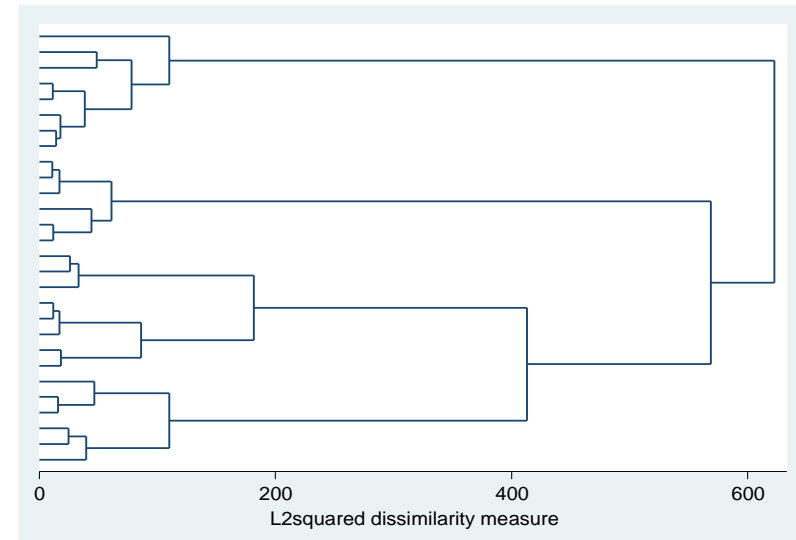
Item	Factor		
	Method	Content	Environment
C1	0,19	<b>0,69</b>	0,10
C2	0,25	<b>0,15</b>	0,09
C3	0,12	<b>0,08</b>	0,05
C4	0,46	<b>0,15</b>	0,13
M1	<b>0,12</b>	0,66	0,14
M2	<b>0,29</b>	0,09	0,15
M3	<b>0,61</b>	0,06	0,10
M4			0,06
A1	0,14	0,36	<b>0,58</b>
A2	0,13		<b>0,59</b>
A3	0,62	0,18	<b>0,11</b>
A4	0,11		<b>0,21</b>

Note: Method of Extraction: *Principal Axis Factoring*, with Varimax rotation and normalization by Kaiser method. Items saturated in bold.

- Distribution of constructs obtained in Factor Analysis



- Items Dendrogram obtained by Ward's method



- Groups Composition according to average factors obtained.

	Stat.	Method	Content	Environment
Group 1	<i>mean</i>	0,54	1,19	0,89
n = 57	<i>sd</i>	1,17	0,63	0,88
Group 2	<i>mean</i>	0,41	-1,26	0,54
n = 83	<i>sd</i>	0,74	0,93	1,15
Group 3	<i>mean</i>	0,26	0,81	-1,87
n = 50	<i>sd</i>	0,68	0,88	0,89
Group 4	<i>mean</i>	-3,55	-0,18	-0,11
n = 22	<i>Sd</i>	1,93	1,54	1,5

## ATTACHMENTS – NEWS / BRAZILIAN SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS / FORTALEZA DISTRICTS' MAP

### [NATIONAL NEWS]

Atriz Isis de Oliveira sofre agressão de marido durante quarentena.

<https://emails.estadao.com.br/noticias/gente,atriz-isis-de-oliveira-sofre-agressao-de-marido-durante-quarentena,70003281479>

Tribunal de Justiça de SP cria campanha para ajudar a combater violência doméstica na quarentena.

<https://emails.estadao.com.br/noticias/comportamento,tribunal-de-justica-de-sp-cria-campanha-para-ajudar-a-combater-violencia-domestica-na-quarentena,70003264609>

Brasil registra uma morte por homofobia a cada 16 horas, aponta relatório - Veja mais em

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2019/02/20/brasil-matou-8-mil-lgbt-desde-1963-governo-dificulta-divulgacao-de-dados.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>

Aluno trans denuncia preconceito ao usar banheiro de escola: 'Senti que eu era um lixo' - Segundo ele, a coordenadora disse que ele não poderia usar nem o sanitário feminino e nem o masculino e que seria aberto o reservado a cadeirantes. Escola nega discriminação.

<https://g1.globo.com/go/goias/noticia/2020/02/19/aluno-trans-denuncia-preconceito-ao-usar-banheiro-de-escola-senti-que-eu-era-um-lixo.ghtml>

'Me disseram que eu era feio demais para ser gay' - Discriminação, redes sociais e aplicativos de paquera fazem cada vez mais gays recorrerem a medidas como cirurgia plástica ou até uso de esteroides anabolizantes sem acompanhamento médico procurando atender a padrões de beleza.

<https://g1.globo.com/ciencia-e-saude/noticia/2020/02/16/me-disseram-que-eu-era-feio-demais-para-ser-gay.ghtml>

Prefeitura de São Paulo sanciona lei que pune homofobia na cidade - Se discriminação for praticada por pessoa jurídica, estabelecimento pode receber multa e ter alvará cassado.

<https://g1.globo.com/sp/sao-paulo/noticia/2020/02/03/prefeitura-de-sao-paulo-sanciona-lei-que-pune-homofobia-na-cidade.ghtml>



Sertanejo Victor é condenado por agredir a ex-mulher

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/verso/online/sertanejo-victor-e-condenado-por-agredir-a-ex-mulher-1.2197751>

Número de denúncias de injúria e discriminação racial tem aumento de 113,3% na região de Piracicaba - Registros tinham caído entre 2017 e 2018, mas voltaram a subir no ano passado, diz SSP.

<https://g1.globo.com/sp/piracicaba-regiao/noticia/2020/01/07/numero-de-denuncias-de-injuria-e-discriminacao-racial-tem-aumento-de-1133percent-na-regiao-de-piracicaba.ghtml>

Casos de bullying e discriminação aumentam entre alunos e professores nas escolas de SP, diz pesquisa. Dados divulgados nesta quarta-feira (18) mostram que 22% dos estudantes e 16% dos professores sofreram bullying dentro das escolas; há dois anos, índice era de 13% e 8%, respectivamente. Secretaria de Educação afirma que pesquisa não tem credibilidade.

<https://g1.globo.com/sp/sao-paulo/noticia/2019/12/18/casos-de-bullying-e-discriminacao-aumentam-entre-alunos-e-professores-nas-escolas-de-sp-diz-pesquisa.ghtml>

Mais da metade das pessoas que vivem com HIV já sofreram discriminação, aponta pesquisa. Levantamento da UNAIDS revela que, das pessoas que vivem com o vírus, metade também foi diagnosticada com algum tipo de problema de saúde mental.

<https://g1.globo.com/ciencia-e-saude/noticia/2019/12/10/mais-da-metade-das-pessoas-que-vivem-com-hiv-ja-sofreram-algum-tipo-de-discriminacao-aponta-pesquisa.ghtml>

Senado aprova proposta que torna feminicídio um crime imprescritível - Por ter sido originada no Senado, a PEC agora segue para análise da Câmara dos Deputados

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/11/07/politica/1573087333\\_683240.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/11/07/politica/1573087333_683240.html)

A luta das Guarani e Kaiowá na região mais perigosa para mulheres indígenas no país - Reportagem foi a Dourados, município com mais casos de violência sexual contra mulheres indígenas

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/10/24/politica/1571942426\\_484557.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/10/24/politica/1571942426_484557.html)

A cada hora quatro meninas com menos de 13 anos são estupradas no Brasil

Dados são do Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, que mostram que assassinatos no Brasil caíram 11%, enquanto mortes nas mãos da polícia aumentaram 19%, cujas vítimas são homens (99%), negros (75%) e jovens (78%)

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/09/10/politica/1568134128\\_017016.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/09/10/politica/1568134128_017016.html)

Bullying: 1 em cada 5 crianças pensa em suicídio depois da agressão - Novo estudo mostra também que 78% das vítimas sofrem com problemas de ansiedade, enquanto 56% perdem noites de sono

<https://veja.abril.com.br/saude/alerta-1-em-cada-5-criancas-pensa-em-suicidio-por-causa-do-bullying/>

“O melhor dia da minha vida foi quando a conheci. O pior, quando eu a matei”

Projeto realizado no Centro de Detenção provisória de Serra, no Espírito Santo, discute violência contra a mulher e machismo com acusados de agressão e feminicídio

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/08/16/politica/1565961105\\_327484.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/08/16/politica/1565961105_327484.html)

Estados investem em vigilância nas escolas e alunos como mediadores para inibir violência - O EL PAÍS conversou com 15 secretarias estaduais e levantou que as soluções para inibir situações violentas vão de notas para comportamento dos estudantes a parcerias com agentes de segurança

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/06/28/politica/1561744612\\_999785.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/06/28/politica/1561744612_999785.html)

Assassinato de mulheres por armas de fogo cresce na maioria dos Estados - Taxa de assassinatos femininos por disparos aumentou em 17 das 27 unidades da federação entre 2006 e 2016, revela o Observatório da Mulher contra a Violência do Senado

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/04/12/politica/1555083226\\_055041.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/04/12/politica/1555083226_055041.html)

Saúde mental dos estudantes, mais um desafio para as escolas brasileiras - Massacre de Suzano reabre debate sobre papel das instituições de ensino em identificar transtornos psiquiátricos. 80% dos alunos da rede pública com algum problema não recebem tratamento

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/03/18/politica/1552928918\\_526670.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/03/18/politica/1552928918_526670.html)

Protagonismo dos alunos, uma chave para reduzir a violência escolar - Ausência de espaços para que estudantes se expressem e as dificuldades deles para resolver conflitos são entraves à boa convivência na escola

[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/03/18/politica/1552944709\\_703384.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2019/03/18/politica/1552944709_703384.html)

Aumenta número de denúncias de discriminação contra adeptos de religiões de matriz africana em 2018 no país - Ministério registrou 71 denúncias de janeiro a junho; pai de santo e a secretária de Promoção de Igualdade Racial dizem que intolerância acontece por religiões serem associadas a negros.

<https://g1.globo.com/sp/sao-paulo/noticia/2018/11/19/aumenta-numero-de-denuncias-de-discriminacao-contradeptos-de-religioes-de-matriz-africana-em-2018-no-pais.ghtml>

Brasil fica em segundo lugar em ranking global de ofensas na internet - Três de cada 10 pais brasileiros relataram ao instituto Ipsos que seus filhos foram vítimas de bullying virtual

<https://exame.abril.com.br/brasil/brasil-fica-em-segundo-lugar-em-ranking-global-de-ofensas-na-internet/>

Lei que inclui combate ao bullying como atribuição de escolas é sancionada - Texto da legislação dirá que instituições de ensino terão de "promover medidas de conscientização, de prevenção e de combate a todos os tipos de violência"

<https://exame.abril.com.br/brasil/lei-que-inclui-combate-ao-bullying-como-atribuicao-de-escolas-e-sancionada/>

## **[LOCAL NEWS]**

Suspeito de homicídio com mandado de prisão em aberto é preso pela Guarda Municipal no Siqueira

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/suspeito-de-homicidio-com-mandado-de-prisao-em-aberto-e-preso-pela-guarda-municipal-no-siqueira-1.2242193>

Idosa é estuprada e amarrada após ter casa invadida na Barra do Ceará

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/idosa-e-estuprada-e-amarrada-apos-ter-casa-invadida-na-barra-do-ceara-1.2241424>

703 ocorrências de violência doméstica em 24 dias de quarentena

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/703-ocorrencias-de-violencia-domestica-em-24-dias-de-quarentena-1.2235843>

Registros de violência doméstica contra a mulher caem 49,2% no Ceará durante quarentena

<https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2020/04/18/registros-de-violencia-domestica-contr-a-mulher-caem-492percent-no-ceara-durante-quarentena.ghml>

Juizado de violência contra a mulher de Fortaleza tomou 882 decisões em 14 dias de trabalho remoto

<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/fortaleza/2020/04/08/juizado-de-violencia-contr-a-mulher-de-fortaleza-tomou-882-decisoes-em-14-dias.html>

Homem é preso após espancar ex-companheira no supermercado onde ela trabalha, em Caucaia

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/homem-e-preso-apos-espancar-ex-companheira-no-supermercado-onde-ela-trabalha-em-caucaia-1.2235573>

Em quatro dias de quarentena, Juizado da Mulher de Fortaleza recebe 65 pedidos de medidas protetivas de urgência

<https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2020/03/30/em-quatro-dias-de-quarentena-juizado-da-mulher-de-fortaleza-recebe-65-pedidos-de-medidas-protetivas-de-urgencia.ghml>

Homem é preso em flagrante por manter companheira em cárcere privado em Juazeiro do Norte

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/homem-e-preso-em-flagrante-por-manter-companheira-em-carcere-privado-em-juazeiro-do-norte-1.2222019>

Operação Marias prende 36 pessoas por crimes de violência contra a mulher no Ceará

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/operacao-marias-prende-36-pessoas-por-crimes-de-violencia-contr-a-mulher-no-ceara-1.2218691>

Homem tenta matar ex-companheira e ex-sogra a facadas no Centro de Quixadá

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/homem-tenta-matar-ex-companheira-e-ex-sogra-a-facadas-no-centro-de-quixada-1.2215416>

"Ela veio, mas veio morta", diz amiga de transexual morta em São Paulo

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/online/ela-veio-mas-veio-morta-diz-amiga-de-transexual-morta-em-sao-paulo-1.2211593>

MPCE vê discriminação a pessoas com deficiência e pede alteração em processo seletivo da Assembleia Legislativa - Edital de seleção de pessoal para atuar no projeto Mundo Azul do Autismo exige “gozar de boa saúde física e mental e não ser portador de deficiência incompatível com o exercício das funções”.

<https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2020/01/23/mpce-ve-discriminacao-a-pessoas-com-deficiencia-e-pede-alteracao-em-processo-seletivo-da-assembleia-legislativa.ghtml>

Ceará é o 2º estado do Nordeste com mais assassinatos de mulheres - Mais de 2 mil mulheres foram assassinadas no estado em 11 anos.

<https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2019/06/05/ceara-e-o-2o-estado-do-nordeste-com-mais-assassinatos-de-mulheres.ghtml>

Mais de 21 mil mulheres atendidas nos espaços de proteção à mulher em situação de violência

<https://www.ceara.gov.br/2020/01/17/mais-de-21-mil-mulheres-atendidas-nos-espacos-de-protecao-a-mulher-em-situacao-de-violencia/>

46,2% dos estudantes cearenses já sofreram bullying nas escolas - Provocações de colegas se dirigem principalmente à aparência do corpo e do rosto.

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/metro/online/46-2-dos-estudantes-cearenses-ja-sofreram-bullying-nas-escolas-1.1839399>

Natal é marcado por casos de violência contra a mulher no Ceará - Foram, pelo menos, dois casos de feminicídio e um de agressão contra uma mulher grávida

<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/ceara/2019/12/25/natal-e-marcado-por-casos-de-violencia-contra-a-mulher-no-ceara.html>

Aluna vítima de bullying em escola no interior do Ceará será indenizada em quase [...] Notícia Completa: <https://tribunadoceara.com.br/noticias/educacao/aluna-vitima-de-bullying-em-escola-no-interior-do-ceara-sera-indenizada-em-quase-r-20-mil/>

'Fui obrigada a alisar o cabelo da minha filha porque ela sofria bullying', diz mãe de menina agredida no Ceará - Pesquisa revela que 48% dos estudantes de Fortaleza se sentem inseguros dentro da escola.

<https://g1.globo.com/ce/ceara/noticia/2019/07/09/fui-obrigada-a-alisar-o-cabelo-da-minha-filha-porque-ela-sofria-bullying-diz-mae-de-menina-agredida-no-ceara.ghtml>

Em cinco meses, Ceará registra 79 casos de violência contra mulher - Rede de de Observatórios da Segurança computou, de maio a outubro, atos de violência que não costumam ser computados em estatísticas oficiais

<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/fortaleza/2019/11/21/em-cinco-meses--ceara-registra-79-casos-de-violencia-contramulher.html>

Ceará acrescenta novos campos no BO para registrar crimes contra público LGBTQI+

<https://tribunadoceara.com.br/noticias/segurancapublica/ceara-acrescenta-novos-campos-no-bo-para-registrar-crimes-contrapublico-lgbtqi/>

Ceará é o primeiro estado a permitir mudança de gênero sem autorização judicial

<https://tribunadoceara.com.br/noticias/cotidiano-2/ceara-e-o-primeiro-estado-a-permitir-mudanca-de-genero-sem-autorizacao-judicial/>

Pelo menos nove LGBTIs já foram assassinados no Ceará em 2020

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/seguranca/pelo-menos-nove-lgbtis-ja-foram-assassinados-no-ceara-em-2020-1.2205569>

Bullying intelectual é o mais comum no Ensino Fundamental

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/editorias/metro/bullying-intelectivo-e-o-mais-comum-no-ensino-fundamental-1.2073003>

Suspeita de matar colega diz em depoimento que sofria bullying - Ela disse que era vítima de brincadeiras de mau gosto e agressões verbais. Crime ocorreu na noite de terça-feira, em escola de Fortaleza.

<http://g1.globo.com/ceara/noticia/2011/06/bullying-e-cao-de-assassinato-de-adolescente-no-ceara-diz-suspeita.html>

Policiais Militares realizam palestra sobre bullying em escola de Fortaleza/CE

<https://www.pm.ce.gov.br/2019/04/30/policiais-militares-realizam-palestra-sobre-bullying-em-escola-de-fortaleza-ce/>

Pastor de igreja progressista relata ataques de homofobia: "Não iremos nos calar" - Líder religioso de 31 anos registrou Boletim de Ocorrência após receber série de mensagens com teor homofóbico

<https://www.opovo.com.br/noticias/fortaleza/2019/11/27/pastor-de-igreja-progressista-relata-ataques-de-homofobia---nao-iremos-nos-calar.html>

TABELA 2.1  
Brasil, UFs e regiões: indicadores socioeconômicos

Unidade Federativa	Taxa estimada de Homicídios	Educação		Pobreza			Trabalho		Habitação		Saúde e Educação	Vulnerabilidade juvenil
		Taxa de atendimento escolar da população de:		Renda <i>per capita</i> dos 20% mais pobres	% de crianças pobres	% de crianças vulneráveis à pobreza	Taxa de desocupação 15 a 17 anos	Taxa de desocupação 18 a 24 anos	% da população em domicílios com densidade > 2	% de pessoas em domicílios com abastecimento de água e esgotamento sanitário inadequados	% de mulheres de 10 a 17 anos que tiveram filhos	% de pessoas de 15 a 24 anos que não estudam nem trabalham e são vulneráveis à pobreza
		0 a 3 anos	15 a 17 anos									
<b>Brasil</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>162,8</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>59,0</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>14,8</b>
<b>Norte</b>	<b>47,0</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>80,1</b>	<b>79,5</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>73,8</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>45,1</b>	<b>25,9</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>20,9</b>
Acre	63,0	12,9	73,9	57,3	54,3	76,6	15,6	12,1	52,7	34,9	16,1	21,8
Amazonas	41,4	11,4	76,4	37,9	62,4	82,2	13,5	15,0	66,9	37,6	16,1	24,5
Amapá	48,1	9,7	81,7	72,4	49,0	71,9	24,2	22,1	60,3	34,0	14,8	21,5
Pará	55,8	12,7	79,4	67,5	53,5	77,9	15,4	14,5	51,2	38,9	13,7	21,7
Rondônia	31,5	7,6	79,7	137,0	30,7	57,8	13,1	9,5	23,5	11,3	8,5	13,6
Roraima	52,0	15,1	74,6	45,3	56,5	76,2	18,0	14,8	61,2	23,7	18,6	25,6
Tocantins	37,0	12,2	84,0	96,8	43,1	71,3	19,9	15,5	32,6	10,6	12,4	20,4
<b>Nordeste</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>56,7</b>	<b>81,5</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>33,1</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>23,1</b>
Alagoas	53,9	14,9	79,6	61,4	60,7	84,8	18,7	19,0	38,7	20,2	10,2	25,8
Bahia	55,3	17,3	83,2	74,4	54,5	80,3	19,7	18,0	27,5	14,3	9,0	21,3
Ceará	64,0	28,1	79,9	63,3	58,6	82,7	15,9	14,6	34,9	17,5	7,6	24,9
Maranhão	31,9	19,7	81,9	46,3	62,4	84,4	15,1	14,4	44,9	29,7	12,5	25,0
Paraíba	33,9	15,7	80,3	71,8	56,1	81,7	14,6	14,8	31,2	19,5	7,4	23,3
Pernambuco	62,3	17,9	79,9	79,2	54,3	79,9	18,7	17,6	32,5	18,3	8,4	22,7
Piauí	20,9	18,3	84,3	47,8	60,6	83,1	13,3	15,3	32,3	10,4	9,0	22,8
Rio Grande do Norte	67,4	27,2	81,5	85,2	49,8	77,6	20,9	19,0	30,9	17,2	8,5	23,7
Sergipe	58,9	22,0	84,4	85,9	52,6	79,9	18,4	20,1	31,8	16,0	8,8	20,4
<b>Sudeste</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>82,6</b>	<b>210,9</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>10,9</b>
Espírito Santo	40,4	22,2	79,0	180,8	24,8	53,4	18,3	11,1	18,1	1,4	6,1	11,2
Minas Gerais	24,9	13,4	81,4	170,2	29,1	59,1	19,4	12,2	18,7	3,4	5,7	13,5
Rio de Janeiro	45,2	26,9	87,7	211,7	19,0	46,0	27,2	18,4	27,0	2,4	6,3	10,5
São Paulo	14,3	25,8	84,0	268,2	11,4	34,8	24,6	12,9	22,2	0,8	6,5	7,4

(Continua)

(Continuação)

Unidade Federativa	Taxa estimada de Homicídios	Educação		Pobreza			Trabalho		Habitação		Saúde e Educação	Vulnerabilidade juvenil
		Taxa de atendimento escolar da população de:		Renda <i>per capita</i> dos 20% mais pobres	% de crianças pobres	% de crianças vulneráveis à pobreza	Taxa de desocupação 15 a 17 anos	Taxa de desocupação 18 a 24 anos	% da população em domicílios com densidade > 2	% de pessoas em domicílios com abastecimento de água e esgotamento sanitário inadequados	% de mulheres de 10 a 17 anos que tiveram filhos	% de pessoas de 15 a 24 anos que não estudam nem trabalham e são vulneráveis à pobreza
		0 a 3 anos	15 a 17 anos									
<b>Sul</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>259,0</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>6,7</b>
Paraná	25,9	23,6	80,4	220,4	17,5	43,5	16,1	8,9	17,0	1,6	7,4	8,4
Rio Grande do Sul	29,8	17,8	83,7	266,1	16,6	37,8	10,7	6,5	12,3	1,6	4,9	6,3
Santa Catarina	16,1	27,6	80,1	299,7	11,5	29,9	10,3	5,3	12,2	1,4	5,5	5,0
<b>Centro Oeste</b>	<b>31,1</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>81,0</b>	<b>192,7</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>48,9</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>11,3</b>
Distrito Federal	20,5	23,2	88,4	299,7	9,4	27,1	38,6	16,9	23,5	0,7	5,2	5,1
Goiás	43,9	12,3	82,5	202,6	18,7	48,1	19,5	11,5	16,2	3,2	8,1	10,7
Mato Grosso do Sul	25,7	18,6	77,5	184,1	23,2	51,1	17,9	11,2	26,1	5,7	10,8	12,3
Mato Grosso	34,3	16,3	80,3	179,6	23,0	49,0	17,9	10,5	25,8	6,9	9,6	11,7

Fonte: *Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano no Brasil*, IBGE, 2010; SIM/CGIAE/SVS/MS.

Elaboração: Diest/Ipea e FBSP.

Obs.: 1. O número de homicídios estimados foi obtido pela soma do número de homicídios mais homicídios ocultos. Os homicídios ocultos foram calculados pelo número de mortes violentas por causa indeterminada multiplicado pela proporção dessas mortes violentas por causa indeterminada que correspondem a homicídios. Todos os dados foram obtidos para o município de residência.

2. Homicídios: CIDs 10: X85-Y09 e Y35-Y36, ou seja: óbitos causados por agressão mais intervenção legal. Mortes violentas por causa indeterminada – Y10-Y34: Eventos (fatos) cuja intenção é indeterminada.

Source: Atlas of Violence, 2019.



