

THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF BLACK WOMEN IN BRAZIL

VIOLENCE AND ABUSE



Geledés
Instituto da Mulher Negra
www.geledes.org.br



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PRESENTATION

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COORDINATORS

This Report is the result of a joint work of Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra and Criola - Organização de Mulheres Negras, under the coordination of Nilza Iraci and Jurema Werneck. It presents different forms of human rights violations among black women in Brazil and was presented at the 157 Session of the OAS Commission - Organization of American States.

Violence is a complex phenomenon and, in the societies affected by heteronormative patriarchal racism, affects in a disproportionate manner dark-skinned people, with strong element of sexism and LGBT phobias. Although Brazil has been engaged in recent decades in actions for reducing social inequalities and fighting violence against women, such actions have not prevented the 54.2% increase in the murders of black women between 2003- 2013, the increase in the women incarceration and the continuity of the rights of black women.

To protect the lives and rights of black women and girls, it is imperative that mechanisms, solutions and remedies act on the specific experiences and needs of this population group, incorporating the perspective of coping with heteronormative patriarchal racism, institutional racism and its social, economic and psychological

impact in the lives of black women and girls. While we were preparing the report we were confronted with stories and images that filled our minds, settled in in our retinas, persisted throughout the study, and still haunt us.

Images of pain, abandonment, manifestations of hatred, public contempt, but also of solidarity and outrage. And it is the feeling of indignation that has led us to complete it and present it to you.

We wish to draw attention to the problem and demand urgent responses capable of halting the disproportionate exposure of black girls, teenagers, young lesbian, transsexual and heterosexual women, from the countryside and the cities to multiple forms of violence. We also point out ways to revert the inadequacy and/or inefficiency of public policies in Brazil to protect the lives of black women.

Far from exhausting the issues dealt with, we hope that each one of our readers feels outrage, too, and uses this material as an instrument of struggle and pressure so that we can transform this horror circus into a comfortable world, fair for black girls, adolescents, lesbian, trans, heterosexual women from the countryside and the cities and all the people of this country.

CONTEXT

COORDINATION OF ARTICULATION
OF BLACK WOMEN NGO'S IN BRAZIL

The Report on the Violation of the Rights of Black Women in Brazil is the result of thousands of voices of black women who, during three years, organized the March of Black Women against Racism, Violence and for Living Well.

The voices of girls, adolescents, young adults, older women, lesbians, transsexuals, transgenders, heterosexual, quilombolas, rural, black women of forests and waters, living in the slums, shanty towns, houses on stilts, homeless, and those living on the streets.

Of domestic workers, prostitutes/sex professionals, artists, professionals, rural workers, field and forest extractive workers, seafood collectors, fishers, riparians, entrepreneurs, cooks, intellectuals, artisans, pickers of recyclable materials, yalorixás, pastors, agents of pastoral work, students, communicators, activists, congresswomen, teachers, managers, and many others¹. These are dissonant voices that formed a large chorus which echoed from Brasilia to all the Brazilian territory to demand the end of racism and violence that take on the form of a genocide of black people expressed in the murder of young blacks; in health, where maternal mortality

among black women is related to the difficulty of access to these services, the low quality of care coupled with the lack of actions and training of health professionals directed specifically to the risks to which black women are exposed; public security, whose female and male operators decide who should live and who should die in society, with regard to our black lives.

The Report is a black and white portrait, without retouching, of the violence that black women experience on a daily basis, obscured by the complicity of heteronormative patriarchal and institutional racism. It portrays, too, the violence practiced against our bodies, our thinking, and our existence.

Its goal is to unsettle, disturb, make people to think and act.

We at the Articulation of Black Women Organizations in Brazil participate in the Report to say to society that we will not be silenced, we will not remain silent. In sum, we shall react in more ways than one. We shall continue resisting to ensure new possibilities, new actions and consolidate good living as a new utopia.

¹ Letter from the 2015 March of Black Women against Racism and Violence and for Living Well as a new utopia.

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VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

In 2013, Brazil had a population of 59.4 million black women, accounting for 51.8% of the female population and 27.7% of the total population (IPEA, 2013). This group is present in all regions of the country, the North and Northeast regions having the largest proportion of black women in their female population, accounting for 75.2% and 70.7%, respectively; the Midwest Region has 57%, the Southeastern region, 43.9%. The Southern region has the lowest proportion, with 21.3% of black women in the female population. In all regions black women reside mainly in urban areas, especially in suburbs and more precarious regions in the cities.

SOCIAL SITUATION

Black women are the main group in poverty situation. Only 26.3% of black women lived among the non-poor, while 52.5% of white women and 52.8% of white men were in the same condition (IPEA, 2011). The majority of black women live in regions with less access to piped water, sanitation and regular garbage collection. For this reason, they are more exposed to environmental pathogenic factors and also to those factors arising from overload of household chores, the environment, with its residents and the community, under adverse conditions and without the support of

appropriate public policies. Furthermore, they are exposed to an increased risk of domestic, commuting and workplace accidents.

Other sources of information show that 53.6% of households headed by women in the country are led by black women (IPEA, 2013). Of these, 63.4% of black women are employed as domestic workers (IPEA, 2012), receiving 86% of the income of white women having the same occupation. Black women are the main active group in the informal labor market: 26.5% of working black women worked in the informal market in 2012, reaching 46.7% in six major metropolitan regions of the country ((IBGE, SMES, August 2012). With respect to unemployment, black women have had the highest rates over the years and through the different economic situations in the country.

PARTICIPATION IN INSTANCES OF POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

The presence of black women in decision-making positions in private and public organizations corresponds to 3% in the position of Minister of State (2016), 1% in Parliament (House of Representatives and Senate, 2014) and 0.5% on the boards of the 500 largest companies in Brazil (2010). There are no black women acting as Minister of the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil.



Heteronormative patriarchal racism

is a way to define racism in Brazil and its modes of operation, categorized on the basis of sexism and LGBT phobias.

The concept allows one to draw attention to the different processes that operate in the production of the subordination of individuals and groups, throwing light on the phenomenon called intersectionality.

Under heteronormative patriarchal racism, processes of subordination, violence and inferiorization of black people acquire tools that specifically affect all those women within the gender identities spectrum.

If black women were a country, it would be a little larger than the population of Colombia and 27 times larger than Jamaica

There are no consolidated data by official bodies of the Brazilian State about the participation of women and men of African descent in positions of power and decision-making in Brazil, in the public or private sectors).

In the private sector, research conducted in 2010 on the 500 largest Brazilian companies, given the great racial and gender inequality perceived in the occupation of executive positions, showed that there were only six black women (all mixed, i.e., of lighter skin) occupying positions as directors. In the companies studied, there were 119 women and 1,162 directors, blacks and non-blacks of both genders (Instituto Ethos, 2010).

In relation to public bodies, although there are no systematized data available, it is possible to observe a low representation of black women: currently, the executive power of Brazil has 32 Ministries (which include components with the status of ministry). Of these, only one, the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights, is led by a black woman, the only black person to occupy this position and one of the two women in this position.

DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE

This paper follows the classification of violence proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2002), which establishes different dimensions and natures of this phenomenon, which are:

A. SELF-INFLICTED VIOLENCE:

suicide attempts, suicide, self-flagellation, self-punishment, self-mutilation;

B. INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE:

family and community. Community violence is also referred to as urban violence;

C. INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE:

occurs among members of the same family, among people who have some degree of kinship, or among people who have affective bonds. It is also known as domestic violence by some theorists, although other students of this theme make a distinction between domestic violence and intrafamily violence;

D. COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE:

present in social, political, and economic spheres, characterized by groups and state subjugation/domination;

E. STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE:

occurs in different forms where there is social, economic, cultural, gender, age, race, and ethnic inequality.

It is violence that maintains the misery of a given population. Also according to the World Health Organization, violence has a varied nature: physical, sexual, psychological,

physical abuse and neglect. Thus, it is possible to recognize violence as a complex phenomenon which must also be understood in its cultural, ideological, political dimensions, affecting people and societies, rooting themselves in their modes of organization and relationship.

From this perspective, we see a pervasive presence of different forms of violence in the lives of black women, largely mediated by the iniquities originated in heteronormative patriarchal racism, i.e., racism strongly marked by sexism and LGBT phobias, in Brazil. This report presents exemplary cases of violence against black women in Brazil. Such situations also demonstrate the insufficiency, inadequacy or neglect on the part of the Brazilian State to comply with, and enforce human rights, to provide security and access to rights and to prevent the high victimization of black women.

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VIOLENCE IN THE LIVES OF BLACK WOMEN IN BRAZIL

In Brazil, the murders of black women had an increase of 54.2% in 10 years (2002-2013). In the same period, there was a 9.3% decrease in the murders of white women. In the 2011-2013 period, 16 women were murdered per day, 488 per month, 5,860 per year. Forty-five percent were young women² (10 to 29 years). Femicide rates² were higher in the Mid-west (7.81), Northeast (7.31) and North (7.26); among these, the majority was black. The rates of the Southeast (4.82) and South (4.26) were also extremely high.

In all regions, black women were the main victims of feminicide, with the exception of the Southern Region: 87% in the Northeast region, 81% in the northern region, 71% in the Mid-West, 55% in the Southeast region and 18% in the Southern region.

The homicide rate of black women in the entire country is 2.25 times higher

than the homicide rate for white women. Although Brazil is a signatory to International Agreements against violence against women and has specific legislation such as Law 11,340 of 2006 (Maria da Penha Law³), as well as policies, programs and networks of services geared to deal with this serious problem³, there is no mechanism for coping with racism, its impacts on the production of violence against black women, and the institutional racism embedded in these actions.

In 2015 Brazil adopted Law 13,104 on feminicides, which highlights the murders of women related to gender inequalities in the country. However, these laws and other instruments relating to violence against women neglect the inequities caused by racism and the complexity of the violence faced by black women.

Black women murdered

Victims are real black women, integrated into their families and communities, responsible for the maintenance of their families.

Many black women murdered were women human rights defenders. The Brazilian State is accountable for these deaths in two main ways: negligence or inefficiency of public policies to guarantee rights, as for example, titration of quilombo lands, non-protection of territories and lives of communities, among others; and by the direct action of its agents: in these cases, the police have a predominant role.

² Number of women murdered by 100 thousand inhabitants.

³ Maria da Penha Law (Law 11.340/2006), the National Pact for Fighting Violence Against Women (released in 2007), organized in five axes: 1- guarantee the applicability of the Maria da Penha Law, 2- expansion and strengthening the network of services for Women Victims of Violence, 3- Guarantee of citizen security and access to justice, 4- Guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights, confronting the Sexual exploitation and the trafficking of women, 5- Guarantee of the autonomy of women in situations of violence and expansion of their rights; Center for Women - Call 180; network to fight violence against women; Women Program, live without violence; Campaigns.

Deaths resulting of assault: black women are 64% of women victims of killings in Brazil



Joelma da Silva Ellias (Jô) – murdered on 12/08/2008

Black, quilombola, 36 years old, entertainment promoter and member of the fiscal council of the Association of the Quilombo dos Alpes, was killed with bullets in the back, along with her brother, Volmir da Silva Ellias (Guinho, 31 years), vice president of the Association of the Quilombodos Alpes. The assassin also wounded Rosângela da Silva Ellias (Janja), president of the association. The attack occurred within the community. Volmir and Joelma were shot in the back. According to the community, the killer Pedro Paulo Back, known as “The German”, lived in the area of the quilombo and had for some time been threatening the leaders. On Sunday 30/11 he fired several shots against the Community stating that: “what does this bunch of niggers think, I’ll kill these niggers”.

Thus, the president of the Association reported the fact to INCRA, which in turn asked the Community to seek the Federal Public Ministry. It should be noted that although the Community has taken all legal actions, there is, on the part of the state, no action in defense and protection of the quilombo.



Claudia Ferreira da Silva – murdered on 16/03/2014

Black, 38 years old, married, biological mother of 4 children and adoptive mother of 4 nephews, general helper. She was shot dead by police on a Sunday morning, 16/03/2014. She had gone out to buy bread for the family breakfast. Two shots fired by police reached her heart and neck. The officers removed her body from the crime scene and put it in the back of the police car, where prisoners are put. The car drove off in a hurry. The car back compartment door opened and her body, trapped by the clothes, was dragged for about 350 meters on asphalt. The scene was filmed and disseminated by all means (and is available on the internet until today). Two years after her assassination, none of the officers involved was convicted. The process has been stalled since December 2015.



Edméia da Silva Euzébio – murdered on 15/01/93

Black, residing in the slum of Acari, North area of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the members of the group known as the Mothers of Acari, who sought justice and the location of the bodies of the group of 11 young men kidnapped and murdered in 1990. The murderers were military and civil police officers in the city of Rio de Janeiro, members of the self-named death squad Cavalos Corredores”, who allegedly planned the crime in the office of the then Congressman Emir Laranjeiras, former commander of the 9th Battalion of the Military Police, where a large part of the officers involved was stationed. Edméia was murdered in broad daylight, in the center of the city of Rio de Janeiro, after having obtained information about the murderers of her son. Along with her, Sheila da Conceição was also murdered, a victim of witness elimination, for having witnessed the murder and having seen the murderers. Twenty-six years after the murder of the 11 young people and 23 years after the murder of Edméia and Sheila, none of those involved has been convicted.



Francisca das Chagas Silva – murdered on 01/02/2016

Black, quilombola at the Joaquim Maria Community, in the state of Maranhão, Northeast Brazil, 34 years, rural worker, defender of human rights, trade union leader and activist of the Movement of Rural Workers in the State of Maranhão, in the Northeast region. Francisca was murdered on 01 February 2016. Her naked body was found in the mud, with signs of rape, perforations and strangling. So far the culprits have not been identified.

The homicide rate of black women in the entire country is 2.25 times higher than the homicide rate for white women

Mothers of Acari,
Rio de Janeiro/RJ



Mothers of May,
São Paulo/SP



Mothers of Cabula,
Salvador/BA



Mothers of Nova Iguaçu,
Nova Iguaçu/RJ



GRIEVING TURNED INTO MOTHER – OUTRAGED MOTHERHOOD

In 2012, 56,000 people were killed in Brazil. Of these, 30,000 are young people between 15 and 29 years, and of these, 77% are black. The majority of homicides are committed by firearms, and less than 8% of cases come to be subjected to trial.

Behind these numbers there is also non-lethal, but intense and continuous violence that affects thousands of black women, mostly mothers and young girls murdered. These acts of violence are experienced both in the intense efforts developed usually in isolation and loneliness, to protect and try to preserve the life of their youth, but after the death of these, along with their actions to recover the dignity of young people murdered, to retrieve and bury their bodies, to seek redress and justice. And there is still culpabilization, the negative and prejudiced media representation of these young people.

In situations like these, black women, neglected, alone or organized in groups of struggling mothers, follow a trajectory of invisibility and violence that never ceases. Currently, with the exponential growth of black children

and young people, the number also grows of black mothers mobilized for justice throughout the country, acting individually or in groups, with little or no assistance from the Brazilian State.

Adriana Pires da Silva

Mother of Carlos Eduardo da Silva Souza, 16, one of the five young people killed with more than 100 shots fired by police on 25/11/2015. The boys, all black and aged between 15 and 25 years, returning home after celebrating the first job of one of them, when the car in which they were traveling was shot at by police. In addition to the disproportionate attack, the police still tried to blame the boys and change the crime scene and suppress evidence. Adriana, devastated, already attempted suicide three times since the death of her son. The mothers and fathers of the other boys are waiting for repair and punishment of those guilty.

Mothers of Acari

The group known as Mothers of Acari was formed by Edméia da Silva Euzébio, Marilene Lima de Souza, Vera Lucia Flores Leite, Teresa de Souza Costa, Ana Maria da Silva, Joana Euzilar dos Santos, Márcia da Silva, Maria das Graças Nascimento, Denise Vasconcelos, Ednéia Santos Cruz. Together, they went in search of their 11 children, three girls and eight boys - kidnapped together and made to disappear on July 26, 1990 by civil and military police members of the self-named death squad "Cavaleiros Corredores", in Rio de Janeiro. Despite the intense struggle in Brazil and abroad in search of information, repairing, and justice, after 25 years, those responsible have not been punished and nor have the bodies of their children been found.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rates and the possibilities of its reduction are directly related to access to, and quality of health services offered. In other words, the majority of deaths can be prevented through public policy. That includes the completion of seven or more prenatal visits with physical examinations and laboratory tests listed in the protocols of prenatal care and the availability of Networks of Attention to pregnant women capable of providing quality services and without discrimination throughout the country. In Brazil, only 55% of black women had seven pre-natal consultations in 2012 and are below the 62.4% national average. In 2011 the Ministry of Health established a new strategy to focus on the

reproductive health of women, Rede Cegonha⁴ "to ensure women's right to reproductive planning and humanized care to pregnancy, childbirth and during puerperium, as well as ensure children the right to safe birth, healthy growth and development". Focusing on the organization of the action of the Universal Health System throughout the country and also contributing to the reduction of morbidity and mortality in women and children, this strategy, however, does not have the necessary mechanisms for the fight against institutional racism and the disadvantages that black women face in relation to access and quality in the provision of health care services.

Minister of Health acknowledges racism

The presence of racism in the health care system and its impacts on assistance to pregnant women have already been acknowledged by the Minister of Health: "Being Different is one thing. Now, it is utterly unacceptable that this overflows into expressions of prejudice and racism, which causes a black woman to be submitted to pain, to waiting time or receive a degree of guidance on breast feeding which is different from that a white woman does". (O Globo newspaper, 25/11/2014). However, no initiative to fight institutional racism is under development in the Universal Health System to date, especially in the policies of care to pregnant women and childbirth.



Alyne da Silva Pimentel Teixeira

Dead at the age of 28 on 11/16/2003. Living in the Baixada Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, Alyne was married and the mother of a little girl. Being six months into pregnancy, she died as a result of poor health care service that she received in the Universal Health System of Rio de Janeiro. Her family appealed to multiple instances, coming to the Committee on the Eradication of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW/. In 2011 the CEDAW Committee recognized the responsibility of the Brazilian State in the death of Alyne, hers becoming the first maternal mortality case with decision reached in an international human rights organization. However, 14, after her death, and despite the recommendations of CEDAW, so far Brazil still does not guarantee pregnant women adequate access to quality services, while the differences of discrimination, particularly in relation to black women, remain. No mechanism for coping with institutional racism has been incorporated in the policies of care to pregnant women and childbirth.



Rafaela Cristina de Souza Santos

The 15 year-old black girl died on 25 April 2015. Living in the city of Rio de Janeiro, she sought the health system of the city in labor, but was seen to only three hours after arriving. Despite the delay in delivery and signs of complication and high risk (with high blood pressure and pre-eclampsia), the team refused to send her for surgical delivery, conducting maneuvers to force normal delivery, instead. Rafaela had eclampsia, rupture of the uterus, hemorrhage, aspirated vomit, and was transferred in a critical condition to a hospital, where she died hours later, four years after the decision of CEDAW on the Alyne Pimentel case. Despite the fact that she was accompanied by the mother, at no time did the team provide information to the family. Rafaela, who had done all the pre-natal consultations prescribed, died after giving birth to a child of 3,5 kg and 53 cm through a cesarean section.

Negligence and malpractice caused this death

"They gave her serum, her blood pressure increased and she had an eclampsia seizure. It was only after this that they took her to the surgical center," says Daiane Caroline da Silva, 20 year-old sister.

"They had to pluck her uterus out. They entubaram her and took her to Hospital de Acari. When I arrived there I heard the the ICU doctor himself say: 'Mom, what have they done to your daughter?'," said Ana Carla Silva de Souza, the mother of Rafaela.

Source: G1 website <http://g1.globo.com/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2015/04/leve-minha-filha-viva-e-trouxe-caixao-disse-mae-de-gravida-morta-no-rio.html>

⁴Resolutions 1459 and 2351, 2011.



MURDERS OF BLACK LESBIANS, TRANSVESTITES AND TRANSSEXUALS

One hundred and eighteen transsexual people were murdered in Brazil between 1 October 2014 and September 30, 2015. This number is 3.5 times larger than the second placed, Mexico, with 34 transsexual people murdered in the same period. Data provided by non-governmental organizations report that the majority of transsexual women murdered in the world were black.

However, there is an invisibility of data on violence that affects the LGBT population in Brazil. The Brazilian State neglects the collection and dissemination of information about the LGBT

population, especially in relation to lesbians, transvestites and transsexuals.

Even so, it is noted that the allegations of violence against the LGBT population through the phone service for receiving complaints Disque Direitos Humanos - Disque 100 and those published in the Report on Homophobic Violence in Brazil 2012, increased in 166% between 2011 and 2012 (SDH, 2012). There has also been an increase of 183% in the number of victims. The majority of the complaints (47.3%) were made by unknown victims. 40.55% of the victims were black.



Violence against transsexual and transvestite women

"Most transsexual women and transvestites do not have access to information and the media. And they do not report mistreatment. There are few real data on this violence, which is veiled," said the president of the National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals in Brazil/ ANTRA, Cris Stefanny (Agência Brasil, 13/11/2015).

"Unfortunately, only very few [transsexuals and transvestites] manage to reach 35 years of age and older. When there are murdered, it usually happens some other fatality," says Rafaela Damasceno, activist

Source: <http://cidadeverde.com/noticias/206741/com-600-mortes-em-seis-anos-brasil-e-o-que-mais-mata-travestis-e-transsexuais>



Verônica Bolina

Twenty-five year-old black transsexual woman, Veronica was tortured by police and agents of the Penitentiary System of the City of São Paulo in April 2015. She had been arrested, accused of attempted murder. In custody, she was brutally beaten, disfigured and even forced to write a testimonial (which was distributed widely) denying having been the victim of torture, clearing officers and jailers of their offenses. In a statement to the Prosecutor, Veronica said that she had been induced by the coordinator of policies for Sexual Diversity of the State of São Paulo, in exchange for reduction of sentence. Scarred, bruised, naked, her images spread through the social networks and caused a strong mobilization of the public opinion in Brazil and abroad.



Jade e Beyoncé

The two black transvestites were shot on 6 January 2016 in a street of the North Zone of Rio de Janeiro. The two were on the sidewalk next to a nightclub and were attacked by a man who, after the violent assault, walked away quietly. Wounded with several shots, they waited for health care sitting on the curb. But a scene drew attention: sitting on her own blood after receiving four shots, the black transvestite, waited for help alone.



Luana Barbosa dos Reis, killed on 09/04/2016

Luana, 34 years old, lesbian, black, was with her son in the back of his bike on the street in which he lived, when she was approached by military police. Without any complaint, they intimidated and asked for her to stand against the wall with her hands back. Luana said she was a woman and asked for to be searched by a woman. The response was a kick in the legs and a punch in the stomach. She was brutally beaten by police and died five days after being admitted to the Emergency Room of Hospital das Clínicas (HC-EU). She suffered a severe cerebral ischemia syndrome caused by traumatic brain injury, as is the declaration of death. A witness said that Luana was brutally attacked by at least six police officers.

In Brazil it is believed that only 1% of cases of collective rapes are reported to the police authorities

There are few statistic data available about the violence against black lesbians. According to the Report on Violence of homophobia in Brazil 2012, lesbians were 37.59% of victims of violence of homophobia and 5.48% of LGBT people murdered. However, no information about race/color is available. Assessment of the Ombudsman of National Office of Human Rights/ Disque 100 and Clique 100 (2016) pointed out the low participation of black lesbians in the access to the mechanism of reception and forwarding of complaints of violence and human rights violations. It should be noted that the collection of information about sexual orientation and gender identity in this service is deficient, varying from 0.07 to 0.33% only in non-LGBT groups. Even so, it is worthy of attention that lesbians have been 29% of complainants in the group of children and adolescents, 20% in the elderly group, 15% in the group of people with disabilities; as well as the absence of lesbians complainants in homeless

population and racial equality groups. In 2012, 6% of rape victims who presented complaints to Disque 100 were lesbians, and contributed to giving visibility to the phenomenon known as corrective rape. Other information about this violence has been collected in the HIV/AIDS diagnosis system, which demonstrates the lack of channels accessible and suitable for communication and information involved in this particular group. In São Paulo, the Hospital Pérola Byington, specializing in care for women victims of violence, reported receiving one corrective rape victim each month in 2015, but failed to inform the race/color of the victims. On the other hand, the Secretary of Public Security in that state recorded only a single event that year, which demonstrates the underreporting of violence. In Brazil it is believed that only 1% of cases of collective rapes are reported to the police authorities.



Police awaiting exam results in case of 'Corrective rape' in TO

A man is suspected of attempting to rape lesbian daughter to make her 'become a woman'. The sheriff forbade the girl from receiving visits from people who are not family. (...) A man is suspected of attempting to rape his own teenage daughter in Araguaína, north of Tocantins. According to a teacher of the underage girl, who asked not to have his/her name disclosed, the 14-year-old girl told him/her that on 6 January her father tried to rape her in a bushy area. The case is being investigated by the police and is in secrecy of justice.

News Posted on 01/22/2016 at Portal G1 TO website.

VIOLENCE AGAINST QUILOMBOLAS: LAND CONFLICTS, VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

In 2014 there were 76 land conflicts involving 6,144 Quilombola families⁵, involving mainly the permanence of these traditional peoples in their territories.

The opposite side of such conflicts are mainly farmers, miners, loggers, as well as land grabbers and farmers who often act with the support of the justice system and weapons. Additionally, the Brazilian State is involved, especially through the Armed Forces, as in the case of the Quilombos de Alcântara (Maranhão), Marambaia (Rio de Janeiro) e Rio dos Macacos (Bahia) - cases which had been reported to OAS previously. The deleterious action of the Brazilian State also occurs through their options for development, through direct action or its business partners in the construction of dams and hydroelectric plants, mainly.

Despite the high prevalence of conflicts over land tenure in Quilombola territories, there was a reduction of

80% of the funds allocated to the processes of legalization of land tenure in 2016, when compared to the 2015 investments, which was notably insufficient.

Only 207 Quilombola territories had been officially recognized by the Brazilian State by 2013. Brazil has approximately 3,000 Quilombola territories. Such communities, recognized as remnants of the slavery processes in the country (slavery was abolished in 1888), have ensured their right to land ownership based on Article 68 of the Act of the Constitutional Provisions of the Transitional Federal Constitution.

Approximately 74.73% of the quilombola families were living in extreme poverty in 2013; 24.81% did not know how to read; 82.2% developed activities of agriculture, hunting and gathering or fishing; 55.21% do not have piped water, 54.07% do not have adequate sanitation and 57.98% do not have regular garbage collection.

⁵ Data collected by the Land Pastoral Commission/ CPT, an agency of the Catholic Church that has, for more than 30 years, monitored conflict and violence in the countryside

Rape of quilombola girls

Girls descendants of slaves born in the kalunga communities of Chapada dos Veadeiros live the same stories of horror and barbarity as their ancestors, taken by force to work on farms in the region in the 18th and 19th centuries. Without secondary education and without any possibility of employment in addition to the spade work in unproductive lands in the villages where they were born, they are delivered by their parents to inhabitants of the municipality of Cavalcante. In the 10,000 inhabitant town, in the northeast of Goiás, 310km away from Brasilia, most of these girls work as domestic servants in the homes of middle-class families. In return, they earn only food, a place to sleep and free time to attend classes in the public educational system. To make matters worse, they are exposed to all kinds of violence. The most severe, rape, is generally committed by employers, white men with economic and political power.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Brazil currently has the fourth largest prison population in the world, with about 620 thousand people incarcerated, 40% of them imprisoned temporarily. Among those arrested, 60% is imprisoned beyond a reasonable period, remaining in prison for more than 90 days.

The average prison occupation is 161%, that is, above their capacity, causing overcrowding and, in practice, the violation of human rights.

Two in every three prisoners are black, male or female. In recent years, the imprisonment of women grew 570%.

Once arrested, black women have difficulties in accessing their right to defense and other rights set forth in the laws, which includes assistance by lawyers. Very often their absence causes a deepening of poverty and disruption in families, turning also mothers and children into victims.



Miriam França

The young pharmacy doctoral student at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, from a poor family of the Baixada Fluminense in Rio de Janeiro, was arrested on 29/12/2014 during a holiday trip to the state of Ceará, in northeastern Brazil, accused of murdering the Italian tourist Gaia Molinari. Having been arrested without evidence, Miriam remained incarcerated until 15/02/2015, when she could finally return to Rio de Janeiro.

In addition to the temporary detention without any evidence of guilt, Miriam was the victim of defamation on the part of the police in charge of the investigation, which publicly accused her, via the media, of being a drug user, of lying during the testimony and of having killed Gaia out of jealousy, a

crime of passion. Assisted by public defenders, since her family had no resources to hire lawyers, she had her right to a full defense denied, since for several weeks the defenders were not allowed access to court documents, which made it impossible to defend her properly.

Miriam França was released after a National Campaign for her freedom was made by black women and human rights organizations. The campaign denounced that Miriam was a victim of racism, indicating that her arrest happened to be the only black tourist in the city at that time. Sixteen months after the death of Gaia Molinari, the murderer has not been identified, tried or convicted.

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Joana (not her real name)

At the age of 49, interviewed for a Master's Thesis⁶ on 5 October 2014, Joana was presented as an exemplary case. Having been institutionalized for the first time at the age of 11, Joana was imprisoned at 17 at an institution for young female offenders. Drug-dependent, living on the streets of São Paulo, Joana said: "When I was arrested, I worked as an independent trash collector and lived on the streets, underneath the Glicério overpass. I was in Cracolândia and the police officer took me. I swallowed three rocks of crack so as not to be caught. I lost accounts of how often I came here".

At age 49, her incarceration

experience acquired more serious contours: she was arrested on charges of using and trafficking of drugs and shared a prison cell with her daughter and a newborn grandson, and tried to prevent the state from putting the baby up for adoption.

In the same survey, the author unveiled the unequal treatment given to white and black females in the justice system, with the example of young white Juliana Cristina da Silva, 28 years old, who was arrested on October 15, 2014 for running over and killing two workers who were painting a cycle-track in the city of São Paulo and for having fled from the site. Juliana, who proved to be

inebriated at the time of the run over, was released from prison in order to face trial in freedom.

The unequal treatment, the disproportionate imprisonment and the repeated violations of human rights in Brazilian prisons cause other tragic situations. For example, the public was shocked, in September 2015, by the story of a detainee at the Women's Prison Talavera Bruce, in Rio de Janeiro, who was forced to make her own delivery within a solitary cell. According to the Court of Justice of the state (TJRJ), despite the cries for help from other captives of the next cell, the pregnant woman

left the site with her baby, a little girl, already in her arms, but still attached to the umbilical cord. The director of the prison unit was removed from his office at the request of the TJRJ and Secretary of State of Penitentiary Administration (Seap) opened domestic syndication to ascertain the facts.

To act against these injustices is also a cause of retaliation, as in the case of the Apellate Judge Kenarik Boujikian, the Court of Justice of São Paulo, who was summoned and can be punished for having consigned release permits for prisoners who had already done their time.

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⁶ Black female defendants, white Judiciary System: an analysis of intersectionality of gender, race and class in the production of punishment in a prison in São Paulo. Author: Dina Alves, PUC in São Paulo, 2015.

GENDER VIOLENCE

At least 13 women were murdered per day in 2013 in Brazil, with a total of 4,7462 murdered women that year, an increase of 21% compared to 2003. In this group, 2,393 women were victims of family members and, among these, 1,583 were attacked by partners or ex-partners.

Throughout the 2003-2013 decade there was a 190.9% increase in the victimization of black women and

girls. In some states of the country, such as Amapá, Paraíba, Pernambuco and the Federal District, the number of victims increased in 300%. From its validity, the Maria da Penha Law was not capable of reducing the victimization of black women in a straightforward way. However, this law has allowed a slowdown in the growth of murders of black women.

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Maria do Céu Ferreira da Silva – died on 06/10/2013

A quilombola leader and president of the Association of Louceiras of Serra do Talhado, in the State of Paraíba, Maria do Céu Ferreira da Silva, 43 years old, died as a result of burns caused by her ex-husband. The aggressor, her ex-husband, burnt Maria do Céu, the house (which burned completely) and himself, claiming to be unhappy with the separation. The assault, which took place on 27 September 2013, happened when her ex-husband, whose name has not been disclosed, resisted the end of the relationship with Maria do Céu and, following a discussion, attacked her and set a gas cylinder on fire, which reached Maria do Céu, who had 70% of her body burned. In the assassination attempt, the teenage daughter of Maria do Céu was also hurt and bunt in her attempt to help her mother in front of the aggressor.



Larissa Câmara Sabino – murdered on 02/04/16

The 18 year-old student was stabbed to death, on the back, by her ex-boyfriend who didn't accept the end of their relationship. Larissa's father said that the young woman had been chased by her ex-boyfriend since the end of the previous year, when their relationship ended. She had already a 90 day restrictive measure against him - that ended on 21 March 2016.



Camila Aparecida – murdered in 10/02/2016

The 26 year-old woman was killed with three shots in her house, in front of her 2 year-old daughter. Marta Aparecida, the mother of Camila, said her daughter was a victim of domestic violence. The victim even filed a complaint against the suspect, but did not do the representation at the station for the defense of women (Delegacia de Defesa da Mulher, DDM). After the shooting, the suspect fled with the victim's daughter. Witnesses told the police that the man who stormed into the house and shot Camila was her husband. Camila had been married for 10 years and had four children, aged between 2 and 9.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Every three days, Disque Direitos Humanos – Disque 100, receives one complaint of religious intolerance. This phone and internet service dedicated to the receipt of complaint of violation of human rights in Brazil, saw a 273% increase in the complaints in the 2013-2014 period.

In 2013, 20% of the reported cases involved physical violence. The attacks also involve offenses, persecution, insults, defamation, even arsons in religious temples.

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Iyalorixá Conceição d’Lissá – assaulted on 26/06/2014

There were six attacks in six years against the religious temple headed by the Mãe de Santo Conceição de Lissá (Maria da Conceição Cotta Baptista), located in the city of Duque de Caxias, in Baixada Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro. The temple had been located there for 13 years. In the final year, the Temple was completely burned: “There’s nothing left, it was a priceless loss. I feel as if I were a raped woman, I wonder what I did wrong for this to happen (...). I’m living this situation in which the victim begins to feel as the perpetrator (of the attack). It is such a bad feeling.” The Mãe de Santo also stated that she had been the victim of attempted murder, when shots were fired at the priestess and her temple - when she was filing the complaint, the police refused to add religious motivation to the offense.



Kayllane Campos, attacked on 14 June 2015

“I thought that I was going to die. I know that it will be difficult. Every time I close my eyes I see everything again. This is going to be hard to get out of my memory.” The attack suffered by Kayllane girl, 11 years old, who was assaulted at the end of a Candomblé ceremony, in the north of Rio de Janeiro, reflects the growing tension experienced by millions of followers of Afro-Brazilian religions in the face of attacks perpetrated by Christian religious groups, especially those with a strong presence in the media. The most serious side of this situation can be seen in the arsons in religious temples, threats, demonization discourses and the incitement of Christian religions followers against followers of Afro-Brazilian religions. In public schools, mothers, teachers and students refuse to deal with issues of Afro-Brazilian culture, saying they are demonic, in addition to pursuing and attacking students of all ages who practice Afro-Brazilian religions.

“I thought that I was going to die. I know that it will be difficult. Every time I close my eyes I see everything again. This is going to be hard to get out of my memory”

RACISM ON THE INTERNET

According to SaferNet Brazil, an entity that operates in fighting crimes against human rights on the internet, the allegations of internet racism grew 81% in the comparison between the first half of 2013 and 2014. The data show that from January to June 2013, 32,533 records were made of this type of violation, while in the same period in 2014, that number jumped to 59,083. The survey done by the NGO (Non-Governmental Organization), which has a cooperation agreement with the Federal Police and the Federal Public Ministry, also revealed an interesting detail: although there are more complaints this year, the number of webpages (URLs) involved was lower: 5,732. On the other hand, in 2013, there were 7,953 sites.

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Maria Julia Coutinho

In July of this year, a photo of Maria Julia Coutinho, also known as Maju, presenter of Jornal Nacional of TV Globo, the main news program of Brazilian television, was the target of dozens of racist offenses. “Monkey”, “go back to the slave quarters”, “frying pan bottom”, “mechanic’s carpet”, and “I am selling this slave at R\$ 200” were some of the comments that generated outrage among netizens and coworkers, who created the hashtag #SomosTodosMajuCoutinho in defense of the journalist. This fact has led the campaign “Racism. Its consequences are real, produced by the Criola NGO (www.racismovirtual.com.br).

The attacks on notorious black women working on Brazilian television reached several actresses that are linked to the same TV channel. In these cases, the commitment of the police led to the arrest of a group organized toward the production of racist attacks on the internet and also pedophilia. In the case of common black women, not linked to the showbiz world, such police actions did not recur.



Raissa Gomes

The journalist and activist of the movement for black women, Raissa Gomes, denounced to the Civil Police that a photograph of her had been copied from Facebook and disseminated by another user in a group for the purchase and sale of objects. The image of when she was pregnant, had a caption encouraging abortion: “Baby sold for \$50”. The photo was taken in 2011 and shows the nine months pregnant journalist - her son turned 3 years old in November. She says that the image illustrated a text to combat prejudice, published on the website of a black women collective in the federal capital.

While the text was on, other people made criticism of the publication and the alleged trade in children. “Guys, if you don’t want a baby, after birth, just go to a police station and deliver the child and inform them that you will not be able to raise it (sic),” said a user of the website. “There are several reviews of people who believe the posts, calling me ‘murderer of children’, saying that I will burn in hell.”

“Monkey”, “go back to the slave quarters”, “frying pan bottom”, “mechanic’s carpet”, and “I am selling this slave at R\$ 200” were some of the comments (...)

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

A conservative wave, strongly inspired by racism, has spread throughout Brazil. Every day, different institutions of the Brazilian State and civil society, such as political parties and other organizations, extend the attack against acquired rights.

There is a growth in the streets and the internet of attacks with political motivation that have, as a result, restrictions on recently conquered democratic spaces of freedom. Such attacks take on different forms, including physical assaults and deaths.

MARCH OF BLACK WOMEN AGAINST RACISM AND VIOLENCE AND LIVING WELL, 18/12/2015

Four gunshots, some fireworks and pepper spray were fired at the March by a group of policemen and conservative former military.

Organized over three years, this march gathered in Brasília, the federal capital, about 50,000 black women from across the country to protest and

demand security and expansion of their rights.

In its course, the March was attacked by a group of soldiers and conservative ex-military who were camping in front of the National Congress calling for the removal of President Dilma Roussef. The shots fired caused panic and indignation in the marching activists. In spite of the fact that the violent presence of that group had already caused several complaints about the threats that the group made to the different political groups and authorities, no action was taken by the authorities of the Federal District to protect the March. When the shots were fired, the police officers who accompanied the March and the National Congress police did little, despite insistent protests and appeals. The choice of these officers was to protect shooters who, we learned later, were officers - a police officer of the Federal District and a police officer in the State of Maranhão. Only after insistent protests did the police arrest the gunmen and removed them from the area.

Institutional racism

"It is the failure of an organization to provide an appropriate service and training to people because of their color, culture or ethnic origin" (Carmichael and Hamilton, 1967)

It translates itself into forms of inefficiency, neglect and lack of institutional act through barriers interposed between subjects and groups and the realization of their rights.

For black women, institutional racism has an intense direct participation in the production of victimization, in negligence or invisibility of their needs.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ZIKA VIRUS AND ITS IMPACT ON BLACK WOMEN

We do not know how many black women had the disease so far, nor how many are vulnerable to its complications. Unofficial records indicate that 70% of babies with microcephaly are children of black women. But this fact has not been confirmed.

Although the Universal Health System in Brazil is in charge of systematizing and disseminating information about the race/color of the people, based on the National Policy of Integral Health of the Black Population adopted in 2003 (and in Law 11.288/2011), this data collection is not being done. The greater vulnerability of black women to the epidemic is due to two main factors:

a. Greater social vulnerability of the black population to the epidemic, since this develops especially in an environment conducive to the proliferation of the vector mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*, in the case of Brazil). The black population in Brazil is the most affected by the Brazilian deficit in basic sanitation (the mosquitoes inhabit still water environments, that is, without continuous supply of drinking water, without regular garbage collection or sewage treatment plants – a common situation in black communities in all regions of Brazil).

b. Inefficiency in actions to control mosquito infestations, since the Universal Health System has developed,

for about 30 years, a mosquito (larvae and adult mosquitoes) elimination strategy that has been shown to be inadequate. An effective strategy should focus on the elimination of the environmental conditions that allow the proliferation of mosquitoes, that is: the provision of basic sanitation, that is, ensuring access to treated water, regular garbage collection and sewage systems.

Thus black communities, characterized as slums, poor neighborhoods and communities without sanitation, without regular access to clean water and proper garbage collection have been exposed to repeated dengue epidemics over the last 30 years

and to the spreading of the Zika and Chikungunya viruses. Add to this, the violation of the right to health, which impedes the actions of the Universal Health System to control vectors (elimination or reduction of mosquitoes), to adequately inform the population at risk, surveillance, and timely diagnosis and treatment.

The discourses of the health authorities and the media discourses have been inadequate, providing little information. The actions to fight the epidemic have been the same for the last 30 years: an emphasis on eliminating the mosquitoes, the heavy use of larvicides (even in drinking water!) and insecticides, neglecting the more effective environmental sanitation actions and others, which would eliminate the breeding places, making the communities free of *Aedes aegypti* infestations.

Worst of all, all this is done without considering the needs of women, who, in contrast, are summoned to take responsibility for the actions for the elimination of mosquitoes

at home and in the community. The main victims are childbearing age women and, especially, pregnant women.

What we have seen are terrorized women, many requiring mental health care. Black women, with poor access to SUS (the Brazilian Universal Health System), live their troubles without having access to health professionals and necessary information and guidelines. And they are still subject to pressures of the Christian religions contrary to abortion and the sexual and reproductive rights of women; of eugenics, which wants to eliminate the “imperfect”; and racism.

Many pregnant women, in the face of uncertainty, seek access to safe abortion. However, the majority of black women end up exposed to unsafe and dangerous abortions, putting their own lives at risk.

For those who decide to keep the pregnancy, there are no health services prepared to receive, guide and assist them and their children who are born with malformations.

In Brazil, 35 million people do not have access to treated water, more than 100 million do not have access to sewage collecting services and 78 million do not have access to services for collection and/or treatment of solid wastes (trash)

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS

The violence and violations of human rights of black women are complex phenomena that affect black women in disproportionate and intense ways, under the impact of heteronormative patriarchal racism. The guarantee of a full life, which points to Living Well as the horizon indicated by the March of Black Women against Racism and Violence and for Living Well held in Brasilia on 18 November 2015, to be pursued by state actors, by society and, in particular, black women should be guaranteed the:

RIGHT TO LIFE

Life is a precondition for existence. In the face of the data presented above, where black women are dying in various ways, as a result of factors which intertwine, it is necessary that the founding statement of our struggles be the right to full life;

RIGHT TO HUMANITY

Having life assured does not mean establishing oneself as a human being. As has been demonstrated, inequalities and discriminations attribute

human value to people, put in hierarchical relationships by racism, sexism, sexual orientation and other identities. The subordination of black women, as a result of profound inequities, defines their existence, subtracts their humanity. We must always affirm our humanity;

RIGHT TO HAVE RIGHTS

To be human means to obtain and exercise rights. The destitution of humanity implies the violation of rights, which is happening, in violent and perverse ways, in the lives of black women

in Brazil and in the world. It is necessary that each and every one be able to participate in public life, with access to goods and services and provided equal opportunities to set the rules and norms that decide the fate of each and all. The prevention of black women to participate in public affairs in equal ways in the hegemonic discourse game takes away from them the status of subject of rights, impeding them not only from benefitting symbolic, material and cultural goods, but also from playing the main role in the scene that reorients the forms of political experiences and social aspects which cover collective interests;

RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES (OTHERNESS)

One of the effects of racism and sexism is the recognition of differences to promote discrimination and not favor plurality. Differences should be a non-negotiable right so that political action is by all and for all.

Considering these nonnegotiable points that restore the humanity of black women, drained on a daily basis by the conditions of inequality of which they are the victims.

To consolidate this ethical and political horizon will require that the State and society welcome the following demands:

Right to life and freedom

• Guarantee the right to life of the black population, in general, and of black women, in particular, as a fundamental right that cannot be violated under any circumstances. This guarantee

shall be accompanied by social, political, economic, environmental, cultural, civil and political conditions, so that we can live with dignity, freedom, free from patriarchal racism and all forms of discrimination;

- Ensure the right to freedom by ensuring the right to come and go, to express an opinion, to express themselves, to create associating bonds without questioning on the part of the state, taking as a reference ethical principles and the Human Rights established in our Constitution;
- Ensure the secularity of the State in the face of any religious fundamentalism;
- Eradicate inequalities, taking into account that these are strongly rooted in racial and gender discrimination, taking as an essential criterion the promotion of public policies that can ensure the dignity of black women;

Promoting racial equality

• Ensure access to wealth and common goods in an equitable, sustainable and collective manner, protecting the environment against predatory exploitation;

• Recognition and visibility of collective trajectory and our multiple realities, which remain hidden under the weight of narratives that associate us to poverty, underdevelopment and intellectual and political impairment.

• Promote political participation in the spaces of decision and in public bodies, ensuring parity and the material and symbolic conditions for the empowerment and strengthening of the participation of black women in power arenas;

One of the effects of racism and sexism is the recognition of differences to promote discrimination and not favor plurality

Offer decent work for black migrant workers from Latin American and African countries

- Promoting the reform of the Brazilian political system aimed at the creation of new parameters for the Brazilian democracy, for the exercise of power, increasing the participation of excluded groups in the decision-making process and rearranging the forms of representation and expression of the interests of different groups and social control by the State;
- Ratify and ensure compliance with the deliberations of the protocols, treaties, declarations, conventions, regional (OAS) and international (UN) plans of actions, ratifying and referencing these commitments.
- Take as parameters national indicators and standards for the monitoring of compliance with these measures, which will also take into account other indicators, such as psychological well-being, health, use of time, communal vitality, education, culture, the environment, governance and standard of living.
- Implement the policies recommended in the Statute of Racial Equality (Law no. 12288 of 20/07/2010), as well as the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR), encouraging the organization of the system in the state and municipal spheres, through financial and technical support;
- Demand from the public, in the three spheres of government, adequate funding for the implementation of policies for the promotion of racial equality against racism, violence and in favor of living well;

Right to work, a job and protection of female black workers in all activities

- Ensure the opportunity and access to jobs and employment, with fair and adequate pay, following parameters of racial, ethnic, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, generation, disability, physical condition and mental health equity for access to, and stay in jobs. It is also necessary to legally ensure them participation in community and trade union organization activities;
- Ensure the exercise of work in fully safe conditions, based on protecting the health of workers and in social security rights provided for by law, in the countryside and in the city;
- Completely eradicate slave like work and child labor throughout the national territory, ensuring the protection and development of the worker(a) in the rural areas;
- Offer decent work for black migrant workers from Latin American and African countries;
- Demand that the government comply with Complementary Law no. 150 of 01/06/15 which deals with the contract of domestic work that ensures social security and all labor rights for all domestic workers;
- Promote the appreciation of the work of black women, fighting discriminatory practices in the labor market, such as unequal salaries for equal roles and positions, among others;
- Ensure the exercise of labor in conditions of security with protection of the health of informal collectors of recyclable materials, ensuring them all labor and social security rights;
- Implement policies of affirmative actions to face racial and gender inequalities in the labor market (in centered administrations, local authorities, foundations, public companies,

private companies, national and multinational companies and cooperatives);

- Ensure full compliance with Conventions 100, 111 and the Decent Work agenda of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Right to land, territ and housing/right to the city

- Ensure the preservation, protection, demarcation, approval and registering of quilombo and indigenous lands as well as of land of other traditional peoples. It is also necessary to ensure budgetary resources of the Union for titration of the land and for the development of social economic policies focused on the sustainable development of these communities, with the participation of the parts concerned in decision-making processes;
- Create the conditions for stay in and return of the black population to the countryside, especially youth, and promoting policies and laws that protect, preserve and recover native and creole seeds. It should be stressed that the government mechanisms for the purchase and distribution of seeds must comply with the traditional forms of local organization of family farming, rural and traditional peoples and stimulate the formation of stocks of seeds;
- Implement agrarian reform and provide resources for the sake of agro ecological dynamism;
- Provide financial and technical resources for the traditional practices of exchange, selection and sale by the farming family and traditional communities;
- Require the recognition and guarantee of the rights of working people of the countryside, valuing a fair and

equitable wage and an end to violence and discrimination against women.

- Ensure the right to the city through the recognition of the social function of property, to ensure homes and access to services in the city; thus contributing to the strengthening of social collective, cultural and environmental interests at the expense of individual and economic interests.
- Ensure black women access to basic social services, relating to mobility, to sports and leisure, natural and cultural heritage;
- Ensure housing of dignity to all, prioritizing the security of tenure and preventing forced evictions, removals and monopoly over the land;
- Promote the urbanization of slums and risk prevention, prioritizing the security of tenure and the respect for all human rights.

Environmental justice, defense of common goods and the non-commodification of life

- Eradicate environmental racism, promoting environmental policies that:
 - a. Prevent removal and vacation for the sake of extraction of environmental heritage and other riches, the use of pesticides and other poisons in agriculture and in other cultures of animal husbandry and the dumping of debris and litters in areas inhabited by the black population;
 - b. The destruction of the environment and the culture of traditional, quilombola and indigenous communities;
- Promote alternative sources of clean energy, as well as the democratization, decentralization and public management of energy so as to guarantee the right of traditional

Promote the appreciation of the work of black women, fighting discriminatory practices in the labor market, such as unequal salaries for equal roles and positions, among others

Ensure black women policies of social security, through access to essential health, assistance and social security services

communities and populations from rural to its access;

- Repair and indemnify the populations, especially of black women, affected by mega projects and industrial and mining processes, affected by dams and natural disasters;
- Expand universal access to drinking water, urban cleaning and sanitation;
- Promote food sovereignty and access to healthy, adequate and quality food, free from pesticides and non-transgenic.

Right to social security (health, social assistance and social security)

- Ensure black women policies of social security, through access to essential health, assistance and social security services;
- Eradicate institutional racism in public and private organizations and in its various policies, plans and programs of action;
- Implement the National Policy of Integral Health of the Black Population in the Universal Health System;
- Expand the National Policy of Integral Attention to persons with sickle cell disease for the whole national territory, beginning with a set of measures, such as promoting research and techniques of attention and assistance;
- Decriminalize abortion and ensure access to legal abortion in the public health system, as well as prophylaxis procedures to women in situations of violence, including access to morning-after birth control pills;
- Ensure the structuring and preparation of health equipment of the public health system, especially those focused on the care provided to women, including specialized human

resources and other necessary inputs;

- Eradicate maternal mortality among black women, enhancing the existing policies and including the item color in risk assessment;
- Implement policies of Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights in the areas of education, health and safety, ensuring respect for the freedom of sexual orientation, gender identities, the autonomy of the female body, the right to abortion, as well as promoting actions aimed at sexual and reproductive health.

Right to education

- Promote the protection against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by ensuring that all people have access to effective remedies and enjoy the right to access the justice system and other institutions for requesting fair and appropriate repair or satisfaction for damages caused by such forms of discrimination.
- Adopt the necessary measures, as provided for in national legislation, to ensure the right of victims to obtain fair and appropriate reparation and satisfaction for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to formulate effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts;
- Promote policies to fight violence against the black population, in particular, one that affects black women, aiming to ensure their life, safety and peace;
- Eradicate institutional racism in all instances of the justice system.
- Ensure policies of prevention and coping with the incarceration of black people, especially of black women;
- Ensure actions to fight the violation

of the right to worship and belief, with a view to combating discrimination against the religions of African origin;

- Remove from all the components of the justice system symbols of any religion, in consideration of the secular nature of the State;
- Support the creation of specialized courts to deal with the issues of race in the judiciary system;
- Encourage the creation of a nucleus for dealing with racial issues in the Public Defender's Office;
- Encourage the generation of data on the justice system so that jurisprudence can be established in cases of racism;
- Promote campaigns against violence and murders which claim the lives of young people, as well as promote actions to repair the damage caused to the families.

Right to justice

- Demand that the Ministry of Education (MEC) and the universities put into effect the expansion of programs and policies of assistance toward the permanence of students who enrolled in universities through a quota system and other policies of inclusion;
- Ensure the realization of mechanism for the implementation of curriculum guidelines about the history of Africa and of the Afro-Brazilian and indigenous cultures provided for in Article (26.A of the LDB, Law 10,639 and 11,645), with the improvement of continuing education curricula, as well as developing and disseminating teaching and learning materials on the subject, directed to professionals in education;
- Strengthen public policies aimed at reducing school dropout, delayed

age-range of students belonging to discriminated against ethnic and racial groups.

Right to culture, information and communication

- Widen and implement affirmative actions for lack cultures in policies and programs to encourage cultural production at all levels.
- Implement and consolidate the actions to be taken stock, to restore and protect the material and immaterial heritage of Afro-Brazilian cultures, especially of the Quilombola communities, promoting the use of knowledge and cultures of these segments;
- Ensure and promote actions to fight intolerance against religions of African origin that affect the ceremony grounds and followers of these religions.
- Promote campaigns to eliminate the use of gender, race/ethnicity, generational, and sexual orientation stereotypes in the media (public and private) and in productions, content, programs and teaching materials;
- Create new/other regimes of visibility of the black population, particularly of black women, supported in another worldview capable of breaking racist and sexist codes that compose the discourses in circulation;
- Encourage greater participation of black persons, especially black women, in the occupational structure of the media and entertainment systems;
- Include in discussions concerning the democratization of the media in Brazil the topic of the plurality with a view to contemplating the many voices, aesthetics and perspectives of ethnic-racial groups that comprise the Brazilian nation;
- Strengthen popular and community

Promote policies to fight violence against the black population, in particular, one that affects black women, aiming to ensure their life, safety and peace

Expand the number of services for the attention to black women victims of sexual violence and their families, as well as victims of racial crimes

media; ensure the participation and representation of black women in the media; to prohibit the transfer of public funds to vehicles of communication which promote racism, sexism, lesbophobia and transphobia.

- Ensure that all persons, regardless of their socioeconomic status or location, have access to a quality, cheap and fast broadband service.
- We demand the end of the oligopolies and monopolies of media, transparency in the granting of radio and TV channels, the strengthening of public communication and community, and the diversity and plurality of content in the media in Brazil.

Right to public security

- Eradicate institutional racism in security policies, discouraging the use of racial violence that produces high rates of homicides against the black population, by means of human-rights based public security policies;
- Promote the participation, the design and social control of public security policies, taking into account, fundamentally, the participation of the black population in the councils making these policies;
- Promote actions to fight the

genocide of black youth, with the active participation of the groups involved;

- Promote campaigns articulated between public and private organizations) against racial violence, leading to the demands of the black population, in particular, of black women;
- Expand the number of services for the attention to black women victims of sexual violence and their families, as well as victims of racial crimes.

Fight against institutional racism

The actions in different fields are designed to ensure the approach of violence in all its complexity and scale, and must be used in the following tools and methodologies able to generate diagnostics and actions in the following spheres of institutional activities:

- a. Institutional culture: the actions at this level should encompass initiatives aimed at identifying and dealing with institutional racism within the institutions themselves, which include:
 - Visualization of the institutional commitment in the documents guiding the actions of each organization

and in guidelines and specific regulations;

- Installation and operation of an instance of governance in different spheres of policy formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of public policies that respond to this commitment on behalf of the institution;
- Formulation and implementation of affirmative action and other policies to cope with institutional racism.

b. Demonstrations to the public: refers to how institutions deal with and face the problem in their interaction with society, by means of:

- Production of data and information on the public, especially on the situation of black women in all their diversity;
- Formation of cultural competence among servants and public servers so that the face of heteronormative patriarchal racism is actually embedded in all stages of the formulation process;
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and services, having as main indicators those capable of measuring the steps for eliminating inequalities that diminish and exclude black women.

To the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

- Request for an on-site visit by rapporteur Dr. Margaret Macaulay to observe the situation of violation of human rights to which black women are subjected in Brazil and, finally;
- Promote actions for the ratification of the Inter-American Convention to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance by the National Congress of Brazil.



APPENDICES

The Appendices presented here are part of a media investigation. We did not edit texts and images and their representation gives us an idea of how the cases of rape and violence are portrayed by the media. In the great majority of times these are shown as spectacles, where victims are exposed, invaded, and treated with no respect and dignity.

DEATHS BY ASSAULT

POLICE

31/03/2016 at 20h04 (Last Updated: 31/03/2016 at 20h10)

Woman punched by police officer during approach in Vila Velha. Watch video

The recording shows the conductor handcuffed to her own motorcycle when the police opened the trunk, reviewed her belongings, and then punched her face

Redação Folha Vitória

[Print Version](#)



The assault happened on not to pass on Rodovia do Sol, in Vila Velha.
Photo: Publication/Government

A video with a case of aggression was sent by a viewer of Rede Vitória in late this Thursday (31) afternoon. The images, according to the man who did the shooting, show a woman who was driving a motorcycle without using a helmet being intercepted by a Military Police officer on Rodovia do Sol, in Coqueiral de Itaparica, Vila Velha.

The recording shows that the woman was apparently handcuffed to her own motorcycle when the police officer opened the trunk of the motorbike and began searching her belongings. Then, the officer punches the biker on her face.

The State Department of Public Security released a note stating that "In view of the facts, the Military Police Inspector General's Office will initially establish an investigation and then an administrative process to apply disciplinary measures related to the case".

<http://www.folhavitória.com.br/policia/noticia/2016/03/mulher-leva-soco-de-policial-durante-abordagem-em-vila-velha-veja-o-video.html>

Rural trade unionist is murdered with of cruelty in Maranhão

04/02/2016



Another victim of class hatred in the country. Francisca das Chagas Silva was found dead in the mud in the town of Miranda do Norte, in Maranhão. She was the leader of the Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Miranda do Norte.

Her body was found naked, with signs of rape, strangling and perforations. "The symbolism of this image is one of mockery of how they deal with the demands and the struggle of women to be seen, treated and respected in law and in life as humans," says in outrage Isis Tavares Neves, president of CTB-AM.

Ivânia Pereira, secretary of Working Woman of CTB, says that "It is another unfortunate death of a great woman. A fighter for the rights to equality and justice in the countryside". She also says that "this crime reinforces the need to implement a grand alliance of all sectors of civil society to put an end to such cruelty, suffered primarily by those who fight to stop it," she adds.

Isis says that "as long as we are sold on the media, in churches, in schools, in parliament, in families, as beings who have only the biological dimension of reproduction, we will be reproducing and reinforcing a sexist and misogynist culture and increasing the statistics of crimes against women, regardless of their nature."

According to Ivânia, "CTB rejects every kind of violence and requires rigorous assessment of this heinous crime and the immediate arrest of all involved. Both those who executed the crime and those who gave the orders".

CTB Portal with agencies

<https://gd-ma.com/2016/02/04/sindicalista-rural-e-assassinada-com-requintes-de-crueldade-in-maranhao/>

Wednesday, 29 July 2015

Sheriffs gather evidence to conclude investigation of the deaths of five women



As cinco vítimas estavam dormindo quando foram mortas - Foto Reprodução

The investigation into the deaths of five women who were brutally murdered with shots in their head, in the city of Itajá, at the dawn of the 15th of this month is concentrated in Vale do Açu. According to sheriff Ernani Junior Leite, one of the people in charge of conducting the inquiry into the crimes, currently new witnesses are being called to testify. According to Ernani, several pieces of evidence are being assembled to compose the police investigation, however, it is not possible to disclose details or the identities of witnesses. "We are trying to locate new witnesses who have been called to testify and what I can say is that we are still working on this investigation," he said. The deaths of these women received attention throughout the state and the General Civilian Police Station (DEGEPOL) appointed a commission composed of four sheriffs to work together in the inquiries of these crimes. So far, two adults have been arrested under the suspicion of involvement in the deaths, and a minor also suspected of involvement also remains in custody. In accordance with the inquiry, Francisco de Assis Junior, 38 years old, more commonly known as " Júnior ET" is pointed out as being the mentor of the massacre. Isaac Mendonça de Lucena, who was arrested in the city of Assú, is also under custody under suspicions of involvement in the deaths. The victims of the massacre were: Patricia Regina Nunes, 37 years old, born in Natal (manager of the brothel); Antonia Francisca Bezerra Vicente, 32 years old, from Upanema; Maria da Conceição Pedrosa Ferreira, 21 years old, from Assú; Maria Daiane Batista, 20 years old, from Itajá; and adolescent Cássia Rayane Santiago, 17 years old, from Assú. This news is from the online version of Jornal Gazeta do Oeste.

Posted by [Blog Assú RN](#) at [07:10](#)

Military police car drags woman through street in the north of Rio de Janeiro. Watch video

Carolina Heringer, Ligia Modena e Roberta Hoertel

It was about 9am this Sunday, when a 9th Military Police battalion (Rocha Miranda) car drove down Estrada Intendente Magalhães, toward Marechal Hermes, in the north of Rio de Janeiro, with an open trunk. After scrolling out and hanging onto the vehicle only by a piece of clothing, the body of a woman was dragged for about 250 meters, hitting against the asphalt as the car was did overtakings. Although warned by pedestrians and drivers, the police officers did not stop. An amateur film maker who happened to be passing by caught the scene in a video.



Although warned by pedestrians, the police did not stop the car Photo: Video Playback

The woman being dragged was Claudia Silva Ferreira, 38 years old, [shot during a shoot-out between officers of the 9th Military Police Battalion and drug dealers of Morro da Congonha, in Madureira](#). In a statement to the Civil Police, the officers said that the woman was still alive when they rescued her and took her to Hospital Carlos Chagas, in Marechal Hermes, but she couldn't resist her wounds. The State Health Department informed that the patient was dead on her arrival at the unit. She was shot in her neck and her back.

- It was disgusting to see that body hanging off. They were overtaking other cars, and the body hit things on the way. People on the street screamed, trying to warn the police, but they did not hear. They only stopped at the traffic lights and then managed to hear what people were saying. Two police officers then got off and put the body back in the car - said the cameraman.



Alerted by pedestrians and drivers, police put the woman's body back into the police car Photo: Video Playback

250 meter drive

The scene began to be recorded near number 796 of Estrada Intendente de Magalhães, near Boiacá Street, and was filmed approximately up to number 878, which is a Federal Savings Bank address. Claudia's sister, Jussara Silva Ferreira, 39, was shocked when she saw the image of her sister's body being dragged. Outraged, she wants the

police officers to be punished:

- They think that those who live in the community are criminals. They treat us as if we were disposable meat. This will not go unpunished. These officers need to answer for what they did.

Claudia had four children and still cared for another four Photo: Luiz Ackermann / Extra

Before even knowing what had happened with Claudia, family members suspected that something could have happened, since they saw her body in flesh upon arrival at the hospital.

- We thought it strange when we saw her body like that. We suspect something happened on the way to hospital - reported Diego Gomes, 30 years old, cousin of Claudia.

Thaís Silva, 18, the victim's daughter and the first to find her dead, had already complained about the manner in which the 9th Military Police Battalion treated her mother:

- They dragged my mother as if she were a bag and threw her into the car as if she were an animal – said the outraged young woman.

The victim was to celebrate her 20 years of marriage

...

Disgusted community residents have protested against the death of the woman Photo: Luiz Ackermann / Extra

The mother of four children, Claudia, known as Cacaú in Morro da Congonha, was an office assistant at Hospital Naval Marcílio Dias, in Lins. Born and raised in Madureira, she still took care of four nephews. The victim was to celebrate her 20 years of marriage to night guard Alexandre Fernandes da Silva, 41 years old, in September this year.

In the note, the press office of the Military Police stated that the 9th Military Police Battalion officers exchanged shots with criminals during an operation on Morro da Congonha, and a suspect was shot. According to a spokesperson, the police found the victim shot in Joana Resende street, the highest place of the community. She was taken to Hospital Carlos Chagas, but did not resist her wounds. The 29th Police Station (Madureira), which investigates the case, was at the site to carry out crime scene analysis. Two rifles used by the police were collected to be examined by experts.

Disgusted residents of Morro da Congonha protested in the morning and evening. They even closed the Edgar Romero Avenue.

Full story: <http://extra.globo.com/casos-de-policia/viatura-da-pm-arrasta-mulher-por-rua-da-zona-norte-do-rio-veja-video-11896179.html#ixzz45eE1kevl>

20-year-old woman is raped by Military Police officers after arrest of boyfriend in Salvador

Posted 4 months ago - 1 December 2015 " Last updated 15:35



Young woman went to the MP Inspector General's Office, located in Pituba, accompanied by her mother and reported that she had been raped

Young woman recognized rapists and two military police officers were arrested red-handed in **R7**

Two police officers were arrested in the early hours of Monday (30) accused of having raped a 20-year-old in Mussurunga, in the capital of Bahia.

In a note, the Military Police communications department stated that around 4am the victim went to MP Inspector General's Office, located in Pituba, accompanied by her mother and reported that she had been raped by two police officers who carried out the arrest of her boyfriend in Mussurunga. According to the victim, the rape happened after the officers arrested her boyfriend, on charges of drug trafficking. Two police officers remained in the house and raped the victim.

After the victim's report, military police officers of the Inspector General's Office sent the woman for forensic examination at the Technical Police Department (DPT), and then the agents examined the property where the rape allegedly took place. Also according to the communications department, expert analysis concluded that the material evidence was consistent with the victim's testimony.

Then, the police of the Inspector General's Office conducted investigations and located the groups that had dealt with the event. The young woman recognized two of the police officers as the rapists and they were arrested red-handed.

The officers were referred to the Center for Provisional Custody, in Lauro de Freitas, in the metropolitan region of Salvador, and are at the disposal of the Justice system.

<file:///F:/jovem%20de%2020%20anos%20%C3%A9%20estuprada%20por%20PMs%20ap%C3%B3s%20pris%C3%A3o%20do%20namorado%20em%20Salvador%20-%20Geled%C3%A9s.html>

MOURNING
TURNED MOTHER



Amnesty International responds to the acquittal of Military Police officers charged with deaths in Cabula

By [Joseanne Guedes](#) / 0 Comments / [28 July, 2015](#)

Entities linked to human rights reacted to the decision of Judge Marivalda Almeida Moutinho, who acquitted nine military police officers involved in an operation, held on February 6, which left 12 dead in Vila Moisés, in Cabula. As well as the State Public Ministry (MPE), representatives of groups criticized the rapidity of the decision, since the police officers were accused of qualified murder by the Public Ministry (evidence of execution) and attempted murder against six other people. In a [press release](#) disclosed on Monday (27), Amnesty International says that it is surprised and concerned with the sentence, which accepts the self-defense version offered by the officers accused.

The NGO claims that its survey, done in partnership with the campaign "Reaja ou Será Morta, Reaja ou será Morto" ("React or You'll be Killed Killed, React or You'll be Killed Killed"), pointed out strong evidence of execution. "Amnesty International hopes that the Public Prosecutor contest the decision and continues striving for justice. The organization also expects that the reports of the case are made available for independent analysis," said the entity, reiterating its appeal to the authorities for ensuring the protection of witnesses, family members and residents of Cabula, who according to Amnesty, have been victims of constant threats and intimidation.

The executive director of Amnesty International, Átila Roque, described the decision as partial. "Outrage at the recurrent partiality of the justice system in Brazil, where the victims of police killings are always handled before any investigation and the acquittal of the police officers is always fast. Cabula is the face of Brazil," he wrote in a social network.

*Information from *Correio** and Amnesty International.

<http://www.abi-bahia.org.br/anistia-internacional-reage-a-absolvicao-de-pms-acusados-por-mortes-no-cabula/>

After 25 years, the perpetrators of the Acari massacre have not been punished

Military Police Battalion in the region tops ranking of deaths in police clashes. Amnesty International says that MP has been silent

By VERA ARAUJO
03/08/2015 6:00 am



Tereza de Souza Costa, 65, mother of Edson Silva Costa, one of the victims of the event that became known worldwide as the Massacre of Acari

- Daniel Marengo / Agência O Globo

RIO - housewife Tereza de Souza Costa, 65, says she does not have more tears to shed. Twenty-five years have passed without any news of her son Edson de Souza Costa, who disappeared at the age of 17, after leaving home for a walk with ten friends on a small farm in Suruí, in Magé, Baixada Fluminense. Tereza is one of seven women who became known as the Courage Mothers of Acari. Four of them have died without knowing the fate of their children. But Tereza does not lose hope to know what was done to her child.

On 26 June 1990, according to investigations of the time, the young boys were allegedly kidnapped by men who identified themselves as police officers. From then on, nothing is known. Because of lack of evidence, the investigation was terminated in 2010, and no one was indicted for the crime that became known as the Massacre of Acari, although none of the bodies has been found.

— We were warriors. Under any circumstances, we looked for a clue that would take us to our children. We climbed and we descended the hills around, risking our lives, entering Military Police patrols, until they silenced one of us - recalls Tereza.

Edson's mother refers to Edméia da Silva Euzébio, murdered in 1993, when she sought information about her son Luiz Henrique da Silva Euzébio.

- We are still very afraid. My hope is that someone calls Disque Denúncia (2253-1177) and says where our children are, even if it is only for us to bury their bones. Just so will I be able to die in peace – says the mother, who keeps a yellowish photograph of Edson on a wall, above the head of her bed.

IN 2014, 244 CASES IN RIO

Twenty-five years after the disappearance of the 11 young people, the Region of the 41 MPB (Irajá), which covers the area of Favela de Acari, occupies the first place in the ranking of the battalions with a higher number of homicides resulting from police interventions, according to recordings made in the last year. The information is in the Amnesty International report called "You killed my son," which will be released today. There were 244 cases of so-called acts of resistance in the capital city, 68 in the 41th PMB area. Ten occurred in Favela de Acari. After analyzing death certificates and reports in police stations, as well as listening to relatives of victims and witnesses, Amnesty International concluded that there was "strong evidence" of executions in nine of those cases.

FRIENDSHIP IN PAIN

Twenty-five years have passed, but the Mothers of Acari know that certain pains do not heal. From the search for their children, there remained their friendship.

- At that time, one attempted to protect the other. Today, I see that the fight was in vain. Until now there have been no results. The only thing that remained was the nostalgia for the children and the friendship between us - said housewife Ana Maria da Silva, 65, mother of Antonio Carlos da Silva, one of the 11 victims of the Acari Massacre.

Read more about this in

<http://oglobo.globo.com/rio/apos-25-anos-responsaveis-pela-chacina-de-acari-nao-foram-punidos-17059745#ixzz45d5JIZoq>

Mothers of May: black and poor already living under military intervention

Coordinator of movement that advocates the demilitarisation of the Military Police comments on requests for intervention: "These folks must recognize that the poor and the black are victims of a continued dictatorship"

Débora Melo

Direct from São Paulo

"We have to show that the dictatorship has not ended. It will only end when we demilitarize the police. This name 'military' is present 24 hours in our neighborhoods," said Débora Maria da Silva, 54, coordinator of the Mothers of May movement, during a debate on the military dictatorship (1964-



Activist Débora Maria da Silva, coordinator of the Mothers of May movement, during an event at PUC-SP

Photo: Débora Melo / Terra

To the demonstrators who last Saturday called for "military intervention" in an act for the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff (PT), Deborah spoke a few words. "These folks must recognize that the poor and the blacks are victims of a continued dictatorship. The dictatorship has not ended. This past is very present for us," said the report.

Mothers of May is a movement formed by 17 mothers of young persons killed and missing in clashes that became known as "The May crimes", which occurred in 2006. In accordance with human rights groups such as Tortura Nunca Mais, the crimes were a response of death squads - with the participation of military police officers - to the attacks of criminal faction First Command of the Capital (PCC) that resulted in the death of 43 public agents. In retaliation, at least 493 people were murdered, and the vast majority of victims were young blacks, residents of the city outskirts.

"We do not accept that we have a divided country, where the blacks and the northeasterners must be separated from the elite, a minority of the racist class that we have in our country. We don't have an egalitarian country," said Débora. The activist's testimony was given at the Congresso Internacional Memória: Alicerce da Justiça de Transição e dos Direitos Humanos (Memory International Congress: Foundations of Transitional Justice and Human Rights), held since Sunday in the theater of the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (Tuca) to discuss the importance of memory in the transition from dictatorship to democracy.

"Fake democracy"

For Débora, what we have today in Brazil is a "false democracy". "We need to demand real social policies on the part of our politicians. No reduction of the age of criminal liability, no to mass incarceration, which are responses when they cannot deal with the problem. They forward the problem to us, but we are not the problem: the problem is the corrupt system that exists in our country. Corruption is a disgrace that kills and incarcerates. We have to fight", said the activist.

The "crimes" were filed without many of the cases having been clarified. Furthermore, the first condemnation of a military police officer involved in the episodes occurred only in July 2014: Military police officer Alexander André Pereira Silva was sentenced to 36 years in prison for the death of three men in a car-wash in the northern area of São Paulo.

"We are demanding that the State gives us an answer. It was a massacre (...) The crimes of May have been archived. It is a lack of efficiency on the part of the Public Security Agency, but we also have to make sure that it is difficult for the police to investigate the police," said Débora. "It is difficult. I can go out and be executed. But I am not afraid of bullets. The Mothers of May have no fear, because if they did they would not be in the fight. Our fear was losing our children, and we lost them," continued the activist.

<http://noticias.terra.com.br/brasil/politica/maes-de-maio-negro-e-pobre-ja-vivem-sob-intervencao-militar,ac41a604cf189410VgnVCM3000009af154d0RCRD.html>

MATERNAL MORTALITY: OMISSION AND NEGLECT

Alyne morreu e o Estado continua omissivo

A gravidez ainda apresenta sérios riscos à vida das mulheres: uma mulher morre a cada minuto no mundo por causa relacionada à gravidez ou ao parto

On the 15th of this month, when her family finally could see her, her health was terrible and Alyne was disoriented. Her health deteriorating each minute, the Hospital tried to transfer her to a unit with more resources, however, there was no ambulance available. When they finally managed to transfer Alyne to the General Hospital in Nova Iguacu, her situation was critical. They tried to resuscitate her. Her family, helpless and afflicted with the lack of information about her condition, could only hope. Alyne died on 16 November.

Alyne died just because she was pregnant...

The death of a young woman is always a tragedy. In this case, the tragedy could have been avoided if she had received appropriate care. Behind Alyne's death is the poor quality of health systems available outside of major cities. And the negligence exhibited in the inappropriate conduct of professionals involved.

The family reacted, sought redress and has not received answers. They entered a suit in Geneva, at the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - CEDAW on 30 November 2007, with the support of a Brazilian organization - Advocaci - Citizen Advocacy for Human Rights, and a U.S. organization - Center for Reproductive Rights. In July 2011 the Committee issued an opinion "condemning" (it is not a court, but its recommendations have weight and must be complied with) the Brazilian State and the State of Rio de Janeiro to a series of redress measures for the family and to implement changes in public policies to ensure that women's rights to health are respected, especially those of black women.

Full story: <http://alyne.org.br/content/por-que-alyne>



ONU condena País por morte de grávida

OCIMARA BALMANT - O ESTADO DE S. PAULO
17 Agosto 2011 | 00h 00

Para entidade, Brasil violou direitos humanos de gestantes; mulher de 28 anos morreu em 2002

ESPECIAL PARA O ESTADO

Why pass on the story of Alyne?

Because dying due to pregnancy (or childbirth, postpartum or abortion - what we call "maternal mortality") is something unexpected. **Pregnancy is not a disease!** Usually, when this happens, the cause is the very bad work of the health service. And in addition to the precarious nature of the Health Care System, there is also discrimination against women, especially black, indigenous and poor women. These women have fewer resources available to them are exposed to more neglect.

In Brazil and in the world, maternal mortality is a serious public health and human rights problem. It is so important that the reduction of maternal mortality is one of the millennium development goals set by the UN for 2015. Unfortunately, Brazil did not reach this goal - mainly because the deaths of black and indigenous women are increasing. Black women are, on average, three times more likely to die of maternal death than white women.

The condemnation of Brazil in CEDAW was the first case of conviction for maternal death in the world. The decision also shows that racism is also involved in this issue.

Full story: <http://alyne.org.br/content/por-que-alyne>

'I took my daughter alive and came back with a coffin', says mother of pregnant dead in Rio

The family of 15-year-old accuses hospital of negligence. The mother says her daughter had her uterus punctured during a cesarean section.

Alba Valeria Mendonça and Janaina Oak G1 Rio



Rafaela did not resist wounds and died after childbirth (Photo: Playback/Facebook)

Relatives of the young Rafaela Cristina Souza dos Santos, aged 15, who died after giving birth at no Hospital Mariska Ribeiro, in Bangu, west of Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday (25), cannot accept death of the girl and accuse the hospital of negligence.

"I didn't take my daughter alive to bring her back inside of a coffin," said the mother Ana Carla Silva de Souza, 41 years old.

According to the family, physicians forced the birth too much.

"They gave her serum, her blood pressure increased and she had a seizure of eclampsia. It was only after this that they took her to the surgical center," said her sister Daiane Caroline da Silva, 20. Rafaela arrived at the unit at 23h45 on Friday (24), went into labor at around 3pm on Saturday and the medical staff attempted to induce labor until 2pm.

"My grandson was born with 3 kilos and 335 grams and measuring 53 centimeters. My daughter was 15, but looked like she was 13. How did they do this?", asked Ana Carla.

According to her, during the process of labor there was no doctor in the staff, only nurses.

According to the mother, during the cesarean section the girl even had her uterus punctured, which caused a hemorrhage. The young woman

was transferred by ambulance to the hospital of Acari, but ended up dying. "They had to extract her uterus. They intubated her and took her to the Hospital of Acari. When I arrived there I heard from the ICU doctor: Mother, what have they did with you daughter?," said Ana

Carla. According to the direction of the Hospital da Mulher Mariska

Ribeiro, the patient was assisted by professionals in the unit when she had complications during labor. In a note the Municipal Secretariat of Health claimed that they gave all the support needed.

"The patient received all the necessary support, being transferred immediately after delivery

to an intensive care unit, where she presented rapid worsening and died. The baby remains

hospitalized at the unit and is well. The City Health Department regrets what happened and says that all maternal deaths are investigated by specialized technical committees in

the unit and the secretariat. The administration of Hospital da Mulher Mariska

Ribeiro remains available to the family of the patient for further clarification."

The baby, who will be called Miguel Felipe, will leave the hospital this Tuesday (28) and

the family now intends to turn their attention to the care of the newborn.

"My daughter and the father of Miguel were building their house. My son-in-law said he will

finish everything that she dreamed of and will live with my grandson there. Now I need to have

the power to take care of my grandson and keep the memories of her. She was a happy girl and was in peace with life," said Ana Carla.

In accordance with the Municipal Secretary of Health, Daniel Soranz, an internal investigation will start to ascertain the circumstances of Rafaela's death:

"We have to establish details, listen to experts and all teams involved in the case to find out what happened".

Still according to Soranz, in 2008 only 43% of the cases of maternal

death were investigated and today, 100% of deaths are investigated.

"Until now the secretariat has not identified any malpractice, but the investigation is at its

very beginning," said the secretary, emphasizing that Hospital Mariska Ribeiro is the largest maternity unit in the region and has qualified professionals.

<http://g1.globo.com/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2015/04/leve-minha-filha-viva-e-trouxe-caixao-disse-mae-de-gravida-morta-no-rio.html>

Black women are 60% of mothers who die during deliveries in the Public Health System, says Ministry

Government launches campaign to curb racism in public health care

By CATARINA ALENCASTRO

25/11/2014 13:50 / Updated 25/11/2014 14:45

BRASÍLIA - On Tuesday the Ministry of Health launches a campaign to curb racism in public health care. The government presented data showing that blacks are more susceptible to diseases and deaths than whites. In addition, blacks have access to a lower quality service.

According to the ministry, 60% of maternal mortality occurs among black women, against 34% of mortality among white mothers. Among the mothers cared for at SUS, 56% of black pregnant women and 55% of the dark-skinned ones stated that they had paid fewer prenatal visits than white women. Guidance on breastfeeding only reached 62% of the black women received at SUS (the Brazilian Public Health System), while 78% of white women had access to that service.

- Being different is one thing. Now, that this overflows to expressions of prejudice, racism, which causes a black woman to submit to pain, to excessive waiting time or receive guidance on breast feeding that is different from that a white woman receives is absolutely unacceptable - said the minister of Health, Arthur Chioro in a press conference after the launching ceremony of the campaign.

Under the slogan "Do not stay silent. Racism is bad for your health", the government

created the **Disque** 136 to receive complaints. Depending on the act committed against the patient, procedures may be open against the health professional accused until he/she is legally punished, since racism is a crime.

Another aim of this initiative is to alert that blacks are more susceptible to diseases such as sickle cell anemia. Cases of diabetes and hypertension are also more severe among blacks. Disque 136 will also have, according to Chioro, trained professionals to provide information such as this to patients.

The ceremony was attended by a group of fathers and mothers of saints who saluted the Orixás. A representative of the candomblé community said she has heard reports of black women who, during childbirth in the public health system, were censored by the professional who performed the procedure with statements like: "When you were making your baby, you did not complain, right?"

Read more about this in

<http://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/mulheres-negras-sao-60-das-maes-mortas-durante-partos-no-sus-diz-ministerio-14655707#ixzz45cuEdT7d>

BLACK AND POOR WOMEN ARE MORE VULNERABLE TO RISK ABORTIONS, SAYS REPORT



A series of surveys conducted in Brazil shows that social and racial inequalities typical of the country since the colonial era also taints the practice of abortion. "The most common characteristics of women who have their first abortion is that they are no older than 19, black and with children," explains in an unpublished scientific article anthropologist Débora Diniz, of the University of Brasília (UnB) and of the Institute of Bioethics, Human Rights and Gender (Anis), and sociologist Marcelo Medeiros, also from UnB and the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea).

The text, relative to one of the steps of the National Survey on Abortion (PNA), will be published in July in [Revista Ciência e Saúde Coletiva](#), of the Brazilian Association of Graduate Studies in Public Health (Abrasco). The edition brings a report on abortion in Brazil, produced with research conducted for the Ministry of Health and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

Diniz and Medeiros coordinated, between August 2010 and February 2011, a survey with 122 women between 19 and 39 years old living in Belém, Brasília, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador.

According to the authors, the socio-racial differentiation is perceived even terms of accompaniment during medical procedures. "Fewer black women reported the presence of their companions than white women," reported the researchers. "Ten women reported having aborted alone and without aid, almost all of them were black, with low schooling [primary] and four of them younger than 21".

The data confirm the results found by two researchers in 2010, when they found, through ballot box survey (a method in which the interviewee cannot be identified in the questionnaire that she fills in and inserts in the box), that "abortion is common among women of all social classes, whose prevalence increases with age, with the fact of being in the urban area, having more than one child and not being white".

According to the 2010 survey, 22% of Brazilian women aged 35 to 39 years, residing in urban areas, have already made an abortion. In the survey, abortion was more frequent among women with lower levels of education, regardless of religious affiliation. "These data demonstrate that abortion is a widespread practice, despite its illegality, which makes it a matter of public health", says Wilza Vieira Villela, of the Graduate Program in Health Sciences of the Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp), who researched induced abortion among HIV/aids women.

In the same way, the article by Rebecca de Souza e Silva, of the Department of Preventive Medicine at Unifesp, confirms the thesis that social inequality affects access to prevention of pregnancy and also the quality of abortion. In accordance with her comparative study between married women and mothers living in the city of São Paulo, "unmarried women resort to induced abortions more (...). However, the poorer women, with lower educational levels and greater difficulty of access to the benefits of the modern world, continue paying a high price - which can be life itself – for their option to have an abortion".

Souza e Silva defends the legalization of abortion, because she believes that the problem "will only be solved if access to quality services is equitable" and that "illegality brings negative consequences to the health of women, does little to prohibit this practice and perpetuates social inequality, since the risks imposed by such illegality are experienced, especially by less educated women, generally the poorest, and who do not have access to medical resources for a safe abortion".

For Estela Aquino, of the Instituto de Saúde Coletiva da Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA), "legal restrictions do curb the practice [of abortion] in the country, but reinforce social inequalities, since the poorest women have abortions in unsafe ways, generating unnecessary hospitalizations and representing health risks".

In Brazil, voluntary abortion is illegal and classified as a crime under the Penal Code. Abortion is permitted in case of rape and risk of death of the woman. This semester, the Federal Supreme Court confirmed jurisprudence practiced in several courts that have already led to the termination of pregnancy of anencephalic fetuses (malformation of the neural tube, in the brain).

Source: Agência Brasil

<http://memoria.etc.com.br/agenciabrasil/noticia/2012-06-24/mulheres-negras-e-pobres-sao-mais-vulneraveis-ao-aborto-com-risco-mostra-dossie>

HETERONORMATIVE
HATRED AND CRUELTY
WITHOUT LIMITS

4/jun/2013, 15h40min

Transvestite was murdered for encouraging woman to report husband

Posted 1 year ago - on 25 March 2015 Last updated at 9:08



The Civil Police have already identified the man who killed 24-year-old transvestite Adriana with two shots in Morada Verde District, on March 22. Investigations show that she was murdered after encouraging a woman to report her husband for bodily injury. In the documents, the transvestite woman is identified as Thiago da Silva Martins.

By Filipe Prado of [Campo Grande News](#)

According to sheriff Alexandre Evangelista, of the 2nd Police Station, the transvestite fought with the accused, after learning that he used to beat his wife, then encouraged her to denounce him. "She told him that there were fags that are more manly than he is, so they ended up quarreling on site," said the sheriff.

A few minutes later, together with another person, the accused returned to the spot and fired two shots at the victim.

In spite of the criminal identified, the Civilian Police gave a deadline for the accused to voluntarily come to the police station.

Crime - Adriana was at some friends' house, when he went out to eat, when a black motorcycle, with two people, parked. One of the men pulled out a firearm and shot three times against her, and two shots hit the victim, one in her abdomen and another in her chest.

The victim ran inside the house, where she fell and died soon after. The owner of the house said that the action was very fast, "it did not last 15 seconds", completed the woman who preferred not to be identified.

<file:///F:/Travesti%20foi%20assassinada%20por%20incentivar%20mulher%20a%20denunciar%20o%20marido%20-%20Geledés.html>

Veronica Bolina: transvestite held in custody at Police Station was attacked "several times" by police

By Ana Flávia Oliveira -iG São Paulo | 16/04/2015 18:48 - Updated on 16/04/2015 19:07

The Independent Inspector General of Civilian Police opened investigations into the case; photos of transvestite woman with face bruised and breasts on show gained the social networks this week

Centro de Cidadania LGBT, linked to the Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship, said, by way of note, that the transvestite Veronica Bolina (social name), 25 years old, confirmed that she was attacked several moments during her stay in the 2nd Police District prison, in Bom Retiro, in the central region of São Paulo. The attackers were military police officers and agents of the Group of Strategic Operations (GOE), of the Civil Police. The Independent Inspector General of the civil police is investigating the case.

The story of Veronica gained attention last Sunday (12) after she was beaten within the police precincts and photos in which she appears with a disfigured face, the breasts on display and cuffed hands and legs began to be shared over social networks. After the impact, the campaign "#SomosTodosVerônica" was launched on Facebook and already has more than 15 thousand likes. Internet users claim that the transvestite woman was tortured.

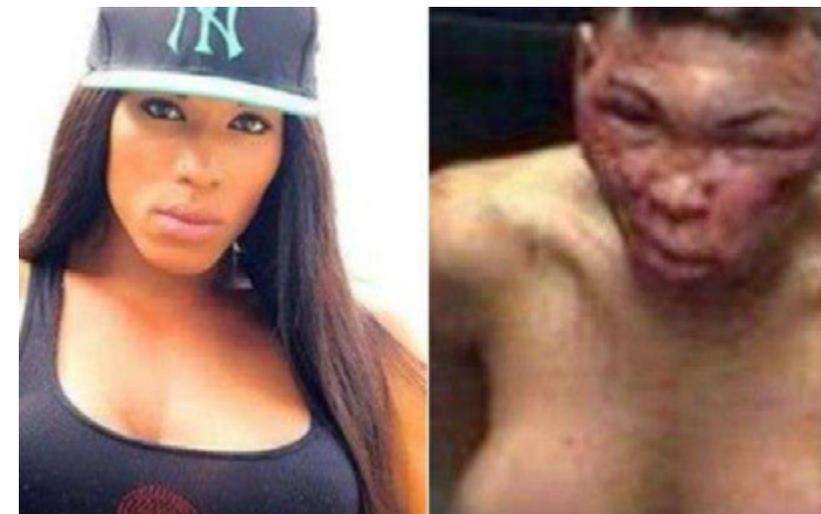
"[Veronica] said to our team that she suffered attacks at various times by military police and police officers dressed in 'black', referring to the agents of the Group of Strategic Operations (GOE), during an episode in which she attacked the Civil Police jailer on account of an exchange of cell and at the Mandaqui Hospital during medical care," informed the Municipal Administration, in a note.

The Public Defender's Office, responsible for the defense of Veronica, reported seeing evidence of police abuse, with "disproportionate attacks and undue

exposure". "The pictures show, at least, the use of disproportionate force. What is claimed is that force was used for the sake of restraint, but restraining is not the same as

beating up. In addition, disclosure of the image of her bruised and with breasts on display shows an attempt at undue exposure. The State must protect her physical and moral integrity. If it is not the police that released the photos, they were at least comply with such disclosure", the organization stated in a note.

Before and after: careful about the way she looks and a fan of bodybuilding, Veronica Bolina became deformed after being beaten up in a police district in the center of São Paulo. Photo: Reproduction/social networks



The Public Defender also says that, last Monday (13), the police did not allow the defender Vanessa Alves to speak with Veronica in a reserved place, a right guaranteed in legislation.

"At the time, Vanessa realized that was not given an adequate space for the interview, without the presence of police officers. In addition, the police allegedly told Veronica 'not to lie' and 'tell the truth'. We consider this a threat," said the defender. "The defender also heard from the police that, for having torn the jailer's ear, the aggression suffered by Veronica came out cheap".

'Corrective rape' victimizes lesbians and defies public power in Brazil

The Public Defender also informed that this Thursday (16) they filed a request for asking the judge responsible for the case to conduct a custody hearing. At



this hearing, Veronica would be heard by advocates and by the judge. The Defender also asked that a new forensic examination is conducted in a "greater exemption environment for checking legality and abuse". After the attack, Veronica was examined at Hospital Mandaqui, in the northern area of the city, according to the administration of the city of São Paulo.

<http://ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/brasil/sp/2015-04-16/veronica-bolina-travesti-presa-em-dp-foi-agredida-varias-vezes-por-policiais.html>



Sensitize victims so that they file reports is one of the major challenges in combating sexual violence against lesbians | Photo: Ramiro Furquim/Sul21

Rachel Duarte

"You will learn to like man". This terrible sentence is sadly common in cases of sexual violence against lesbian women in Brazil. The statistics is frightening: 6% of rape victims who sought Disque 100 of the federal government during 2012 are homosexual women victims of violence, mostly sexual violence. Called 'Corrective rape', this violation has utmost cruelty and is motivated by hatred and prejudice, which makes the discovery of cases something complex for the national human rights system. The services of Sexual Diversity and Gender of the Federation and the Secretariat of Policies for Women of the government of Rio Grande do Sul are working to identify and punish crimes, and focus their efforts on raising the victim's awareness so that they can report rapes - which does not always occur due to fear of exposure.

Telephone complaint service statistics connected to the National Secretariat of Human Rights was shared with the National Secretariat of Policies for Women, the LGBT National Council and social movements connected to sexual diversity. According to the coordinator of the Brazilian League of Lesbians (LBL), Roselaine Dias, who represents the entity within the LGBT Council, the data do not specify the practice of homophobic rape. "6% are rapes of lesbian women. Part of this number refers to corrective rape, because our references are other data from the Ministry of Health, which allow us to make a comparative percentage match," she explains. According to her, the source that reveals the reality of corrective rapes is the HIV/Aids service. "We have a framework which indicates that many HIV women contracted the virus as a result of rape with this motivation," she says.

Violence is used, she explains, as a punishment for a woman's denial of a man's masculinity. A 'sickly sort of 'cure' through unconsented sexual acts. The main characteristic of this type of practice is the preaching of the aggressor when raping the victim. Victims are mostly young people between 16 and 23 years old, lesbian or bisexual. Some attackers even encourage "corrective penetration" in social network groups and internet sites.

In March 2012, by means of denunciation by the Brazilian Association of Lesbians, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals (ABGLT), the Federal Police arrested Emerson Eduardo

Rodrigues, from Curitiba, and Marcelo Valle Silveira Mello, from Brasília, [owners of the webpage *Silvio Koerich*](#) which incited hatred against homosexuals and taught 'corrective rape'. At the end of the same year, in Alagoas, at least two cases won national attention. Generally, the cases come to the attention of society and the authorities in isolation, when they involve more than one perpetrator and some institution of notoriety. On May 11 this year, a student was the victim of corrective rape within the campus of the Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ). The victim was accompanied by a girl at a party and, when she was a little far, she was approached by a man who told her that he was going to teach her how to like men.

Cases in Porto Alegre were discovered through HIV/Aids services

Known internationally until then for the epidemic manner in which it victimizes women in South Africa, corrective rape is a new reality for the Brazilian authorities. However, even when there is no official consolidated data, the Brazilian League of Lesbians says that these cases occur on a recurring basis in Rio Grande do Sul. "We know of cases we that we deal with, through the action network that the NGOs has with the HIV services of Porto Alegre. As the records of rape are made at police stations, it is more difficult to know for sure when and in what ways they happen," says Roselaine Dias.

...

Unfortunately, corrective rape has come to the knowledge of the public authorities by means of cases where the victim has contracted the HIV virus, what is even more disturbing, warns the Secretary of Policies for Women, Ariane Leitão. "These data appear in the HIV services, which is not the place to start a complaint of this type. It is possible that other cases are occurring and are invisible to us," she says. According to her, the interconnection of the state network of care and protection for women victims of violence needs to be institutionalized. "The debate on violence against women has to focus away from domestic violence. We must have an understanding of gender violation. These cases of corrective rape reveal one of the worst sides of the violence against women, against the human being who dares, in the vision of these offenders, to deny the society's masculinity," she says.

The service of complaint in Rio Grande do Sul, called Escuta Lilás, is a form of reception of victims and of complaints for the forwarding of criminal proceedings against perpetrators, recalls the secretary. According to Ariane, a specific coordination of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender women was created to discuss the specificities of public policies for sexual diversity. "Women also suffer prejudice within the LGBT groups. They are minorities within minorities. We see a lot more couples of men assuming their homosexuality than women, due to the fear of some lesbians regarding the sexist culture that still engulfs us," she points out.

"Violence does not change their sexual orientation," says the Brazilian League of Lesbians

A Lilac Room created last year within the General Institute of Forensics (IGP) already enables humanized attention to women victims of sexual violence. The space prevents the victim and offender from being together in the same environment at the time of registration of crimes or that women are inhibited at when filing the complaint. "Before, the victim had too much exposure. Now, she places her complaint at the Department of Forensic Medicine, where nobody will know that she is there specifically denouncing a sexual abuse bodily injury, because it is where we do all the bodily injury exams", explains IGP's Inspector general's Office , Andréa Brochier

Machado. In addition, a welcoming listening and the psychosocial care ensures that the victim is attended to in a more qualified way", she says. "Our work can victimize a person even more. Therefore, we careful enough to provide psychological care in Porto Alegre. In the other cities of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, we are seeking partnerships with the municipalities to expand the supply of psychiatrists and psychologists for this kind of assistance," says Andrea.



The definition of crimes, including rape, can be done soon, says Andrea. "We are including gender in the registry of perícias. This will allow us to quantify the women who have gone through the Department of Forensic Medicine, the types of injury, and map the crimes. This double violence against lesbian women surprises us. According to my experience, these should be the crimes with greater cruelty, because they are driven by hatred, as if the aggressors wanted to impose their understanding about sexuality as the ideal one. A relation of domination and control typical of our male chauvinist culture", assesses the forensics expert.

According to the coordinator of LBL, Roselaine Dias, corrective rapes need to be seen beyond the victims, because at no time do they change their sexual orientation after being submitted to violence. "This in no way affects the victim's understanding of their sexuality. None of them says that she will no longer go out with girls for having been a victim of corrective rape. The difference is that, when she is suffering violence, it is the assailant who explains that there is a 'reason'. It is the assailant that has to be treated. We need to fight cultural prejudices and the way to educate people about affective relationships, sexuality and gender identity. Only then will we find a solution," she says.

<http://www.sul21.com.br/jornal/estupro-corretivo-vitimiza-lesbicas-e-desafia-autoridades-no-brasil/>

POLICE INVESTIGATE SHOTS FIRED AT TRANSVESTITES IN RIO



The investigation is under the responsibility of the 29th Police District; there is no information about their names, but in the documents used for the records they are identified as Douglas Freitas, 27 years old, and Wallison Marques Guedes, 19 years old; according to witnesses, the two were at the corner of Rua Carolina Machado with Travessa Almerinda de Freitas, near the nightclub Papa G, when they were shot by a man; the police are looking for security camera images that can help identify how the crime occurred and by whom it was committed

JANUARY 7, 2016 AT 15:46

Cristina Indio do Brasil - reporter for Agência Brasil

The Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro is doing an investigation to get to the author of the shots fired yesterday evening (6) against two transvestites in Madureira, situated in the north of Rio de Janeiro. The investigation is under the responsibility of the 29th Police District. There is no information about their names, but in the documents used for the records they are identified as Douglas Freitas, 27 years old, and Wallison Marques Guedes, 19 years old. The police are looking for security camera images that can help identify how the crime occurred and by whom it was committed.

According to witnesses, the two individuals were at the corner of Rua Carolina Machado with Travessa Almerinda de Freitas, near the nightclub Papa G, when they were shot by a man. After receiving help on site by a Fire Department team, they were taken to Hospital Municipal Salgado Filho, in Méier, also in the northern area of Rio.

According to the Municipal Secretariat of Health of Rio de Janeiro, Wallison was discharged at 3h15 this Thursday (7), but Douglas, although her health conditions is stable, remains under observation in the care unit and must undergo a maxillary surgery this Thursday. The secretariat informed that Douglas had injuries on the shoulder and face, buttocks and arm. Up to the present time, it is not known when he will be discharged. The Civilian Police

awaits an improvement in health status of the victims before they can be heard in the 29th PD.

The superintendent of Individual, Collective and Diffuse Rights of the State Secretariat for Human Rights and coordinator of the State Program Rio without Homophobia and Rio with Religious Freedom and Human Rights, Cláudio Nascimento, said that there is no information on the motives of the crime.

He said that the area where the crime was committed already saw, three years ago, another crime against transgender people. According to him, there is "a certain feeling of rejection of sectors opposed to the sex work of transvestites, transsexuals and women" in the region. "There still are not enough data to make any kind of statement," he said in an interview to Agência Brasil.

Cláudio Nascimento states that the crime is a result of the violence linked to the gender identity issue, but stressed that in everyday life there is also a trivialization of the violence against transvestites. "If this was not a direct violent act based on their rejection by others in that space, some transphobic violence against them, it may also have been a situation of everyday rejection, because there is such a feeling of rejection to transvestites in everyday life. According to the superintendent, all situations of violence against transvestites in general are made with utmost cruelty. "A bullet can kill a person, but they shoot several times. This shows an enormous feeling of hatred and rejection."

The superintendent asked for anyone who has any kind of information about the crime to call Disque Cidadania LGBT at 08000234567 or to go to the 29th PD.

Transsexual Brazilian Sign Language interpreter Alessandra Ramos was sad to learn that even today transgender people experience such a great state of vulnerability. For her, the situation of violence is common and occurs because of a sense of impunity. "People know that if they do something against a transvestite or transsexual person, this will not be investigated, and it is very easy to go unpunished. Transphobia is the major reason."

Alessandra Ramos hopes that the police will work with the people of the Trans Movement to find the perpetrators of the shots and make sure that they are incarcerated. She also defended the approval of a law that qualifies these crimes as heinous. "This type of social control helps and assures that these crimes find a resolution," she said.

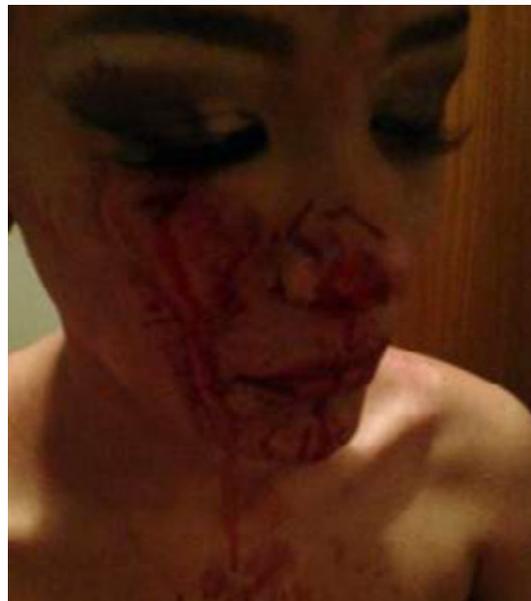
www.brasil247.com/pt/247/rio247/212441/Polícia-investiga-disparos-contra-travestis-no-Rio.htm

A transsexual is beaten by a group of 20 people in Rua Augusta, in São Paulo,

February 16, 2016

Despite evidence of transphobia pointed out by the victim, the police recorded the event as "theft against passer-by" and does not even mention the victim's name and her trans condition.

By Leonardo Fuhrmann



The entertainment promotor and make-up artist Melissa Hudson, 22, was attacked by a group of about 20 people around 4:30 in the morning last Sunday (13/02). She was accompanied by friends, who managed to escape. In addition to assaulting the victim, the criminals stole two mobile phones. Melissa had bruises on her face and body, including the rupture of a facial feminization surgery that she had undergone last December.

According to Melissa, who is a transsexual, the aggression began when one of the attackers threw a bottle that hit the back of her neck. Then, the group surrounded her and began to punch, kick and hit her yet again with bottles. She says that the attackers

shouted various phrases of hatred against transvestites and transsexuals while they attacked her. "They were shouting 'disgusting fag' and 'it is not a woman, it is fag' every time someone tried to stop them," she says. Once she managed to escape, the victim found a Military Police car, in which she was taken to an emergency room, where she was treated and then released.

In spite of this gender-based discrimination component, the event had everything to not appear in the statistics of violence against transvestites and transsexuals in the government of the State of São Paulo. This is because the case was filed in the 78th PD (jardins), on Monday afternoon, as a "theft against passer-by", without any mention of the fact that the victim is transsexual and suspects that the crime was motivated by prejudice against her condition. Melissa was referred to the Forensic Medical Institute (IML) for the completion of an examination of body offense. In addition to always being addressed as a male at the police station, the police report made no mention of her social name or of the fact she is transsexual.

For the coordinator of the National Movement for Human Rights (MNDH) in the State of São Paulo, lawyer Ariel de Castro Alves, the way the crime was recorded causes two problems: it impoverishes the data about violence against the LGBT population in the state and omits a line of research which could lead to the clarification of the perpetrators of the crime. "As it is, it seems it was made to be archived without even having turned into an investigation", he says. He says that the case should be forwarded to Decradi (Police Department of Racial Crimes and Crimes of Intolerance), a specialized division created in 2006.

<http://www.revistaforum.com.br/2016/02/16/transsexual-e-espancada-por-grupo-de-20-pessoas-na-rua-augusta-em-sao-paulo/>

Luana: Mother, black, poor and lesbian, died after being beaten by three Military Police officers

Reached by Ponte Jornalismo, the last three men investigated about the death of Luana remained silent

Alê Alves and André Caramante
Ponte Jornalismo, 25 April 2016 at 14:04



Luana Santos, shortly after being beaten by Sao Paulo MP officers /Ponte.org

"Run because they will kill Luana". It was thanks to neighbors that relatives of Luana Barbosa dos Reis Santos, 34 years, began to understand the shouts and shots that took the neighborhood on the night of April 08.

Military Police officers Douglas Luiz de Paula, Fábio Donizeti Pultz and André Donizeti Camilo, of the 51th Battalion, are investigated under suspicion of the beating that caused the death of Luana.

Searched for since April 19 to speak the death of Luana, the MP commander-general, Colonel Ricardo Gambaroni, remained silent. The same thing happened when we tried to reach the MP Communication Department.

The reporters also requested an interview with the three officers investigated for causing the death of Luana, but the MP did not answer the request.

According to When she stopped to greet a friend who was at the bar on the corner of her house, in the Jardim Paiva II District, on the outskirts of Ribeirão Preto, Luana was approached and beaten by military police officers and died five days later due to a cerebral ischemia caused by trauma to her skull. her sister Roseli, Luana left home to take her son to a computer course in the center of the city. "It was a matter of ten minutes before begin the screams and shots began. As we opened the gate, it was already a scene of war, with police officers pointing guns, neighbors running and my sister screaming for help," she says.

When approaching the bar with other family members, she says that saw her sister kneeling with their hands behind her back, wearing black shorts, no shirt and only a top. According to her, two police officers held Luana, one of them with blood his lips - the same officer who pointed a gun at Roseli and her mother saying "Get in [your house], or die".

The Approach

In a video recorded by relatives after the attacks, Luana says that officers told her to lower her head and put her hands behind her back: "The I started to beaten up, they soon gave me a punch and a kick". Roseli tells her sister that she was accused of assaulting a police officer and mentions having seen a police officer with his mouth bruised. "Because they handcuffed me, they gave me a punch and a kick," replies Luana.

In the video, she adds: "They said they was going to kill me and kill everyone in my family. I vomited blood. They says they will kill everyone. Not only me, they will kill even my son. My son is dead, they says."

Witnesses reported to family members that police officers kicked Luana's legs open, which made her fall to the ground. When you raise, Luana gave a punch on one of the officers and kicked the foot of another. From then on, the police started to beat Luana with batons and with the helmet that she wore when driving her motorcycle.

A family member reported that Luana had many bruises in the area below her navel. "People who were in the bar said that she took many helmet blows in her abdomen, and baton blows too," says the family member, who arrived on the scene when Luana was already inside the Military Police car.

In the house of relatives

Roseli says that, after threatening her and her mother, police officers entered their house, some of them escorting Luana's son. They asked if she lived there, if she used or sold drugs, if she stole, what she did for a living and searched her room and objects of other family members.

"The police officers did not explain why they had approached her and left home without saying what they were looking for. I asked what happened and they said that she had assaulted a police officer and they were doing a normal procedure in the neighborhood," says Roseli. Then, the police went to the house of Luana's companion and repeated questions and searches.

Family members said they could not get close to Luana, because the area was isolated by cars of the Military Police force. "The police fired warning shots and threatened neighbors who tried to approach and enter the house of Luana's mother," says a relative of Luana.

According to witnesses, Luana's son, who is 14 years old, witnessed everything, escorted by police. "We have tried everything, but he won't talk to us. I think he is in a state of shock," says another relative, who also did not want to be identified.

Signing with eyes closed

Asked about Luana and the motorcycle, police officers said that she and the vehicle, with documents in order and only one small problem in the plate seal, had been taken to the 1st Police District. At the police station, only one family member was allowed to enter. He says that Luana was handcuffed, "wearing only a top and black underpants." "I put a shirt on her. She was half lying on a sofa, with her eyes closed, her head swollen, and throwing up something white", says the relative.

He says that he talked to her for a few minutes, being asked to leave the police station then. About an hour

later, he entered again: "They called me to help make her sign the detailed written report and Police Report, which they recorded for bodily injury and contempt for authority".

In the detailed written report of the case, signed by the Sao Paulo Civil Police sheriff Patricia de Mariani Buldo, Luana's version of the accusation that she had attacked one of the Military Police officers is summarized in 23 words, in two lines: "The declarant denies the facts. She says she did not attack the military police officers and denies having offended them in the exercise of their functions. Nothing else."

After reading the documents, the relative helped Luana sign them. "I threw her on my shoulder and I made her sign the Police Report. She couldn't see, so I was trying to guide her to sign. They said that if she did not sign, we wouldn't get out of there," he says.

"My sister's handwriting looks like that of a child, nothing to do with her actual signature. She could not stand, it looked like the body of someone who had no bones," says Roseli, who saw the document later.

She says that she was then called by a member of the Civil Police, who recommended that we take Luana for an examination, because she had signs of beating. As the Forensic Medical Institute (Instituto Medico Legal) was already closed at that hour, they recommended that they came back only on the following Monday.

"I asked what she had done, and they said that she had assaulted a police officer and they had calmed her down, because if they had wanted to beat her up, only a police officer could have handled it," says Roseli.

Upon exiting the police station, the family members recorded the video in which Luana reports having been threatened. "She was disfigured, almost unconscious when she left. Dirty, only wearing socks and no shoes, she could not open her eyes and her speech was confusing," says Roseli.

In the video, Luana asks to be taken home so that she could take a shower. Family members say that, for fear of retaliations, they decided to accept the request and did not record a Police Report at that moment. Luana was admitted to the hospital only the next day, after presenting fever and complaining of headaches.

In the hospital



Upon her arrival at Hospital das Clínicas de Ribeirão Preto, it was suspected that Luana had already had a brain stroke, reports Roseli: "They did tests to confirm their suspicions, but said that it was a severe case and did not know if the sequellae were reversible".

From the medical team, Roseli heard that the tests showed a blood clot and vein rupture in Luana's head.

The forensic examination was performed only on Tuesday (12/04) morning. "When the hospital the Forensic Medical Institute for a forensic examination, they asked whether the patient was the aggressor of the police officer," says Roseli. After five days of hospitalization, Luana died due to head trauma cerebral ischemia. Her organs were donated by her family.

The version of the police officers and their disputes According to the detailed written report recorded by sheriff Patricia de Mariani Buldo, the military police were carrying out a patrol in the neighborhood, and upon seeing Luana-s motorcycle near a bar, "they decided to stop and approach them".

"Garupa" (Luana's son) "ran out" when he saw the police car approaching and the officers then approached the "author of the deeds". "A neighbor who was it said that this is a lie, that her son did not run away, the police officers were at his side, next to the bike. The son only left the place when the officers went to search his mother's house," argues a family member.

The document says that, upon being approached, Luana "began to take off her clothes, took off her helmet and offended the officers. One of the officers "asked the author to calm down and put her clothes back on" and Luana then "punched him in the mouth" and "kicked another police officer on his foot, which resulted in injury and swelling."

According to family members, the police came shouting and telling Luana put her hands up behind her head, spread her legs and show her papers. She allegedly asked for a female police to search her, which was never done.

"Even when she said that she was a woman, they continued the approach and wanted to search her. After beating her, they said that she even pulled her shirt up to show that she was a woman," says Roseli, in allusion to her sister's "masculine" appearance.

To the family of Luana, she may also have been beaten by police officers because she had a previous police record, where she was accused of weapon possession and theft. Luana left prison in 2009 and, according to Roseli, she continued studying and worked as a housekeeper, waitress and sales assistant.

"Can she not start a new life? Does she have no more rights and neither is she a human being anymore for having a police record? There was no accusation against her. For being lesbian, black and from the suburbs, for having a police record, she was found guilty on the spot," argues Roseli.

In an ordinary session in the House of Councillors of Ribeirão Preto, on April 19, Roseli spoke about the death of sister: "They are trying to use the fact that she already had a record to convince the public opinion that she got what she deserved. That a good criminal is a dead criminal."

"Why did they not take her for contempt? Why did they do all this to her? She had already surrendered, there was no need for it," says another relative.

<http://ponte.org/a-historia-de-luana-mae-negra-pobre-e-lesbica-ela-morreu-apos-ser-espancada-por-tres-pms/>

GENDER VIOLENCE :
LOVE AND PAIN, NO RHYME

Teenage girl is beaten, trangled and killed in her home in Vitória

14/10/2015 - 08h19 - Last Updated: 14/10/2015



Teenage Adriele Peres Rosa, 16 years old, was beaten and strangled to death, inside the apartment where she lived, at dawn yesterday, in Santo Antônio, Vitória. According to the police, the suspect of the crime is her ex-boyfriend, who is also a teenager. He wanted to resume their relationship and was jealous of Adriele and her new boyfriend, a 17-year-old student. The suspect was not found by the police. Adriele was in her room when she was murdered at 0h10.

According to witnesses, the girl had just entered the apartment along with her ex-boyfriend, where she was going to talk with him. The two, who had a one-year-old daughter, allegedly had an argument and he assaulted her, beating and strangling Adriele with a wire. "She screamed: 'It wasn't me, it wasn't me', said a 52-year-old retired man. Her ex-boyfriend was seen in the area after what happened. On the other hand, Adriele's current boyfriend, who lives in Santo Antônio, went to the apartment and found her dead "He was desperate. He began to scream and went to out to ask for help. The street was busy. After the police arrived," said a 33-year-old warehouse worker.

Adriele's boyfriend was with her at the door of the apartment, moments before the suspect arrived, but went out to buy medicine for her. The girl had asthma, and wasn't feeling well. As soon as he left, the ex-boyfriend arrived and the two entered the apartment to chat. Witnesses reported that, prior to entering, the girl asked a neighbor who was on the street to tell Adriele's current boyfriend not to enter, because she would be talking to the suspect.

"She asked me to warn him that if he shouldn't go into the apartment because the two were talking. It would be dangerous. He was warned. Then he bought a snack and went home to watch a football game on television. It was only later that he returned and found her dead," explained the warehouse worker.

The neighbors were shocked. They believe that Adriele was killed because of her former partner's jealousy and because she did not want to resume her relationship with the suspect. The relatives of the teenage girl also believe this was the motive. However, no hypothesis about the crime was informed by the police.

http://www.gazetaonline.com.br/_conteudo/2015/10/noticias/cidades/3911691-adolescente-e-espancada-estrangulada-e-morta-dentro-de-casa-em-vitoria.html

A woman is shot to death in front of her two-year-old daughter in São José, SP

Camila Aparecida, 26 years old, was killed at home in the East Zone.

Her husband, the main suspect of the crime, fled with their child.

The G1 the Paraíba Valley and Region

A 26-year-old woman was shot to death in front of her two-year-old daughter this Wednesday night (10), in Vila Iracema, in the eastern part of São José dos Campos (SP). The husband is the main suspect in the crime, according to the Civil Police.



(Photo: Playback/Facebook)

According to witnesses, Camila Maria Aparecida Santos de Oliveira had returned to the house where she lived after looking for real estate for rent. When they were inside the building, a man allegedly broke into the house and fired three times against the woman, who received medical care on-site, but died on the spot. After the shooting, the suspect fled with his victim's daughter. Witnesses told the police that the man who broke into the residence and shot Camila was her husband.

At the time of the crime, according to relatives, the couple was not on speaking terms - her relatives did not know the reason. Marta Aparecida, mother of Camila said her daughter was a victim of domestic violence. The victim even filed a police report against the suspect, but did not do the necessary representation at the Station For The Defense Of Women (Delegacia da Mulher, DDM).

Testimony

Her family told the police that Camila had been married for 10 years and had four children with her husband, aged between 2 and 9. The two lived together in a house in the neighborhood and if quarreled frequently.

The case is being investigated by (DDM) of São José dos Campos, which has attempted to locate the suspect this Thursday (11).

<http://g1.globo.com/sp/vale-do-paraiba-regiao/noticia/2016/02/mulher-e-morta-na-frente-da-filha-de-dois-anos-em-sao-jose-sp.html>

Young woman is stabbed to death by ex-boyfriend who did not accept end of relationship



Larissa was stabbed in her back by her ex-boyfriend Photo: Reproduction Flávia Nunes

A student was stabbed to death this Friday by her ex-boyfriend, who didn't accept the end of the relationship. Larissa Mayor Sabino, 18, was stabbed in her back on Rua Gibraltar, in Pavuna, in the north of Rio de Janeiro. The victim's father said that the young woman had been being chased by her ex since the end of the previous year, when their relationship ended. She had already obtained a 90-day restrictive measure - that ended March 21 - against him. At the end of the night, the homicide division arrested Matheus Ferreira dos Santos, 19, for the crime. He was charged with the death of Larissa. The police also seized the knife used in the murder.

- She had already gone to the 39th Police Station and said that he had promised to take revenge - said Edilson Mesquita Sabino, 52, Larissa's father.

The young woman went out every day, at around 6am, because she was taking a course in tourism in Botafogo. From there, she used to go to Nova Iguaçu, where she was taking a preparatory course. According to Larissa's family, the man began to stalk her every day all the way to Pavuna subway station.

- I started to take her to the subway. Later, she hired a moto-taxi driver. Yesterday, she could not go. So, she was going catch a bus to the subway. Her mother saw her when she passed through the street, soon after her - said Edilson.



Edilson, father of Larissa, said that the young woman was already being chased by her ex-boyfriend Photo: Marcelo Rocha / Extra

Larissa was stabbed on her way to the bus stop. She managed to call her mother on her cell phone. Her father answered and heard the cries.

— When I arrived, she already had her eyes wide open. I even call SAMU, but she was already dead. The case was filed in the Homicide Division (DH) in Rio. Larissa's body will be buried this Saturday afternoon.

According to sheriff Fábio Cardoso, head of DH, the case was filed by the unit and investigations are underway to ascertain the circumstances and the author of the deed.

Read more: <http://extra.globo.com/casos-de-policia/jovem-morta-facadas-por-ex-namorado-que-nao-aceitou-fim-do-namoro-19006918.html#ixzz48phjxwq>

Quilombola leader Maria do Céu dies



07/10/2013 [NOTÍCIAS](#) [COMENTÁRIOS](#)

The quilombola leader of Santa Luzia - Paraíba, Maria do Céu Ferreira da Silva, 43 years old, could not resist the wounds caused by burns inflicted by her ex-husband. She died this Sunday, 06, in Hospital de Urgência e Trauma in Campina Grande. The city of Santa Luzia, women who fight for social equality and social movements are in mourning!

The cowardly attack on the life of the quilombola leader happened on Friday, September 27. Her ex-husband, whose name was not disclosed, was resisting the end of his relationship with Maria do Céu and after a discussion, assaulted her and set a gas cylinder on fire, throwing it at Maria do Céu, who had 70% of her body burned. During the murder attempt, the teenage daughter of Maria do Céu was also hurt and had burns in her efforts to help her mother in front of the aggressor.

Maria do Céu Ferreira da Silva was a potter and was highly respected by all in the city of Santa Luzia and by various sectors of Church and social movements. She was the president of the Associação das Louceiras Negras da Serra do Talhado and the main leader of the quilombola community of Serra do Talhado Urbano, also in Santa Luzia, Paraíba.

Maria do Céu, or simply Céu, as she was called affectionately by everyone, left four children. The older one aged 22 and the other 10, 12 and 14. " Maria do Céu was a courageous leader, a generous woman. A great soul, mind and heart. She made all her efforts to defend the people people and black women who struggle for improvements in their community. She was a woman of courage who used her voice with empowerment. Without having completed the first phase of primary school, she delivered public speeches and used the microphone with skill," said her friend Gilcleide Lemos.

<http://campinafm.com.br/portal/morre-a-lider-quilombola-sertaneja-maria-do-ceu/>

Young woman is branded with a hot iron by her boyfriend in Espírito Santo, says mother

Posted 2 years ago - on September 13, 2014 " Last updated 14:56



Young woman is branded with a hot iron by her boyfriend in Espírito Santo, says mother

Fight allegedly occurred because the adolescent girl put a piercing on her nose. The event happened in Linhares and the suspect was arrested.

A 16-year-old student was beaten by her boyfriend and had her buttocks branded with an iron instrument, with his initials, in the Interlagos District of Linhares, in the north of Espírito Santo, according to the teenager's mother. The attack occurred on Thursday morning (11), in the victim's house, but the police was only warned at night, by the mother of the minor. The victim also suffered injuries in various parts of her body and had her hair cut.

According to the report, the aggressor perforated the victim's back with a pair of scissors and used an iron object, heated on fire, to brand the victim in her buttocks. The letter G was "written" five times on the girl's skin. According to the Civil Police, the suspect is a twenty-three year-old janitor who confessed to the crime during his testimony. He was arrested, sent to the Regional Prison of Linhares, and indicted for bodily injury and private incarceration.

In an interview for TV Gazeta, the student said that her boyfriend's attacks began after a fight over a piercing that she had put on her nose. "He didn't want me to put it. So he immediately started hitting me, attacking me. He said he was going to brand me like they brand animals," said the minor, whose name will not be disclosed. The girl also reported that her boyfriend had locked inside the house and gone to work, and that it was her mother who managed to get her out of the house. The two looked for help at a hospital in the city, where the girl was seen to and released.

In a statement to the police, the mother said that her daughter had suffered torture, physical aggression and was the victim of private incarceration. She also told the police officers that this was not the first time that her daughter had been beaten by her boyfriend. The teenager is also said to have been prohibited by him from visiting her family and attending school.

The sheriff in charge of this case did establish bail and therefore the assailant was referred to the Regional Prison of Linhares. However, the victim's family fears that he will be released.

"After what I saw, I was afraid. I was afraid of him, but now, if he does this to her (his girlfriend), what can he do with to others?", questioned the girl's mother.

<file:///F:/Jovem%20%C3%A9%20marcada%20com%20ferro%20quente%20pelo%20namorado%20no%20ES.%20diz%20m%C3%A3e%20-%20Geled%C3%A9s.html>

Son finds mother dead with head shots inside home; husband is suspect

According to the Military Police, the homicide has the characteristics of crime of passion. The policing supervisor of Conjunto Ceará stated that the suspect may have killed the woman in the morning

FABIO LIMA/O POVO

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[Update 4/11/2015 \(14 hours\) - Pastor suspect of murdering wife still at large](#)

A domestic worker was found **dead** by her son inside their house, located in the second stage of **Conjunto Ceará**, around 4pm this Tuesday, 3. According to the Military Police (MP), the woman had a head injury caused by a shot and the murder has the characteristics of a crime of passion. The victim's husband is suspected of committing the murder.

As informed by the sergeant of the 17th Battalion of the Military Police (BPM), Ricardo Abreu, who is at the crime scene, neighbors heard gunshots, but thought that it was a "tin-rip bombs". The policing supervisor of Conjunto Ceará stated that the suspect may have killed the woman in the morning. The son of the couple only found the mother's body in the afternoon.

"Everything leads us to believe that the husband killed his wife at about 11am and then fled. He locked the door and walked away," said the sergeant. The suspect is allegedly a **pastor**, but had been removed from the church.

According to the Military Police, when the son arrived at the scene, five hours after the police believe the crime to have occurred, he needed to break down the door to enter the house. The victim was lying on the floor of a bedroom.

In a statement, the son of the couple allegedly told the local police that his mother had cheated on his father and, since then, the latter had been threatening her, according to a report by the local policing supervisor.

O POVO Online chose not to disclose the husband's identity, since there was no red-handed arrest, nor had the inquiry been completed. The report will also not disclose the name of the victim so he cannot be identified. (Emphasis added)

Neighborhood

According to one of the neighbors, who preferred not to be identified, the couple had been married for 28 years and had been separated for a short time. However, they were still living in the same house. "He is believed to have me a new girlfriend, but the neighbors believe that was only to make things look like he was ok. He was too shaken with the separation," says the neighbor.

The woman worked as a housekeeper, but yesterday failed to go to work. The neighbors reported that she only went to the gym, in Conjunto Ceará.

A neighbor is claimed to have heard gunshots and tried to contact the victim. "Before 11:00 the neighbor heard gunshots and sent messages via *whatsapp*. The two women were close friends, and the neighbor also called her friend, but nobody answered," she said.

Another neighbor, who had **security cameras**, showed the reporters the moment in which the evangelical pastor entered the house at 10h26min. He Did not stay more than one minute in the residence and walked out with a kind of bag in his hand.

A third person (name undisclosed), expressed her feelings about the event and said she had been with the victim 15 days before. "She spoke of her separation, that she was separated and that the man was still in the house. She was a gentle person and friends with everyone. I asked what that was like and she said she was still there because of threats, she was scared by his threats and reported that her husband was very violent," she says.

<http://www.opovo.com.br/app/fortaleza/2015/11/03/noticiafortaleza,3528392/filho-encontra-a-mae-morta-com-tiro-na-cabeca-dentro-de-casa.shtml>

VIRTUAL RACISM: ITS
CONSEQUENCES ARE REAL

Black journalist victim of racist attacks after posting photo on Facebook

Black journalist posts picture on social networks and receives barrage of racist attacks. In support of Cristiane Damacena, netizens mobilized themselves and also commented in opposition to the prejudice. Efforts are being made to identify the aggressors, who may be punished



A racist attack against a black journalist from Brasilia through her profile on a social network has caused strong emotions within and outside of the Internet this Tuesday (5). On April 24 Cristiane Damacena posted a new photo on Facebook and five days later went on to suffer racial attacks from at least 5 different profiles. She was called "monkey" and "slave" and was exposed to ridicule because of the color of her skin.

From then on, the event has had an impact and support for Cristiane extrapolated her network of friends on Facebook. At noon on Tuesday she already had 14,663 likes in her photo, eleven thousand reviews and 353 shares. Messages in defense of the journalist, praises of her beauty and expressions of support are the largest part of the reviews. She is called "beautiful" in several of them. In one of the attacks, an internet user says that she wears a yellow dress "because it is the favorite color of monkeys because it reminds them of bananas".

<http://www.pragmatismopolitico.com.br/2015/05/jornalista-negra-sofre-ataques-racistas-apos-publicar-foto-no-facebook.html>

Pregnant black woman is exposed: "sell baby forby R\$ 50"

A journalist from Brasilia filed a complaint after the aggression

By [Diamila Ribeiro](#) - Posted 12/05/2015 14:55 AM, last modified 12/05/2015 15h17



The "ad" was placed on Facebook and deleted after a strong negative impact

Social networks have been the scene of hate speech and racist manifestations.

Recently, after changing her profile picture on one of them, the Brasilia-born journalist Cristiane Damacena received a barrage of racist insults.

On Monday May 11 it was another black woman's turn to be the victim of this type of action. Coincidence or not, the victim was another journalist from Brasilia. Raíssa Gomes had a photo of herself pregnant, taken in 2011, placed in the form of an ad on Facebook group to sell second-hand items, with the following caption: "sell baby for 50 Reals". Below the photo we can also read: "As my wife and I have not managed to get Cytotec [medicine used to perform abortions] we decided to sell the child".

Raíssa knew that she was being exposed half an hour after the fake advertisement

was posted. The "advertiser" was identified as Laio Santiago and, after the impact, deleted the post. She believes that her photo was taken from a text that she wrote for the website "Blogueiras Negras", which talks about the difficulty of being a mother and black and about humanized birth.

Raíssa is categorical: "what happened to me is only a reflection of what society thinks and reproduces. It is high time people understood that this is not an isolated case; it is necessary to openly discuss racism in Brazil and the perpetuation of these attitudes".

The journalist reported the occurrence on the same Monday at a police station in Asa Norte (Brasília) and, with her attorney, will assess how to proceed in the case.

Grada Kilomba, says in her book *Plantations Memories*: "By being neither white, nor men, black women occupy a very difficult position in a white supremacist society. We represent a kind of lack, a dual otherness, since we are the antithesis of both whiteness and masculinity".

And it is necessary to fight this difficult position in which they insist on keeping us. Sojourner Truth, a precursor of black feminism, in an excerpt from a poem called "The preachers" summarizes black women's struggle for dignity:

"I'm not going away
I'll stay here
And resist the fire"

<http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/gravida-negra-e-exposta-vende-se-bebe-por-r-50-6794.html>

Journalist **Joyce** Ribeiro, from SBT, is a victim of racism on the internet

After being cursed on the broadcaster's Facebook page, the newsreader denounces internet user to police and asks other victims to do the same

By Redacao - Published 03/12/2014 15h44
inShare5

Reproduction/Facebook



One of the few black faces of Brazilian television news, **Joyce** Ribeiro is a special reporter of SBT

Offenses published on the Facebook Journalism page of SBT led the journalist **Joyce** Ribeiro, 36, to file a complaint at the police station against a case racial insult that she suffered through the network. The complaint is directed to a user who uses the name "Simone Hidalgo" and who posted the following on 21 this month:

"This boring black, cock-eyed, stuttering woman in the News program is depressing, out with creole Joice Sebastiana, go back to the trunk."

The message is no longer visible on the network, but was recorded in reportage by the broadcaster and handed over to the police. Sheriff Mauricio Blazeck said that, given the constancy with which these cases have occurred, "it is very appropriate that the victims come to them so that their complaints can be dealt with." The investigation will attempt to determine if Simone is a real person or a fake profile managed by someone else.

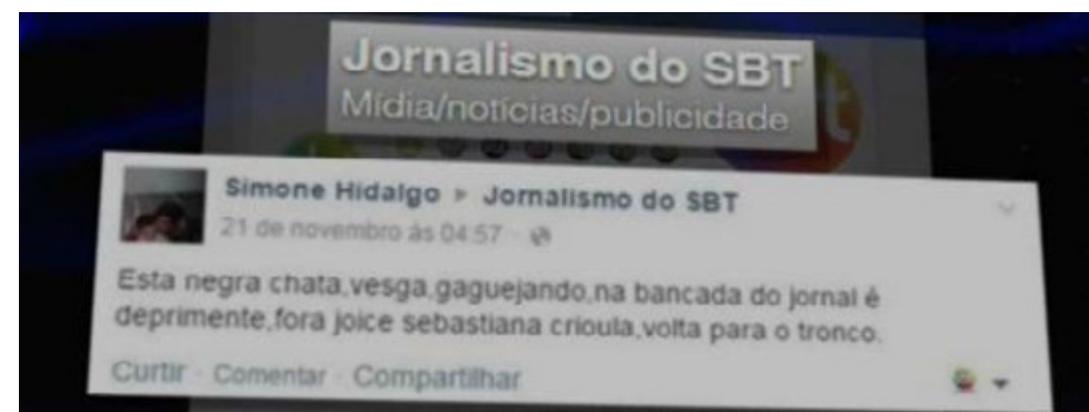
"I was offended by racist messages on the internet. It's too sad to think that today we still encounter such prejudiced and limited people," wrote the newsreader in her Facebook profile. "I've been there many times and the correct way to combat this crime is to file a complaint. My goal is to make everyone feel increasingly encouraged and look for their rights, denouncing the attacks at a police station, as I did," she continued.

One of the few black faces in Brazilian television news, **Joyce** has already worked at Boa Vontade TV and Rede Record before starting to work at SBT, where she is a special newsreader.

SBT and racism

A little less than a month ago, the broadcaster starred in two episodes of racism in situations that involve even the owner of the channel. During *Telethon*, [Silvio Santos made a racist joke an 11-year-old black actress](#). The girl used her profiles on social networks to post response messages.

After that, presenter Neila Medeiros made a prejudiced comment during the *news in the morning* program on November 24, after the Black Consciousness holiday. When speaking of the traffic in Sao Paulo, she said: "Today is a white folks' day the white, a working day".



<http://www.cartacapital.com.br/blogs/midiatico/jornalista-joyce-ribeiro-do-sbt-e-vitima-de-racismo-na-internet-2444.html>

Couple is the target of racism on the internet

Tags: [Racism](#) [internet](#) [facebook](#) [brasil](#)

[Recomendar](#)

COMMENTS (23)



Couple posted picture in which they appear together and became the target of racism

Young black D.M and L.F, a young white man, have been the target of racism on the internet. The two are in a relationship and posted a photo in which they appear together. They live in Muriaé, Zona da Mata, in the state of Minas Gerais.

They were the target of dozens of racist remarks. "Where did you buy this slave?" wrote one internet user. Another suggested that she had "stolen the white guy to be photographed with him".

D.M closed her Facebook account but, before doing so, criticized the remarks. "There will be racism as long as people do not understand that inside we are all the same," she wrote.

The Civilian Police reported that they will investigate the facts and start an inquiry when the couple formalizes the complaint and report the occurrence.

<http://atarde.uol.com.br/brasil/noticias/casal-e-alvo-de-racismo-na-internet-1617644>

QUILOMBOS AND QUILOMBOLAS IN RECENT BRAZILIAN HDI NUMBERS

Mother loses custody of daughters for being a 'slave descendant'

21/03/2016 - 12:30 -

 Print  PDF

(Alma Preta, 21/03/2016) In accordance with Movimento Negro Unificado, the action of the Public Ministry was based on racist precepts to take custody of two children from their quilombola mother Maria das Graças, 47 years old, a resident of the Toca Santa Cruz quilombola community, had the custody of her two daughters suspended, both of whom are under 6 years of age, due to an action of the Public Prosecutor of Santa Catarina. According to the judiciary system, the mother is unable to care for her children.

According to the Movimento Negro Unificado of Santa Catarina, MNU-SC, the numerous allegations for the sending of the two girls to Casa Lar Chico Xavier, a home for girls, in the municipality of Biguaçu, include the one that Maria das Graças "is a descendent of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform, INCRA, which confirms the legality of the land, the prosecutor countered with the assertion that Maria das Graças was not a quilombola, "because she did not behave as such".



Natalina Felipe, president of the Toca Santa Cruz Association (Photo: Playback)

Faced with that statement, Maria das Lurdes explains what the reaction of MNU was. "When the State Court denies this competence, even with the INCRA report reaffirming the quilombola identity of the mother, this makes us very afraid".

In accordance with the Statute of Children and Adolescents, ECA, when a quilombola child ceases to be under the custody of parents, she should stay with another family that belongs to the same community, so that she can keep their customs. The Prosecution alleges that no family in Santa Cruz has the

necessary conditions to keep the children and that the city inhabitants are afraid of the quilombolas.

The coordinator of MNU states that the community suffers from a total exclusion from the government in which concerns public policies and criticizes the attitude of the judiciary system in delegitimizing the possibility of quilombola families taking care of their children. "They live in a slave labor relation. The women work as day laborers for 50 reais, the men work 14 or 12 hours for wages always below the minimum salary. For the Prosecutor, the only possibility of a decent life for the daughters of Maria das Graças was for them to be adopted by the white families, by the Mayor and a female councilor. They were the only ones to be consulted. ...

The defense also denies the inability of the mother to take care of her daughters. They were enrolled in a nursery and in a primary school, where they had a good school performance, according to their teacher. They also attended ballet classes, went to health center regularly and have been vaccinated. At the home, the girls' school attendance is lower than before, when they were under the care of their mother.

To substantiate its actions, the Public Prosecutor resorted to the test results of psychiatrists and social workers to try to prove the inability of the mother to keep custody of her children. MNU says that, according to Town officials, a doctor in the health system received a request to write a report that attested to incapacity of Maria das Graças to look after her daughters.



The community is involved in the case (Photo: Reproduction)

Without an invitation to the mother's defense lawyers, a psychiatrist of the municipality of Tubarão (Santa Catarina) attested that Maria das Graças had mental retardation and light intellectual deficit and therefore could not manage the family. The team of lawyers forwarded the evaluation to an expert of National Institute of Social Security (INSS), which ranked the mother with only minor intellectual deficit. Maria das Graças is illiterate. She believes that "this statement is directly related to racism, because they consider a mental deficiency the fact that she is illiterate. The entire process is fraught with racism when they accuse and blame Maria das Graças for the absence and

abandonment of the public authorities in the community with consequences from generation to generation".

Other social studies produced blamed the government. The first of these pointed out that it should be the duty of the State to support the family. The second observation indicates that an error was made in the analysis and that Maria das Graças was not given the opportunity to defend herself.

...

The process is now in the stage of appeal and the judge must decide the fate of the family before September 19. Lawyer Patricia Soares Martins de Oliveira and the Secretary General of the Commission for Racial Equality in OAB entered an appeal for the annulment of the judicial measure. Among the numerous allegations, the absence of an anthropologist in the case, absence of subpoena for the realization of expert

Psychiatric examinations, transfer of minors to place and family not belonging to the same community, in addition to the denial of the existence of Toca Santa Cruz and the identity of Maria das Graças as a quilombola, must all be highlighted.

Pedro Borges

Visit the original site: [Mãe perde guarda das filhas por 'descender de escravos' \(Alma Preta, 21/03/2016\)](#)

Quilombola girls aged 10-14 are victims of sexual slavery in Cavalcante (state of Goiás)

Published 12 months ago - on April 15, 2015 "



Quilombola descendant girls in a school playground: many of them are sent to live in middle class homes so that they can go to school

At least eight completed investigations, only in 2015, by the Civil Police of Goiás denounce the use of Calunga girls as sex slaves. The victims, aged 10-14, have as their tormentors white and powerful men from the city of Cavalcante

By **Renato Alves** in **Correio Braziliense**

Slave-descendant girls born in the kalunga communities of Chapada dos Veadeiros appear in the same stories of horror and barbarity as their ancestors, taken by force to work on farms in the region in the 18th and 19th centuries. Without no secondary education and without any possibility of employment, apart from spade work in unproductive lands in the villages where they were born, they are delivered by their parents to inhabitants of Cavalcante. In the 10,000 inhabitant town, in the northeast of Goiás, 310km away from Brasília, most of these girls work as domestic servants in the homes of middle-class families. In return, they only earn food, a place to sleep and free time to attend classes in the local public school. To make matters worse, they are exposed to all kinds of violence. The most severe, rape, is usually committed by employers, white men with economical and political power.

The victims are between 10 and 14 years old. The perpetrators, from professionals to politicians, are aged 20-70. For now, they still go unpunished. However, the story began to change in December, when the direction of the Civil Police of Goiás decided to change all the officers of the local police department. Even without a n adequate infrastructure and enough personnel, the new investigators coming from other cities and scared by so many forgotten cases of rape of vulnerable persons – in which the victim is younger than 14 – decided to give priority to this type of occurrence. Since then, they concluded eight

investigations. The most recent one indicted the vice president of the House of Councilors, 62-year-old Jorge Cheim (PSD). Two weeks ago, a report confirmed the rape of a 12 year-old kalunga girl who lived in his house.

Without answers

Sheriff Diogo Luiz Barreira issued the preventive detention warrant against Cheim, who, in addition to having been a councilman for three mandates, is a former mayor of Cavalcante and husband of the current vice-mayor of the municipality, Maria Celeste Oliveira Alves (PSD). The request and the investigation against him are in the hands of the only public prosecutor of Cavalcante, Ursula Catarina Fernandes Alves Pinto. Having been responsible for the judicial district of the city for 18 years, she is married to a cousin of Cheim. To friends and police officers of the city, she said that she should declare herself suspected during the legal action stage. The Inspector General's Office of the Public Ministry of Goiás (MPGO) is currently analyzing a complaint filed last month against her work. In the complaint, villagers complain of an alleged slowness and lack of response to allegations of crimes committed in the city.

The prosecutor, who meets the public only on Thursdays, was not found for an interview nor did she reply to the messages left by our reporters, who were in Cavalcante on Tuesday and Wednesday. In a statement, Cheim denied the crime. He claimed he had taken the victim to live at his house due to financial difficulties faced by the little girl's family, who live in a quilombola village 100km away from the headquarters of the Municipality. A for the lack of judicial authorization to take care of the child, he pointed out that the prosecutor knew everything. The staff of *Correio* went to the house of the accused on Tuesday. Two men, one of them a son of councilor, received the reporters at the door. They said that the councilman was on his farm, but would make a point of giving an interview. They reassured the reporters that he could be found at the House of Councilors, on Tuesday evening. Cheim was absent from the meeting, was not seen in the city anymore, and never returned our calls.

Read the full story at:

[Garotas quilombolas de 10 a 14 anos são vítimas de escravidão sexual em Cavalcante \(GO\) - Geledés <http://www.geledes.org.br/garotas-quilombolas-de-10-a-14-anos-sao-vitimas-de-escravidao-sexual-em-cavalcante-go/#ixzz45dwp5vvb>](http://www.geledes.org.br/garotas-quilombolas-de-10-a-14-anos-sao-vitimas-de-escravidao-sexual-em-cavalcante-go/#ixzz45dwp5vvb)

More than half of the Afro-Brazilian population coexists with hunger in Brazil

Despite the advances in the fight against hunger, quilombola communities still face difficulties in accessing social programs and still remain in situations of high vulnerability

By Marcelo Pellegrini - Published 08/12/2014 05h43

InShare

Fernanda Castro/ GEPR



Quilombola communities suffer from isolation and lack of support from municipalities, which are also generally poor and have low budget and HDI

Despite the fact that Brazil [is not on the world's hunger maps any more](#), many traditional communities in Brazil located in hard-to-access areas are still living at risk. The [report published by the Ministry of Social Development \(MDS\)](#) at the end of last November shows that 55.6% of adults living in quilombola communities experience hunger or are exposed to malnutrition. The same reality, although with a little lower numbers, is found in the child population, in which 41.1% of quilombola children and adolescents are under this condition. The hunger scenario is not the only problem. The survey, conducted in 97 areas, in 2011, reveals extensive social vulnerability in other items such as access to piped water, present in less than half of households, and to health and education.

Mostly composed of black persons, the quilombola communities appeared between the 16th and 19th centuries during slavery, when the quilombos were safe havens for

runaway slaves escaping the violence and oppression of their masters. For fear of being recaptured, the slaves were forced to live in isolation, in areas of difficult access, and so had to become self-sufficient. The logic of isolation continued after slavery was abolished, when many quilombos chose to continue as villages, which is the case even today. It was only with the Federal Constitution of 1988 that the inhabitants of the quilombos became quilombolas and were recognized as traditional communities, with the right to property and the use of the occupied land. Today, 2,431 Quilombola communities have been made official by the federal government. The number is three times higher than the one recognized until 2003. Another 330 communities are still waiting for a Federal decision and 21 are to be made official.

The legalization of the land by the government, however, does not guarantee the improvement of the quality of life within the quilombola areas. According to a survey by MDS, more than 60% of the quilombola leaders claim that there were positive changes in relation to the infrastructure of water and sewage after the titration of the territory. In addition, it was found that only 5% of households had access to sanitation and less than one in ten homes had garbage collection.

Alexandro Reis, Director of the Department of Protection of Afro-Brazilian Heritage of Palmares Cultural Foundation, linked to the Ministry of Culture, says that the improvement of indicators is a race against the clock. "Gender surveys began in 2003, before that we did not even know who was quilombola. Since then, there was a combination of political and institutional efforts to recognize quilombola areas and raise their demands with the Programa Brasil Quilombola," he says.

The Programa Brasil Quilombola involves 23 ministries and federal agencies to ensure access to land and improve living conditions in the communities, among other actions. It is part of the program of care to communities through social programs, such as Bolsa Família. The MDS survey, however, indicates that there still are logistic difficulties for accessing the cash transfer program. According to the data, in 2011, only 61% of households relied on the Bolsa família program,

Considering that another three in every ten homes were helped with basic food baskets distributed by different entities. In all, 45% of the quilombola population at the time lived with up to 70 reais per month. "The marginalization of the black and quilombola population in Brazil is historical, directly linked to discrimination and racism. Equipping them now with infrastructure and cash transfer programs is an urgent historical redress", argues Reis.

In addition to poverty, the survey also showed that there are not enough community health agents in 15% of the communities visited. In areas such as the quilombola regions, health care workers are considered by the Ministry of Health as the basic form of primary health care - without them there is no health care for residents.

Isolation and poverty

The solution, according to Reis, necessarily involves deepening the relations between the federal government and the states and municipalities. "Many of the quilombola areas are in impoverished regions of the country. The precarious situation in which they are needs to be analyzed considering their surroundings," says Reis. This is the case of Ana Emilia Moreira Santos, 53 years old, from the Quilombo Matões dos Moreira, located near the city of Codó, in Maranhão.

Among the Brazilian cities, Codó appears in the lowest positions of the ranking that measures quality of life and economic development, called Human Development Index (HDI) created by the United Nations (UN). Among the 5,565 Brazilian municipalities, Codó holds the 4.255th position.

Full story:

<http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/mais-da-metade-da-populacao-quilombola-no-brasil-convive-com-a-fome-8712.html>

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE:
HATRED IN THE NAME
OF A GOD

Nearly one thousand cases of religious intolerance recorded in Rio de Janeiro in two years

Tue, 18/08/2015 - 15:58



From Agência Brasil

Nearly 1,000 cases of religious intolerance were registered by the Center for the Promotion of Religious Freedom and Human Rights (Ceplir) in the state of Rio de Janeiro, in two and a half years. Between July 2012 and December 2014 948 complaints were registered. The allegations involving intolerance against afro-Brazilian religions totaled 71% of the cases.

The data appear in a preliminary report released today (18) by the non-governmental organization Committee to Combat Religious Intolerance (CCIR), at a public hearing in the Legislative Assembly of the state (Alerj).

Another piece of information shown by the report is that, from January 2011 to June 2015, the Disque 100 phone service of the Secretary of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic received 462 complaints about religious discrimination.

The document also shows that virtual religious intolerance has been gaining attention in the records of complaints, which requires the attention of the authorities to characterize legally the situations presented and set the appropriate punishments for offenders.

Present at the hearing, state councilor Átila Nunes (PSL) stressed the importance of having a police department specialized in combating intolerance, due to the great difficulty to register cases of religious discrimination in police stations. "Almost every month we have blatant cases of religious persecution. What we have in Rio de Janeiro is almost a small Islamic State. Today, I just believe in the force of the law through the establishment of a specialized police station for these cases and in the action of the Civil Police against fanatics." (...)

<http://jornalqgn.com.br/noticia/quase-mil-casos-de-intolerancia-religiosa-foram-registrados-no-rio-em-dois-anos>

Candomblé ceremony ground is destroyed in Valparaiso, Goiás

Posted 1 month ago - on March 13, 2016 " Last Updated 9:28



The Palmares Cultural Foundation received a new complaint of barbarism and religious intolerance on Wednesday (9). The hate act was practiced against the Centro Espírita Afro-Brasileiro Ilé Axé Iemanjá Ogum Té, located in Valparaiso. The candomblé ground was invaded and completely destroyed.

In Aqui Acontece

According to Noêmia Ferreira, who is in charge of the terreiro, the attack was conducted in her absence, possibly between the 7th and 8th of March. This is because a row was heard at dawn and reported by neighbors at a later time.

Mother Noêmia, as she is known, was traveling and, when arriving at the site in the evening of the 8th March, found her gate chained. With her own effort and help from her husband, she managed to open it. Behind it, she met with chaos. Her house and the shed that housed the sacred objects and altars were completely destroyed. The walls were all on the floor.

"We live in a country that officially gives us the right to be whatever we want. Therefore, no one has the right to invade and destroy the house of others, especially when it is a religious house. These people have destroyed something that was sacred to me, something intimately connected with my ancestry, my roots and beliefs. The pain I felt when I saw all that destruction was very strong," she says.

Accompanied by the Palmares Cultural Foundation, the complainants registered the occurrence in the 2nd Police Department of Valparaiso (Goiás). Those responsible for the crime, however, have not yet been identified.

"I am still deeply shaken by this attack. I only hope that justice is done. I am gathering strength to stand up and rebuild my house. I have to overcome this", says Mother Noêmia, who has lived in the same place for more than 15 years.

Since August 2015, houses, sheds and terreiros of African origin have systematically been attacked in the vicinity of Brasília, in the state of Goiás. The attack on the terreiro Ilé Axé

Iemanjá Ogum Té was the seventh attack characterized as a crime of religious intolerance in the region in eight months.

Mapping and institutionalization

Earlier this month, representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Fundação Palmares and the Federal District government met for the articulation and planning of a cultural mapping of the houses of candomblé and umbanda in Brasília. The initiative is intended to register homes and terreiros of African and afro-Brazilian origin in the region, in order to, as in a census survey, identify who they are, how many they are, and the locations and followers of those religions. "Once the work of mapping the houses of umbanda and candomblé in Brasília has finished, this may be starting a public policy that becomes a reference for other federal units," recalled Cida Abreu, president of the Fundação Palmares.

In accordance with Fundação Palmares, the cultural mapping should deepen and extend the work begun by the National Inventory of Cultural References (INCR) Places of Worship of African and Afro-Brazilian Origin in the Federal District and Environs, developed by the Superintendence of the Institute for National Artistic and Historical Heritage (Iphan) in the Federal District and in Goiás. The inventory in question was meant to be a sample only. For Mother Baiana, the coordinator of Afro-Brazilian Heritage Protection of Fundação Palmares, attacks like the one reported on Tuesday makes mapping these centers even more urgent. "We can no longer tolerate attacks like these, which have already been going for a long time. The mapping of the candomblé houses will bring a fundamental institutionalization for the safety of these spaces. This record will empower these people," says Mother Baiana, who has already been the victim of a similar attack.

To perform this mapping, those involved will also create an ordinance that will formalize the working group responsible for the procedures and methodologies that should be adopted for its realization.

Report Abuse

Law 7,716, of 5 January 1989, punishes with two to five years of imprisonment anyone who commits the crime of discrimination or prejudice based on race, color, ethnicity, religion or national origin. Anyone can file reports at regular police stations or at stations that specialize in Racial Crimes and Crimes of intolerance.

Read the full story at:

[Terreiro de candomblé é depredado em Valparaíso, Goiás - Geledés http://www.geledes.org.br/terreiro-de-candomble-e-depredado-em-valparaiso-goias/#ixzz45dIEUPzq](http://www.geledes.org.br/terreiro-de-candomble-e-depredado-em-valparaiso-goias/#ixzz45dIEUPzq)

Candomblé house is Set on fire in Baixada Fluminense

THAISE CONSTANCIO - O ESTADO DE S. PAULO
27 June 2014 | 13:41 - Updated: 27 June 2014 | 14:48

In six years, this is the sixth attack against the house and its owner, mother-of-saint Conceição de Lissá, who sees religious persecution in the attacks

Rio - The second floor of the candomblé house of 53-year-old mother-of-saint Conceição de Lissá was set on fire in the Jardim Vale do Sol neighborhood, in Duque de Caxias, in Baixada Fluminense, on Thursday evening, June 26. In the last six years, this is the sixth attack against the house and its owner, who was also a victim of attempted murder. Without pointing suspects, she says the attacks are of a religious nature, since her life "is based on her religiousness".

According to the mother of saint, the invaders cut the barbed wire on top of the wall to enter the house, which only is only open for the religious sessions. Without being able to get to the first floor, where the kitchen, the rooms and the lounge dedicated to the saints are, they broke the chain and padlock and entered the second floor, where kept the clothes and other items used in the sessions are kept. The criminals set fire on the second floor, which was under construction for more space, and completely destroyed it. The roof collapsed.

"There's nothing left, it was a priceless loss. I feel as if 'd been raped, I wonder what I did wrong for this to happen," lamented the Mother Conceição. "I'm living this situation in which the victim begins to think that she was the cause (of the attack). It is an awful feeling."

The arson will be reported this Friday, 27, in the 62nd Police Department (Imbariê, in Duque de Caxias) as an act of religious intolerance. Other cases, too, will be reported, except the attempted murder, which she claims to have tried in vain to add to religious motivation in the report. No suspect has been identified to date.

The reporters of **Estado** tried unsuccessfully to reach the Civil Police until 14h30 this Friday. Protest against the non-resolution of the cases, the mother of saint and the priest Luis Eduardo Negrogun began a hunger strike so that "the State should intervene in investigations about the series of attacks" to the shrine.

"We want the State to position itself in an effective manner against religious intolerance and racism because when the event happens in a football stadium everyone sees it, but

when it is in our house nobody looks," said mother Conceição. "It is unacceptable that in a secular State we still go through these hardships," she said, adding that she was a congressional candidate for PC do B in 2010.

The house has been active for the last 13 years in the Jardim Vale do Sol neighborhood. Seven years ago, she and her family moved to the neighborhood and, since then, the mother of saint and the people with saint roles have received threats and the shrine vandalized. A month ago, Leonardo Duran's (one of Conceição's son of saint) car was set on fire at the gates of the shrine.

During the attempted murder, the criminals also fired their guns at the house and shrine, which is located on the same street.

Conceição says that she has received calls in the shrine, during which the caller reminds silent. "I'm under the impression that this is to find out if there are people in the house."

She says that, for the first time, she is considering asking for police protection. "I think that the State is waiting for me to be murdered before taking a stance. We hope that they will see us, hear us and do something thing."

In accordance with Civil Defense, the walls of the second floor of the house will have to be reinforced if the space is rebuilt. "We were expanding the house; the work was unfinished. I have no idea how long will it us take to recover everything."

<http://brasil.estadao.com.br/noticias/rio-de-janeiro,terreiro-de-candomble-e-incendiado-na-baixada-fluminense,1519654>

Geral Nacional

Intolerance 2: 11-year-old girl is hit with a stone when leaving a candomblé worship service

17/06/2015



Kailane Campos was stoned. She suffered by an 11-year-old child when leaving a candomblé worship service in Penha, in the north of Rio de Janeiro.

The girl was stoned on the head on Sunday (14/6), when she was leaving the place, accompanied by family members and other candomblé followers.

According to witnesses, two alleged evangelical men, harassed the group before attacking the girl. Nobody was arrested.

According to information from the 38th Police Precinct (Irajá), where the case was reported, relatives of the girl testified last Monday (15/6).

The girl was also heard and referred to corpus delicti exams.

The case was reported as racial, color, ethnic or religious prejudice and also as bodily injury, caused by stoning.

The attackers fled on a bus that happened to be driving on Meriti Avenue, in the same neighborhood. The police are now searching for security camera images of the vehicle to try to identify the two men.

I thought that I was going to die. I know that it will be difficult. Every time I close my eyes I see everything again. This is going to be hard to get out of my mind," said

Kailane Campos, who is a candomblé follower and was stoned after a worship service. She was interviewed for RJTV this Tuesday (16/6).

...

"What caught our attention was the fact that they began to raise their Bibles and call everyone 'devil', 'go to hell', 'Jesus is coming'," said the girl's grandmother, Káthia Marinho. At the police station, the case was reported as race, color, ethnicity or religious prejudice and also as bodily injury, caused by stoning. The attackers fled on a bus that happened to be driving on Meriti Avenue, in the same neighborhood. The police are now searching for security camera images of the vehicle to try to identify the two men.

The child's grandmother launched an internet campaign and took photographs of herself holding a poster with the phrase: "I wear white, of peace. I am a candomblé follower, and you?" The campaign has received the support of friends and people who defend religious freedom. One of them wrote: "Mother Káthia, we are together in this."

Initiated in candomblé over 30 years ago, the girl's grandmother says that she had never experienced such a situation before.

(source: G1 and Correio Braziliense)

<http://g1.globo.com/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2015/06/menina-vitima-de-intolerancia-religiosa-diz-que-vai-ser-dificil-esquecer-pedrada.html>

Candomblé house is vandalized in Goiás:

'I've always experienced verbal buse,' says mother-of-saint

Candomblé house is vandalized in Goiás Photo: Personal Archive Luiza Souto



Since his conversion to candomblé, 18 years ago, 35-year-old mother-of-saint Rejiane VARJÃO has always experienced verbal abuse and seen disapproving faces on account of her religious option, but had never suffered the kind of violence that she was exposed to last Wednesday, when her shrine was vandalized, in Santo Antônio do Descoberto, Goiás.

- They broke everything, the saints, the images, and even stole kitchen utensils. I had a loss of about 30 thousand reals. Candomblé is an expensive religion – she said.

Rejiane reports that around 6pm a neighbor telephoned her to warn her that a group of four hooded men were destroying the place. The mother-of-saint, who lives 40 minutes away from the shrine, ran to the place along with her husband, babalorixá Edvaldo do Nascimento, and there they found out doors and windows had been brought down.

- I've this this shrine five years and today we have 69 members, young and old. I remember that, during both the construction and our celebrations, one person complained saying that we had to accept Jesus, but we did not suspect anyone. I've always been the victim of verbal attacks - says the woman, who believes this is a case of religious intolerance.



The mother-of-saint says that she has always experienced verbal abuse

Photo: Personal archive

The case was reported in the Center for Integrated Security Operations of Santo Antônio do Descoberto (Ciops). According to sheriff Felipe Socha, it is difficult to identify the culprits without further details.

Read more: <http://extra.globo.com/noticias/brasil/centro-de-candomble-depredado-em-goias-sempre-sofri-agressoes-verbais-diz-mae-de-santo-17116579.html#ixzz45ehmO2sl>

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM AND THE BRAZILIAN (IN) JUSTICE SYSTEM

567% INCREASE IN FEMALE INCARCERATED POPULATION OVER THE LAST 15 YEARS IN BRAZIL



Female incarcerated population increased from 5,601 to 37,380 inmates between 2000 and 2014, a growth of 567% in 15 years. The majority of the cases involve drug trafficking, which accounts for 68% of arrests. The data comprise Infopen Women, a national survey of penitentiary information of the Ministry of Justice, which, for the first time, deepened the analysis with the gender element. This groundbreaking study was released this Thursday (5/11), in Brasilia (DF). The Coordinator of the Department of Monitoring and Supervision of the Prison and Educational Measures System of CNJ (DMF/CNJ), Luis Geraldo Lanfredi, attended the ceremony.

In total, women represent 6.4% of the prison population of Brazil, which comprehends about 607 thousand prisoners.

The number of women prisoners in the country is higher than the overall growth of the prison population, which increased 119% over the same period. In comparison with other countries, Brazil has the fifth largest female prison population in the world, behind only the United States (205,400 inmates), China (103,766), Russia (53,304) and Thailand (44,751).

The data on the reality of women in the prison system were extracted from a survey released by the Ministry of Justice last June (data relative to 2014), which, however, does not bring detailed gender information. This Thursday, the profiles were presented of incarcerated women by level of schooling, color, age, marital status, in addition to the percentage of arrested females by nature of imprisonment (provisional or sentenced), type of regime (closed or semi open) and the nature of the crimes of which they were convicted.

"There is a tendency of growth of the prison population and that is why it is necessary to give visibility to this issue. It is only by having a real understanding of the situation that it is possible to orient effective public policies", explains the general director of the National Penitentiary Department of the Ministry of Justice, Renato de Vitto, who coordinated the study.

In the assessment of the coordinator of the DMF/CNJ, Luís Geraldo Lanfredi, this study is important in that it begins to give women visibility. "When we approach the prison system, it is necessary to recognize that women belong to one of the most vulnerable groups, in an already vulnerable environment, that is, the prison population. We forget, many times, women experience moral disapproval that goes far beyond the crime that they committed, making the penalty much heavier to them than for men," said Lanfredi.

Profile

About 30% of incarcerated women in Brazil still await trial. The state of Sergipe leads the number of temporary imprisonment, with 99% of inmates in this condition, while in São Paulo, only 9% of them await trial.

The study also revealed that the majority of women imprisoned in the country (68%) are black, while 31% are white and 1%, yellow. In Acre, 100% of the inmates were black in June 2014. The second state with the highest percentage is Ceará, with 94%, followed by Bahia, with 92% of inmates. The number of indigenous people does not reach 1% of the national female prison population. At the time of the survey, only the states of Roraima, Amapá, Mato Grosso do Sul and Tocantins had indigenous women in their prisons.

As for the age groups, approximately 50% of women in prison are between 18 and 29 years old; 18%, between 30 and 34 years old; 21%, between 35 and 45 years; 10% are aged between 46 and 60%; and 1%, is aged between 61 and 70 years old. According to the survey, last June there were no female inmates older than 70.

With regard to schooling, only 11% of the female inmates have completed secondary school and the number of inmates holding a university degree was below 1%. Half of the inmates have not completed their primary education and 4% are illiterate.

Correctional facilities

The document also brings information about the prisons where women are (mixed or female), including conditions of overcrowding, nursery facilities, nursery and special cells for pregnant women. As regards the types of establishments, Infopen Women shows that, of all prisons in the country (1,420), only 103 are exclusively female (7% of the total), while 1,070 are men and 239 are considered mixed (housing men and women). In 8 units there is no information on gender division. Of the states with exclusively female prisons, 11 have only one intended for this gender, to meet the needs of the states - Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, Rio Grande do Norte, Roraima, Santa Catarina and Sergipe.

"The penal institutions, the internal structures of these spaces and the rules of coexistence in prison are almost never adapted to the needs of women, since they are always planned from the male perspective. Medical care, for example, is not specific. If we lack doctors, don't even mention gynecologists, as a woman's health requires," said the coordinator of DMF/CNJ, Luis Geraldo Lanfredi.

Only 34% of establishments for women feature cells or dormitories suitable for pregnant women. In the mixed establishments, only 6% of units have specific space for the custody of pregnant women. As to the existence of nurseries or mother/infant reference centers, 32% of women units have this space, while only 3% of mixed units have this structure. Only 5% of women units have a nursery and the study did not identify any nursery in mixed units.

...

The event to be held by the CNJ seeks to leave behind situations such as the one which shocked public opinion in September, when a detainee of the Women's Prison Talavera Bruce, in Rio de Janeiro, performed her own delivery within a solitary cell. According to the Court of Justice of the state (TJRJ), despite the cries for help from other inmates in the neighbor cell, the pregnant woman left the site with her baby, a little girl, already in her arms, but still attached to her umbilical cord. The director of the prison unit was removed from office at the request of the TJRJ and the Secretary of State of Penitentiary Administration (Seap) opened an inquiry to ascertain the facts.

"We need to be braver to face the dilemmas of incarceration of women, in the light of their differences, notably as regards sexuality-related issues, homosexuality and others more specific and inherent in the universe of incarcerated women," says Luís Lanfredi.

Source: *Portal Olhar Jurídico*

<http://grupovioles.blogspot.com.br/2015/11/populacao-carceraria-feminina-aumentou.html>

Public Defender says that 'there is no evidence' that Mírian França participated in the murder of Italian tourist

On Monday Public Defender asked for the release of the pharmacist

By **THAYS LAVOR**

06/01/2015 19:13 / Updated 06/01/2015 19:34



Mírian França is accused of being involved in the murder of Italian Gaia Molinari - **Reproduction Facebook**

Fortaleza- Public Defenders that are part of the Center for the Care Of Temporary Prisoners (Nuapp) and are defending 31-year-old Rio de Janeiro-born Mirian França de Melo, stated that there is no fact that to the need to keep her incarcerated and demanded the withdrawal of her imprisonment last Monday. Mirian was put in temporary detention in Ceará on the 29th of this month. In accordance with the state Civil Police, she is the main suspect of murdering 29-year-old Italian-born Gaia Molinari.

-There is no information confirming that Mirian is responsible for this crime, there is no evidence. And, what's more, I think the indictment of anyone is too hasty - argued public defender Gina Mourão.

After reviewing the police investigation and other documents, Nuapp, which belongs to the Public Defender General of the State of Ceará (DPGE-CE), placed a request for the withdrawal of the temporary detention of Mirian this Monday evening, which has already been received by the county of Cariré, in Ceará.

According to the lawyers at Nuapp, they expect the application to be examined no later than next Tuesday. Otherwise, it will be sent to the district of Jijoca de Jericoacoara. Public Defender Emerson Castelo Branco hopes Mirian is released later this week.

- If this girl is not released this week, we will be faced with one of the most serious cases of violation of human rights. The contradictions mentioned by the sheriff are peripheral. What exists here is international pressure. The fact that there was a heinous crime in Brazil does not mean that whatever answer will be given at whatever cost, stated the Nuapp member.

The Public Defender expressed disagreement over the criteria that selected by sheriff Patricia Bezerra for the temporary detention of Mirian, especially with regard to one of the allegations, which refers to the fact that Mirian is a resident of another state of the federation and has a return ticket scheduled for the 29th of December.

- We had access to these testimonies and identifications that the sheriff used to justify the temporary detention, and these conflicts are related to small details that, in a statement given in a situation of unsafety, any person is subject to contradictions. They are secondary data and at no time do these contradictions lead us to believe that she perpetrated the murder. There is no reason to believe that she will flee - explained Gina Mourão.

In accordance with DPGE, last Monday Mirian signed a declaration in which she agrees to stay in Ceará until the conclusion of the police inquiry which investigates the death of Gaia Molinari, and collaborate with all the police investigation to clarify the fact.

-We need to clarify that, throughout the investigation of this case, Mirian did not refuse to collaborate. She testified twice and has undergone identifications. She indicated the address of her residence right before the police- said Gina Mourão.

We have been following the case since the 29th of December. The request was made by Mirian's friends, who came into contact with the external defense counsels.

According to Nuapp, Mirian has no criminal records, is a respected person in her community, and is involved in academic work. The coordinator of the doctoral program in which Mirian studies is expected to arrive in Fortaleza tomorrow morning. A friend of Mirian's, who first contacted DPGE is already in Fortaleza.

- The academic community is mobilized to support her - said Gina Mourão.

Nuapp clarified that the temporary prison has the objective of ensuring the investigation of the case. But it has to be based on certain criteria, and not on random information:

- This is absurd, simply to provide an answer, because the press and society have demanded that the perpetrator be found. It is in the context that Mirian's temporary detention was requested by the police. And the Judiciary System simply didn't issue any appreciation of the case, and the prison was enacted in an extremely precarious manner. This was an abusive detention.

Read more about this in:

<http://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/defensoria-diz-que-nao-existem-provas-de-que-mirian-franca-participou-do-assassinato-de-italiana-14981452#ixzz45iCe4K2J>

Violence and intolerance trying to prevent Black Women's March

At the time of the conflict, the march had more than 10 thousand participants. The attacks came from the pro-impeachment group camped in front of the Congress building



The women were prevented from approaching the parliament through the lawn, where the men are camping, which ended up in an argument between members of both movements.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

[#MarchaMulheresNegras](#)

Brasília- DF 18-11-2015 Black women's march. (Photo: Lula Morques/ Agência PT)

While thousands of women marched toward the National Congress to show the strength of the black community and fight for rights, two pro-impeachment protesters fired four shots at them, early this afternoon (November 18). At the time of the attacks against the integrity of the protesters, more than 10 thousand participants were marching, according to the Military Police of the Federal District.

The Military police informed that the men were members of the Civil Police and were part of the group camping opposite the Congress building. In addition to demanding that president Dilma Rousseff be removed, the group defends the return of the military government.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS - housewife Maria da Fé traveled from Baixada Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, to Brasilia (DF), especially for the march, motivated by the struggle against the daily violence suffered by blacks, inside and outside of the march.



"We are fighting against racism, violence and in favor of living well and suddenly we're stopped by violence. A truck with Axé women, mothers of saint, elderly people and children, and this guy throwing bombs and shooting at us", she said.

"Everyone lay on the floor of the truck. At the time we didn't know if those had been shots, bombs or fireworks. Many women lay on the grass, feeling sick. We were in a peaceful demonstration and we were beaten," she said in outrage.

•••

Congresswoman Maria do Rosário (Workers' Party, Rio Grande do Sul) was also on site and denounced the undemocratic attitude of the movement that "honors" authoritarianism. She recalled that recently several weapons were found inside the car of a pro-coup protester, among them a gun and brass knuckles with an in-built dagger.

"This space has been occupied by fascists, those who want the coup. It is unacceptable that the Congress allows the permanence of this camp here. The population must demand that this House, which is for all Brazilians, should be privatized for the interest of some who carry the flag of the coup, a flag against the Constitution", she emphasized.

By Danielle Cambraia, Agência PT de Notícias

<http://www.pt.org.br/violencia-e-intolerancia-tentam-impedir-marcha-das-mulheres-negras/>

ZIKA VIRUS: BLACK
WOMEN PAY THE PRICE

'Baby-symbol' of microcephaly in Pernambuco is still waiting for treatment

Camilla Costa Special correspondent of BBC in Bonito (Pernambuco)

- 24 February 2016

... It was through a photo with the face of the 39-year-old Pernambuco born Solange Ferreira and of her baby, José Wesley. In December, shortly after the discovery of the baby's malformation, they met AP's photographer, Felipe Dana.

Then, Solange moved from town to be closer to her relatives and says that the pictures made her known, but that she is still waiting for the beginning of her son's rehabilitation sessions. He is already four months old.

"What I really wanted was to begin his treatments soon, so it doesn't take much longer than it already has," says an anxious Solange to BBC Brazil.

Used to mixing the names of her children - Elielson, aged 16, Elisson, aged 10, and 5-year-old Elenilson

- she is amazed that she can say the name of José Wesley correctly when she is interviewed. "I could finally say Wesley correctly. When I have to call one, I call the other. Imagine if I his name also started with an E! I am glad that I changed it to José ", she laughs.

Solange was photographed for the first time when she lived in Santa Cruz do Capibaribe, in the semiarid region of Pernambuco. Less than a month ago, she moved to Bonito, which is closer to Recife, the capital city. The father of the four boys, however, stayed in the other city.

"He lives his life there, I live mine here. Once in a while he comes to see the boys, sends us some 200 reals," she says.

After quitting her job as a housekeeper to take care of her son, she has only the monthly 259 reals that she receives from the Bolsa Família Program as a regular income. "When my family can, they help. When they can't, we just get by. We always find support in God."



Image copyright BBC Brasil Image caption

Bucket bathing helps to sooth José Wesley, who is quite restless, like other babies with recent cases of Zika virus associated microcephaly.

Baby 'bucket'

In the family's new routine, the three older children take turns in caring and in attempts to soothe the baby. Without expert guidance, Solange and her children use their own stimulation methods, which include gospel music and bucket bathing.

"For me, he is normal. I know (that he has microcephaly), I have seen the exams, the doctor has already spoken, but I raise him as a normal boy. I am more careful about him than I was about the others. But I don't pamper him too much, you know, because it would be worse for him. If pampering a healthy child is not good, imagine a sick one, how is that going to be?", she says.

The bucket baths, recommended by experts to sooth babies, are an old habit that she cannot even recall where she learned.

"This is my method. There's no use buying a bathtub. If there is no water bucket, I shower him, or wash him in a sink filled with water. All my boys were raised like this," she recalls.

"With him I thought differently because when he wept too much, I put him in the water and he calmed down. And then I thought: 'Right, this fellow likes water more than the others'."

José Wesley has not yet had his sight and hearing checked. For this reason, Solange does not know the extent of the limitations caused by microcephaly. "Until now, I am the nurse myself," she says.

The change of city and the lack of information about the next steps were responsible for the delay. The contact of Felipe Dana, AP's photographer, with the neuropsychiatrist Vanessa van der Linden, Director of AACD in Recife, was crucial for arranging José Wesley's physiotherapy sessions.

"We got her phone number and called to make an appointment. I ended up calling many mothers like that, because they were not coming here. We offered more openings, but they need to know they have to come here. There seems to be a failure in referral," Van der Linden told BBC Brazil.

The government of Pernambuco announced in December that they would train professionals and health centers in such large cities as Caruaru – where Solange was seen to initially – to carry out the necessary stimulation in microcephaly babies.

But most of the mothers still need to go to the capital city in search of treatment.

Image copyright AP Image caption Pictures of Felipe Dana appeared in newspapers all over the world



Image copyright AP Image caption family became 'symbol' of the health emergency in Brazil

'Christ the Redeemer'

During her fourth month of pregnancy, Solange had zika symptoms, but the disease was never diagnosed. Notifying the event was not compulsory in the Brazil and not all suspected cases were

confirmed. "I felt pain in my body and had marks and scratches all over. I was sick for just one day. The following day I went back to work," she recalls.

José Wesley was born after eight months of pregnancy, when Solange was visiting her family in Bonito. "Nobody suspected anything because he was premature and small. Then I went back to Poço Fundo and spent two months at home, never leaving the house, because he cried too much."

The discovery of the microcephaly occurred in a public health clinic. "The story of the microcephaly case was already known by all. Then the nurses began to look for information on their cell phones and on the internet about the head size that would be classified as microcephaly. They measured his head and it was 32 cm big. This happened when he was already two months old. When he was born, he was not measured. At the time, no one paid attention to it. He was born, was in good health, he was normal."

A CT scan confirmed José Wesley's malformation, with characteristics of a congenital infection. As the majority of babies that doctors believe have been affected by the zika virus, he cries during most of the day.

"When he gets really nervous, he becomes stiff, looking like Christ the Redeemer. He opens his arms, closes his little legs and sometimes gets purple. Then I worry. But it is no use pampering him, this is a waste of time. Either you put him into the bucket of water to calm him down or you look at him and let him have his outburst," says Solange.

http://www.bbc.com/portuguese/noticias/2016/02/160217_microcefalia_solange_balde_cc

Men abandon mothers' of babies born with microcephaly in Pernambuco

A sad reality: Men are abandoning mothers of babies with microcephaly in Pernambuco. This is the state with the greatest number of notifications of malformation in Brazil

In Pernambuco, the state with the highest number of notifications of microcephaly, many mothers have been abandoned by companions after they discovered that their children suffer from malformation. Doctors heard by the reporters said that the cases are increasingly frequent and affect mainly young people in unstable relationships. Doctors who work in the care of patients with microcephaly explain that men have more difficulty than mothers accepting their child's impairment. "I was surprised by the number of mothers who are taking care of their children alone, because the fathers simply decided to abandon the family," says a pediatrician who did not want to disclose her name. The disruption also affects more long-lasting relationships. After two years of dating and nine of marriage, 32-year-old entertainment promoter Carla Silva was abandoned by the father of her three children when she was still in the maternity clinic. His explanation was the baby's condition, Nivea Heloise, who was born with less than 28 centimeters of encephalic perimeter. "He blamed me for her being born like this. He said that the girl was sick because I was a bad person." The couple met after he started attending the same evangelical church as she did, in a Recife neighborhood. Carla had just gotten out of a long relationship and even resisted his advances for four months. Then they started dating, got married and had two children, aged 3 and 5. During pregnancy her last pregnancy, however, the relationship was already shaken.

Zika

Carla contracted the Zika virus in her second month of pregnancy. On TV, she saw the cases that related the disease to microcephaly, and thought that her daughter, still in her womb, could become a victim of the disease. "Medical exams showed nothing, but I was preparing myself," she says. She found out that her child had this malformation right after birth. "It was a shock. I saw and I calmed myself down." But her father did not.

Nivea is two months old today, but was only registered by her father 30 days after birth. "I thought about getting her birth certificate as a single mother, but my mother-in-law insisted until he accepted the baby," says Carla. Since December, however, her ex-husband hasn't lived with the family anymore. He also does not answer her cell phone messages and has blocked her in a chat application, she says.

Given their exams routine in hospitals, her daughter has required Carla's full attention during the day. On the other hand, the seizures caused by microcephaly do not allow her to sleep in the morning. "She cries a lot, trembles, and flexes her hands," says the mother. After giving birth to Nivea, Carla still hasn't been able to go back to work. "When I go back, it will be even more difficult."

Undesired

For pediatric infectious disease specialist Angela Rocha, Coordinator of this sector of Oswaldo Cruz University Hospital, which receives the largest number of patients with microcephaly in Pernambuco, the problem of fathers abandoning their families affects mostly young women, in unstable relationships and who have had an unintended pregnancy. "Normally, the man has such difficulty accepting the babies," says Angela. According to the infectious disease specialist, some disruptions occur even before the couple finds out that the child has microcephaly. "In many cases, partners abandon their wives during their pregnancy. In other cases, they do so right after the child is born."

This was the case of little 2-month-old Layla Sophia, who still does not know her father. "It was an unexpected pregnancy, right at the beginning of my daughter's relationship. In her sixth month of pregnancy, he left her," says the child's grandmother, 45-year-old Iranilda Silva.

Iranilda's daughter also contracted the Zika virus during pregnancy. Microcephaly was totally unknown to her family, who come from Ouricuri, in the semiarid region of Pernambuco. But not even the baby's disease could bring her father back. "He knows everything, because he lives near us, but never came (to see the child)," said the grandmother of Layla Sophia.

Agência Estado

<http://www.pragmatismopolitico.com.br/2016/02/homens-abandonam-maes-de-bebes-com-microcefalia-em-pe.html>



THE WORD OF SOME NETWORKS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT ARTICULATIONS

The letters presented below are part of the consultation work with the different Networks and Social Movements on the violence and violations presented in this Report



Coletivo NegraSô



Rede de jovens SP Positivo

To

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS

The painful struggle of students to stay in university

Recently, the Law School of the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo, following the example of Universidade de São Paulo (USP), released the guidelines for combating violence against women on campus.

According to the document, 37% of the male students admitted to practicing such actions as forcing girls to use drugs or alcohol and to have unconsented sex.

Only 4% considered this to be rape, despite the fact that these institutions train lawyers and jurists. On a daily basis, female students are harassed and abused by students and teachers. The authorities in charging of receiving complaints are not accessible and often the attitude of the university administration is to “hide” and silence, further increasing the victims’ suffering. Many female students choose to quit the programs for not having psychological conditions to face their attackers daily.

This violence becomes even more latent in the case of the LGBTT and black population. Three percent of university black students were “murdered with suicide”, i.e., institutional racism legitimized by State violence compels black girls and boys to remove their bodies from social life.

Bathrooms and academic centers are sprayed with graffiti messages. Such messages as “Monkeys belong in slave quarters” are read in major universities in the state of São Paulo. Furthermore, a reduction in the number of vacancies USP’s (Universidade de Sao Paulo) nursery and the closing of the nursery of PUC SP have caused impediments to the functioning of preparatory courses. Additionally, the reduction in the number of scholarships and in the few existing policies to foster student permanence the University are measures that prevent young suburban black mothers from studying, as they cannot keep up with the course because they have nowhere to leave their children.

I refer here to my personal experience to illustrate one of several ways of killing young black women at the university: on account of my work I had no available time to attend a particular class and, when talking to the coordination about putting that course on hold, the answer given to me was that “the university is no place for people like you”. I was then advised to quit the course (despite the fact that I was in my penultimate year of study).

We understand that the discussion on violence has a variety of nuances; it is not only about being physically assaulted. It is also about preventing, in any way, the right to access to education. The black feminist movement sides with other movements in the struggle for universal access to quality education.

NegraSô collective - Collective of black women and men of PUC-SP

<https://www.facebook.com/Coletivo-NegraS%C3%B4-662993973790088/?fref=ts>

Rede de jovens SP Positivo https://www.facebook.com/Rede-de-Jovens-SP-394734294050011/info/?tab=page_info



ASSOCIAÇÃO DE TRAVESTIS E TRANSEXUAIS

Letter o8/2016

Curitiba, 04 April 2016

Oas - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Subject: Forwarding of Denunciation.

Transgrupo Marcela Prado, a nonprofit Association of Transsexuals of Curitiba, located at 366 Marechal Floriano Peixoto, Block 47, Center, hereby informs the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights – OAS of the serious situation of Transgender People in Brazil.

Our institution operates directly in the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Transvestites and Transsexuals within the state of Paraná and promoting political discussion on the matter at a national and international level.

In recent years violence against LGBT people has been growing alarmingly in Brazil, significantly reaching Trans people, whose fundamental rights are attacked directly. Such rights are supposed to be protected by the 1988 Federal Constitution of Brazil;

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Art. 1

II- citizenship;

III- the dignity of human persons;

ART. 3 - are fundamental objectives of the Federative Republic of Brazil:

IV - promote the common good, without prejudice of origin, race, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination.

366 Marechal Floriano Peixoto Avenue, Block 47 - Center - Curitiba - Paraná Brazil
Phone number: (41) 3322-3129



ASSOCIAÇÃO DE TRAVESTIS E TRANSEXUAIS

TITLE II

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

CHAPTER I

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Art. 5 All are equal before the law, without distinction of any kind, ensuring Brazilians and foreigners residing in the country the inviolability of the right to life, freedom, equality, security and property, as follows: Brazil, according to a survey conducted by PhD. Luiz Mott, the coordinator of the study and anthropologist at UFBA (Universidade Federal da Bahia), our country accumulates 44% of murders against LGBT people in the world. The risk of a homosexual being assassinated is 800 times higher than in the United States. (<http://georgesarmento.jusbrasil.com.br/artigos/121941974/crimes-homofobicos-ate-quando>)

During the first two months of this year (2016) Brazil has already seen the murders of more than 80 Transvestites and Transsexuals (Underreported data, collected by the press).

This violence is accentuated, because Transgender people are not respected since the beginning of their transition, starting by their names, their right to health and education, among others.

In this sense, we appeal to this Commission for support in the investigations and, above all, in protecting the fundamental rights of the LGBT population, especially those of Transvestites and Transsexuals. Authentic photographs on the violence denounced here can be found in the Appendix.

We thank you and remain at your disposal.

Yours sincerely,

Rafaelly Wiest

President of Transgrupo Marcela Prado. Member of the Board of Directors of ABGLT.

Holder of the National Council for Combating Discrimination against LGBT people in the Ministry of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic.

State Councillor of the Rights of Women in the State of Paraná.

Holder of the LGBT Working Group of the State Secretariat of Public Security and Penitentiary Administration of Paraná.

366 Marechal Floriano Peixoto Avenue, Block 47 - Center - Curitiba - Paraná Brazil
Phone number: (41) 3322-3129

TRANSFOBIA MATA



Acima - Travesti Lorena –
Assassinada a Pauladas por grupo de jovens na região de Cascavel-Paraná - 2015



Acima – Travesti Sabrina – queimada com gasolina pelo ex-marido (por ele ter sofrido discriminação por ser casado com uma Travesti) e Discriminada no hospital (sendo tratada pelo Masculino em todo tempo de internamento)



Acima e esquerda Pessoa Travesti – nome: Desconhecido – Motivação – Transfobia - 2015



TRANSFOBIA MATA



Acima transexual Camilly – sobrevivente de tentativa de Homicídio de Serial Killer em Curitiba - 2015



Acima - Pessoa Travesti Verônica Bolina – Agredida na delegacia de São Paulo por presos e policiais - 2015



Quilombolas

CASE INVESTIGATION VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, THROUGH SEXUAL ABUSE, IRREGULAR ADOPTION OF MINORS AND CHILD LABOR EXPLOITATION IN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE OF GOIÁS - KALUNGA QUILOMBOLA TERRITORY

COMPLAINTS:

On 09 March 2016, CONAQ - National Coordination of Articulation of Black Quilombola Communities in Rural Areas sent Public Prosecutor of the state of Goiás a letter requesting information “in order to request feedback on the processes regarding the violation of the rights of children and adolescents, the practice of sexual abuse, the illegal adoption of minors, and child labor exploitation in municipalities of the State of Goiás and especially in the cities of Cavalcante and Hidrolândia”. Information was also requested about the progress of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the matter, in the region where the events occurred and complaints, with national repercussion and in which until now the indicted have not been prosecuted for their crime against children and adolescents in the quilomba communities in the aforementioned cities”.

The sheriff in charge of the case, Diogo Luiz Barreira, explained to a national news portal that the Councillor Jorge Cheim began to be investigated in November 2014, after a 12-year-old child reported being raped on the farm of the Councillor.

According to testimonies recorded in the PCI, since 2012 14 cases have been reported, but the community estimates a much higher number due to the fear that families have of reporting the crimes. The Civilian Police are now working with 10 investigations of sexual violence against minors and have collected material evidence of rape of vulnerable person - when the victim is under 14 years of age.

More than 200 people participated in the public hearing, which was also attended by representatives of the federal government, Public Prosecutors and members of the State Legislative Assembly, in 2015.

BARRIERS

Political power – An abusive and exploratory practice that also includes, as a common factor in the region and in other states and communities across Brazil: benefits or even objects, to the whole family, in exchange for the girls’ “sexual favors”. Rape attempts and sexual violence suffered by girls, mostly in their youth, are made invisible and hidden under the cloak of tradition”. It is shameful for women to be seen as the ones who, in some way, allow for these crimes to happen. In Brazil’s hinterland, pedophilia does not have this name. There young people married very early. In many cases, girls marry much older men. And to a significant extent, this relationship also involves a child.

The case of greater impact involves councilor Jorge Cheim (PSD), husband of the current vice-mayor of Cavalcante, and a 12-year-old girl of the Kalunga community. According to Civil Police sheriff Diogo Luiz barrier, the councilor's imprisonment was demanded on two occasions, but the requests were denied, even though, according to him, "all necessary evidence had been presented". Judge Lucas de Mendonça Lagares, who works in the case and denied the request for preventive detention of Councillor Jorge Cheim, was invited to attend the public hearing, but did not go. The Public Prosecutor of Cavalcante, Ursula Catarina da Silva Pinto said she was suspected to continue in the process and will be replaced on account of the fact that she is related to the councilor.

The influence of political parties is another common issue, especially with respect to the conduction of investigations, not just in this case, as political relations also occur through economic and bureaucratic relations.

Young mothers - it is important to highlight here that the lack of access of young people to knowledge about their individual rights conquered by women historically, for example, puts these young people in a position of weakness and vulnerability regarding information on their own bodies. They are prohibited, by a tradition that is based also on their culture such as patriarchal practices reproduced as collective customs. If knowing about their own menstrual cycle is something dirty that should be kept confidential – just like their sexuality-, who will state that they know about sexual and reproductive rights?

Another event that drew the Commission's attention was a report forwarded by the prosecution of the municipality to the Civil Police Station regarding 57 adolescents who became mothers at the age of 15. Thus, the sexual act occurred when the teenagers were between 13 and 14 years old. Such cases are also common in the region of the quilombola communities. "It involves the rape of vulnerable persons", said Congressman Paulo Pimenta. Sheriff Diogo Luiz Barreira explains that it is difficult to identify parents, in these cases, because the teenage girls themselves resist talking", since they were molested and exposed, and feel afraid. Neighbors stated that fear and shame are the main reasons for the victims' silence.

Impunity - During the hearing, residents reported that families are intimidated so as not to report the offenses, and are afraid of reprisals. After the event gained influence in the media, representatives of the Guardianship Council affirmed that they suffered death threats and the Council's headquarters was raided and reports relating to sexual offenses against minors were stolen. Not only urgent protection of witnesses is needed, but above all, psychological and social assistance of these girls, who took on a role of visibility, in this case also a negative one, as they are exposed, and continue to live in the region and suffer reprisals and point out intimate reports of events taking place in this and in other rural black quilombola communities in Brazil's hinterland.

Link to the report carried out by Rede Record:

<https://vimeo.com/143797713>

Text: REDE RECORD;

The "Repórter Record Investigação" program showed a reportage made in the State of Goiás that reveals one of the cruelest faces of humanity: the slavery of black and poor children. During two months, reporters Lúcio Sturm, Gustavo Costa and Marcelo Magalhães collected documents and investigated heinous crimes: girls are tied up, tortured and transformed into domestic servants and sex slaves. By a twist of fate, the victims are descendants of slaves. They live in the Kalunga quilombola community - where, 200 years ago, their ancestors sought refuge and freedom. The region is near to Brasília - the center of political power in Brazil. The victims are between 9 and 14 years of age and have been abused in every way by white families that should protect them. The allegations also include "Auctions" of virgin minors for 100 reais. The accused are politicians and rich people of Cavalcante, a town near the Kalunga community. The program also shows an exclusive interview with a man convicted of assaulting a 9-year-old quilombola child. The report won the 33rd Prix King of Spain (Category TV), the 60th Premio Esso (ExxonMobil) of television news and the 32nd Human Rights Press Awards. Sadly, 127 years after the abolition of slavery, our reporters show that slavery in Brazil has not ended.

RESPONSE:

In response to the letter(s) forwarded(s) - to date - by CONAQ to the Center of Operational Support of Human Rights and Citizen of the Public Ministry of Goiás (CAODHC), Letter N. 048/2016, under the request for measures taken in cases of alleged sexual abuse against children and adolescents, irregular adoption of minors and child labor exploitation occurring in quilombola communities in municipalities of the state of Goiás, in particular of Cavalcante, CAODHC, which performed the mapping for the evaluation of the local SUAS; Elaboration of models for the regularization of public services, and in activities of the Quilombola communities; holding meetings with the mayor and Secretary of Social Assistance of Cavalcante for the participation of the Public Prosecutor in the Romarias - festivals that last for days and mobilize all communities in the region around prayers and collective activities. This is a great moment of encounters – joint efforts, where informational activities and ludic work would be carried out to the benefit of children and women in the communities in 2016.

STRATEGIES:

*Ask Congresswoman Isaura Lemos (PCdoB), rapporteur of the PCI, for all files and records of meetings;

*Ask the National Council of Justice to examine the sentences that have been delivered by the Court of Goiás;

*Check referrals of the Forum meeting in Goiânia, in the month of August, with the minister of the Secretariat on Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, Nilma Lino Gomes, and with minister Pepe Vargas to discuss public policies in the area of Human Rights and Black, Rural Quilombo-la Communities in Brazil;

*Ask for referrals of complaints made to sheriff Crístiomário de Sousa Medeiros, who took up the post in the region of Cavalcante at that time;

*Paulo Pimenta stated that if there was any embarrassment to people who participated in the public hearing, the fact should be considered a threat to the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the case forwarded to the Federal Police and other competent bodies - ask for referrals;

* Ask the chief minister of the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic about the installation of the PCI of the Legislative Assembly which investigates violations of the rights of children and adolescents in the region and examination of cases about the crimes committed in Brazil;

*Check that in parallel with the Public Hearing, technicians of CDHM and National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office receive, in a reserved manner, complaints of residents with the actions that would be taken by the responsible authorities

TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS LETTER OF A BLACK LESBIAN IN SEARCH OF HER RIGHTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you so you can understand what we Black Lesbians suffer in terms of human rights violations. Racism here in Brazil is not only individual, but also structural and institutional; it has discrimination mechanisms that are produced and operated by both public and private institutions by allowing its reproduction and strengthening. Because racism is a power structure that determines what will be the social groups that will be at the top of this perverse pyramid of decision-making processes. That is where we Black Lesbians find ourselves without options.

We live in a process of invisibility that allows us to be deprived of any citizenship and rights process.

We black Lesbians are largely present in the lower classes; we have unstable jobs, some even experiencing underemployment. Black women are the majority among the 5.3 million young people aged 18 to 25 who do not work or study in the country, many of whom are lesbians. How to find institutional support to get rid of this violence? How can we feel safe to denounce the varied forms of violence that we are subjected to every day? And when that violence comes from within our homes? Every day we are raped by the State and society. How many of us black Lesbians are inserted in this context of rape and afraid to scream for help? How many of us are suffering silenced and subdued by fear of our black lesbian condition?

The discriminatory context in which we live enables us to not know how to save ourselves from a society that does not recognize us, that does not want us to be visible, and that ignores our citizenship.

We cannot escape from an attack that is constant in our lives, an attempt to classify the discrimination process that we experience, thus making one violation more important than the others. An attempt to make invisible who we really ARE: "within the lesbian community I am Black, and within the Black community I am a Lesbian. Any attack against black people should be a lesbian issue, because I and thousands of other black women are part of the lesbian community. Any attack against lesbians should also be an issue about the rights of black women, because thousands of lesbians are black. There is a hierarchy of oppression". However, this is not the case.

To recognize oneself as black is part of a long trajectory. Sometimes, even in childhood, when our skin color leaves no doubt about who we are, we end up being pointed as different by the other children who play with us, sometimes a little more mature on account of a difference in pigmentation, and after years in a "no place". To recognize oneself as a woman and become aware of the role assigned to us on account of our gender also puts us in the same condition of reason and logic to act, seeking equal rights, and a decent life without violence. Struggling for the right to be regarded as a human being and have our bodies,

desires and capacities respected.

However, within the minority of a minority there still exists a subgroup of people, a group that has its voice silenced in the black movement, the feminist movement, and the black feminist movement. It is black women who identify themselves as lesbians.

To reveal oneself as lesbian is equal to knowing that one's identity means facing an oppression that involves at least two stigmata: our negritude and lesbian condition.

Being a lesbian makes us even more vulnerable to various forms of violence against women and silence becomes even stronger on account of our being black. Silence was the way we found to face a racist, heteronormative society that still believes that the female body is a commodity; and a commodity that has a single owner. There is no way to separate our multiple identities so we can fit in a given movement; we are a sum: women, black, lesbian. And given that the black movement is sexist and lesbophobic and the LGBT movement deeply racist, how can we make our voices heard?

As if being rejected by a "white heterosexual society" were not enough, we black lesbians need to fight for a space in the black and homosexual movements.

Our Racist, Sexist, and Heteronormative society that today lives in fundamentalist radicalism makes lesbianism be abhorred, and thus, constant corrective rapes go unpunished.

We black lesbians go through processes of cruelty and violations of our bodies. And if we are within our communities, these processes become more violent and cruel.

We black lesbian are being raped every day; we are raped, brutally abused and many of us killed violently.

As a black lesbian, social worker, human rights activist, I can no longer bear the cases that come up to me.

- Young black lesbians who are driven away from their homes and their communities with only the clothes they are wearing, bruised inside and raped outside.
- Women who ask me for help to leave the State status because they are being persecuted by men who do not accept their sexual orientation;
- Mothers who mourn are desperate for justice because their daughters were killed inhumanely, and exposed in vexatious ways simply because they loved another woman;
- Cases of dismemberment;

These are most macabre and bloody cases that make me cry at night because there is nothing I can do, because I do not know how to say to each one of these people that we are unprotected, that we are at the mercy of these criminals.

What can we do? Where can we go? How can we live in a country that allows, which is complicit, and allows the lives of all of us Black Lesbians to be easy prey of a society racist, Lesbophobic, sexist and cruel society?

What do I ask for? Help!!! And what do I want? Justice!!! For THEM, for ME, for ALL OF US.

I CAN'T AFFORD TO FIGHT AGAINST ONE FORM OF OPPRESSION ONLY. I CANNOT ALLOW MYSELF TO BELIEVE THAT BEING FREE OF INTOLERANCE IS A RIGHT TO A PARTICULAR GROUP. AND I CAN'T TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CHOOSING BETWEEN THE FRONTS ON WHICH I MUST STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FORCES OF DISCRIMINATION, WHEREVER THEY APPEAR TO DESTROY ME. AND WHEN THEY COME TO DESTROY ME, IT DOESN'T TAKE TOO LONG BEFORE THEY COME TO DESTROY

YOU. AUDRE LORDE

I am Marcelle Esteves, Social Worker, black lesbian, Vice President of the Arco Íris LGBT Citizenship Group, national LGBT counselor, member of the Political Coordination of Articulação Brasileira de Lésbicas, member of the Forum for Black Women of Rio de Janeiro.

LINKS

The links below depict press reportages on violence committed against women. The images show the utmost cruelty shown by assailants. We leave it at the discretion of each reader dive into this universe of horrors.

DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

<http://www.otempojornalismo.com.br/policia/mulher-sem-calcinha-e-encontrada-morta-na-br-101/>
<http://www.f7noticias.com.br/2016/01/jovem-de-16-anos-e-morta-com-facadas.html>
<http://www.opantaneiro.com.br/noticias/triste/garota-de-15-anos-que-estava-desaparecida-e-encontrada-morta>
<http://plantaoitabuna.com.br/adolescente-e-assassinada-no-santa-ines-suspeita-de-abuso-sexual/>
<http://g1.globo.com/bahia/noticia/2016/04/corpo-de-jovem-gravida-e-achado-em-geladeira-na-bahia-ex-e-suspeito.html>
<http://g1.globo.com/sp/santos-regiao/noticia/2016/04/gestante-e-enterrada-apos-ser-achada-morta-e-com-sinais-de-estupro-em-sp.html>
<http://extra.globo.com/casos-de-policia/jovem-morta-facadas-por-ex-namorado-que-nao-aceitou-fim-do-namoro-19006918.html>
<http://acervonoticias.com.br/itamaraju-190116-estudante-e-encontrada-morta-policia-investiga/>
http://www.gazetaonline.com.br/_conteudo/2015/10/noticias/cidades/3911691-adolescente-e-espancada-estrangulada-e-morta-dentro-de-casa-em-vitoria.html
<http://www.opovo.com.br/app/fortaleza/2015/11/03/noticiafortaleza,3528392/filho-encontra-a-mae-morta-com-tiro-na-cabeca-dentro-de-casa.shtml>
<http://g1.globo.com/sp/vale-do-paraiba-regiao/noticia/2016/02/mulher-e-morta-na-frente-da-filha-de-dois-anos-em-sao-jose-sp.html>
<http://jornalmontesclaros.com.br/2016/02/04/mg-mulher-desliga-telefone-na-cara-do-ex-namorado-e-e-assassinada-por-ele.html>

TRANSVESTITES AND TRANSSEXUALS

<http://folhadoserdao.com.br/portal/abrir.noticia/Titulo/travesti-e-encontrada-morta-na-paraiba-com-24-perfuracoes-de-faca/ID/37317>
<http://paroutudo.com/2016/travesti-e-assassinada-a-tiros-na-zona-oeste-do-rio/>
<http://www.nlucon.com/2015/11/pelo-menos-10-travestis-foram.html>
<http://www.campograndenews.com.br/cidades/capital/seis-travestis-ja-foram-assassinadas-neste-ano-em-campo-grande>
<http://www.camacarinoticias.com.br/noticias/3/6493,travesti-miscilene-ce-assassinado-a-pauladas-em-matagal.html>
<http://odia.ig.com.br/noticia/brasil/2015-09-24/travesti-e-apedrejada-e-espancada-por-quatro-homens-apos-sair-de-festa.html>
<http://odia.ig.com.br/noticia/brasil/2015-10-28/travesti-e-assassinada-por-cliente-em-briga-motivada-por-ciumes.html>

STAFF

CREATED BY CRIOLA – GELEDÉS – INSTITUTO DA MULHER NEGRA

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SPECIAL COLABORATIONS ARTICULAÇÃO DE ONGS DE MULHERES NEGRAS BRASILEIRAS

GRAPHIC DESIGN VANESSA KINOSHITA

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATIONS



Geledés – Instituto da Mulher Negra (Geledés-Black Women's Institute) was founded on April 30, 1988. It is a civil society that takes a stand in the defense of Women and Blacks by carrying out projects in the areas of human rights, education, health and communication. Geledés participates in several civil society initiatives for the Monitoring and Advocacy in Public Policies, at the municipal, state, federal and international levels and has consultative status at the Organization of American States (OEA) and is accredited with the ECOSOC, United Nations. Geledés maintains a Portal that is a space for public expression, for the defense of citizenship and human rights and permanent denunciation.

www.geledes.org.br
gedeles@gedeles.com.br



Criola is a civil society organization founded in 1992, led by Black women. It operates in the defense and promotion of Black women's, Black young women's, and Black girls' rights in an integrated and transversal perspective. Throughout his trajectory, Criola has launched mobilization and advocacy initiatives at local, national and international levels, qualification of activism actions by and for Black women, and of the public administration, aimed at combating violence and reducing mortality by supporting the formation of community groups and networks of Black women, of guidance and counseling projects for women in violence situations, and setting up of platforms for cyber-activism and campaigns to mobilize public opinion against racism.

www.criola.org.br
criola@criola.org.br



The Articulation Black Women was created in 2000, has been standing out as interlocutor both of governments and the civil society, as well as multilateral and international bodies, in subjects concerning black women's, teenagers and Young girl interests in the different spheres. At the same time has been looking for alternatives of internal strengthening as well as of the political and institutional role of black women, it has been periodically carrying out formation activities political analysis and content production.

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SUPPORT:



