October 9, 2020

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Geneva, Switzerland

**Case: Supplementary information for the State report that CEDAW plans to prepare on Brazil**

**Dear Committee Members:**

1. This letter, written by the Conselho Nacional Popular LGBTI+ (National Popular Council LGBTI+), aims to provide inputs on some of the situations lesbian, bisexual, travestis and transgender women experience in Brazil and provide information for the country review that CEDAW will carry out during its Pre-Work 78 Session.
2. On April 11, 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro eliminated the Conselho Nacional de Combate à Discriminação e Promoção dos Direitos de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais -CNCD/LGBT (National Council to Combat Discrimination and Promote the Rights of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Travestis and Transsexuals), through Decree 9.759/ 19[[1]](#footnote-1). In doing so, Bolsonaro demonstrated an authoritarian attitude, and did not speak with any of the civil society entities represented in the Council, an action that severely prejudiced the LGBTI population. Furthermore, he revoked the mandates of 30 councliors, 15 of whom were representatives of civil society organizations working in the LGBTI+ movement and 15 government representatives. He also ended all activities of the main body of the National Council to combat discrimination and promote citizenship of the LGBTI+ population in Brazil. In order to strengthen the struggles to combat LGBTIphobia practiced by the current Government and its followers, 26 nation wide organizations[[2]](#footnote-2) have created the Conselho Nacional LGBTI+, which stands as a collective instrument of our resistance.
3. The human rights situation of transsexuals, travestis, lesbian and bisexual women in Brazil has generated great concern among Brazilian civil society organizations, which have been organizing themselves to curb the conservative and violent wave that is advancing in the country, under the seal of the current Brazilian government.
4. Recognizing that Brazil is experiencing a conservative wave means denouncing a framework of systematic attack on the rights of minority groups, taking away recently achieved legal, social and political achievements. Thus, if, in the last CEDAW report on Brazil, it was celebrated the fact that the country had elected, for the first time, a woman as president of the country, it is necessary to denounce that the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff was not marked by legal aspects, but with political interests in mind. Furthermore, it cannot be forgotten that Rousseff was the target of several demonstrations that, under the banner of the anti-corruption fight, boasted extremely *machista* and lesbophobic acts and offenses[[3]](#footnote-3).
5. Furthermore, it cannot be left out that, after the impeachment, several structural measures that harm the lives of women were taken, such as a reform that made labor relations more flexible[[4]](#footnote-4) and a Constitutional Amendment that froze public spending on health and education for 20 years[[5]](#footnote-5), deepening social exclusions.
6. There is still great fear that facilitating the carrying of weapons will increase cases of violence and murders against women[[6]](#footnote-6), especially when these do not correspond to cis-heteronormativity and live under constant threats within their homes. Nor can we overlook the fact that the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights is headed by Pastor Damares Alves, who acted with a strong prejudiced bias in gender policies, as well as in the rights of LBTI women.
7. The Brazilian State mobilizes few efforts to produce data on the population of LBTI women, which is worse in the case of black LBTI women. Likewise, there is no joint work between public administration and universities for the production and analysis of data on women.
8. Due to this situation, the organizations that make up the Conselho Nacional Popular LGBTI+ present below some considerations regarding some of the themes that reflect the situation of the country for this group of people.

**Violence**

1. According to the Atlas of Violence 2020[[7]](#footnote-7), a woman was murdered in Brazil every two hours, totaling 4,519 victims. When analyzing the period between 2008 and 2018, the homicide rate of non-Afrodescendant women fell 11.7%; however, the rate among Afrodescendant women increased 12.4%, showing an unequal racial distribution of the right to life. Indeed, 68% of the murders against women committed in Brazil in 2018 were of Afrodescendant women.
2. The Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security) has recorded that there were 8,609 homicides against women between the years 2017 and 2018. There were also 8,609 femicides in the same period. Of these, 61% were Afrodescendant women and 11.6% of the victims were between 0 and 19 years old[[8]](#footnote-8). Also in 2017 and 2018, 104,324 women were raped and there were14,954 attempted rapes. Every hour, 4 girls up to 13 years old are raped in Brazil. 50.9% of rape victims are black[[9]](#footnote-9).
3. Sexual crimes are among those with the lowest rates of complaints to the police. The latest national victimization survey, carried out in 2013, estimated that about 7.5% of victims of sexual violence notify the police[[10]](#footnote-10). It is reported that 63.8% of rape cases are committed against vulnerable people. These are rapes in which the victim is a person under the age of 14, who is considered legally unable to consent to sexual intercourse, or a person unable to offer resistance, regardless of their age, someone who is under the influence of drugs, sick or disabled person, as determined by Law 12.015 / 09[[11]](#footnote-11).
4. According to the 2017 and 2018 rape and vulnerable rape records, 81.8% of the victims were female[[12]](#footnote-12). The report notes that, although gang rapes attract greater media attention, most rapes are committed by a single author (92.5%), with 7.5% of cases by multiple authors[[13]](#footnote-13).
5. Since 2008, Brazil has experienced an average of 118.5 murders of trans people per year[[14]](#footnote-14). In 2019, the report of the Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais – ANTRA (National Association of Travestis and Transsexuals) registered the murder of 124 trans people, 121 travestis and trans women and 3 trans men[[15]](#footnote-15). With regard to race, the publication of ANTRA brings an alarming fact: 82% of the cases were identified as people of African descent[[16]](#footnote-16).
6. As for the age, ANTRA reported that 15 years was the youngest age of a murder victim in Brazil in 2019. There were three cases: two stoned and one beaten and hanged, with signs of sexual violence. In 2018, the youngest victim was 17 years old[[17]](#footnote-17). The report shows that 59.2% of the victims were between 15 and 29 years old; 22.4% between 30 and 39 years old; 13.2% between 40 and 49 years old; 3.9% between 50 and 59 years; and between 60 and 69 years old, 1.3% of the cases[[18]](#footnote-18). In addition, 80% of cases were committed with cruel characteristics, such as the excessive use of violence and more than one brutal method was used, along with other brutal forms of violence. There has been an increase in stoning and the use of bladed weapons as a murder tools as well[[19]](#footnote-19).
7. In addition, in 2020, ANTRA recorded, until the month of August, the murder of 129 trans people - all female, be they travestis or transsexual women. Considering the same period in 2019, there was a 70% increase in the number of murders of trans people in Brazil[[20]](#footnote-20).
8. Brazil has seen, in recent years, an exponential increase in the murder of lesbian and bisexual women. In 2004, “only” 4 cases of murder of lesbian women were identified. Ten years later, in 2014, 16 cases. In 2015, 26. In 2016, 30. In 2017, 54 cases. This means that between 2014 and 2017, there was an increase of about 237% in murders of lesbian women in Brazil[[21]](#footnote-21).
9. In addition, in 2019, the Instituto de Segurança Pública do Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro Public Security Institute) published a report with data on violence against women and girls registered in 2018[[22]](#footnote-22). The database used was the Occurrence Records (RO) of the State Civil Police Precincts and was based on the five forms of violence against women listed in the Maria da Penha Law: a) physical violence; b) sexual violence; c) patrimonial violence; d) moral violence; and e) psychological violence. Based on this, the following information was recorded[[23]](#footnote-23):

a) Victims of physical violence - 41,773 victims, including 350 victims of intentional homicide, 729 victims of attempted homicide and 41,344 victims of intentional physical aggression;

b) Sexual violence - 5,790 victims, among which 4,543 were victims of rape, 308 were victims of attempted rape, 150 were victims of sexual harassment, 638 were victims of offensive harassment to modesty and 193 were victims of obscene act;

c) Property violence - 5,330 victims, including 2743 victims of damage, 2223 victims of violation of domicile and 364 victims of deletion of documents;

d) Moral violence - 29,665 of slander, defamation and injury;

e) Psychological violence - 37,827 victims, including 37,423 victims of threats and 404 victims of illegal constraint.

1. The report showed that Afrodescendant women are the biggest victims of these crimes: of the 350 intentional homicides, 59.1% were Afrodescendant women; of the 729 attempted homicides, 55% were Afrodescendant; of 4,543 rapes, 55.8% are Afrodescendant; of the 308 rape attempts, 54.2% were Afrodescendant; of the 41,344 victims of intentional physical aggression, 54% were Afrodescendant [[24]](#footnote-24).
2. The report also provides data on the age of the victims. Girls aged 0 to 17 make up 69.7% of rape victims; 37% of victims of attempted rape; 23.1% of victims of sexual harassment, obscene acts and offensive harassment of modesty; 8.9% of intentional homicides; 8.6% of homicide attempts; 8.1% of intentional physical aggressions; 4.3% of threats and illegal constraint (total of 37,827 cases; 3.9% of moral violence and 1.8% of property violence)[[25]](#footnote-25).
3. According to the Rede de Obervatórios da Violência (Network of Security Observatories)[[26]](#footnote-26), between 2009 and 2017, 6,975 women were victims of sexual violence in Bahia, registering successive increases: in 2009, 121 cases were registered; in 2017, the number of occurrences was 1,194. That is, an increase of 887%[[27]](#footnote-27). In the capital Salvador, the increase was of 2,464%. More than 58% of the cases occurred with girls, adolescents and young people from 10 to 29 years old and children from 0 to 4 years old were more than 17% of the victims[[28]](#footnote-28).
4. In 2017, the population of girls in Bahia was greatly affected by sexual violence: 127 victims were between 0 and 4 years old; 97 were between 5 and 9 years old; 252 between 10 and 14 years; and 176 between 15 and 19 years old. Proportionally, among girls and women, the most victimized age group was that of girls aged 10 to 14 years (38 cases per hundred thousand inhabitants)[[29]](#footnote-29).
5. Afrodescendant women and girls also represented a majority of the people affected by sexual violence in Bahia during 2017. Afrodescendant women and girls represented 73% of sexual violence cases registered in 2017, while white women were victims in 12.8% of reported cases. According to the Network report, between 2009 and 2017, the number of Afrodescendant women victims of rape increased almost 10 times and the rate of this crime among Afrodescendant women living in Bahia is 16 cases per hundred thousand, double the rate among white women, which is 8 per hundred thousand women[[30]](#footnote-30).
6. Regarding the Maria da Penha Law, although the legislation states that the relations of violence are based on gender, there is no uniformity in judicial decisions regarding the application of the Maria da Penha Law to travestis and transsexuals, resulting in the absence of legal security for these people. In addition, the Feminicide Law, which came into force in Brazil in 2015, does not expressly apply to travestis and transsexual women, which again, leaves them in a situation of legal uncertainty.
7. In June 2019, the Plenary of the Supremo Tribunal Federal (Supreme Federal Court) understood that there was an unconstitutional omission of the National Congress because it had not enacted a law that criminalized acts of homophobia and transphobia and recognized that the delay of the National Congress to penalize these acts violates fundamental rights of LGBTI people[[31]](#footnote-31). The understanding was that homophobia and transphobia should be framed as the crime of racism until the National Congress issues a specific law on the matter. It turns out that many police chiefs have claimed that LGBTIphobia was equated with only the crime of racism, and not the crime of racial injury. For this reason, such police chiefs have classified the records of LGBTIphobic occurrences as simple injury, and not as a crime of racism, in a flagrant non-compliance with the STF decision.

**Political participation**

1. On June 28, 2019, while the LGBTI movement celebrated the events that spawned LGBTI Pride Day, the Brazilian government, through Decree 9.883 / 2019[[32]](#footnote-32), eliminated the National LGBTI Council and replaced it by the National Council to Combat Discrimination, aimed at individuals and groups affected by discrimination or intolerance. With this act, the government made the LGBTI population invisible. In addition to removing LGBTI people from the Council, the decree provides for a composition of only six members, with only three from civil society. It is a strategy that limits the participation of the LGBTI population in the country's institutional policy, by closing channels that made possible the debate on Brazilian political life and its impact on the lives of LGBTI people.

**Health**

1. The Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina de Família e Comunidade (Brazilian Society of Family and Community Medicine)[[33]](#footnote-33)attests that the LGBTI population suffers higher rates of emotional suffering and illnesses related to mental health. This results from the various type of violence LGBTI people experience throughout their lives. Thus, LBTI women are subjected to an intersection of violence and prejudice which can cause their overall global health care to be affected (with higher rates of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease). In addition, the consumption of psychoactive substances, legal or illegal, also tends to be higher.
2. In addition, specifically, on the health of lesbian and bisexual cis women, SBMFC warns that heteronormativity leads health professionals to make invisible some problems experienced by these women. Thus, there is evidence that there are differences in the gynecological conditions of such women compared to heterosexual women, with higher rates of cervical and uterine cancer. These issues of professional negligence could be solved by simply screening this population. Additionally, the fear of institutional violence means these women find it difficult to find a welcoming service that offers information and care appropriate to their reality[[34]](#footnote-34).
3. The transsexualizing process has been incorporated into public health system in Brazil since 2008; however, it falls short. There are only five units licensed by the public system that offer surgeries, located in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul. Today the teams of doctors are still small which means only a limited number of surgeries are conducted each month. In general, the average is only one or two surgeries per month in each institution. In this sense, a 2018 report found that, of the 288 people who were on the waiting list, 80 were in the queue in São Paulo, 70 in Pernambuco, 70 in Rio de Janeiro, 50 in Rio Grande do Sul and 18 in from Goiás[[35]](#footnote-35). Taking into account that in the private healthcare system, this procedure costs more than R $ 40,000.00 (forty thousand reais), an amount very few can afford, we begin to understand the situation that leads transsexual and travestis women to choose an industrial silicone injection with the hope that this can help them maintain their feminine appearance.
4. As for HIV/AIDS, the AIDS epidemiological bulletin, published by the Ministry of Health, makes no mention of lesbian, bisexual, transsexual or travestis women. This silence reveals how much cis-heteronormativity is positioned as the universal parameter of institutions, which do not see the humanity of these groups of people. In the case of transsexual and travestis women, this is because, as a rule, those who have not yet requested rectification of their identity records are placed in the “men who have sex with men” category.
5. Data obtained from research funded by UNESCO and the Ministry of Health[[36]](#footnote-36) estimate 36.7% of transsexual women and travestis in Brazil live with HIV. This research was not published and was promoted by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) between 2016 and 2017, having heard 2,800 travestis and transsexual women in 12 Brazilian capitals - Belém (PA), Manaus (AM), Fortaleza (CE), Salvador (BA), Recife (PE), Belo Horizonte (MG), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), São Paulo (SP), Brasília (DF), Campo Grande (MS), Curitiba (PR) and Porto Alegre (RS). The cities with the highest prevalence were Porto Alegre (65.3%), São Paulo (40.18%) and Rio de Janeiro (35.91%).

**Education**

1. One of the biggest signs of advancement of religious fundamentalism in Brazil has been embodied in the field of education. In an attempt to prevent topics such as discrimination against women, Afrodescendant people and LGBTI from being addressed in schools, several conservative sectors of society, supported by the current government, have been running campaigns for what has become known as “Escola Sem Partido (School Without a Party). From 2014 to August 2019, 121 legislations have been drafted on this topic and have already been presented in municipal and state legislative chambers in Brazil[[37]](#footnote-37). The projects, in general, say that “the Public Power will not meddle in the process of sexual maturation of students nor will it allow any form of dogmatism or proselytism in addressing gender issues” and prioritize the “right of parents over religious and moral education of your children ”[[38]](#footnote-38). In practice, in addition to the institutional dispute, Escola Sem Partido plays today a strong cultural dispute, in which there is no need for approval in legislative houses to have effects and change the routine of teachers and students.
2. In many cases, the school is or should be the only safe space to which the girl or woman, cis or trans, can report any type of violence. For this reason, it is essential that the State insert in the curricula of the National Education System the debate, with language adaptation to the age group, about gender violence, such as sexual abuse, sexual harassment, rape, different types of violence and aggressions to which women are subjected, for being women, as well as the forms of denunciation.
3. In 2016, the Associação Brasileira de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexo - ABGLT (Brazilian Association of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Intersex) developed a national survey on the educational environment in Brazil[[39]](#footnote-39). It was answered by 1016 students between 13 and 21 years of age, among which 46.9% declared themselves girls. The research found the following data:

a) 27% of LGBTI students had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation and 25% because of their gender identity/expression;

b) 60% of the students who participated in the research felt insecure at school because of their sexual orientation and 43% felt insecure because of their gender identity expression;

c) 73% were verbally assaulted because of their sexual orientation and 68% were verbally assaulted at school because of their gender identity expression;

d) 48% frequently listened to LGBTIphobic comments;

e) 55% said they heard negative comments specifically about trans people;

f) 56% of LGBT students were sexually harassed at school;

g) 36% of the respondents believed that the response of the school professionals to “prevent aggression” was “ineffective”;

h) students were twice as likely to have missed school if they had suffered higher levels of aggression related to sexual orientation (58.9% compared to 23.7% among those who suffered less aggression) or expression gender (51.9% compared to 25.5%);

i) LGBT students who experienced higher levels of verbal aggression due to sexual orientation or gender expression were 1.5 times more likely to report higher levels of depression (73.7% compared to 43.6% of who suffered less aggression in the case of sexual orientation; 67.0% compared to 45.3% in the case of gender identity / expression);

j) for 64% of the students there was no provision in the school regulations in this regard;

k) only 8.3% of the students stated that the school regulations had some provision on sexual orientation or gender identity expression.

1. A survey undertaken by the Instituto Brasileiro Trans de Educação – IBTE (Brazilian Trans Education Institute) in 2019, with the participation of 250 trans students, among which 28% identified themselves as transsexual women or travestis, found that 50% of the people interviewed had already been forced to abandon their studies at some point of life.

**Labor**

1. Public data on the LBTI women population in Brazil's labor market is scarce. What exists is some data collected either by civil society organizations and by companies. A recent survey by the collective #VoteLGBT[[40]](#footnote-40), who consulted about 10,000 LGBTI people in all Brazilian states, found that 20.7% of the people interviewed had no income and 21.6% were unemployed, while the unemployment rate for the rest of the population was 12.2%. Among the people who responded to this survey, 21.42% were lesbians, 40.15% were cis women, 28% were trans women and 0.37% were travestis.
2. ANTRA, in turn, estimates that only 4% of the transgender women population is formally employed; 6% are in the informal labor market; and that 90% of the population of travestis and transsexual women use prostitution as a source of income. The large number of travestis and transsexual women in prostitution exposes such people to direct transphobic violence on the streets. In fact, in 2019, 67% of murders took place against prostitutes and 64% were committed on the streets[[41]](#footnote-41).

**List of suggested questions:**

1. What policies have been adopted to include travestis and transsexual women in specific protection in relation to the recognition of their gender identities in policies aimed at women (for example, Maria da Penha Law, Feminicide Law, Disque 180)?
2. What is the estimated number of travestis, transsexual, lesbian and bisexual women in Brazil and what is the profile of this population from a socioeconomic perspective?
3. According to Transgender Europe, Brazil is the country that most reports data on murders of trans people in the world. What policies and actions have been implemented by the government to effectively tackle this violence? Furthermore, since there is also an increase of the number of murders of lesbian and bisexual women, what measures have been taken to combat that?
4. What steps have been taken to address human rights violations and problems in the prison system against female prisoners and why hare transsexual women held in male prisons?
5. Trans women are one of the most vulnerable groups that exist and with high rates of school exclusion. What actions in education have been adopted to face the low education of these women?
6. What actions have been taken to ensure the social participation of transsexual, travestis, lesbian and bisexual women in the processes of proposing public policies for this population?
7. What actions are being taken to guarantee equal access to rights between cis and trans women?
8. What actions have been taken with security agencies (local police and the military etc) to train agents on LGBTI rights and how to properly address and help transsexual, travestis, lesbian and bisexual women?
9. What are the main difficulties in implementing the specific demands of the trans population for integral health issues and for bodily changes in the gender transition process?
10. Most of the trans population is outside the formal labor market. What actions have been taken to address problems of employability and income with the trans population?
11. How have the resources of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights been used in the application of policies, actions and projects for the inclusion, protection and guarantee of citizenship to transsexual, travestis, lesbian and bisexual women?
12. What are the actions, projects and resources aimed at guaranteeing access to antiretroviral drugs for trans women living with HIV, hormones that are not used in the transsexualizing process and harm reduction for the use of industrial silicone?
13. What actions and projects have been undertaken to reduce HIV infection rates for the trans population?
14. What actions have been taken on gender-based violence against the trans population?
15. What actions and projects have been designed to create specific legislation that guarantees the protection of the population of transsexual, travestis, lesbian and bisexual women against LGBTIphobia and to generate data on this violence?
16. What actions, projects, campaigns and resources has the government destined for the STF decision on rectifying the name and gender of trans people to be carried out in the face of the challenges faced by this population?
17. In order to fully comply with the decision, what actions, projects, campaigns and resources are being considered surrounding the STF decision that criminalized LGBTIphobia?
18. What actions and projects have been thought to train judges, prosecutors and lawyers in matters of LTBI women's rights and violence against them?
19. What actions, projects, campaigns and resources have been thought or implemented to protect trans children and adolescents so that they have specific protection in the case of family exclusion and domestic violence?
20. What actions, projects, campaigns and resources have been thought or implemented to face the high rate of suicide in the trans population, observing the social factors that increase the risks of this practice?
21. What actions, projects, campaigns and resources have been thought of to carry out the monitoring, production, collection and analysis of data on trafficking and exploitation of trans women in prostitution, undertaking studies that address the root causes of these phenomena, in order to end the vulnerability of trans girls and women to sexual exploitation and trafficking?
22. Assuming that public education is a social right and a duty of the State and that lesbians and transsexuals systematically evade the educational system, what measures does the State intend to implement to guarantee student reception services for lesbians, access to teaching (in all its phases: basic, higher, EJA) such as permanence policies, affirmative policies and other devices?
23. How are e-SUS and other systems such as Disque 180 (Dial 180), Disque 100 (Dial 100), Delegacias de Atendimento à Mulher – DEAM (Police Station for Women) and other healthcare and human rights systems being trained and reformed to ensure greater dedication to combating violence against lesbians?
24. What social programs are there to support girls, adolescents and women who are victims of corrective rape? What are the existing policies aimed at implementing Law No. 13,718 / 18, aimed at the lesbian population, and increasing the protection of lesbians in relation to their bodies and sexuality?
25. What actions does the State intend to take to curb deforestation, promote environmental preservation and other ecological measures aimed at safeguarding and restoring areas of forests and natural ecosystems in order to guarantee food and political sovereignty for lesbians, travestis and transsexual women belonging to areas highly susceptible to these actions and that lack the right to land? (factors which are all linked to the fight against lesbophobia and transphobia in the interior of the country)

**Conclusion**

1. The Conselho Nacional Popular LGBTI + makes itself available for any doubts that may arise and, with this letter, hopes to contribute to the effective protection of the human rights of all groups of women in the country.

We authorize the publication of this document.

Best regards,

Conselho Nacional Popular LGBTI+

1. Available in: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9759.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The organizations that founded the Council are: ABEH (Associação Brasileira de Estudos da Homocultura); ABGLT (Associação Brasileira de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis, Transexuais e Intersexos); ABL (Articulação Brasileira de Lésbicas); ABRAI (Associação Brasileira Intersexo); ANPEd (Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Educação); ANTRA (Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais); ARTGAY (Articulação Brasileira de Gays); ArtJovem LGBT (Articulação Brasileira de Jovens Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais); CANDACE (Rede Nacional de Lésbicas e Mulheres Bissexuais Negras Autônomas e Feministas); CFP (Conselho Federal de Psicologia); CMP (Central de Movimentos Populares); CNTE (Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Educação); CUT (Central Única dos Trabalhadores); FONATRANS (Fórum Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais Negras e Negros); LBL (Liga Brasileira de Lésbicas); Levante Popular da Juventude; Mães Pela Diversidade; MST (Coletivo LGBT do Movimento Sem Terra); OAB (Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil); Rede Afro LGBT; Rede Gay Brasil; Rede Lesbi Brasil; Rede Sapatá - Rede Nacional de Lésbicas e Bissexuais para Promoção da Saúde e Controle Social de Políticas Públicas; União Brasileira de Estudantes Secundaristas (UBES); e União Nacional dos Estudantes (UNE). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Brasil de Fato. *“Louca, burra, prostituta”: pesquisa escancara machismo contra Dilma.* January 6, 2020. Available in: <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2020/01/06/louca-burra-prostituta-pesquisa-escancara-machismo-contra-dilma> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Law No. 13,467 of July 13, 2017. Available in: [www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\_03/\_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13467.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13467.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Constitutional Amendment No. 95, of December 15, 2016. Available in: [www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\_03/Constituicao/Emendas/Emc/emc95.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Emendas/Emc/emc95.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Senado Notícias. *Direitos das mulheres estão sob ameaça de retrocesso, afirmam debatedoras na CDH.* February 27, 2019. Available in: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2019/02/27/direitos-das-mulheres-estao-sob-ameaca-de-retrocesso-afirmam-debatedoras-na-cdh> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA). Atlas da Violência 2020. Available in: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/download/24/atlas-da-violencia-2020> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (2019), pp. 106 e 107. Available in: [www.forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Anuario-2019-FINAL-v3.pdf](http://www.forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Anuario-2019-FINAL-v3.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Idem, p. 4 and 112. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Idem, p. 115. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Idem, p. 116. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Idem. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Idem, p. 118. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais (ANTRA); Instituto Brasileiro Trans de Educação (IBTE). Orgs. Bruna Benevides; Sayonara Naider Bonfim. *Dossiê Assassinatos e violência contra travestis e transexuais no Brasil em 2019.* São Paulo: ANTRA; IBTE, 2020, p. 69. Available in: <https://antrabrasil.files.wordpress.com/2020/01/dossic3aa-dos-assassinatos-e-da-violc3aancia-contra-pessoas-trans-em-2019.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Associação Nacional de Travestis e Transexuais do Brasil (ANTRA); Instituto Brasileiro Trans de educação (IBTE). *“Dossiê Assassinatos e violência contra travestis e transexuais no Brasil em 2019”*. 2019, p. 22. Available in: <https://antrabrasil.files.wordpress.com/2020/01/dossic3aa-dos-assassinatos-e-da-violc3aancia-contra-pessoas-trans-em-2019.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Idem, p. 34. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Idem, p. 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
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