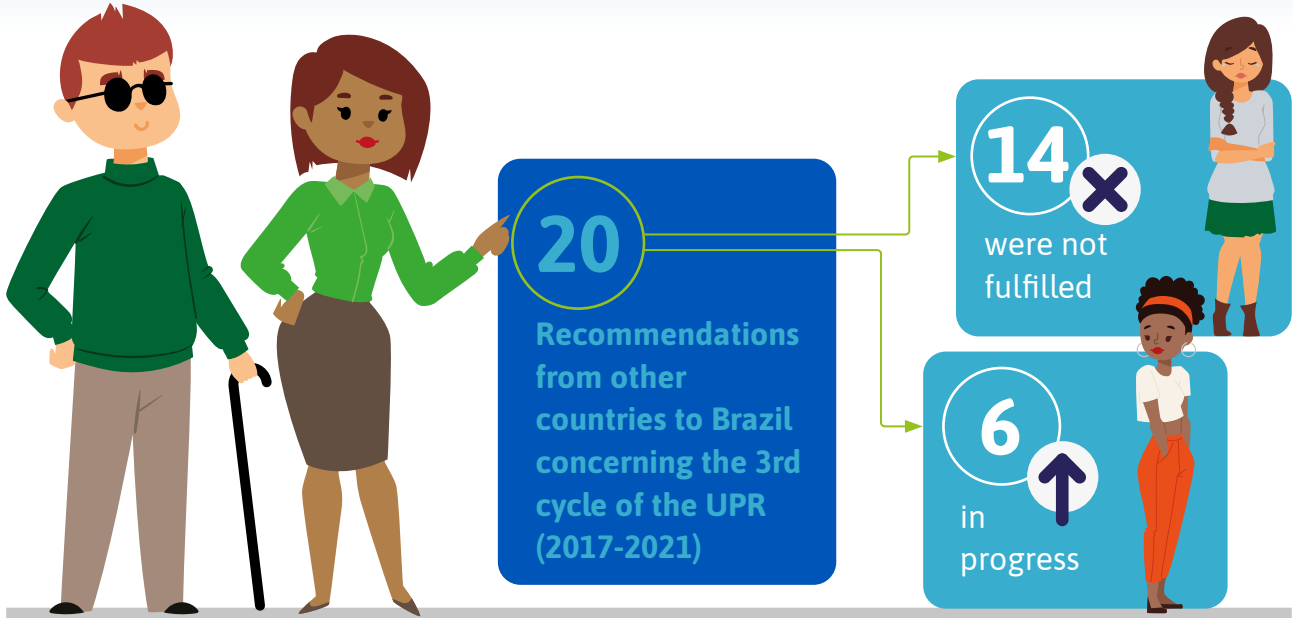
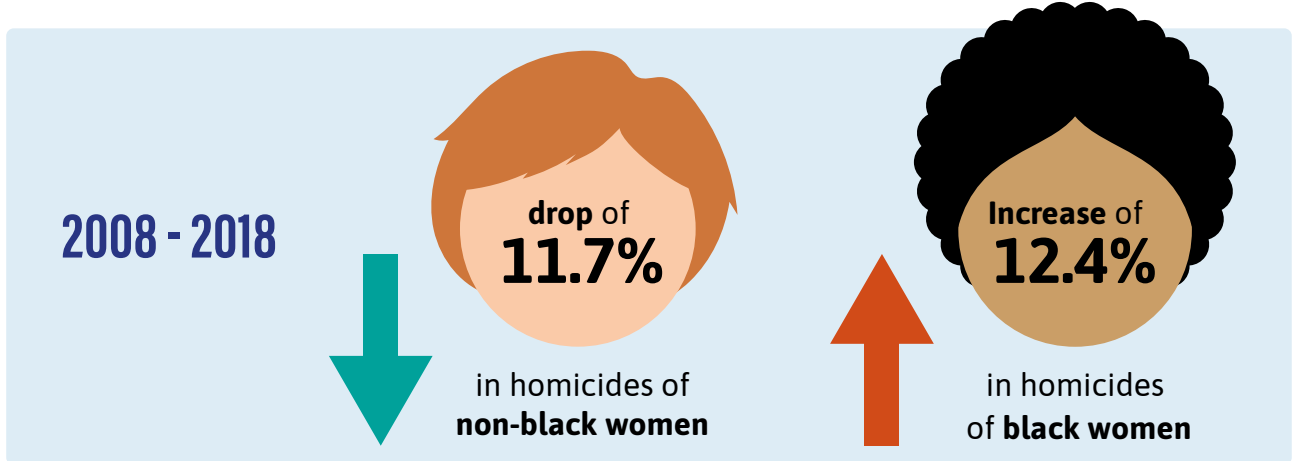


VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

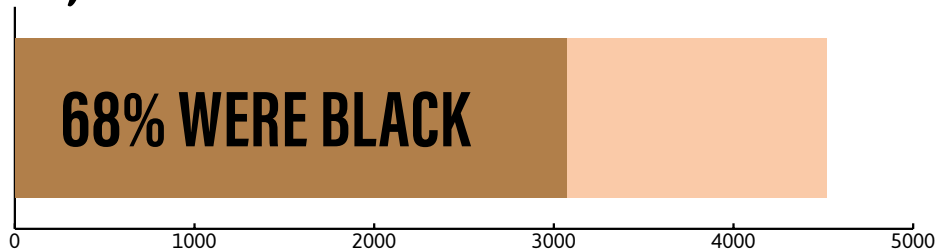
PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW¹



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN NUMBERS

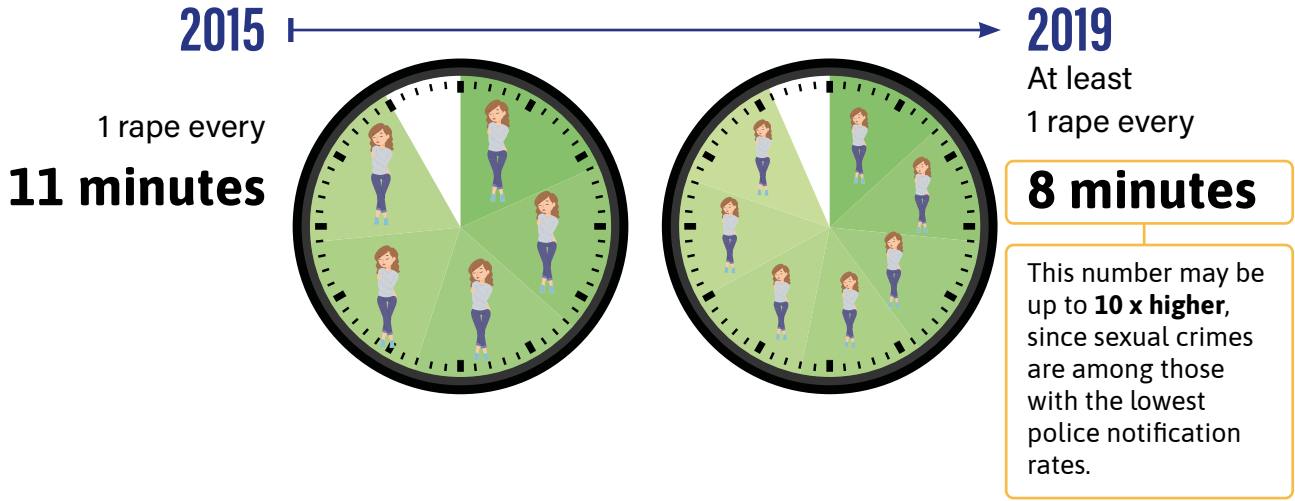
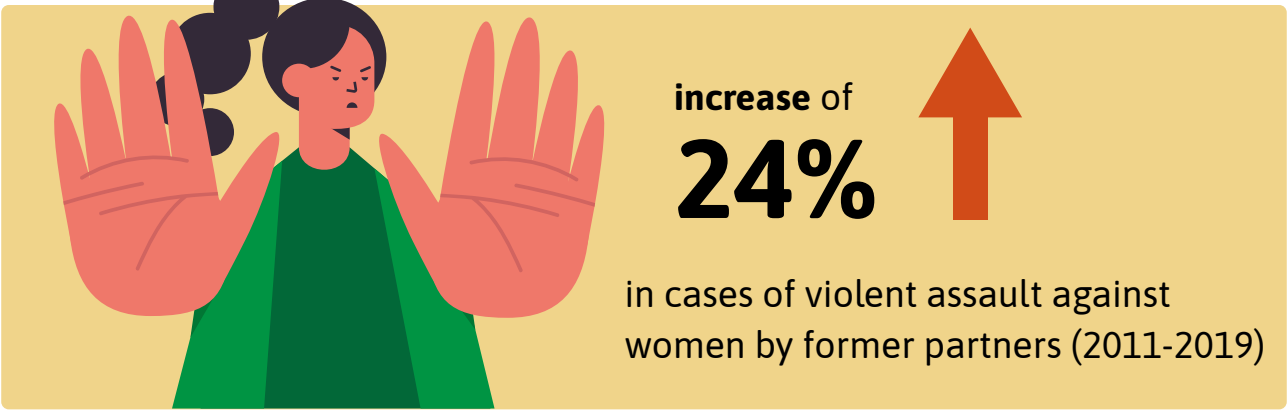
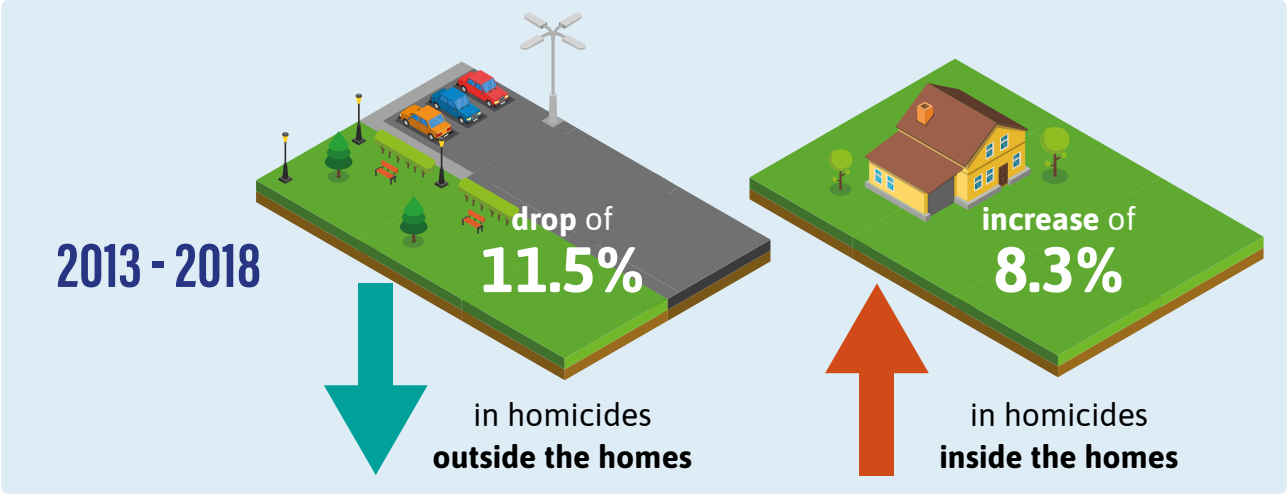
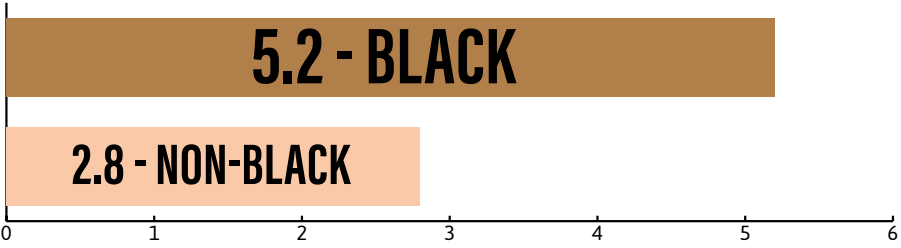


from the **4,519** women murdered in Brazil in 2018



¹The Observatory is a government mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the recommendations made to Brazil in order to improve our human rights situation. It is a partnership between the House of Representatives and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Homicide mortality rate (/100,000 women)



FOCAL POINTS



The Brazil Observatory for Gender Equality, body of the National Secretariat of Policies for Women, which would be responsible for providing support systems for the analysis of statistical data, has been demonstrating **low operational capacity due to budget cuts and the unavailability of qualified personnel.**



Lack of systematization and unification of data collected from the registered reports by Hotline 180, which would allow cases of violence against women to be accompanied starting at the registration of the occurrence to compliance with the judicial decision.



The Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights **used only 25% of its planning and management budget** to combat violence against women, as of October 2020.



During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Ministry of Women, Family Human Rights **presented only two actions to combat violence against women** which showed **low effectiveness.**

LEGISLATION

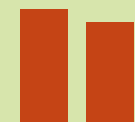


Various **laws passed**, most proposing amendments to the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006)

Various **Bills Proposed by the Legislative Branch** to deal with the increase in the number of cases of violation against women during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic



87% of Brazilian women **claim to know** at least a little about the Maria da Penha Law.



The number of women who feel partially protected by the law **fell from 53% to 47%** between 2017 and 2019.



Approximately 8 out of 10 Brazilians **believe that domestic and family violence against women in the country has increased.** Percentage rose from 69% in 2017 to 82% in 2019.

EXISTING STRUCTURE AND RELATED ISSUES



**134
SPECIALIZED
COURTS**



Although present in all regions of the country and being progressively expanded, **they are mainly concentrated in the capitals or in municipalities with larger populations.**



100% of municipalities with more than 500 thousand inhabitants have at least one specialized service for women in situations of violence



But these services are in only **30% of municipalities** with a population of 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants



And in only **4% of the municipalities** with population lower than 5,000 inhabitants



43 STATE SHELTER HOMES



Only 2.4% of Brazilian municipalities have this service.

LEARN MORE

Full report – Violence against women

- [Public Hearing – 7/9/21](#)
- [Report on the hearing](#)
- [Parliamentary Observatory of the Universal Periodic Review](#)
- [Book: Lei Fácil – Violência contra a mulher \(Edições Câmara, 2020\)](#)