



Prevention of Domestic
and Family Violence
Against Women with
Family Health Strategy

Coordination of the Project to Prevent Domestic and Family Violence against Women with the Family Health Strategy

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This handbook is based on "Mulher, Vire a Página" booklet, which was elaborated by the Special Action Group to Combat Domestic Violence (GEVID) of the Public Prosecutor's Office of São Paulo (GEVID) in 2011, and its subsequent editions.

Introduction

The handbook you have in hand has a very special meaning: it proposes to transmit information that can contribute in prevention of the occurrence or aggravation of domestic and family violence against women. It is a result of the actions contemplated by the project “Prevention of Domestic Violence with the Family Health Strategy”. The project has been an outcome of a partnership between the Public Prosecution Service, the East Regional Health Coordination, and the centers of Defense and Coexistence of Women “Mulher Ação” “Casa Viviane dos Santos” and “Casa Anastácia” in the territories of Cidade Tiradentes, Guaianases and Lajeado, the capital of São Paulo, and the Municipality of Bragança Paulista. Over the years 2014 to 2016, the project included 444 community agents and other health professionals. By the end of 2016, it received the Honorable Mention of the XIII Innovare Prize; in addition to integrating the National Public Security Plan in 2017.

To prevent, it is necessary to know and recognize what is violence against women, their most frequent manifestations, their consequences and the mechanisms to face it. Therefore, the content of this booklet addresses the main forms of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, etc.), the resources available to stop and overcome Violence, along with some rights guaranteed by Maria da Penha Law (Law 11,340 / 2006).

The handout also aims to draw women’s attention to some of the behaviors committed by (ex) boyfriends, (ex) partners, (ex) husbands, parents, children, etc. Behaviors that could be considered “natural”, “normal”, but, in reality, they are violence and must be fought. Although violence against women also occurs in homosexual relationships and Maria da Penha Law covers all women regardless of sexual orientation, the text and examples in this handout will only address relationships between men and women as violence incidents occur more in such relations.

This edition presents a novelty due to another partnership, with Sebrae-SP, in accordance with the women’s empowerment principles advocated by UN Women, and one of the goals of the National Plan Policies for Women which considers work as one of the possibilities of economic autonomy and also as one of the tools to interrupt the cycle of violence.

We hope this handbook can contribute in clarifying doubts and be an instrument to cope with domestic and family violence against women.

Good Reading.

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A gender issue

It is easy to see the **physical differences** between men and women, but these differences are **biological** in nature.

There are, however, other differences that can be observed between men and women:

- Men receive higher salaries than women;
- Women perform more household chores than men;
- Men have more sexual freedom than women;
- Women are murdered inside their homes by people with whom they have a relationship of affection, while men are killed in situations of urban violence outside the home.

These examples demonstrate the existence of **inequalities, power, prestige, freedom, valorization**, etc., between men and women. Inequalities that are not natural and, therefore, they have no relation to the biological body of each one.

These **inequalities** are social and a result of **gender relations**. That is, by creating, throughout history, behaviors, laws, expectations, etc., attributed to masculine and feminine.

Despite all the advances made by women, many men still believe they have the “right” to harass, mistreat, humiliate, and “correct” women to whom they relate in courtship, stable marriage, and in the relationship of a mother and son.

The Violence against women is considered a gender-based violence because it is based on the inequality of power between men and women

Did you know that domestic and family violence against women is a public health problem?

- Many women seeking health services with complaints of migraines, gastric, generalized pain, and other problems experience violence within their own homes;
- Women aged between 15 to 44 lose more years of healthy life due to rape and domestic violence than due to breast cancer, cervical cancer, birth-related problems, heart problems, AIDS, diseases respiratory, car accidents or war;
- 1 in every 5 days off work in the world is caused by the violence suffered by women at their homes;
- Every 5 years a woman loses 1 year of healthy life if she suffers domestic violence.

The consequences of violence on women's health could be immediate or in the medium and long term:

- Bruising and wounds caused by physical or sexual violence.
- Contamination from a sexually transmitted infection (STD / AIDS).
- Unwanted pregnancy.
- Depression, stress, insomnia, eating disorders, use or abuse of alcohol or other drugs.
- Physical problems that are getting worse: headaches, lumbar, abdominal, problems of locomotion and mobility.
- Attempts of suicide.

Data from the World Health Organization, available at:

<http://www.cartamaior.com.br/?/Editoria/Direitos-Humanos/Violencia-contra-a-mulher-um-problema-de-saude-publica/5/15366>

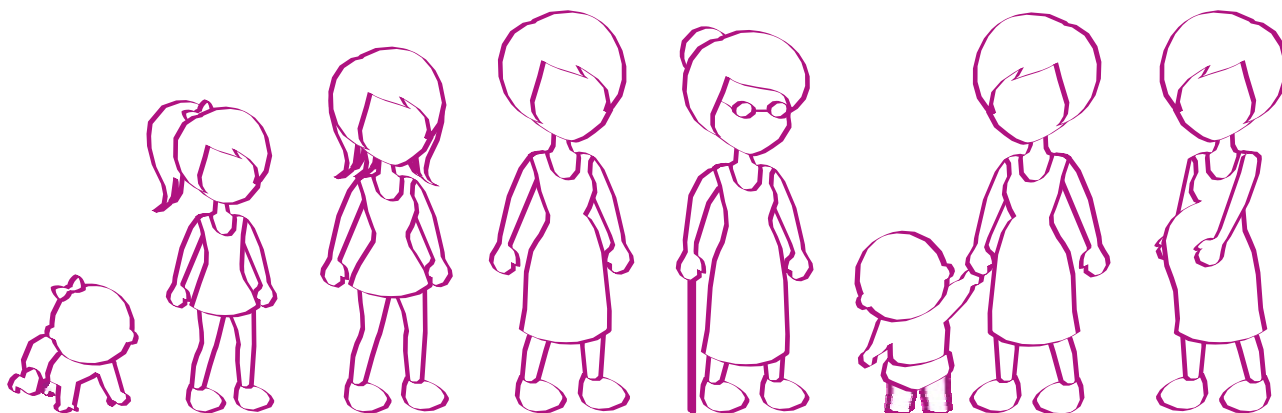
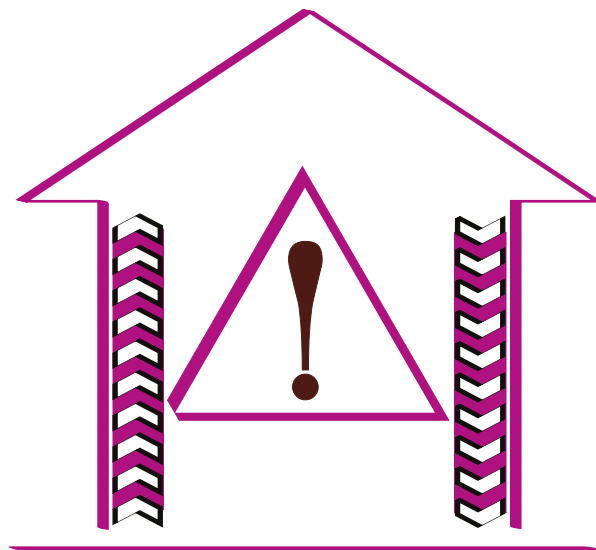
You may have noticed that:

Generally, women suffer violence from people with whom they live or with whom they have an affective or family bond: (ex) nomad, (ex-) partner, father, uncle, grandfather, co-worker, etc.

Therefore, the domestic and family environment is often the greatest risk on women.

Men also suffer violence. However, it is a violence that takes place in public spaces, practiced by unknown people or with whom they do not have an affective bond: fights between fans, in bars, automobile accidents, etc.

Unfortunately, violence also affects women in various spaces (workplace harassment, public transport, etc.), regardless of the social class, religion, sexual orientation, educational level, race, ethnicity, and in all their life cycles (childhood, adolescence, adulthood, old age):



Violence against women in childhood and adolescence

The main forms of violence against women in the life cycles are sexual abuse and exploitation:

Sexual abuse: it is an action of any person, prevailing over their relationship of “power, affection or trust”, obliges children and / or adolescents to erotic or sexual acts which they cannot discern, consent or resist. It is practiced, more often, by people who live with the child or the adolescent.

Sexual exploitation: the use of children and adolescents for sexual purposes in order to obtain money, valuables or other favors. It involves pornography, trafficking in children and adolescents, sex tourism, etc.

- In Brazil, more than 70% of rape cases are committed against children and adolescents.
- 89% of children and adolescents who suffer sexual violence are female.
- Rarely does the child mind the sexual abuse situation. In 94% of cases, sexual violence actually happened.

*The data were adapted from publications of the IPEA and the Educational Booklet of the Secretariat of Human Rights.

Violence leaves signs! Observe the child / adolescent:

- To demonstrate inappropriate sexual behavior for their age;
- To retract / or to be isolated;
- To have aggressive and irritated behavior;
- To have “inexplicable” fears of people and places;
- To have changes in eating habits, sleep and / or school performance;
- To do sexual drawings or games, or show violence;
- To show self-destructive behavior (causing cuts, pinches, scratches, cuts hair, etc.);
- To have physical signs, such as pain and wounds, without explanation, on the genitals;
- To appear with “gifts” or money without explaining the origin.

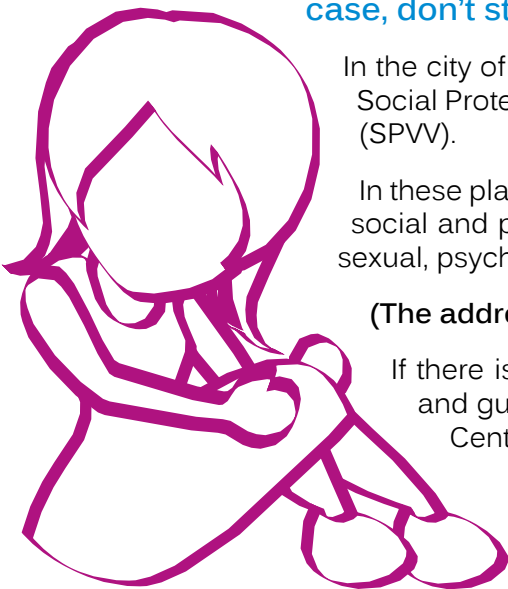
The presence of these signs may be related to other factors. In any case, don't stay alone, seek professional help!

In the city of Sao Paulo, there are free and specialized public services: the Social Protection Service to Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence (SPVV).

In these places, children, adolescents and their relatives can count on the social and psychological support in order to overcome the sufferance of sexual, psychological and physical violence.

(The address starts from page: 21).

If there is no SPV in your neighborhood, you can also seek support and guidance at the Basic Health Unit or in a Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance (CREAS.)

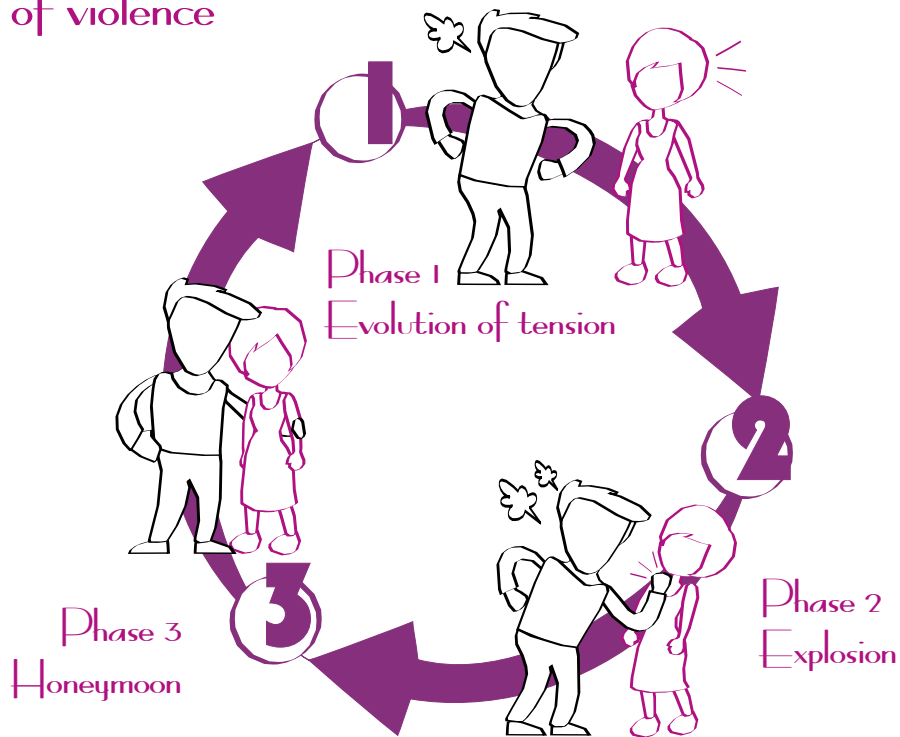


Violence against young and adult women

When a woman starts dating or decide to live with the person with whom she has a love relationship, the most recurrent violence is practiced by her partner or former partner.

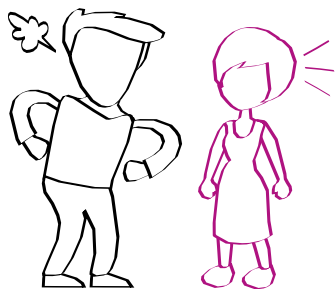
This violence usually develops in a form of a cycle:

Cycle of violence



WALKER, Lenore E. The battered woman. NY: Harper Perennial, 1979.

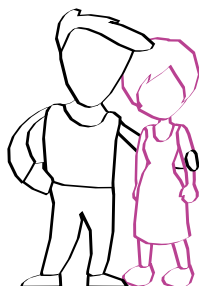
Cycle of Domestic and Family Violence against Women



Phase 1 - Evolution of tension: The violent man presents threatening and violent behavior, humiliates and curses his partner, destroys objects of the house, etc. The woman feels responsible for the behavior of the partner, looking for justifications for his behavior: “he was tired”, “he was drunk”, “he is sick”, etc.



Phase 2 - Explosion: The perpetrator of violence commits physical and verbal aggression and appears to be out of control. The woman feels frail, in shock. She believes she has no control over the situation. It is the phase in which she usually seeks help (at the Police Station, Hospitals, etc.).



Phase 3 - Honeymoon: The perpetrator apologizes and asks for another chance. he becomes caring and affectionate. He promises to change his behavior and become a “new man.” The woman believes in the change thinking that episodes of violence will not recur.

Gradually, the tension between the couple accumulates again and the cycle begins again. With each new cycle, the violence escalates and women take more risks.

In a relation with an (ex) boyfriend, (ex) partner, and (ex) husband, women can suffer various forms of violence:

Psychological violence: excessive jealousy, control of women's activities, verbal aggression, control of friendships, cut off contact with family and friends, humiliation, persecution, and threats.

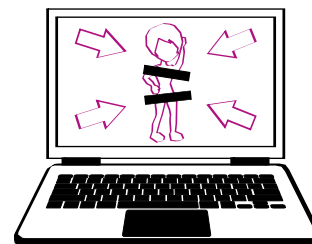
Moral violence: to insult (offend the woman, calling her a “bitch”, “slut”); slander (to say that the woman stole, committed crimes), defame (accusing the woman of betraying, being “crazy”, not being a good mother, etc.).

Physical violence: to stamp, shove, slap and fist, strangle, burn, kick, wound with weapons or objects, and torture.

Sexual violence: To oblige sexual intercourse through threats, intimidation or use of physical force; force unwanted sexual acts, with other people or in front of other people; prevent the use of contraceptive methods (condom, contraceptive pill, etc.), force pornography, force pregnancy, force abortion.

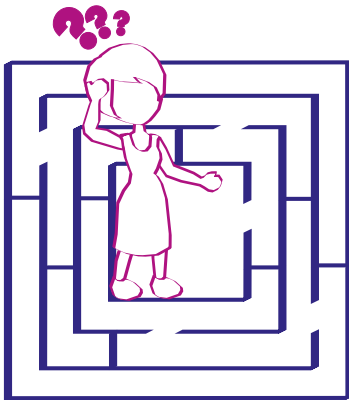
Violence against property: To damage documents, destroy tools /instruments, scrap photos, break cell phones and other personal items, tear clothes, etc.

Violence in the virtual environment: To offend, humiliate, threaten, depreciate, etc. through social networks, e-mails, web pages, etc. It also involves the publication / dissemination of images and / or intimate videos without the consent of the woman.



The constant repetition of the “Domestic Violence Cycle” may lead the woman to believe that she has no control over the violence situation and she can not avoid the aggressions committed by her partner or former partner. This can make her feel helpless and believe that “there is no way out”. For these and other reasons, a woman can stay in a violent relationship for a long time and face difficulties in seeking help.

One must understand that the difficulty of acting or reacting is not the woman's fault!



Many factors interfere in their decision making: the hope the partner would change the behavior, emotional and / or financial dependence, the desire that the children live with their father, social pressure to preserve the family, and so on.

Attention!

In many cases, the time of separation is the greatest risk for the woman. It is common for the ex to say: “If she is not mine, she will not be to anyone else”, to go after her, make numerous phone calls every day or send various messages on social networks.

In all these circumstances, it is very important to seek the help of professionals to develop a security plan and to overcome the situation of violence.

The city of São Paulo has specialized and free services for such situations: The Women's Reference Centers, Women's Defense, and Coexistence Centers. These centers provide psychological, social and legal support for women in situations of violence. (The addresses are from page 21). **(The addresses start from page 21).**

Take the test and see if you are at risk. (Mark an x when the answer is YES)

- Does he control or try to control the type of clothes you wear?
- Does he try to isolate you from your family or your friends?
- Does he have excessive jealousy or imagine betrayal?
- Does he Control your schedules?
- Does he Say you do not need to work or study?
- Does he control the connections on your phone?
- Does he have the password of your email and / or social networks?
- Does he control your salary and / or your assets?
- Are you or have you ever been afraid to be alone with him?
- Has he ever assaulted you with actions or words in front of other people or authorities?
- Have fights and arguments become more frequent?
- During fights and arguments does he seem to be out of control?
- Does he have involvement with criminal organizations and insinuate that “someone will do the dirty work for him”?
- Does he say that he is not afraid of being arrested?
- When you try to separate, he doesn't accept and persecute you at school, college, work, home?
- If you have already separated, does he often insists to resume the relationship?
- Does he say if you're not his, you will not be anyone else's?

Result: If you answered YES to any of these questions, you should seek a specialized service from the Network. (The addresses are on page 21)

Violence against older women

When women become elderly, apart of their partners, their daughters, and especially their sons, are the ones who most commit violence against them.

At this stage of life, the elderly are subjected

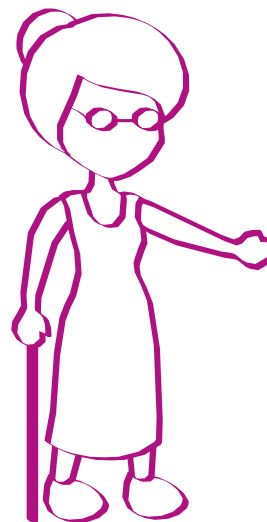
- Humiliations, curses.
- Blackmail to give money to children, especially for the consumption of alcohol or other drugs.
- Negligence (dehydration or malnutrition, poor hygiene, bedsores, rashes, unsuitable clothing for the climate /environment, etc.).
- Subtraction or withholding of the retirement and / or other income.
- Financial abuse (refusal to buy drugs and food, refusal to hire professionals to provide specific care, etc.).
- Physical aggression.
- Sexual abuse, among others.

The Public Ministry and the Municipal Council of the Elderly can be activated when any of the above situations are identified.

The Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CREAS) and the basic health (UBS) are other places in which support and orientation can be obtained.

The city of São Paulo also has 8 Specialized Protection Stations for the Elderly.

(The addresses starts from page: 21)



In addition to the violence against women during the different life cycles, women also suffer violence due to their belonging to certain social class, skin color, physical condition and gender identity:

Black Women

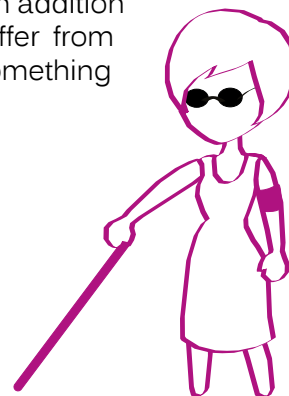
Domestic violence and the interface with racism have a drastic impact on black women lives. A study conducted by GÉLEDES (Black Woman Institute), along with the Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women in São Paulo, revealed that skin color has been an important symbolic instrument to submit, humiliate, dehumanize and maintain control and power over black women.

A study published by Dossiê Mulheres Negras indicates that more than 60% of the murder rates of women in Brazil due to gender violence were committed against black women. In addition, survey of the 10th Yearbook of the Brazilian Public Security Forum of 2015 showed that a rape notification is recorded every 11 minutes and 33 seconds in the country. The report was based on a technical note published in 2014 by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), which found that 51% of the cases of rape were denounced by black people.

The Institutional racism is a reality that black women experience daily. This impedes them access to the state public policies which is a fundamental right for the protection of human dignity; such as health, education, land and work. Thus, black women are in the worst unequal positions of gender and ethnic-racial to become preferential targets of domestic, family, and the state Violence.

Women with disabilities

Women with disabilities live in a greater social vulnerability situation. In addition to the forms of violence committed against other women, they suffer from the violence of society and State that still stigmatizes disability as something “abnormal” fleeing from socially established patterns.



* information from “Compromisso e Atitude”*

It is estimated that 40 percent of women with a kind of disability have already experienced domestic and family violence. The violence is practiced by their companions or former companions, relatives and caregivers; people with whom they have a kind of affectionate bond.

Most public services still do not have adequate conditions to attend disabled women. This lack of preparation is not only due to the structure of the physical space, which does not provide ideal conditions to access the facilities, and the absence of equipment to meet their specific needs (for example, gynecological examination tables are not accessible, there are few materials for women with hearing and visual impairment). There is also a shortage of trained professionals to meet the demands of women with disabilities. All these keep these women away from prevention and protection services and increase their social isolation.

Transgender women**

According to a document of the Ministry of Health, "gender identity is a person's perception of self as male, female, or some combination of the two, regardless of the biological sex. It is the intimate conviction of a person to be of the male gender (man) or the female gender (Woman).

Transgender women face health risks if they do not receive adequate medical, psychological and social care, as it is a treatment that involves hormones, medications and even surgeries.

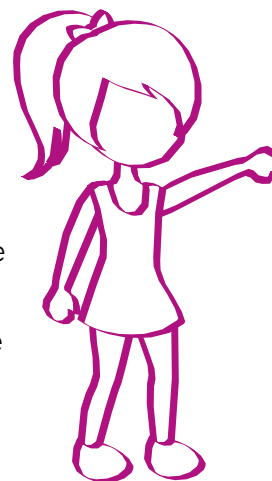
They are also exposed to physical and sexual violence from their partners, other people, and violence of the institutions when, for example, they do not respect their social name and / or do not allow them to use the female restroom.

** Source: BRAZIL. Ministry of Health. National policy of Integral Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite and Transgender (GLBTT). Brasília, 1st ed., 2013.

Facing and overcoming the situation of violence is an arduous and complex task.

But it is possible!

- In addition to the support and guidance of the specialized services; such as the Social Protection Service to Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence, Women's Reference Centers, Women's Defense and Coexistence Centers and Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance, Brazilian women also have the rights guaranteed by the Maria da Penha Law (Law 11.340 / 06).
- The main objective of this law is to prevent domestic and family violence against all women, through organs of the Justice System, public security, the network of specialized services and others.
- Among the main innovations of Maria da Penha Law are the Emergency Protective Measures (articles 22, 23 and 24 of the Law), which are applied by the judge within 48 hours after the request of the woman, the public prosecution, or the public defender.
The main preventive measures are as follows:
 - Removal of the aggressor from the home, domicile or place of residence with the victim;
 - Prohibition of contact with the victim, her relatives, or witnesses by any means (telephone, social networks, e-mails);
 - Prohibition to approach the victim, members of her family, and the witnesses, establishing a minimum distance limit;
 - Prohibition to go to certain places in order to guarantee protection to the victim (place of work, place of study, etc.)



Other very important protective measures are:

- Restriction or Suspension of Visits to Children;
- Suspension or restriction of possessing or holding weapons;
- Provision of provisional food (“provisional maintenance”).

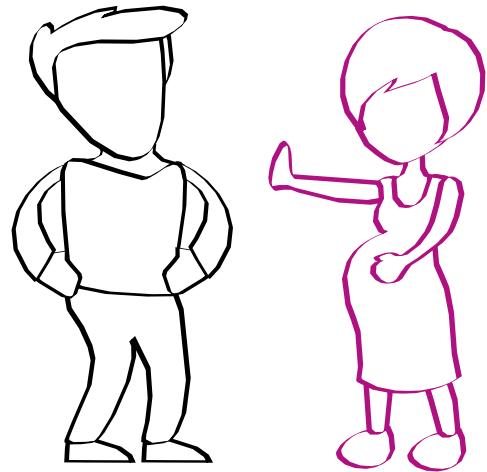
Some Judges have granted protective measures that prohibit the perpetrator of violence from disclosing, sharing, on social networks or any other means, photos and / or intimate videos produced during the relationship and for which the woman did not give permission of disclosure.

As long as there is a situation of domestic and family violence against women, the request for protective measures can be made at the moment of registering the occurrence report or at any time in a Police Station, Public Prosecutor’s Office, Public Defender’s Office or through a Lawyer.

A noncompliance with the protective measures may lead the Judge to order arresting the perpetrator of violence.

Attention!

Some judges approve the request of urgent protection measures without the occurrence report. For more information, look for one of the specialized services.
(Addresses start from page: 21)



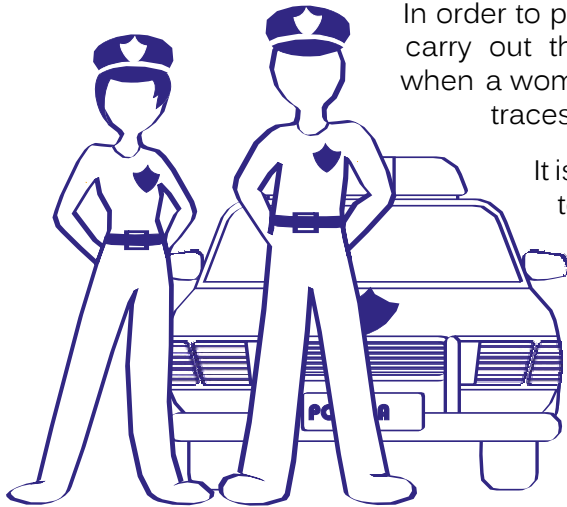
What if the woman decides to register an occurrence report?

Police stations are entry doors for women trying to break the situation of domestic and family violence. What's more, they are the doors that can bring the news of violence to the Justice System.

The report may lead to a police inquiry. Thus, the civil police would investigate the crime of domestic violence by listening to the woman and her witnesses, the person who committed the aggression and the witnesses, etc.

The woman can collaborate with the police investigation by providing the following evidence:

- Copies of mobile and social networks messages ;
- Copies of the e-mails;
- Photographs of the marks of the aggressions;
- Direct witnesses (who witnessed the facts) or indirect witnesses (who know the facts);
- Copies of medical reports.



In order to proceed the investigation successfully, it is important to carry out the IML Examination. This examination is requested when a woman has suffered some types of violence that can leave traces, such as physical or sexual violence.

It is also necessary to keep the data up-to-date: if you need to change your address or phone number, it is important to update the new contacts at the Police Station, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office or the lawyer accompanying the case.

Women's Service Network

The Social Protection Service to Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence (SPVV)

The SPVV is a service that provides social care and psychological support for children and adolescents in situations of violence (neglect, physical violence, psychological abuse, etc.), sexual abuse or exploitation, and their families.

NORTH REGION

SPVV PEQUENOS GIRASSÓIS

Av. Itaberaba nº 3.664 – Freguesia do Ó | Tel: 3982-5794 / 3983-1894

SPVV MONTE CASTELO

Rua Francisco Rodrigues, 756 - Jaçanã | Tel: 4561-7560

SPVV CASA VERDE

Rogério Viana Leal Freire de Carvalho | Rua Leão XIII, 196 – Casa Verde | Tel: 2532-8772/ 2532-8782

SOUTH REGION

SPVV HERDEIROS DO FUTURO

R. Domingos da Rocha Meire, 54 - Santo Amaro | Tel: 5548-3891

SPVV HERDEIROS DO FUTURO (Campo Limpo)

R. Cb. Estácio da Conceição, 198 – Pq. Maria Helena | Tel: 2372-2349

SPVV HERDEIROS DO FUTURO (Jd. São Luís)

R. Miguel Luís Figueira, 34 – Pq. Figueira Grande | Tel: 5893-1487

SPVV - Jardim Ângela

R. Luiz Fernando Ferreira, 06 – Jd. São Luís | Tel: 5834-1335

SPVV CEDECA - Interlagos

Av. Senador Teotônio Vilela, 2394 - Jardim Clíper | Tel: 3892-3806

SPVV - CrêSER

R. Dom Jeronimo Osório, 95 - Jardim Prudência | Tel: 5541-7675

SPVV CUIDAR – Projeto Quixote

Av. Eng. Luís Gomes Cardim Sangirardi, 789 – Vl. Mariana | Tel: 5572-8433/ 5571-9476/ 5083-0449

SPVV CURUMINS DO BRASIL

Rua Xavier Curado nº 410 - Ipiranga | Tel: 2061-2382

EAST REGION

SPVV ARICANDUVA

Rua Asphaltite, 362 – Vila Formosa | Tel: 2667-5781

SPVV ANJOS DO SOL

Rua Sábado D'Ángelo, 2085, 2º andar - Itaquera | Tel: 2254-2483 / 2254-3561

SPVV VITIMAS DO SILÊNCIO

Rua Amadeu Gamberini, 208 – São Miguel Paulista | Tel: 2280-0746 / 2026-0884

SPVV MARIA AMÉLIA DE AZEVEDO

Av. Claudio Augusto Fernandes, 40 – São Mateus | Tel: 2017-6461

SPVV GUAIANASES/LAJEADO

Trav. Honório Arce, 02 (antiga R. Sta. Gertrudes) - Lajeado | Tel: 2961-2463

SPVV ESPAÇO DORA

Rua Orlando Chioddi, 50 - Sapopemba | Tel: 2036-1864

SPVV VIDAS PRECIOSAS

Rua Manoel Gabelho, 64 – Penha | Tel: 2501-0091

SPVV PROJETO VOZ SEM MEDO

Rua Fabiano Alves, 315 – Parque da Vila Prudente | Tel: 2345-4044

MIDWEST REGION

SPVV SÉ

Rua Dr. Seng, 124 – Bela Vista | Tel: 3251-2603 / 3262-0035

SPVV BUTANTÃ

Rua Rio Azul, 350 – Vila Sônia | Tel: 2538-0988 / 2538-0994

SPVV INSTITUTO SEDES SAPIENTIAE

R. Ministro de Godoy, 1484 - Perdizes | Tel: 3866-2757 / 3866-2756

Women's Reference Center (CRM) and Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women (CDCM)

These services provide psychological, social and legal assistance for women in situations of violence, aged 18 years or over.

In CRMs, women are assisted by the Public Defender's Office for civil judicial actions (separation, custody of children, child support, etc.) and criminal proceedings.

NORTH REGION

CRM CASA BRASILÂNDIA

Rua Silvio Bueno Peruche, 538 | Tel: 3983-4294 / 3984-9816

CDCM "MARIÁS"

Rua Soldado José Antônio Moreira, 546. Pq. Novo Mundo | Tel: 3294-0066

CDCM "CENTRO DE INTEGRAÇÃO SOCIAL DA MULHER"

Rua Ferreira de Almeida, 23 - Jd. Das Laranjeiras | Tel: 3858-8279

SOUTH REGION

CASA ELIANE DE GRAMMONT

Rua Dr. Bacelar, 20, Vila Clementino | Tel: 5549-9339

CRM MARIA DE LOURDES RODRIGUES

Rua Dr. Luis Fonseca Galvão, 145. Capão Redondo | Tel: 5524-4782

CDCM “CASA SOFIA”

Rua Luiz Fernando Ferreira, 06. Jd. Dionísio | Tel: 5831-3053

CDCM “MULHERES VIVAS”

Rua Martinho Vaz de Barros, 257. Campo Limpo | Tel: 5842-6462.

CDCM “CASA DA MULHER CrêSer”

Rua Salvador Rodrigues Negrão, 351. Vila Marari | Te.: 3539-8163.

CDCM IPIRANGA

Rua do Fico, 234. Ipiranga | Tel: 2272-0423

EAST REGION

CDCM “VIVIANE DOS SANTOS”

Rua Cabo José Teixeira, 87. Lajeado | Tel: 2553-2424

CDCM “CIDINHA KOPCAK”

Rua Margarida Cardoso dos Santos, 500. São Mateus | Tel: 2015 – 4195

CDCM “CASA ANASTÁCIA”

Rua Areia da Ampulheta, 101. Cidade Tiradentes | Tel: 2282-4706

CDCM “NANÁ SERAFIM”

Rua Profº. Zeferino Ferraz, 396 Itaim Paulista | Tel: 2156-3477

CDCM “MARIA EULÁLIA - ZIZI”

Rua Teotônio de Oliveira, 101 - Vila Ema/ Sapopemba | Tel: 2216-7346

MIDWEST REGION

CRM 25 DE MARÇO

Av. Prestes Maia, 913 - 919 (mezanino CAT LUZ Centro | Tel: 3106-1100

CDCM “ESPAÇO FRANCISCA FRANCO”

Rua Conselheiro Ramalho, 93. Bela Vista | Tel: 3106-1013

CDCM BUTANTÃ

Av. Laudo Ferreira de Camargo, 320 – Jd. Peri Peri | Tel: 3507-5856

Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance (CREAS)

CREAS serves families and individuals who experience situations of threat and / or violations of rights due to abandonment, physical, psychological or sexual violence, commercial sexual exploitation, street situations, child labor and other forms of violence. In the absence of a specific service for children, adolescents or women in your neighborhood, you can seek support and guidance in a CREAS; also, in case of violence against elderly.

NORTH REGION

CREAS JAÇANÃ/TREMEMBÉ

Av. Mário Pernambuco, 43/45 - Tremembé | Tel: 2203-1443.

CREAS VILA MARIA

Rua Soldado José Antônio Moreira, 546 - Pq Novo Mundo | Tel: 2201-5807

CREAS CASA VERDE

Rua Padre João Gualberto, 206 – Imirim | Tel: 2236-7002.

CREAS SANTANA

Rua Voluntários da Pátria, 4649 – Carandiru | Tel: 2950-3398/ 4571 0293

CREAS FREGUESIA DO Ó

Rua Parapuã, 160 – Freguesia do Ó | Tel: 3978-2984.

CREAS PIRITUBA

Av. Comendador Feiz Zarzur, 15 A – Jd Cidade Pirituba | Tel: 3972-4171.

CREAS PERUS

Rua Gonçalves de Andrade, 369 – vila Nova Perus | Tel:3917 6380

SOUTH REGION

CREAS CAMPO LIMPO

Rua Landolfo de Andrade, 200 – Pq Maria Helena | Tel: 5814-7483.

CREAS M' BOI MIRIM

Rua Miguel Luís Figueira, 16 –Jd São Luis | Tel: 5891-3483.

CREAS CAPELA DO SOCORRO

Av. Senador Teotônio Vilela, 2394 – Cidade Dutra | Tel: 5666-8494.

CREAS CIDADE ADEMAR

Rua Ranulfo Prata, 289 – Jd Itacolomi | Tel: 5677-0341.

CREAS SANTO AMARO

Rua Padre José de Anchieta, 802 – Santo Amaro | Tel: 5524-1305

CREAS JABAQUARA

Rua dos Jornalistas, 48 – Vila Guarani | Tel: 5012-8129

CREAS IPIRANGA

Rua Taquarichim, 290 - Sacomã | Tel: 2083-0320/ 2383 4528

CREAS VILA MARIANA

Rua Madre Cabrini, 99 – Vila Mariana | Tel: 5083-4632.

EAST REGION

CREAS MOOCA

Rua Síria, 300 - Tatuapé | Tel: 2225-1302

CREAS SAPOPEMBA

Av. Sapopemba, 6293 – Jd Colorado | Tel: 2115-2738/ 2219 2049

CREAS ARICANDUVA

Rua São Constâncio, 457 – Vila Mafra | Tel: 2268-2317/ 2268 1793

CREAS VILA PRUDENTE

Av. Paes de Barros, 3345 – Vila Prudente | Tel: 2219-2049/ 2363 9876.

CREAS SÃO MIGUEL PAULISTA

Rua José Pereira Cardoso, 183 – São Miguel Paulista | Tel:2031 4459

CREAS ITAIM PAULISTA

Rua Celso Barbosa de Lima, 501/503 – Vila Curuçá | Tel: 2569-2797

CREAS ITAQUERA

Av. Maria Luísa Americano, 1877 – Cidade Líder | Tel: 2745-5900.

CREAS SÃO MATEUS

Rua Ângelo de Cândia, 964 – São Mateus | Tel: 2012-6406.

CREAS GUAIANASES

Rua Nabuco de Abreu, 6 – Guaianases | Tel: 2554-7115.

CREAS PENHA

Rua Antônio Taborda, 37 – Vila Matilde | Tel: 2023-0770.

CREAS CIDADE TIRADENTES

Av. Nascer do Sol, 529 - Conj. Hab. Santa Etelvina II | Tel: 2964-4929.

MIDWEST REGION

CREAS SÉ

Rua Bandeirantes, 55 – Bom Retiro | Tel: 3396-3500

CREAS PINHEIROS

Rua Mourato Coelho, 104/106 – Pinheiros | Tel: 3061-5936/ 3063-0807

CREAS BUTANTÃ

Av. Ministro Laudo Ferreira de Camargo, 320 – Jd Peri | Tel: 3743-2994/3742-2274

Women's Defense Offices (DDMs) and Specialized Protection Offices for the Elderly

These police stations are specialized units of the Civil Police, responsible for recording reports of occurrence, investigation of crimes committed against women and elderly people, referral of requests for protective measures, among others.

NORTH REGION

4th Police Station of Women's Defense

Av. Itaberaba, 731, 1º andar - Freguesia do Ó | Tel: 3976-2908

9th Police Station of Women's Defense

Rua Menotti Laudízio, 286 – Pirituba | Tel: 3974-8890

4th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Rua dos Camarés 94 - Carandiru | Tel: 2905.2523

SOUTH REGION

2th Police Station of Women's Defense

Av. 11 de julho, 89 - Vila Clementino | Tel: 5084-2579

6th Police Station of Women's Defense

Rua Sargento Manoel Barbosa da Silva, 115 | Tel: 5521-6068/ 5686-8567

2th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Av. Eng. George Corbisier 322 - Jabaquara | Tel: 5017-0485 e 5011-3459

6th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Rua Padre José de Anchieta 138 - Santo Amaro | Tel: 5541-9074

REGIÃO LESTE

5th Police Station of Women's Defense

Rua Dr. Corinto Baldoíno Costa, 400, 2º andar - Pq. São Jorge | Tel: 2293-3816

7th Police Station of Women's Defense

Rua Sábado D'Ângelo, 46 – Itaquera | Tel: 2071-4707

8th Police Station of Women's Defense

Av. Osvaldo Valle Cordeiro, 190 – São Mateus | Tel: 2742-1701

5th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Rua Antonio Camardo 69 - Vila Gomes Cardim | Tel: 2225-0287

7th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Av. Padre Estanislau de Campos 750 - Conj. Hab. Padre Manoel da Nóbrega
Tel: 2217-0075 ou 2217-0224

8th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Rua Osvaldo Pucci 180 - Jd. Nossa Senhora do Carmo | Tel: 2217-1727

MIDWEST REGION

1th Police Station of Women's Defense

Rua Dr. Bittencourt Rodrigues, 200 – Sé | Tel: 3241-3328

3th Police Station of Women's Defense

Av. Corifeu de Azevedo Marques, 4300, 2º andar – Jaguaré | Tel: 3768-4664

1th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Estação República do Metrô - 1ª piso - Centro | Tel: 3237.0666

3th Police Station - Specialized Protection of the Elderly

Rua Itapicuru 80 - Térreo - Perdizes | Tel: 3672-6231

Public Defender of the State of São Paulo

Free legal assistance to women victims of domestic and family violence
tele-scheduling 0800 773 4340 from 8 am to 7 pm for civil actions: Alimony, Separation, custody of children.

Special Action Group to Combat Domestic Violence (Gevid) - Public Ministry

Gevid is integrated by Prosecutors of Justice with criminal attribution for the crimes of violence domestic and family violence against women of all ages

Gevid - Central Department

Fórum da Barra Funda – Av. Dr. Abraão Ribeiro, 313, Barra Funda
1º Andar, Rua 6, Sala 1-528 | Tel: 3392-3185 ou 3392-4032

South Department

Fórum de Vila Prudente – Av. Sapopemba, 3740, 1º Andar, Sala 118
Tel: 2154-2514/6922.

South 2 Department

Fórum de Santo Amaro – Av. Adolfo Pinheiro, 1992, 8º Andar - Tel: 5521-3837

East 1 Department

Fórum de Penha de França – Rua Dr. João Ribeiro, 433, 3º Andar, Sala 308 - Tel: 2294-7425

East 2 Department

Fórum de São Miguel Paulista – Av. Afonso Lopes de Baião, 1736
1º Andar, Sala 107
Tel: 2054-1013

North Department

Fórum de Santana – Av. Eng. Caetano Álvares, 594, 3º Andar, Sala 377
Tel: 3858-6122

West Department

Fórum do Butantã – Av. Corifeu de Azevedo Marques, 148/150
1º Andar, Sala 107
Telefone: 3721-0946/3721-0895

Law 11.340, of August 7, 2006 (Maria da Penha Law)

It creates mechanisms to restrain domestic and family violence against women, under the terms of § 8 of art. 226 of the Federal Constitution, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against women. It provides for the creation of the Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women; alters the panel Procedure code, the Penal Code and the Law of panel execution; and establishes other provisions.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC I hereby announce that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following Law:

TITLE I PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1. This Law creates mechanisms to restrain and prevent domestic and family violence against women under the terms of § 8 of art. 226 of the Federal Constitution, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women and other international treaties ratified by the Federative Republic of Brazil. It provides for the creation of the Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women; and establishes measures for assistance and protection of women in a situation of domestic and family violence.

Article 2. All women, regardless of class, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, income, culture, educational level, age and religion, have the basic rights inherent to the human person, and are ensured the opportunities and facilities to live without violence, preserve their physical and mental health and their moral, intellectual and social improvement.

Article 3. Women are ensured the conditions for the effective exercise of the rights to life, security, health, food, education, culture, housing, access justice, sport, leisure, work, citizenship, freedom, dignity, respect and family and community living.

Paragraph 1° The public power shall develop policies aimed at guaranteeing the human rights of women in the context of domestic and family relations in order to protect them from all forms of neglect, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression.

Paragraph 2. It belongs to the family, society and the public power to create the necessary conditions for the effective exercise of the rights enunciated in the caput.

Article 4. In the interpretation of this Law, its social purpose and, especially, the peculiar conditions of the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence shall be considered.

TITLE II
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 5 For the purposes of this Law, domestic and family violence against women shall mean any action or omission based on gender that causes death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering, and moral or property damage:

I - Within the scope of the domestic unit, understood as the space of permanent conviviality of persons, with or without family ties, including the sporadically aggregated;

II - within the family, understood as the community formed by individuals who are or consider themselves to be related, united by natural bonds, by affinity or expressed will;

III - In any intimate relation of affection, in which the aggressor lives or has lived with the offended, regardless of cohabitation.

Sole paragraph. The personal relationships set forth in this article are independent of sexual orientation.

Paragraph 6 Domestic and family violence against women is one of the forms of human rights Violation.

CHAPTER II
FORMS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Art. 7 The following are forms of domestic and family violence against women, among others:

I – Physical violence, understood as any behavior offends the woman’s integrity or bodily health;

II – Psychological violence, understood as any behavior that causes emotional damage and diminishes self-esteem, or harms and disrupts full development, or seeks to degrade or control their actions, behaviors, beliefs and decisions by threat, embarrassment, humiliation, manipulation, isolation, constant vigilance, persistent persecution, insult, blackmail, ridicule, exploitation and limitation of the right to come and go or any other means that damages psychological health and self-determination;

III - Sexual violence, understood as any behavior that forces a woman to witness, maintain or participate in unwanted sexual intercourse, through intimidation, threat, coercion or use of force; induces her to commercialize or to use in any way, her sexuality; to prevent her from using any method of contraception or to force her into marriage; pregnancy, abortion or prostitution through coercion, blackmail, bribery or manipulation; or that limits or annuls the exercise of her sexual and reproductive rights;

IV - Patrimonial violence, understood as any behavior that constitutes retention, subtraction, partial or total

destruction of the woman's objects, working instruments, personal documents, property, assets and economic rights or resources, including those intended to satisfy her needs;

V - Moral violence, understood as any behavior that constitutes slander, defamation or insult.

TITLE III

ASSISTANCE TO THE WOMAN IN A SITUATION OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

CHAPTER I

INTEGRATED PREVENTION MEASURES

Article 8. The public policy aimed at restraining domestic and family violence against women will be implemented by means of an integrated set of actions by the Federal Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities and nongovernment actions, according to the following guidelines:

I - operational integration of the Judiciary, the Public Ministry and the Public Defender's Office with the areas of public security, social assistance, health, education, work and housing;

II - promotion of studies and research, statistics and other relevant information, with a gender and race or ethnicity perspective, on the causes, consequences and frequency of domestic and family violence against women, for the systematization of data, to be unified nationally, and the regular evaluation of the results of the adopted measures;

III - respect, in the social communication media, for the ethical and social values of the person and the family, avoiding stereotyped roles that legitimize or encourage domestic and family violence, in compliance with item III of article 1, item IV of article 3 and item IV of article 221 of the Federal Constitution;

IV - the implementation of specialized police service for women, in particular in the Women's Police Stations;

V - promotion and holding of educative campaigns to prevent domestic and family violence against women, directed to the school public and society in general, and dissemination of this Law and of the instruments of protection of women's human rights;

VI - establishment of accords, protocols, adjustments, terms or other instruments of promotion of partnership among government bodies or between them and non-government entities, with a view to the implementation of programs to eradicate domestic and family violence against women;

VII - The permanent training of the Civil and Military Police, Municipal Guard, Fire Brigade and professionals belonging to the organs and areas listed in item I, on the issues related of gender and race or ethnicity;

VIII - promotion of educational programs that disseminate ethical values of unrestricted respect to the dignity of the human person with a gender and race or ethnicity perspective;

IX - emphasis, in the school syllabus of all levels of education, on contents related to human rights, gender and race or ethnicity equity and the problem of domestic and family violence against women.

CHAPTER II

ASSISTANCE TO THE WOMAN IN A SITUATION OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY

Article 9. Assistance to the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence will be provided in an integrated manner and in compliance with the principles and guidelines provided for in the Organic Law of Social Assistance, in the Unified Health System, the Unified Public Security System, among others protection norms and public policies, and on an emergency basis when necessary.

Paragraph 1. The judge shall determine, for a defined period of time, the inclusion of the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence in the registry of assistance programs of the federal, state and municipal government.

Paragraph 2. The judge shall ensure to the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence, to preserve her physical and psychological integrity:

I - priority access to transfer, when the woman is a civil servant in the direct or indirect administration;

II - maintenance of the working links, when it is necessary to remove her from her place of work, for up to six months.

Paragraph 3. The assistance to the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence will include access to benefits resulting from scientific and technological development, including emergency contraception services, prophylaxis of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and of the Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other necessary and appropriate medical procedures in the cases of sexual violence.

CHAPTER III

ASSISTANCE BY THE POLICE AUTHORITY

Article 10. In case of imminent or actual domestic and family violence against women, the police authority that learns of the occurrence shall immediately adopt the appropriate legal measures.

Sole paragraph. The provision in the heading of this article applies to failure to comply with urgent protective measure that has been determined.

Article 11. In assisting the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence, the police authority shall, among others measures:

I - Guarantee police protection, when necessary, communicating immediately with the Public Ministry and the Judicial Branch;

II - Direct the victim to the hospital or health center, and the Medical Legal Institute;

III - Provide transportation to the victim and her dependents to shelter or a safe place, when there is a risk of life;

IV - If necessary, accompany the victim to ensure the removal of their belongings from the place of occurrence or the family home;

V - Inform the offended the rights conferred to her in this Law and the available services .

Article 12. In all cases of domestic and family violence against women, after registering the occurrence, the police authority shall immediately adopt the following procedures, without loss to those provided for under the Penal Procedure Code:

I - Hear the victim, register the police report and take the representation to term, if presented;

II - Collect all the evidence that can serve to clarify the fact and its circumstances;

III - Send, within 48 (forty-eight) hours, separate communication to the judge with the victim's request, for the concession of urgent protective measures;

IV - determine the victim's examination of body of the offense and request other necessary expert examinations;

V - Hear the aggressor and the witnesses;

VI - Command the identification of the aggressor and the addition of the aggressor's criminal record to the judicial proceedings, indicating the existence of arrest warrant or record of other police occurrences against him;

VII - send, within the legal period of time, the judicial proceedings of the police inquiry to the judge and the Prosecutor's Office.

Paragraph 1. The victim's request shall be taken to term by the police authority and shall contain:

I - Qualification of the victim and the aggressor;

II - Name and age of the dependents;

III - Brief description of the fact and the protective measures requested by the victim

Paragraph 2. The police authority shall attach to the document referred to in paragraph 1 the police report and copy of all the available documents of the victim.

§ 3 Medical evidence and reports provided by hospitals and clinics will be taken into consideration as an evidence.

**TITLE IV
PROCEDURES
CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 13. The norms of the Codes of Penal Procedure and Civil Procedure and of specific legislation on children, adolescents and elderly people, which are not in conflict with the provisions of this Law, shall apply to the process, the judgment, and the execution of the civil and criminal causes derived from the practice of domestic and family violence against women.

Article 14. The Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women, Ordinary Justice bodies with civil and criminal competence, may be created by the Federal Union, in the Federal District and the Territories, and by the States, for the process, judgment and execution of causes derived from the practice of domestic and family violence against women.

Sole paragraph. The procedural acts may be carried out at night, as provided for in the norms of judiciary organization.

Article 15. By the victim's choice, for the civil processes ruled by this Law, the following courts are competent:

I – of her domicile or residence;

II - of the place where the fact that generated the claim occurred;

III - of the domicile of the aggressor.

Article 16. In the public penal lawsuits conditional to the representation of the victim provided for in this Law, the renunciation of the representation shall only be admitted before the judge, in a hearing especially assigned for such purpose, before receiving the denunciation and after hearing the Prosecutor's Office.

Article 17. In the cases of domestic and family violence against women, it is forbidden to sentence payment of basic food basket or other pecuniary penalty, as well as substitution of sentence that implies in isolated payment of a fine.

**CHAPTER II
URGENT PROTECTIVE MEASURES
SECTION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 18. Having received the communication with the victim's request, the judge, within the period of 48 (forty-eight) hours, shall:

I - know the communication and the request and decide upon the urgent protective measures;

II - determine that the victim be directed to the judiciary assistance body, when appropriate;

III - communicate to the Prosecutor's Office so that it adopts the appropriate measures.

Article 19. The urgent protective measures may be granted by the judge, upon request by the Prosecutor's Office or by the victim.

Paragraph 1. The urgent protective measures may be granted immediately, regardless of hearing with the parties and of manifestation of the Prosecutor's Office, the latter being communicated as soon as possible.

Paragraph 2. The urgent protective measures shall be applied isolated or cumulatively, and may be replaced any time by others of greater effectiveness, whenever the rights acknowledged in this Law are threatened or violated.

Paragraph 3. The judge may, upon request by the Prosecutor's Office or by the victim, grant new urgent protective measures or review those already granted, if deemed necessary for the protection of the victim, her family and her property, after hearing the Prosecutor's Office.

Article 20. In any phase of the police inquiry or the criminal instruction, the preventive custody of the aggressor may be decreed by the judge, ex-officio, upon request by the Prosecutor's Office or by means of representation of the police authority.

Sole paragraph. The judge may revoke the preventive custody if, in the course of the process, he or she verifies lack of reason to maintain it, as well as decree it again, if reasons that justify it arise.

Article 21. The victim shall be informed of the procedural acts related to the aggressor, especially those related to entry and exit from prison, without loss to the summon of the constituted lawyer or public defender.

Sole paragraph. The victim may not deliver the summons or notification to the aggressor.

SECTION II

URGENT PROTECTIVE MEASURES THAT COMPEL THE AGGRESSOR

Article 22. Having established the practice of domestic and family violence against a woman, in the terms of this Law, the judge may immediately apply on the aggressor, together or separately, the following urgent protective measures, among others:

I - suspension of ownership of weapon or restriction of weapon carrying license, with communication to the competent agency, in the terms of Law n. 10.826, of December 22, 2003;

II - removal from the home, domicile or place of relationship with the victim;

III – prohibit certain behaviors, among which:

- a) Approaching the victim, members of her family and the witnesses, establishing a minimum distance between them and the aggressor;
- b) Contact with the victim, members of her family and witnesses through any means of communication;
- c) Going to certain places in order to preserve the physical and psychological integrity of the victim;

IV - restriction or suspension of visits to dependent minors, after hearing the multidisciplinary assistance team or similar service;

V – Provision of provisional or temporary alimony

Paragraph 1. The measures referred to in this article do not rule out the application of others provided for under the legislation in force, whenever the safety of the victim or circumstances require so, the measure having to be communicated to the prosecutor's Office

Paragraph 2. In the event of application of item I, the aggressor being in the conditions mentioned in the heading and items of Article 6 of Law n. 10.826, of December 22, 2003, the judge shall communicate to the respective agency, corporation or institution the urgent protective measures granted and shall determine the restriction of the weapon-carrying license, the immediate superior of the aggressor being responsible for the fulfillment of the judicial order, otherwise incurring in the crimes of disobedience or prevarication, as the case may be.

Paragraph 3. In order to guarantee the effectiveness of the urgent protective measures, the judge may request, at any time, the aid of the police force

Paragraph 4. The provisions in the heading and in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 461 of Law in. 5.869, of January 11, 1973 (Code of Civil Procedure) apply to the hypotheses foreseen in this article.

SECTION III URGENT PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE VICTIM

Article 23. The judge may, when necessary, without loss to other measures:

- I - direct the victim and her dependents to an official or community program of protection or assistance;
- II - determine the return of the victim and her dependents to the respective domicile, after removal of the aggressor;
- III - determine the removal of the victim from the home, without loss of rights related to property, custody of the children and alimony;
- IV - determine separation from bed and board.

Article 24. For the patrimonial protection of the property of the conjugal society or of the private property of the woman, the judge may determine, through preliminary order, the following measures, among others:

I - restitution of property unduly subtracted from the victim by the aggressor;

II - temporary prohibition to enter acts and contracts of purchase, sale and rent of common property, except in case of express judicial authorization;

III - suspension of power of attorney conferred by the victim to the aggressor;

IV - provision of temporary bond, by means of judicial deposit, for material loss and damage resulting from the practice of domestic and family violence against the victim

Sole paragraph. The judge shall officiate to the competent notary's office for the purposes foreseen in item II and III of this article.

CHAPTER III ACTION OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Article 25. The Prosecutor's Office shall intervene, when not a party, in the civil and criminal causes resulting from domestic and family violence against women.

Article 26. It shall belong to the Prosecutor's Office, without loss of other attributions, in the cases of domestic and family violence against women, when necessary:

I - to request police force and public services of health, education, social assistance and security, among others;

II - to inspect the public and private establishments that provide assistance to women in a situation of domestic and family violence, and to adopt, immediately, the appropriate administrative or judicial measures with regard to any irregularities detected;

III - to register in a registry the cases of domestic and family violence against women.

CHAPTER IV JUDICIARY ASSISTANCE

Article 27. In all procedural acts, civil and criminal, the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence shall be accompanied by a lawyer, except as provided for in Article 19 of this Law.

Article 28. Every woman in a situation of domestic and family violence is assured access to the services of Public Defense or Free Judiciary Assistance, in the terms of the law, at police and judicial headquarters, through specific and humanized assistance.

TITLE V MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASSISTANCE TEAM

Article 29. The Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women that are created may rely on a multidisciplinary assistance team made up of professionals specialized in the psychosocial, legal and health areas.

Article 30. It belongs to the multidisciplinary assistance team, among other attributions reserved to it by the local legislation, to provide inputs in writing to the judge, the Prosecutor's Office and the Public Defense, by means of expert written opinions or verbally in hearing, and to develop guidance, forwarding, prevention activities and other measures directed to the victim, the aggressor and the family members, with special attention to the children and the adolescents.

Article 31. When the complexity of the case requires more in-depth evaluation, the judge may determine the manifestation of a specialized professional, upon indication by the multidisciplinary assistance team.

Article 32. The Judiciary Branch, in the elaboration of its budget proposal, may provide for resources for the creation and maintenance of the multidisciplinary assistance team, in the terms of the Law of Budgetary Guidelines.

TITLE VI TRANSIENT PROVISIONS

Article 33. While the Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women are not structured, the criminal courts shall accumulate the civil and criminal competences of knowing and judging the causes resulting from the practice of domestic and family violence against women, observing the provisions of Title IV of this Law, with inputs from the pertinent procedural legislation.

Sole paragraph. The right of preference shall be guaranteed, in the criminal courts, for the process and judgment of the causes related in the heading.

TÍTULO VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34. The Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women may be instituted together with the establishment of the necessary curatorship and judiciary assistance service.

Article 35. The Federal Union, the Federal District, the States and the Municipalities may create and promote, within the limits of their respective competences:

I - centers of comprehensive and multidisciplinary assistance to women and their dependents in a situation of domestic and family violence;

II - home-shelters for women and respective minor dependents in a situation of domestic and family violence;

III - police offices, public defense offices, health services and medical-legal examination centers specialized in assistance to women in a situation of domestic and family violence;

IV - programs and campaigns to fight domestic and family violence;

V - education and rehabilitation centers for the aggressors.

Article 36. The Federal Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities shall promote the adaptation of their agencies and programs to the guidelines and principles of this Law.

Article 37. The defense of the trans-individual interests and rights foreseen in this Law may be exercised, concurrently, by the Prosecutor's Office and by association active in the area, regularly constituted for at least one year, in the terms of the civil legislation.

Sole paragraph. The requirement of pre-constitution may be waived by the judge if it is found that there is no other entity with appropriate representation to file the collective demand.

Article 38. The statistics on domestic and family violence against women shall be included in the databases of the official agencies of the Justice and Security System in order to provide inputs to the national system of data and information on women.

Sole paragraph. The Public Security Secretariats of the States and the Federal District may send their criminal information to the database of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 39. The Federal Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities, within the limits of their competences and in the terms of their respective laws of budgetary guidelines, may establish specific budgetary allocations, in each fiscal year, for the implementation of the measures established in this Law.

Article 40. The obligations provided for in this Law do not exclude others derived from the principles adopted by it.

Article 41. Law n. 9.099, of September 26, 1995, does not apply to crimes practiced with domestic and family violence against women, regardless of the penalty provided.

Article 42. Article 313 of Decree n. 3.689, of October 3, 1941 (Code of Penal Procedure), enters into force with the addition of the following item IV:

“Article 313.....

IV – if the crime involves domestic and family violence against women, in the terms of the specific law, to guarantee the execution of the urgent protective measures.” (New Language)

Article 43. Line f of item II of Article 61 of Decree n. 2.848, of December 7, 1940

(Criminal Code), enters into force with the following language:

“Article 61.....

II -.....

f) with abuse of authority or taking advantage of domestic relations, cohabitation or hospitality, or with violence against the woman in the form of the specific law;” (New Language)

Article 44. Article 129 of Decree n. 2.848, of December 7, 1940 (Criminal Code), enters into force with the following alterations: “ Article 129.....

Paragraph 9. If the injury is practiced against ascendant, descendant, sibling, spouse or partner, or someone with whom the agent has or had a relationship, or if the agent has taken advantage of domestic relations, cohabitation or hospitality: Sentence - detention, 3 (three) months to 3 (three) years

.....

Paragraph 11. In the event of paragraph 9 of this article, the sentence shall be increased by one third if the crime is committed against a person with special needs.” (New Language)

Article 45. Article 152 of Law n. 7.210, of July 11, 1984 (Law of Penal Execution), enters into force with the following language:

“Article 152.....

Sole paragraph. In the cases of domestic violence against women, the judge may determine the obligatory attendance of the aggressor in recovery and re-education programs.” (New Language)

Article 46. This Law shall enter into force 45 (forty-five five) days after its publication.

Brasilia, August 7, 2006; 185th day of the Independence and 118th day of the Republic.



The achievement of financial independence

Do you Know:

- 32% of women in situations of violence do not “report” because they are financially dependent on the aggressor? (Search Date Senate 2017)
- One of the risk factors for women in situations of violence is the aggressor’s behavior to prevent them from working or studying?

Despite women’s achievements in the labor market and many women heading their homes, there is still a picture of inequality between women and men in this field.

In addition, the income gap is striking: women receive 73.8% of men’s earnings.

That is why it is important to stimulate women’s economic autonomy, by developing actions for their insertion and permanence in the labor market, in addition to their training and professionalization. In addition to this, the objective is to increase formal “formal contract” jobs for women and, consequently, guarantee their labor rights.

According to the UN Women, empowering women and promoting gender equity in all social and economic activities are guarantees for the effective strengthening of economies, boosting business, improving the quality of life of women, men and children, and sustainable development.

One way to achieve independence is to look for free courses and professional programs offered by the state, city halls and even by companies. Professionalization paves the way for getting a job and earning fixed income.

Another way is to undertake. Making products or offering services is an option to have an income and achieve financial independence. Even for those who want to be entrepreneurs, training is a fundamental part of business success and profit making. It is also possible to train with free courses offered on the internet or even in person.

Sebrae-SP offers several options for those who want to start this journey.

Women Entrepreneurship²

The dream of having your own business is already the fourth place on the wish list of Brazilians, behind traveling around Brazil, buying a home or a car. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) survey, in 2016, 36% of Brazilians own a business or have taken action in the last year to own their own company.

According to the survey, women account for 51% of the initial entrepreneurs. This data shows an opportunity and an advance of female participation not only in the labor market, but also in entrepreneurship.

According to a Sebrae survey, women-headed companies are concentrated in four main areas: restaurants (16%), domestic services (16%), men (13%) and cosmetics trade (9%). Most take indoors (35%).

Another relevant point shown in the GEM survey points out the women's interest in training and being more prepared to undertake.

Entrepreneurship represents for women the achievement of financial independence and an opportunity to reconcile personal and professional life, because in the case of entrepreneurial mothers it is possible to have their own business, to support themselves and to take care of their children. In addition, women seek personal satisfaction and do something different and new.

Of course taking care of everything is not an easy task, but there are some steps and tips to make the road to entrepreneurship safer.

Entrepreneurial characteristics

- In order to prepare for the challenges and opportunities of opening a business, the entrepreneur must develop and improve some characteristics that will help in this trajectory:
- Look for information: make a search about the product or service you want to offer, look for information about potential customers, suppliers and who your competitors are. With this research it is easier to identify opportunities and rethink the business idea.
- Be committed: especially at the beginning of the company, the activities will be done by the owner of the business; this will require personal effort and focus on

- Persist: undertaking is a challenge, do not be discouraged. Be motivated, convinced, enthusiastic and believe in the possibilities. Celebrate each achievement.
- Set goals: think about where you want to go. Set goals and objectives for sales, customer concession and revenue, for example. Goals can be set by day, month, and year. This makes it easier to analyze whether you are achieving what you have set.
- Plan and track: To make real and measure the goals and targets you need to plan the activities and track the results, so you can check if your company is showing good results.

Planning: the first step to starting your

Planning is an important step for people and companies, because it is through it that describes where you want to get, when and mainly how.

In general, we can understand planning as an administrative tool that enables:

- Realize reality;
- Evaluate the paths to be followed;
- Build a horizon, a future reference;
- Structure step-by-step to execute the goals within the appropriate parameters;
- Mainly, being able and having to re-evaluate the whole process when one realizes that the paths are outside the goals outlined.

Start by defining your business and structuring your business idea. Will it be a business point, will you do door-to-door selling, service or involve production or manufacturing? With what items will you work, in which region will you act, what is your differential?

The next step is to estimate what investment will be required to start the activities. Will you use own funds or do you need to get credit?

Thinking through all this, organize the ideas and activities you will have to carry out to plan the opening of the company. To do this, answer the following questions:

1. Goal setting: Where do you want to go?

2. **Goal setting:** What values should you achieve?
3. **Definition of methods (action):** How do we reach the goal and goals?
4. **Assignment of responsibilities:** Who will carry out the actions?
5. **Time allocation:** How long will it take to execute the goals and goals?

Important! By not carrying out the company's planning, the entrepreneur is running risk. That is, it has no direction. Consequently, it can not organize itself or control the destiny of the company.

Become an individual microentrepreneur

After defining the idea and planning the company, it is time to formalize it. If you work or want to work as a freelance salesperson, cashier, hairdresser, manicurist, seamstress, handicraft worker, jewelry maker or one of the 500 regulated activities has already started well and can become MEI, that is, an Individual Micro-entrepreneur.

- Stay alert to the requirements to be considered MEI:
- Billing of up to R \$ 60 thousand per year;
- Not being a partner, holder or administrator of another company;
- Not having a partner;
- Have at most one employee;
- Do not have a branch.

Who is MEI is legally classified as opting for a tax regime, part of the National Simples, being exempt from federal taxes (Income Tax, PIS, Cofins, IPI and CSLL). In this way, it will only pay the monthly fixed amount of R \$ 47.85 (trade or industry), R \$ 51.85 (service rendering) or R \$ 52.85 (commerce and services), which will be destined to Social Security and ICMS or ISS. These amounts will be updated annually, according to the minimum wage.

Starting in January 2018, the new framework ceiling goes from R \$ 60 thousand to R \$ 81 thousand

annually, which results in a monthly average of R \$ 6.75 thousand, thus increasing the number of entrepreneurs which may opt for the simplified tax collection scheme.

How to formalize

The formalization of the MEI is free and can be done at any time of the year, in the portal of the **entrepreneur: www.portaldoempreendedor.gov.br**. The entire process is carried out electronically, including the creation of a single document that includes CNPJ, INSS, registration with the Board of Trade and the provisional license of operation.

Important: any charge for formalization is undue, you pay nothing to form MEI.

Remember that it is necessary to know the rules of the city hall for the operation of your business, whatever it may be. Do not register if your venture does not fit within the municipal requirements, especially in relation to the possibility of acting at that address. Before registering, make an appointment at the prefecture.

Benefits of being MEI

- By being MEI and contributing to the INSS, you have several benefits:
- Has a National Registry of Legal Entities (CNPJ);
- As a legal entity, you have the right to products, banking services and credit;
- Issue invoice in the sale to other companies and to the government;
- You can negotiate prices, terms and payment deadlines with wholesalers when buying goods for resale;
- It makes any kind of change in your business or closes the company quickly and simply and over the internet;
- Become a formalized worker, that is, it is in accordance with the law;

- Has technical support and access to all Sebrae-SP solutions;
- Individual Microentrepreneur is exempt from accounting and, therefore, does not need to write any Official accounting book
- As MEI, the entrepreneur is entitled to retirement by age (60 years), disability pension, sick pay and maternity wages. For the dependents, the benefits are: confinement and death pension.

Know more

Entrepreneurship is not an easy task, but it is gratifying and enthralling. To help with the entrepreneurship and increase the chances of success, count on Sebrae-SP. Sebrae has courses, lectures, workshops and various content that help entrepreneurs build their first business and manage.



FOR MORE INFORMATIONS:

You can contact us through the service center (0800 570 0800) or at our website www.sebraesp.com.br. If you prefer, we have several in-person service points that are ready to serve you. See the following:



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1 BRASIL. Senado Federal. Violência Doméstica e Familiar contra a Mulher. DataSenado, Secretaria de Transparência. Brasília, 2013.

Available in:

<http://www.senado.gov.br/senado/datasenado/DataSenado-Pesquisa-Violencia_Domestica_Contra_a_Mulher_2013.pdf>.

2 Source: Research GEM 2016. Available in: <https://www.sebrae.com.br/Sebrae/Portal%20Sebrae/Anexos/GEM%20Nacional%20-%20web.pdf>



Technical and management solutions to improve your business

The entrepreneur who wants to excel in the market and win new customers must be constantly updated. Empowered, she can know how to plan and act on the various moments of her business.

The daily effort to do more and with greater quality directs the company towards a path of growth and success.

Entrepreneur, you're not alone in this!

The **Super MEI, Sebrae-SP**, Program provides you, who are already an Individual Micro-Employee (MEI) or who are thinking about opening their own business, technical and management solutions.

The solutions offered by the program can help you to learn more and get: *Agregar valor à sua empresa:*

- Improve technical and management skills;
- Increase your sales;
- Diversify your products;
- Receive guidance on lines of credit and management applications.

With the support of Sebrae-SP and its partners, through the program Super MEI, you have a super-chance to make your dream come true.

FORMALIZATION

MANAGEMENT

TECHNICAL
CAPACITATION

ACCESS TO CREDIT
AND MARKETS

Some courses offered in the program Super MEI:

Initial training in chocolate

Capacitar a empreendedora para atuar na área de alimentação na fabricação de produtos à base de chocolate.

Initial confectionery training

To train the entrepreneur to work in bakeries, pastry shops and documents, preparing pasta, blankets and fillings.

Initial training in cake decoration

Empower the entrepreneur through techniques for cake decoration, as well as the preparation and application of various ingredients.

Initial training in artisanal breadmaking

Empower the entrepreneur to act as a maid in bakeries or documents or to set up and manage the business itself. The aim of the course is to provide basic information for the knowledge of modern bread and pastry manufacturing techniques, as well as the best operation of the bakery and confectionery section.

Initial salting training

Empower the entrepreneur with the theoretical and practical knowledge about the manufacture, manipulation and preparation of various salgados stimulating personal and professional development.

Initial training in beauty salon management

To enable the entrepreneur to receive and provide services and support to clients, providing telephone service, providing information, scheduling and receiving clients, ascertaining their needs and leading to the place or person sought and organizing daily agenda and work.

Initial make-up and hair training for events and parties

To enable the entrepreneur to compose and harmonize an appearance, through special makeup techniques and hairstyles, linked to the event, style and costume of clients

Initial training in manicure and pedicure

Empower the entrepreneur to act as a manicure and pedicure through the use of specific techniques for caring for and beautifying the nails of the hands and feet, as well as preparing her to manage her own career.

Initial training in makeup artist

To enable the entrepreneur to act in the makeup area by analyzing the personal beautification plans, through techniques taking into account type and face format.

Initial formation in party decorator

To enable the entrepreneur to organize, decorate and apply in the context of market use.

Initial training in organization and promotion of parties and events

Train the entrepreneur to act in promotional events, planning and organizing them in different places.

Initial training in clothing and accessory customization

Empower the entrepreneur to customize pieces of clothing and accessories, including handbags, shoes, belts, and rebuilding models with various embroidery, trimming and painting applications.

Seamstress Initial Training

Empower the entrepreneur to operate industrial sewing machines, sewing garments in series.

Initial training in clothing modeling

Empower the entrepreneur to perform basic operations, developing skills to draw forms, basic models and models elaborated according to the current fashion of garments.

Initial training in counselor

Train the professionals to work in the field of making props.

Initial training in floral arrangements and ornamental baskets

Train the entrepreneur for the job market by developing manual skills for various types of ornamental arrangements and baskets.

Initial training in artisan biojoias

To enable the entrepreneur to prepare and elaborate handmade pieces by means of natural raw materials, through specific techniques.

Initial training in packaging and gift boxes

Develop manual skills for various types of confection and packaging and gift boxes.

Eyebrow Design Techniques

To enable professionals to draw the eyebrow through the removal of hairs with the tweezers method and their correction with henna or pencil, identifying the most appropriate model for each female face format, considering personal characteristics, styles and tendencies, facial beauty with biosecurity.

Hair Removal Techniques

Perform facial and body hair removal, using appropriate techniques and products, with the objective of satisfying the conditions of hygiene, health and well-being of the client. de shirt molds and wraps, according to procedures technical, environmental and safety standards.

Techniques for industrial shirt modeling

Development of skills relating to the modeling of garments with regard to the reproduction of shirt molds in accordance with technical procedures, environmental and safety standards.

Basic Techniques for Industrial Modeling of T-shirt and Coat (School Uniform)

Development of competences related to the modeling of garments with regard to the reproduction modeling of garments with regard to the reproduction of children's fashion molds, according to technical procedures, environmental and safety standards.

Techniques for industrial skirt modeling

Development of competences related to the modeling of garments with regard to the reproduction of skirt molds, according to technical procedures, environmental and safety standards.

Basic techniques for industrial modeling of infant fashion

Initial training in good practice for food services

Initial Formation in Basic Culinary Initial Formation in Italian Cuisine

Initial Formation in Christmas Culinary Initial Formation in Regional Culinary

Initial training in small business management in restaurants and restaurants

Initial training in finger foods

Initial training in food preservation and freezing techniques

Initial training in florist

Initial training in sales techniques

Initial training in graffiti and marbling application Initial training in tile

Initial formation in plaster placement

Initial training in small repairs under construction Initial training in painter

Initial training in aromatic and decorative candles

Initial training in computer network installer and repairer

Initial training in microcomputer assembly and maintenance

Initial training in appliance repairer Initial training in electrician residential installer Initial training in alarm installer

Initial formation in cloth painting artisan

Initial training in jewelry techniques - assembly and creation

Initial training in painting and gluing techniques in Wood

Initial training in agroforestry Initial training in family farmer Initial training in organic farmer

Initial training in fish tanker network

Initial training in fish farmer in excavated nurseries

Initial training in small rural business management Initial training in nursery seedlings Initial training in olive oil production

Initial training in aromatic and medicinal plants

Initial training in manioc production

Initial training in family sugar cane producer

Initial training in horticulture Initial training in nursery Initial training in recycler Initial training in window dressing

Initial training in caregiver for the elderly

Initial training in professional cleaning techniques Initial training in management of small hotels and inns Initial training in tourism monitoring

Sales techniques for restaurants and bars Techniques for full use of food Management techniques for bars and restaurants Door to door sales techniques

Good Practices for Trade and Food Services Retail Sales Techniques

Photographic Image Processing Techniques Fashion and Beauty Photography Techniques Wedding Photography Techniques

Basic Techniques of Digital Photography Techniques of Electronic Music Production Digital Marketing Strategies

Techniques for making handmade Easter eggs Techniques for making jellies

Techniques for manufacturing pasta

Basic Techniques for Installing Movies

Diagnosis and repair of signaling systems and automotive lighting

Techniques for small shop repairs

Characteristics of automotive mechanical systems - heavy vehicles

Diagnosis and repair of electronic injection Diagnosis and repair of hydraulic steering system Techniques for shine hopper

Electronic engine control diesel-euro cycle 5 / egr Polishing and crystallization

Diagnosis and repair of the motorcycle injection system Diagnosis and repair of the pneumatic brake system Electronic injection system

Diagnosis and repair of the system of comfort and convenience Metrology applied to the automotive

Techniques for installation of automotive sound Techniques for installation of alarms and trackers

Techniques for installation of electric drive device

Airless painting techniques

Basic Techniques for Installing Solar Heater

Characteristics of the raw material and finished leather product for representatives and vendors

Design of wallets Designs of belts Design of bracelets

Techniques for cutting belts Techniques for stitching in wallet

Techniques for installation of electric fence Techniques for installation of closed circuit TV

Reading and interpretation of diagrams in building electrical installations

Techniques for installation and maintenance of transformers and AC electric motors

Automation of building systems with electrical controls

Building automation with programmable relays Electric motor maintenance techniques Techniques applied to energy efficiency Techniques for developing lighting projects

Basic techniques for making handmade wooden parts

Techniques for installing doors Metal furniture assembler Upholstered furniture assembler

Basic techniques for making furniture with reutilization of wood veneer

Techniques of welding by the coated electrode process
Techniques of welding by the MIG / MAG process
Techniques of welding by the TIG process

Techniques welding by the oxyacetylene process Basic techniques of locksmithing

Metrology for mechanics

Techniques for assembly and disassembly of bearings
Techniques for industrial lubrication

Assembly and dismantling of mechanical assemblies

Basic techniques of silk screen in textiles

Basic Techniques for Industrial Blouse Modeling

Technical characteristics of the textile product for its commercialization

Techniques for conditioning of loads



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