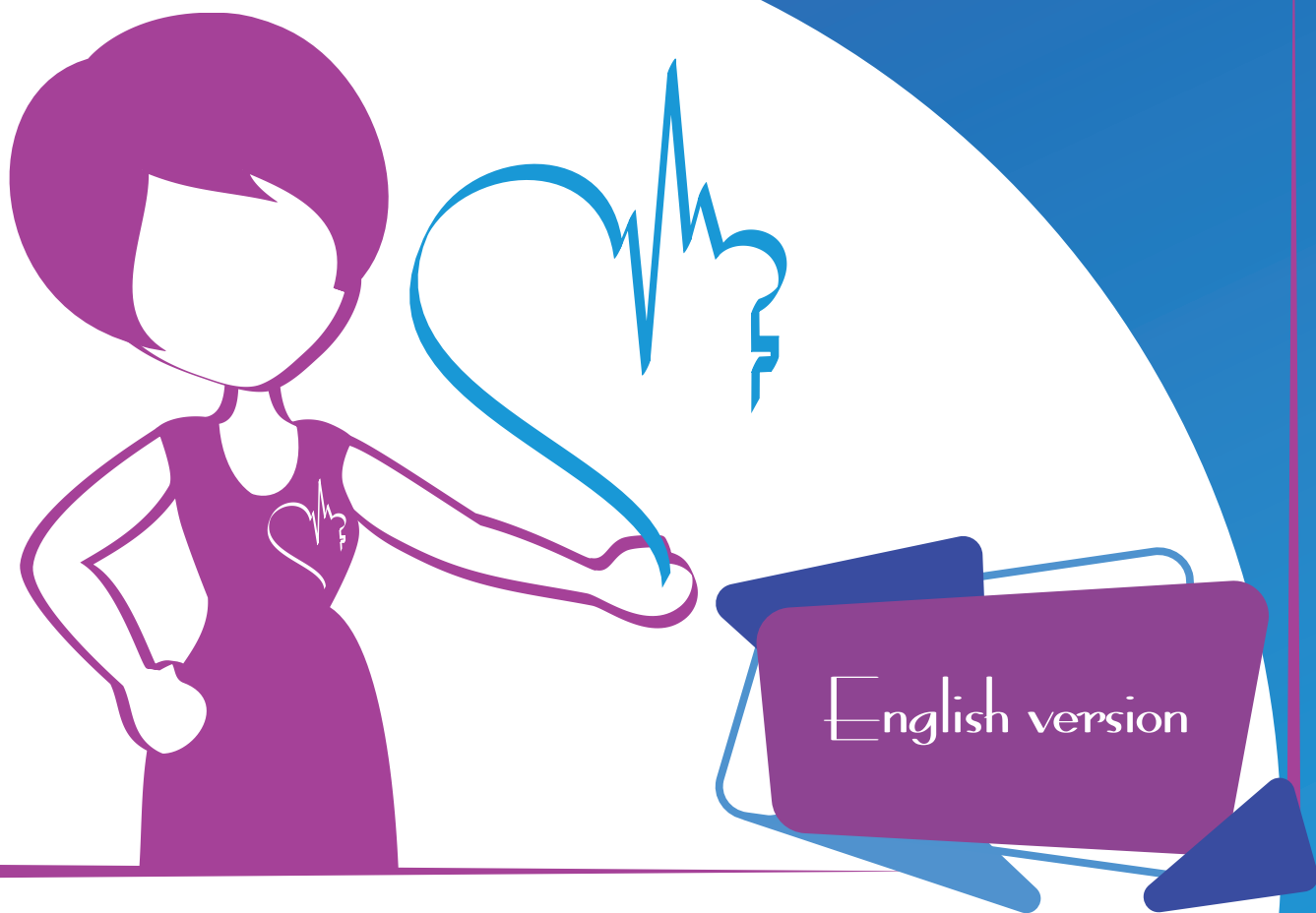


Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence Against Women with Family Health Strategy



Coordination and Realization

São Paulo's State Public Ministry

São Paulo's Health Secretary

Municipal Secretariat of Human Rights and Citizenship – SMDHC

Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development – SMADS

Collaboration

Technical Area of São Paulo's Public Prosecutors' Office Against Domestic Violence of São Paulo's State Public Ministry

Technical Area of Comprehensive Health Care for Individuals in a Situation of Violence - SMS – SP

São Paulo State Policy Coordination Office for Women/SMDHC

Special Social Protection Office - CPE/SMADS

Product Management Unit - SEBRAE-SP

University of Campinas (UNICAMP) Executive Board of Human Rights

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PVDESF Project is under municipal Law n.16.823/18. This project was conceived in partnership between Public Ministry, East Regional Health Center, and Cidade Tiradentes', Guaianases', and Lajeado's Women Protection and Community Centers. The project has won an honorable mention from XIII Prêmio Inovare, besides being part of the National Public Security Plan in 2017, and in 2019 was awarded the Seal of Innovative Practices to Combat Domestic Violence against Women from Brazilian Public Safety Forum and Avon Institute. 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 São Paulo Public Prosecutors Office (GEVID) in 2011, and its subsequent editions.

Hi!

The translation of this booklet into languages other than Portuguese was only made possible through a partnership with UNICAMP Human Rights Department.

Immigrant and refugee women face enormous challenges in overcoming domestic and family violence and accessing the rights provided by the Maria da Penha Law and other support and protection mechanisms, especially the network of specialized services for women.

The challenges do not derive only from the difficulty of communicating in Portuguese. Depending on the community, work relations, or relationships they experience, immigrant and refugee women are prevented from establishing contact with people with whom they have family and friendship ties, as well as from attending health, welfare, and public security services, among others.

The booklet you have in your hands is not only a material to lower the barriers imposed by the language, but also an instrument to protect and defend your rights. Here you will find information on the most common forms of violence against girls (children and adolescents), adult, and elderly women, and the violence that affects immigrant, refugee, black, disabled, lesbian, and transgender women.

You will also find information on how to access the network of free and public services that can help you protect yourself and overcome a violent situation, besides offering a chapter on entrepreneurship and women's leadership.

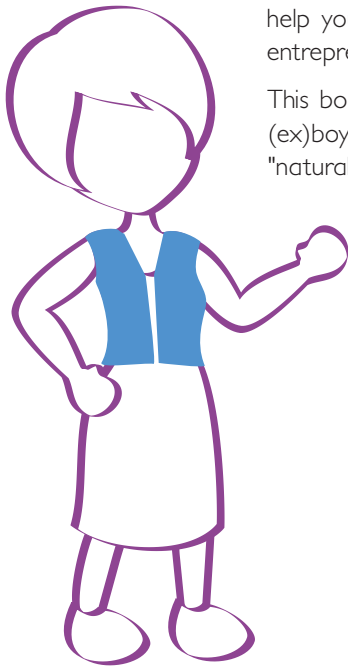
This booklet also aims to draw women's attention to some of the behaviors practiced by (ex)boyfriends, (ex)partners, (ex)husbands, parents, children, etc. that are considered "natural", "normal", but, in reality, are forms of violence and need to be fought.

Although the text of this booklet refers to men and women, it is important to remember that the Maria da Penha Law also applies to homoafetive relations between women, regardless of sexual orientation.

Finally, it is important to say that this booklet is the result of the project "Prevention of Domestic Violence with the Family Health Strategy (PVDESFS)", developed by the São Paulo State Ministry, and the São Paulo City Hall, it also has the support of the São Paulo State Support Service to Micro and Small Companies (Sebrae), and its translation was made or updated through a partnership established by an agreement between the Public Ministry and University of Campinas (Unicamp).

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

Good Reading!





Índice

Introduction	3
A gender issue	5
Public health problem	6
Risk environment	7
Violence against women in childhood and adolescence	8
Violence leaves signs	9
Child marriage	11
Cycle of violence	12
Forms of violence	14
Take the test	16
Violence against older women	17
Black women	18
Women with disabilities	19
Refugee and immigrant women	20
Transgender women	22
Confronting violence	25
protective measures	26
Women's service network	29
Care Services for Immigrant and Refugee Population	40
Maria da Penha Law	41
The achievement of financial independence	54
Women's Entrepreneurship	55
Entrepreneurial characteristics	56
Planning: The First Step to Starting Your Business	57
Become an Individual Microentrepreneur	58
How to formalize	59
Sebrae Delas SP - 1000 Mulheres Program	61

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:

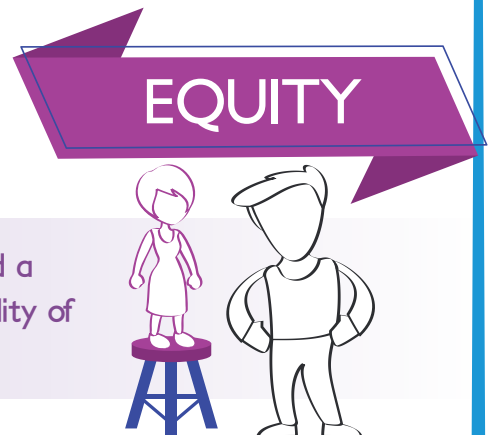
- ✚ Men receive higher salaries than women;
- ✚ Women perform more household chores than men;
- ✚ Men have more sexual freedom than women;
- ✚ Women are more likely to be murdered inside their own homes, by someone familiar to them, than men.

These examples demonstrate the existence of inequalities, power, prestige, freedom, valorization, etc., between men and women.

These **inequalities** are not natural: they are produced from **gender relations**, that is, from the creation, throughout history, of behaviors, laws, expectations, etc. attributed to the masculine and the feminine. Thus, gender relations change a lot and change the possibilities of men and women to live more or less freely, more or less unequally, etc.

Despite all the advances achieved by women, many men still believe they have “the right” to attack, mistreat, humiliate, “correct” women with whom they have relationships in dating, in a stable union, in marriage, during separation, in relationship between mother and son...

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



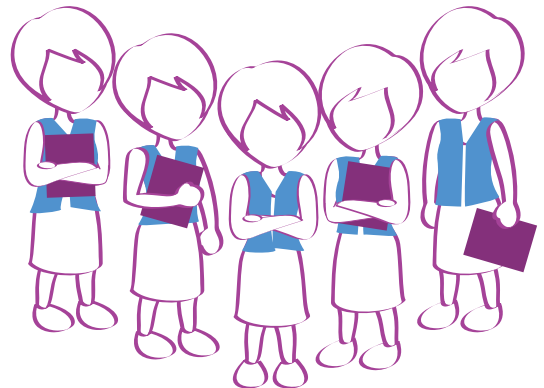


Did you know that domestic and family violence against women is a public health problem?

- ↻ 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) boyfriend, (ex-) partner, father, uncle, grandfather, co-worker, etc.

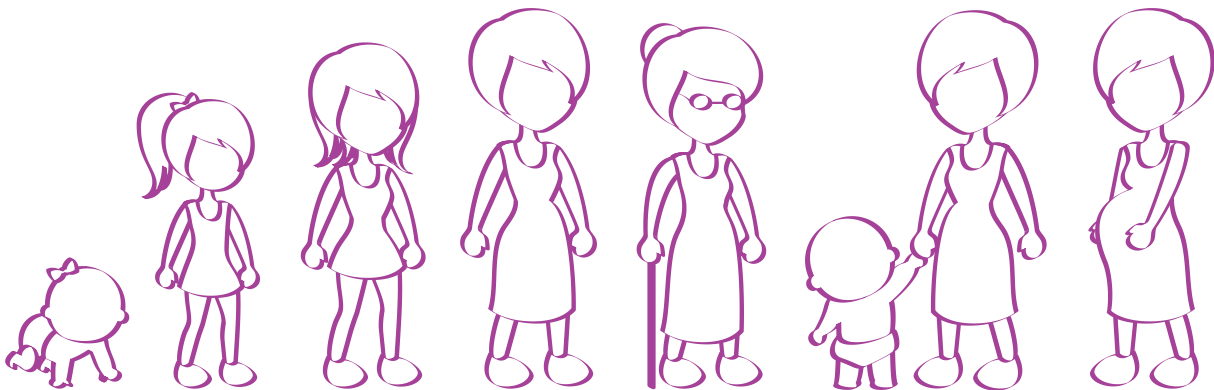
Therefore, the domestic and Family environment is often the greatest risk on women.



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

You must hardly have seen a man who: lives frightened by the violent attacks of his (ex)partner; who fears not being able to protect his children; who is afraid to split up and end up dying as a result of lack of protection.

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 when they are still children or adolescents are exploitation and sexual abuse:

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.

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 (fathers, uncles, grandfathers, cousins, brothers, etc.). It involves genital manipulation, oral sex, exposure to pornographic material, 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.

In the city of São Paulo there are public, free and specialized services to assist children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence, as well as their families. To access these services, it is necessary to look for a Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center (CREAS).

Attention!

If there is not a CREAS in your neighborhood, you can seek support and guidance in the Basic Health Unit (UBS) closest to your home.

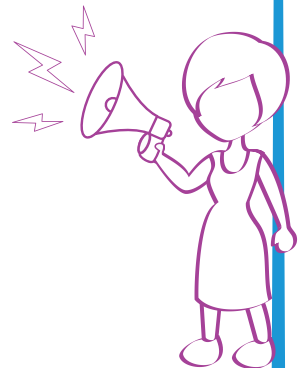
The data were adapted from publications of the IPEA and the Educational Booklet of the Secretariat of Human Rights.

How to notice if a child/teen is in a situation of sexual violence?

Observe the child / adolescent:

- ✦ Demonstrates inappropriate sexual behavior for their age;
- ✦ Retracts/ or isolates;
- ✦ Display aggressive and irritated behavior;
- ✦ Display “inexplicable” fears of people and places;
- ✦ Display changes in eating habits, sleep and / or school performance;
- ✦ Draw sexual drawings or engage in playing that suggests violence;
- ✦ Display self-destructive behavior (causing cuts, pinches, scratches, haircuts, etc.);
- ✦ Display physical signs, such as pain and wounds on the genitals, without explanation;
- ✦ Comes up with “gifts” or money without explaining the origin.

Attention! The presence of these signs may be related to other factors. In any case, do not stay alone, do not pressure the child/adolescent, nor expose them to family and friends. Seek professional help! They will help you to deal with the situation.



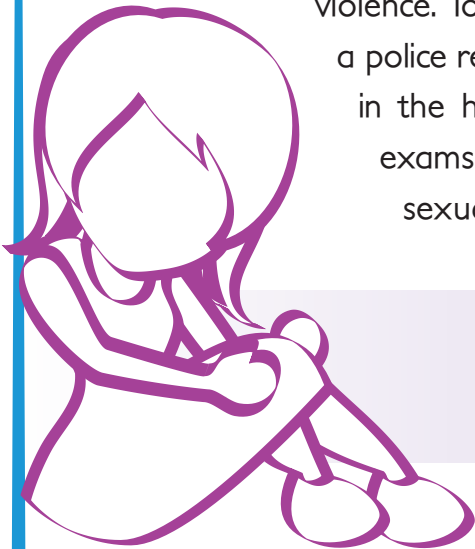


According to the law:

- ✦ any sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 14 years old is considered felony rape of a vulnerable person.
- ✦ Any pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, i.e. rape, can be terminated. It is a right known as Legal Abortion. For more information contact your nearest UBS.

It is important to know!

All health services (UBS, Ambulatories and Hospitals) are prepared to assist children, adolescents, and adult women victims of sexual violence. To receive this care, it is not necessary to register or submit a police report. The reason being that the most important thing is, in the health area, to take care of the victim, performing the exams and offering preventive medication for pregnancy and sexual transmitted diseases within 72 hours after the violence.



“Child marriage”: violation of girls' human rights

Besides sexual exploitation and abuse, child marriage is also considered a manifestation of a violation of girl's human rights, since it effectively interrupts their childhood/adolescence and puts them in a situation of high risk and vulnerability.

What is it? Child marriage is the marital union in which one partner is under 18 years old and it affects mainly women.

Brazil is the 4th country in the world and the 1st in Latin America in child marriages: 36% of the entire female population is married before reaching 18 years of age. In the world, 15 million girls get married before reaching 18 years of age!*

Girls are not small women; they are developing children and teenagers!

Child marriage is so deeply rooted in our society that it is tolerated by many people, usually for reasons such as:

- ✚ The idea that it is an opportunity for the girl to escape from poverty.
- ✚ The need to lower the family cost of educating and caring for a child.
- ✚ Influence of patriarchal values such as the idea that women are destined to marriage and motherhood.
- ✚ The belief that an early marriage is a way to control the girl's sexuality.
- ✚ The desire to protect the family honor in case a girl become pregnant.

Some consequences of child marriage:

- ✚ Unwanted pregnancy.
- ✚ High-risk pregnancy for the mother and child.
- ✚ Higher risk of school dropout, higher difficulty in returning to school.
- ✚ Reduction in women's ability to get a job and achieve economic independence.
- ✚ Greater vulnerability to domestic violence.

* <https://nacoesunidas.org/brasil-tem-maior-numero-de-casamentos-infantis-da-america-latina-e-o-4o-mais-alto-do-mundo>

Child marriage data were compiled from the report “Fechando a Brecha: Melhorando as Leis de Proteção à Mulher contra a Violência” from World Bank; and the research “Ela vai no meu barco”, from Instituto Promundo, with support from Plan International.

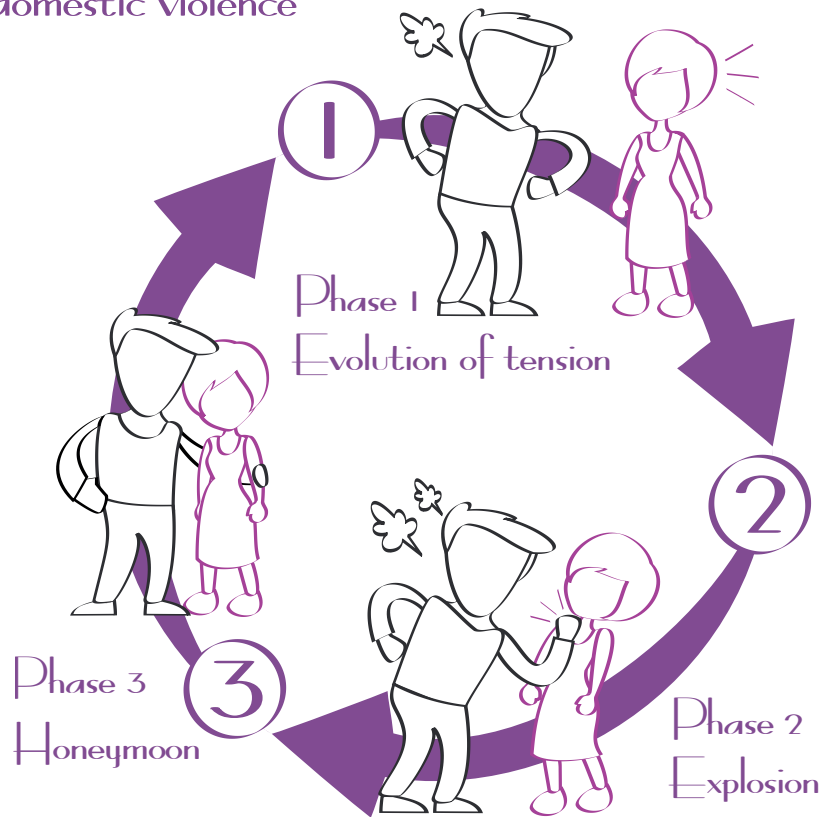


Violence Against Young and Adult Women

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:

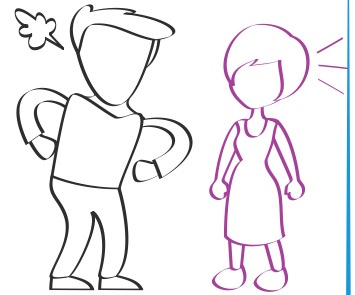
Cycle of domestic violence



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

Cycle of Domestic and Family Violence against Women

Phase 1 - Evolution of tension: The partner 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 partner 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 partner 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 the relationship with a (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, threats, call her "crazy".

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, not being a good mother, etc.).

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

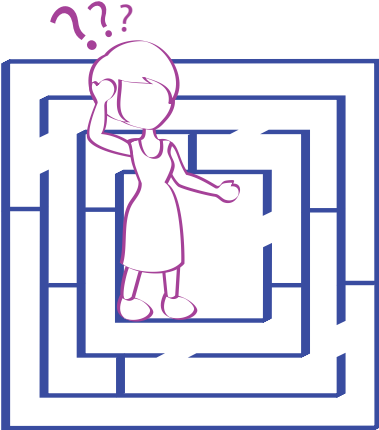
Sexual violence: To oblige sexual intercourse through threats, intimidation or use of physical force; force unwanted sexual acts, with other people or in front of other people; prevent the use of contraceptive methods (condom, contraceptive pill, etc.), force pornography, force pregnancy, force abortion.

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: ofender, humilhar, ameaçar, depreciar, etc. por meio de redes sociais, e-mails, páginas da internet, etc. Também envolve a publicação/divulgação de imagens e/ou vídeos íntimos sem o consentimento da mulher.



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 addresses of the service network start from page 29).



Take the test!

It can help to find out if you, or someone you know,
are in a situation of violence.

(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 does not accept and persecute you at school, college, work, home?
- If you have already separated, does he often insist to resume the relationship?
- Does he say if you're not his, you will not be anyone else's?
- Does he abuse or kill your pets?

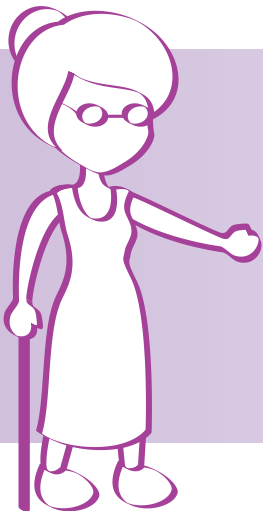
**Result: If you answered YES to any of these questions,
you should seek a specialized service from the Network.
(The addresses are on page 29)**

Violence against older women

As women become elderly, besides 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 start from page: 29)



In addition to the violence against women during the different life cycles (childhood, adolescence, adulthood, old age), you will notice that social class, race, physical condition, sexual orientation, and gender identity generate specific forms of violence or aggravate women's vulnerability.

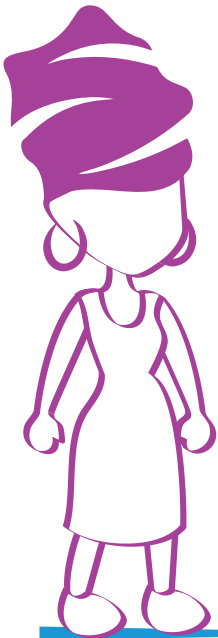
Black women

Gender and race, machismo and racism are fundamental elements to understand violence against black women and the high rates of femicide (murder of women) that interrupt their trajectories.

Between 2006 and 2016*, the rate of femicide among black women increased 15.4%, while there was an 8% reduction among non-black women;

In 2016, the rate of femicide among black women was 71% higher than that of non-black women.

Besides high mortality rates, 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, both in interpersonal and institutional relations (of women regarding public and private services and institutions).



**The data were extracted from the "Atlas da Violência 2018", published by the Brazilian Forum of Public Security and Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA).*

Attention!

In the State of São Paulo, Law 14.187/2010 allows the application of penalties to any individual or legal entity - including public agents - that practices acts of racial discrimination. The penalties include warnings, payment of fines, administrative penalties for public servants, suspension, and cancellation of state license to operate (for legal entities).

If you have been discriminated against your skin color or you know someone who has, it is possible to make a formal complaint, preserving the anonymity, through the website of the State Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship:

<http://justica.sp.gov.br/index.php/contato/denuncia-online/>

Women with disabilities**

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

In addition to violence, women with disabilities face the effects of stigma and prejudice being called abnormal, incapacitated, and incapable. These offenses, in addition to generating much suffering, hide all the capacities and potentialities that women with disabilities possess.



***Portal information "Compromisso e Atitude"*



Most public services still do not have adequate conditions to attend disabled women or even booklets on domestic and family violence are not fully adapted to meet the specificities of the different disabilities (visual, hearing, intellectual, etc.). There is also a lack of qualified professionals to assist women with disabilities. For instance, you can imagine how difficult it must be for a woman with physical disabilities or reduced mobility to undergo a gynecological exam, since the examination tables are not adapted. Or even the difficulties faced by a hearing-impaired woman in registering a police report at a police station that do not have any professionals who knows Brazilian sign language (LIBRAS).

In the city of São Paulo, some services are specialized to assist this public. Addresses start from page 29.

Refugee and/or immigrant women

It is not only the cultural and social obstacles of having to start a new life in another country, whose customs, rules and social relations are different, which prevent immigrant and /or refugee women from reporting domestic and family violence. Besides the economic dependence on their partners, or having their personal documents withheld by their partners, making it difficult to access jobs, public health services, social assistance, education, etc. It is also important to bear in mind that not all the countries have some kind of legislation



regarding violence against women, which is why the Maria da Penha Law often appears as a "novelty".

The translation of the law into several languages can help immigrant and refugee women to know their rights and to put a stop on this sort of violence that they may suffer. In this context, it is the absence of professionals who speak the native language of these women, thus jeopardizing the identification of their demands and taking of action, in addition to the prejudice present in society and institutions.

Thus, it is important to notice that:

- ✦ Maria da Penha law is meant for all women in Brazilian territory;
- ✦ Regardless of their nationality and situation in the country, immigrant and refugee women have the right to go to police units and report any case of violence that they may suffer.
- ✦ They may request protective measures provided by Maria da Penha Law. (information on protective measures on page 26);
- ✦ Immigrant and /or refugee women have the right to be welcomed and well cared for in the Women Services Network, when in situations of violence.

In the city of São Paulo, some services are specialized to assist immigrant population, such as the Reference and Assistance Center for Immigrants (CRAI) (addresses start from page 40).



Lesbian and Transgender women***

Lesbians are people that identify themselves by the female gender and are attracted to, or have affective-sexual relationships with, same-gender individuals. Transgender women are individuals that have the conviction that they are female even if they were born or have been designated as male.

Lesbians and transgender women are the targets of a series of acts of violence based on discrimination and prejudice that stigmatize their gender identities, sexual orientation, and relationships. These acts of violence occur both in the private sphere (family, community, friends) and in the public sphere (school, workplace, health services, police stations, etc.).

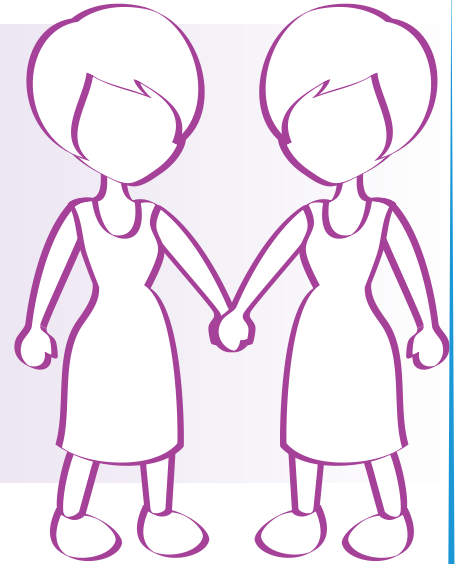
Many lesbians experience sexual violence, often committed by family members or acquaintances, to make them “learn to like men” or “become 'women' in any way”.

There is domestic and familial violence in lesbian relationships. Since romantic relationships can be affected by sexist values and power and space disputes, regardless of the biological sex of the subjects involved in it.

Transgender women face health risks if they do not receive adequate medical, psychological, and social care because they often undergo hormone therapies, medications and even surgery, such as transgenitalization. They are also exposed to physical and sexual violence from their partners, other people, and institutional violence when, for instance, when they are prevented from using their social name and /or are not allowed the use of the ladies' room.

Attention!

Maria da Penha Law applies to female homosexual unions, as it is effective regardless of the woman's sexual orientation and gender identity in situations of violence.



The city of São Paulo has diversity policies in place to gather the LGBT+ population (lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, transgender, etc.) to welcome LGBT people, attending and redirecting different flows of people according to each and everyone's needs. In the Medical area, there is the Outpatient Health Clinic for the Transsexual and Transvestite Populations, which offers medical care with endocrinologists, psychiatrists, and gynecologists, in addition to follow up with psychologists and social workers.

In the area of Social Services, there is the Center for Reference and Defense of Diversity (CRD), which promotes support and guidance for LGBT+ public in situations of threat or human rights violations, arising from discrimination and violence due to sexual orientation.

There is also a specific Reception Center, which operates 24 hours a day and offers 30 vacancies to accommodate transgender women who are homeless. The addresses of these specialized services and precincts can be found from page 29.



State law 10,948/2001 provides for penalties for individuals and companies, including public agents, who act in a discriminatory manner towards gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transsexuals. Among the penalties are warning, fines, administrative penalty for public servants, suspension, and cancellation of state license to operate (for legal entities).

If you have suffered discrimination because of your sexual orientation or you know someone who was, it is possible to make a complaint, anonymously if you prefer, through the website of the State Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship:

<http://justica.sp.gov.br/index.php/contato/denuncia-online/>.

Attention!

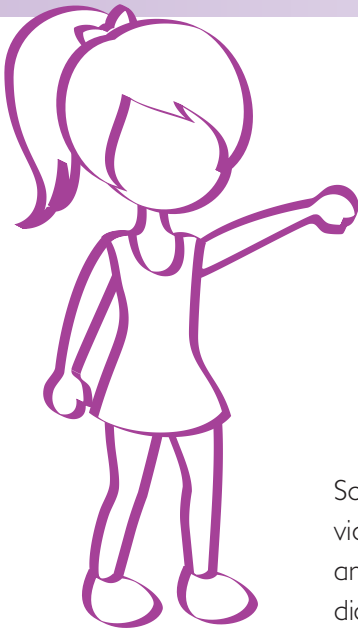
There is one form of verbal violence that is less socially discussed and as serious as the others, affecting any kind of women, those with disabilities, immigrants, refugees, lesbians and transsexuals: institutional violence. It consists of poor, or even omission, of care for women in violent situations by institutions (mainly public ones), such as police stations, hospitals, shelters, etc. To denounce institutional violence, you can call the public ministry or the number "180" - Women in Situation of Violence Assistance Center.

How to face and overcome a domestic and family violence situation?

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 Reference Centers, Women Defense and Coexistence Centers and Specialized Reference Centers for Social Assistance, women also have their 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.)

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.



How one can request the protective measures?

If you are in a situation of violence or know someone who is, it is important to know that the protective measures can be solicited: when you are filing a police report regarding the violence, or at any time in a Police Station, or at the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office or through a lawyer.

In the city of São Paulo, protective measures may be granted in favor of female children and adolescents, adult women and the elderly, provided that the person who committed the violence is someone with whom the victim has a family, romantic and/or domestic relationship. Thus, for example, if you are the mother of a girl who is a victim of violence, or if you are an adult/elderly and your offspring commit any act of violence towards you, you can solicit protective measures.

How one can know the result of the protective measures request?

A Justice Officer will go to the address you indicate in the request for protective measures to give you a copy of the Judge's decision. If you do not receive this copy, you may retrieve it at the Domestic Violence Court Registry of the Forum to which your request has been forwarded to (forum addresses start from page 29).

A Justice Officer will also deliver a copy for the perpetrator. There is no need to tell him.

What if the request for protective measures is denied?

If the protective measure is not granted and the situation of violence persists, you can contact the Police Station or the Domestic Violence Prosecution Service for guidance and for a new solicitation.

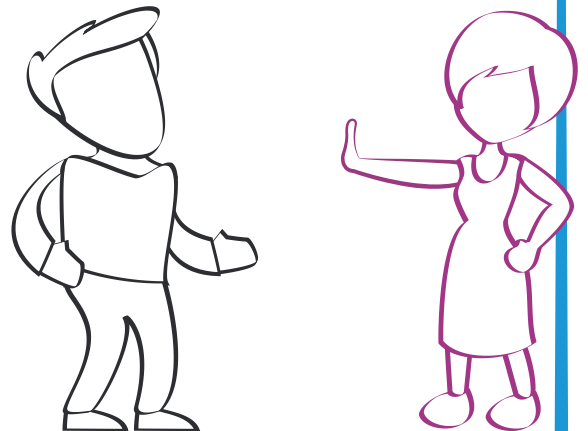
What if the protective measure is violated?

The noncompliance with the protective measures is a crime foreseen in the Maria da Penha Law and may lead the judge to order the arrest of the perpetrator. It is worth remembering that, in case of caught in the act and arrested, bail can only be granted by the judge.

Who monitors the protective measures?

In the city of São Paulo there is the " Maria da Penha Guardian" Program. Through it, women who have had the protective measures granted receive regular visits from a trained team of the Metropolitan Civil Guard (GCM), who verifies if the perpetrator of the violence is respecting or not the judge's decision and if the woman is in a safe situation.

If the Program is still not in operation in your neighborhood and/or the perpetrator does not obey the protective measures that have been granted to you, it is important to register a police report on these facts so that "Justice" can take action.





What if the woman decides to register a police report?

The report may lead to a police inquiry. Thus, the Civil Police investigates the crime of domestic violence by listening to the woman and her witnesses, the person who committed the aggression and their witnesses, etc.

Through filing a police report, the information of the violence suffered can reach the Justice System.

When filing the police report it is important that you:

- ✚ Give a detailed account of the violence suffered, as well as the history of previous violence (if any);
- ✚ Appoint direct witnesses, that is, people who witnessed the facts (if any);
- ✚ Appoint indirect witnesses, which may be relatives, friends, co-workers, or people who know about the situation of violence;
- ✚ Present photographs with the lesion marks (if any);
- ✚ Present copies of texts, social networks messages, e-mails, in case the perpetrator threatens, embarrasses or commits any kind of violence through these channels;
- ✚ Present copies of medical reports or reports from any other professionals by whom you have been treated because of the violence you have suffered.

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 (marks/lesions), such as physical or sexual violence.



Attention!

Since 04/02/2020, the Domestic Violence Police report can be registered electronically at:
www.delegaciaeletronica.policiacivil.sp.gov.br



Women's Service Network

The Service Network is formed by various kinds of Services and Institutions that serve and guide women in their different life cycles. In addition to the well-known Health Units, Police Stations, State Public Defender, etc. There are also:

WOMEN REFERENCE CENTERS - CRM (CENTRO DE REFERÊNCIA DA MULHER)

These offices offer psychological, social and legal assistance to women in situation of violence, multidisciplinary care: psychological, social and legal assistance.

COMMUNITY CENTERS FOR WOMEN AND THEIR WELL-BEING - CDCM (CENTROS DE DEFESA E DE CONVIVÊNCIA DA MULHER)

These centers provide social, psychological and legal assistance to women in situation of violence, aged 18 years and older.

WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTERS - CCMS (CENTROS DE CIDADANIA DA MULHER)

These centers provide professional qualification in citizenship, in which women of different ages, races and beliefs can organize themselves and defend their social, economic, and cultural rights. In these offices women can also propose and participate in actions and projects that stimulate the implementation of policies of equality with the purpose of strengthening, through social control, the existing public services to meet their needs and those of their community.

SPECIALIZED REFERENCE CENTER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES - CREAS (CENTROS DE REFERÊNCIA ESPECIALIZADOS DE ASSISTÊNCIA SOCIAL)

These offices assist families and individuals who experience threatening situations and/or rights violations by reasons of abandonment, physical, psychological or sexual violence, sexual exploitation, homelessness, child labor and other forms of violence. In the absence of a specific service for women in your area, you can seek support and guidance at a CREAS.

Within the scope of health services, the Violence Prevention Center (Núcleo de Prevenção de Violência - NPV) is composed by professionals who are responsible for organizing the assistance and articulating the actions to be taken to overcome violence and promote the culture of peace. To access the health service closest to you, consult BUSCASAÚDE service at: <http://buscasaude.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/>





North Region

SPECIALIZED WOMEN SERVICES

They offer psychosocial and legal care.

CRM CASA BRASILÂNDIA - 538 Silvio Bueno Peruche St.- Brasilândia | Phone: 3983-4294

CDCM “MARIÁS” - 546 Soldado José Antônio Moreira St. - Pq. Novo Mundo | Phone: 3294-0066

CDCM “Centro de Integração Social da Mulher - CISM II” - CASA VERDE

23 Ferreira de Almeida St. - Jd. Das Laranjeiras | Phone: 3858-8279

CENTRO DE CIDADANIA DA MULHER – CCM

Centro de Cidadania da Mulher de Perus - 43 Aurora Boreal St. – Perus | Phone: (11) 3917-5955

CREAS – Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social

CREAS JAÇANÃ/TREMEMBÉ - 45 Mário Pernambuco Av. - Tremembé | Phone: 2261-1314 /2203-1443 2203-1443

CREAS VILA MARIA - 546 Soldado José Antônio Moreira St. - Parque Novo Mundo | Phone: 2201-5807

CREAS CASA VERDE - 53 Crisolia St. - Limão | Phone: 3856-9463/ 3858-9267

CREAS SANTANA - 4649 Voluntários da Pátria St. – Carandiru | Phone: 4571- 0293/ 4571-0687

CREAS FREGUESIA DO Ó - 160 Parapuã St. – Freguesia do Ó | Phone: 3978-2984

CREAS PIRITUBA - 15A Comendador Feiz Zarzur Av. – Jd. Cidade Pirituba | Phone: 3972-4171

CREAS PERUS - 369 Gonçalves de Andrade St. – Vila Nova Perus | Phone: 3917-6380

LUANA BARBOSA DOS REIS LGBTI CITIZENSHIP CENTER

186 Plínio Pasqui St. - Parada Inglesa | Phone: 2924-5225

SPECIALIZED POLICE STATIONS

4th Women's Police Station - 731 Itaberaba Av., 1st floor - Freguesia do Ó | Phone: 3976-2908

9th Women's Police Station - 286 Menotti Laudízio St. – Pirituba | Phone: 3974-8890

4th Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection - 94 dos Camarés St. - Carandiru | Phone: 2905-2523

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MPSP

North Regional Center (Santana and Nossa Sr^a do Ó)

Fórum de Santana – 594 Eng. Caetano Álvares Av., 3rd floor, room 377 | Phone: 3858-6122

SÃO PAULO STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Free legal assistance to women victims of domestic and family violence.

Fórum de Santana – third floor, room 311 - Service from 1pm.

Regional Norte/Oeste – Unidade Santana

1350 Maria Cândida St. – Vila Guilherme | Phone: 2901-2707 (Extension number 509)

Women Reference Center

CASA BRASILÂNDIA - 538 Silvio Bueno Peruche St. | Phone: 3983-4294 / 3984-9816

REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR LEGAL ABORTION

Hospital Dr. Mario de Moraes Altenfelder Silva - Vila Nova Cachoeirinha

3100 Dep. Emílio Carlos Av. - Limão | Phone: (11) 3986-1151 – social service (located at the clinic – office 12)

Phone: (11) 3986-1128 / 3986-1159 – Pronto-Socorro

REFUGE CENTER

Centro de Acolhimento Zaki Narchi II

24 hours service for adults - 600 Zaki Narchi Av. - Carandiru | Phone: 2221-2144

(This is a men refuge center, but there is vacancy for transgender women)



South Region

SPECIALIZED WOMEN SERVICE

They offer psychosocial and legal care.

Women Reference Center CASA ELIANE DE GRAMMONT

20 Dr. Bacelar St. - Vila Clementino | Phone: 5549-9339

Women Reference Center MARIA DE LOURDES RODRIGUES

145 Dr. Luis Fonseca Galvão St. - Capão Redondo | Phone: 5524-4782

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “CASA SOFIA”

6 Luiz Fernando Ferreira St. - Jd. Dionísio | Phone: 5831-3053

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “MULHERES VIVAS”

257 Martinho Vaz de Barros St. - Campo Limpo | Phone: 5842-6462

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “CASA DA MULHER CrêSer”

351 Salvador Rodrigues Negrão St. - Vila Marari | Phone: 3539-8163

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women CASA SÔNIA MARIA BATISTA

136 Ribeiro do Amaral St. - Ipiranga | Phone: 3473-5569

WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTERS – CCM

Capela do Socorro's WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTERS

350 Professor Oscar Barreto Filho St. – Grajaú | Phone: (11) 5927-3102

Santo Amaro's WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTERS

Salim Farah Maluf Square | Phone: (11) 5521-6626

Parelheiros' WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTERS

119 Terezinha do Prado Oliveira St. – Parelheiros | Phone: (11) 5921-3665

CREAS – Specialized Social Assistance Reference Cente

CREAS CAMPO LIMPO - 200 Landolfo de Andrade St. – Pq Maria Helena | Phone: 5814-7483

CREAS M' BOI MIRIM - 16 Miguel Luís Figueira St. – Jd. São Luis | Phone: 5891-3483

CREAS CAPELA DO SOCORRO - 2394 Senador Teotônio Vilela Av. – Cidade Dutra | Phone: 5666-8494

CREAS CIDADE ADEMAR - 289 Ranulfo Prata St. – Jd Itacolomi | Phone: 5677-0341

CREAS SANTO AMARO - 802 Padre José de Anchieta |St. – Santo Amaro | Phone: 5524-1305

CREAS JABAQUARA - 48 dos Jornalistas St. – Vila Guarani | Phone: 5016-1572

CREAS IPIRANGA - 290 Taquarichim St. - Sacomã | Phone: 2383-4528 / 2383-4529

CREAS VILA MARIANA - 99 Madre Cabrini St. – Vila Mariana | Phone: 5083-4632

LGBTI CITIZENSHIP CENTER EDSON NERIS

408 São Benedito St. – Santo Amaro | Phone: 5523-0413 / 5523-2772

SPECIALIZED POLICE STATIONS

2ª Women's Police Station - 89 Onze de julho Av. - Vila Clementino | Phone: 5084-2579

6ª Women's Police Station - 115 Sargento Manoel Barbosa da Silva St. | Phone: 5521-6068/ 5686-8567

2ª Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

322 Eng. George Corbisier Av. - Jabaquara | Phone: 5017-0485 / 5011-3459

6ª Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

138 Padre José de Anchieta St. - Santo Amaro | Phone: 5541-9074

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MPSP

Núcleo Regional Sul 1 (Jabaquara, Ipiranga, and Vila Prudente)

Fórum de Vila Prudente – 3740 Sapopemba Av., 8th floor, room118 | Phone: 2154-2514/6922



South Regional Center II (Santo Amaro and Parelheiros)

Fórum de Santo Amaro – 1992 Adolfo Pinheiro Av., 8th floor - Phone: 5521-3837

SÃO PAULO STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Free legal assistance to women who are victims of domestic and family violence.

Casa Eliane de Grammont - 20 Dr. Bacelar St. - Vila Clementino | Phone: 5549-9339

Ipiranga - Ipiranga – 1455 Agostinho Gomes St.- district attorney's office - Ipiranga

From Mondays to Fridays, from 12:30 to 2:30 pm. (take a number system) | Phone: (11) 2273-4591

Santo Amaro

2139 Américo Brasiliense St. - Santo Amaro | Phone: (11) 5182-2677 / 5181-6372

REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR LEGAL ABORTION

Hospital Fernando Mauro Pires da Rocha (Campo Limpo)

1661 Itapecerica Road - Vila Maracanã, Campo Limpo

Phone: (11) 3394-7503 / 7504 / 7730. Look for the Social Service located in the Emergency Room.

East Region

SPECIALIZED WOMEN SERVICE

They offer psychosocial and legal care.

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “MARIA EULÁLIA - ZIZI”

101 Teotônio de Oliveira St. - Vila Ema | Phone: 2216-7346

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women HELENA VITORIA FERNANDES

7 Coronel Carlos Dourado St. - Vila Marilena, Guaianases | Phone: 2016-9041

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “MARGARIDA MARIA ALVES”

2085 Sábado D'Ángelo St., 2nd floor - Itaquera | Phone: 2524-7324

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “VIVIANE DOS SANTOS”

456 Planície dos Goitacases St. – Lajeado | Phone: 2553-2424

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “CIDINHA KOPCAK”

500 Margarida Cardoso dos Santos St. - São Mateus | Phone: 2015 – 4195

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “CASA ANASTÁCIA”

101 Areia da Ampulheta St. - Cidade Tiradentes | Phone: 2282-4706

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “NANA SERAFIM”

396 Professor Zeferino Ferraz St. - Itaim Paulista | Phone: 2156-3477

WOMEN CITIZENSHIP CENTER – CCM

Itaquera's Women's Citizenship Center

495 Ibijara St. – Itaquera | Phone: (11) 2073-4863

CREAS - Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center

CREAS MOOCA

300 Síria St. - Tatuapé | Phone: 2225-1302

CREAS SAPOEMBA - 371 Francisco Vieira Bueno Av. | Phone: 2719-5239 / 2154-2116

CREAS ARICANDUVA - 457 São Constâncio St. – Vila Formosa | Phone: 2268-1793 / 3246-8310

CREAS VILA PRUDENTE - 3345 Paes de Barros Av. – Vila Prudente | Phone: 2219-2049/ 2219-1760

CREAS SÃO MIGUEL PAULISTA - 183 José Pereira Cardoso St. | Phone: 2031 4459

CREAS ITAIM PAULISTA - 501/503 Celso Barbosa de Lima St. – Vila Curuçá | Phone: 2569-2797

CREAS ITAQUERA - 1877 Maria Luísa Americano Av. – Cidade Líder | Phone: 2745-5900

CREAS SÃO MATEUS - 964 Ângelo de Cândia St. – São Mateus | Phone: 2012-6406

CREAS GUAIANASES - 6 Nabuco de Abreu St. – Guaianases | Phone: 2554-7115

CREAS PENHA - 37 Antônio Taborda At. – Vila Matilde | Phone: 2023-0770



CREAS CIDADE TIRADENTES - 529 Nascido do Sol Av. - Cidade Tiradentes | Phone: 2363-9886

CREAS ERMELINO MATARAZZO - 1626 Buturussu Av. | Phone: 2541-7882

LGBTI CITIZENSHIP CENTER LAURA VERMONT

496 Nordestina Av. – São Miguel Paulista

Mondays to Fridays, from 9 am to 6pm | Phone: 2032-3737

SPECIALIZED POLICE STATIONS

5th Women Police Station

400 Dr. Corinto Baldoíno Costa St., 2nd floor - Pq. São Jorge | Phone: 2293-3816

7th Women Police Station - 46 Sábado D'Ângelo St. – Itaquera | Phone: 2071-4707

8th Women Police Station - 190 Osvaldo Valle Cordeiro Av. – São Mateus | Phone: 2742-1701

5th Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

69 Antonio Camardo St. - Vila Gomes Cardim | Phone: 2225-0287

7th Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

750 Padre Estanislau de Campos Av. - Conj. Hab. Padre Manoel da Nóbrega | Phone: 2217-0075 / 2217-0224

8th Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

180 Osvaldo Pucci St. - Jd. Nossa Senhora do Carmo | Phone: 2217-1727

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MPSP

East Regional Center I (Penha de Franca and Tatuapé)

Fórum de Penha de França – 433 Dr. João Ribeiro St., 3rd floor, Room 308 | Phone: 2294-7425

East Regional Center II (Itaquera and São Miguel Paulista)

1736 Afonso Lopes de Baião Av. – ground floor, Room 58 | Phone: 2054-1013

SÃO PAULO STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Free legal assistance to women who are victims of domestic and family violence.

Itaquera - 2040 Sabbado D'Angelo St. - Bairro Itaquera

From Mondays to Thursdays, from 11 am to 1 pm (take a number system) | Phone: 2079-6069

São Miguel Paulista - 1976 Afonso Lopes de Baião Av. - Vila Carolina
From Mondays to Fridays, from 8 am to 9am. (take a number system)
Service starts from 8 am. | Phone: (11) 2053-4088

REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR LEGAL ABORTION

Hospital Municipal Tide Setúbal

1123 Dr. José Guilherme Eiras St. - São Miguel Paulista | Phone: (11) 3394-8840 – social work - located on the 1st floor

Hospital Carmino Carichio

4815 Celso Garcia Av. – Tatuapé | Tel: (11) 3394-6980 (extension line 7149) - Violence Care Center

West Region

SPECIALIZED WOMEN SERVICE

They offer psychosocial and legal care.

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women BUTANTÃ

285 Cânio Rizzo St. - Jd. Trussardi | Phone: 3772-6524

CREAS - Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center

CREAS PINHEIROS - 104/106 Mourato Coelho St. – Pinheiros | Phone: 3085-2615 / 3061-5936 / 3063-0807

CREAS BUTANTÃ - 320 Ministro Laudo Ferreira de Camargo Av. – Jd Peri-Peri | Phone: 3743-2734

SPECIALIZED POLICE STATIONS

3rd Women Police Station - 4300 Corifeu de Azevedo Marques Av., 2nd floor | Phone: 3768-4664

3rd Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection - 80 Itapicuru St. - ground floor - Perdizes | Phone: 3672-6231

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MPSP

Núcleo Regional Oeste (Butantã, Lapa, and Pinheiros)

Fórum do Butantã – 148/150 Corifeu de Azevedo Marques Av., 1st floor, room 107 | Phone: 3721-0946/3721-0895



SÃO PAULO STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Free legal assistance to women who are victims of domestic and family violence.

Fórum Butantã - from 1pm to 5 pm. - 150 Corifeu de Azevedo Marques Av., 1st floor – Room 106

West Region - 171 George Smith St. - Bairro | Phone: (11) 3641-4140

From Monday to Fridays, from 7am to 8am. (take a number system) Service starts from 8 am

REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR LEGAL ABORTION

Hospital Prof. Mário Degni - Jardim Sarah - 257 Lucas de Leyde St. - Vila Antônio

Phone: (11) 3394-9394 (extension lines 9395/ 9396/ 9397) – social service (located near reception)

Downtown Region

SPECIALIZED WOMEN SERVICES

They offer psychosocial and legal assistance.

Casa da Mulher Brasileira

Assists women from anywhere in Brazil.

26 Vieira Ravasco St. – Cambuci | Phone: 3275-8000

Women Reference center 25 DE MARÇO

137 Líbero Badaró St. – 4th floor | Phone: 3106-1100

Centers for the Defense and Coexistence of Women “ESPAÇO FRANCISCA FRANCO”

93 Conselheiro Ramalho St. - Bela Vista | Phone: 3106-1013

CREAS - Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center

CREAS SÉ - 55 Bandeirantes St. – Bom Retiro | Phone: 3396-3500

LGBTI CITIZENSHIP CENTER LUIZ CARLOS ST.S

660 General Jardim St., 3rd floor, room 32A

From Mondays to Fridays, from 9am to 6 pm | Phone: 3225-0019

INTEGRAL HEALTH CLINIC FOR TRANVESTITES AND TRANSEXUALS

81 Santa Cruz St. – Vila Mariana | Phone: 5087-9833

SPECIALIZED POLICE STATIONS

1st Women Police Station - 26 Vieira Ravasco St. – Cambuci | Phone: 3275-8000

1st Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection

República Subway Station – 1st floor | Phone: 3237.0666

3rd Specialized Police Station for Elderly Protection - 80 Itapicuru St. – ground floor | Phone: 3672-6231

Police Station for Racial Crimes and Intolerance Offenses - DECRADI

(Delegacia de Crimes Raciais e Delitos de Intolerância) - 552 Brigadeiro Tobias St. | Phone: 3311-3555

Disabled's Police Station

527 Brigadeiro Tobias St. | Phone: 3311-3380 / 3311-3381 / 3311-3383

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - MPSP

Central Regional Center

Fórum da Barra Funda – 313 Dr. Abraão Ribeiro Av., 1st floor, St. 6, room 1-528 | Phone: 3392-3185 or 3392-4032

SÃO PAULO STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Free legal assistance to women victims of domestic and family violence.

Fórum Criminal da Barra Funda - 1st floor, Avenida D – Room 1-572 | Phone: 3392-6910 - from 1pm to 4pm

Women's Reference Center 25 DE MARÇO

137 Líbero Badaró St. – 4th floor | Phone: 3106-1100

Special Refuge Center – CASA FLORESCER – for transgender women

1101 Prates St. - Bom Retiro | Phone: 3228-0502

PROTECTION AND DIVERSITY REFERENCE CENTER - CRD (CENTRO DE REFERÊNCIA DE DEFESA E DA DIVERSIDADE)

292 / 294 Major Sertório St. | Phone: 3151- 5783 - From Mondays to Saturdays, from 1pm to 10pm



Care Services for Immigrant and Refugee Population

REFERENCE AND ASSISTANCE CENTER FOR IMMIGRANTS - CRAI (CENTRO DE REFERÊNCIA E ATENDIMENTO PARA IMIGRANTES)

CRAI offers specialized services for immigrants with legal support and psychological, and professional qualification workshops

834 Major Diogo St. – Bela Vista

Phone: (11) 2361-3780 / (11) 2361-5069 | e-mail: recepcao.crai@sefras.org.br

Services from 9am to 5pm.

IMMIGRANT SUPPORT AND PASTORAL CENTER - CAMI (CENTRO DE APOIO E PASTORAL DO IMIGRANTE)

485 Alameda Nothmann - Campos Elíseos

Phone: (11) 3333-0847 | e-mail: contato@cami.org.br

MISSÃO PAZ

225 Glicério St. - Liberdade

Phone: (11) 3340-6950 | e-mail: protecao@missaospaz.org

REFERENCE CENTER FOR REFUGEES (CARITAS)

107 José Bonifácio St., 2nd floor – Sé

Phone: 4890-0350 / 4873-63636 | e-mail: caritassp@caritassp.org.br

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 1º 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, intimacy violation, 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 VIOLENCE

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.

III - referral to legal aid, when applicable, including the eventual filing of an action for legal separation, divorce, annulment of marriage or dissolution of a stable union before the competent court.

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.

Paragraph 4. Whoever, by action or omission, causes injury, physical, sexual, or psychological violence, and moral or property damage to a woman is obliged to reimburse all damages caused, including reimbursing the Unified Health System (SUS), according to the SUS table, the costs related to health services provided for the total treatment of victims in domestic and family violence. Therefore, the resources will be collected by the Health Fund of the federal entity responsible for the health units that provided the services.

Paragraph 5. The security devices intended for use in case of imminent danger and made available for monitoring victims of domestic or family violence supported by protective measures will have their costs reimbursed by the aggressor.

Paragraph 6. The compensation referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article shall not impose any burden of any nature on the assets of the woman and her dependents, nor shall it constitute an attenuating factor or the possibility of substitution of the penalty applied.

Paragraph 7. Women in situations of domestic and family violence have priority to enroll their dependents in a basic education institution closer to their home, or to transfer them to such an institution, upon presentation of documents proving the registration of the police report or the case file of domestic and family violence in progress.

Paragraph 8. The data of the victim and her dependents registered or transferred in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of this article will be classified, and the access to the information will be reserved to the judge, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the competent organs of the public authority.

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 10 - A. It is the right of women in situation of domestic and family violence to have specialized police and expert assistance, uninterrupted and provided by employees - preferably women - previously trained.

Paragraph 1. The inquiry of a woman in a situation of domestic and family violence or a witness of domestic violence, when it is a crime against the woman, will obey the following guidelines

I - Safeguard of the physical, psychic and emotional integrity of the deponent, considering her peculiar condition as a person in a situation of domestic and family violence;

II - Guarantee that under no circumstances will a woman in a situation of domestic and family violence, family members, and witnesses have direct contact with investigated or suspected persons and any person related to them;

III - no revictimizing the deponent, avoiding successive inquiries about the same fact in the criminal, civil and administrative spheres, as well as questions about their private life.

Paragraph 2. When inquiring a woman in a situation of domestic and family violence or of a witness of crimes dealt with in this Law, the following procedure will be adopted, preferably:

I - the inquiry will be made in an enclosure specially designed for this purpose, which will contain the proper equipment and suitable for the age of the woman in a situation of domestic and family violence or witness and the type and severity of the violence suffered;

II - when applicable, the inquiry will be mediated by a professional specialized in domestic and family violence designated by the judicial or police authority;

III - the deposition will be recorded in electronic or magnetic media, and the recording and the media must integrate the inquiry.

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, including those of legal aid for the possible judicial action of separation, divorce, annulment of marriage or dissolution of stable union.

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;

VI – A- Verify whether the aggressor has a record of carrying or possessing a firearm and, if so, attach this information to the records, as well as notify the institution responsible for granting the record or issuing the license, in accordance with Law No. 10826 of December 22, 2003 (Statute of Disarmament)

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;

IV - Information on whether the offended person is a person with a disability and whether the violence suffered resulted in a disability or aggravation of a pre-existing disability.

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.

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

Article 12 - A. The States and the Federal District, in the formulation of their policies and plans to assist women in situations of domestic and family violence, will give priority, within the Civil Police, to the creation of Specialized Police Stations to Assist Women (DEAMS), Investigative Nuclei of Femicide and specialized teams to assist and investigate serious violence against women.

Article 12 – B. (VETEOD)

Paragraph 1. (VETEOD)

Paragraph 2. (VETEOD)

Article 12 – C. Once the existence of a current or imminent risk to the life or physical integrity of a woman in a situation of domestic and family violence, or to her dependents, is detected, the aggressor will be immediately removed from the home, domicile or place of living with the offended person:

I - by the judicial authority;

II - by the precinct chief, when the Municipality is not the capital of the county; or

III - by the police officer, when the Municipality is not the capital of the county and there is no precinct chief available at the time of reporting.

Paragraph 1. In the hypotheses of clauses II and III of the head of this article, the judge shall be informed within a maximum period of twenty-four (24) hours and shall decide, within the same period, on the maintenance or revocation of the measure applied, and shall inform the Public Prosecution Service concomitantly.

Paragraph 2. In cases of risk to the physical integrity of the offended person or to the effectiveness of the emergency protective measure, the prisoner shall not be granted provisional release.

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 14-A. The offended person has the option to file for divorce or dissolution of a stable union in the Domestic and Family Violence against Women Court.

Paragraph 1. The Courts of Domestic and Family Violence against Women do not have jurisdiction to proceed with the community property.

Paragraph 2. Once the situation of domestic and family violence has begun after the filing of the divorce suit or the dissolution of a stable union, the suit will have preference in the court wherever it is.

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 (fortyeight) 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, including for the filing of an action for judicial separation, divorce, annulment of marriage or dissolution of stable union before the competent court;
- III - communicate to the Prosecutor's Office so that it adopts the appropriate measures.
- IV - order the immediate seizure of firearms in possession of the assailant.

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 summons 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

VI - The aggressor's attendance at recovery and re-education programs; and

VII - Psychosocial monitoring of the aggressor, through individual and/or group support

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.

V - determine the enrollment of the offended's dependents in the institution of basic education closest to their home, or their transfer to that institution, regardless of the existence of a vacancy.

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.



Section IV The Crime of Noncompliance with Urgent Protective Measures

Article 24-A. Failure to comply with a court order granting emergency protective measures provided in this Law:

Penalty - detention, from 3 (three) months to 2 (two) years.

Paragraph 1. The configuration of the crime is independent of the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the judge who granted the measures.

Paragraph 2. In the case of arrest in the act, only the judicial authority may grant bail.

Paragraph 3. The provisions of this article do not exclude the application of other appropriate sanctions.

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 38–A. The competent judge will provide the registration of the urgent protective measure.

Sole paragraph. The urgent protective measures will be registered in a database maintained and regulated by the National Council of Justice, guaranteeing the access of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office and the organs of public security and social assistance, with the purpose of inspection and the effectiveness of the protective measures

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.

LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA

Dilma Rousseff



The achievement of financial independence



Did you know that:

- ↗ 32% of women in situations of violence do not “report” because they are financially dependent on the aggressor? (Search Data 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.

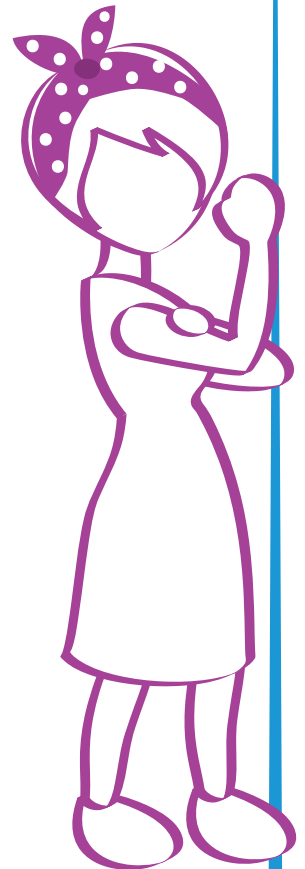
Women Entrepreneurship?

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 in the company early days, the activities will be done by the owner of the business; this will require personal effort and focus on the tasks
- ✦ **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. Rates in force for 2019.

Every year, the government adjusts the rates. To consult the current value of the fees mentioned above, access the Entrepreneur Portal <http://www.portaldoempreendedor.gov.br/>

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.

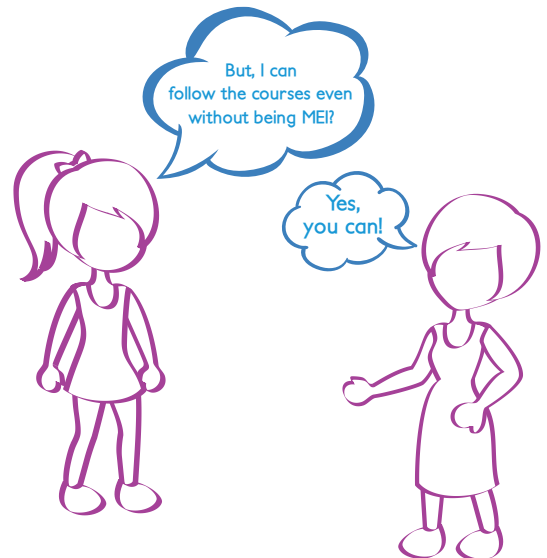


Benefits of being MEI

- ✦ 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.





Sebrae Delas SP 1000 Mulheres Program

Sebrae-SP, together with partners, trains women in socially vulnerable situations throughout the State of São Paulo. There are 25 hours of training in 2 weeks, totally free, with certificate in the following areas: behavioral skills, empowerment, entrepreneurship, and business management.

The main goal of 1000 Mulheres Sebrae Program is to transform the lives of women in situations of social vulnerability, who wish to be the protagonists of their own story, through entrepreneurship as a way of generating WORK, INCOME AND SOCIAL AND PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION.

Benefits

- ✦ Training in behavioral skills, empowerment, entrepreneurship and business management;
- ✦ Business formalization;
- ✦ Access to microcredit - zero or 0.35% interest
- ✦ Market access - digital platforms for dissemination and sale;
- ✦ Mentoring;
- ✦ Acceleration of your business.



Capacitation

Lectures - Awakening to entrepreneurship:

1. Now it's their turn
2. My Mirror
3. My trajectory
4. Open windows
5. Any women can be an entrepreneur

Workshops - Unravel it - Business management

1. Entrepreneurship
2. Your business idea
3. Finance
4. Marketing
5. Formalization

With the support of Sebrae-SP and its partners, you have a valuable chance to make your dream come true.

To learn more about the 1000 Women Sebrae Program, look for the nearest office or reach our call center 0800 570 0800.

To empower is to praise, is to put a girl or a woman on the top step, is to contribute so that they conquer their spaces, be it by speaking up or through work. No less important: to praise oneself. To empower is to regain power. It means that anyone, anywhere, can have control of their own life, set goals, acquire skills and take action. By taking power, we become protagonists of our own lives.

We have a gift for you, access the link and download the booklet “Dona de Mim” at Sebrae website.

<http://bit.ly/sebraedonademim>

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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

Mogi Das Cruzes

345 Francisco Ferreira Lopes Av.
Phone: (11)4723-4510

Araçatuba

2114 Araças Av.
Phone: (18)3607-2970

Araraquara

2903 Maria Antônio Camargo
de Oliveira Av.
Phone: (16)3303-2420

Santos

176 Washington Luís Av.
Phone: (13)3208-0010

Barretos

735 Quatorze St.
Phone: (17)3321-6470

Bauru

1682 Duque de Caxias Av.
Phone: (14)3104-1715

Botucatu

1570 Dr. Costa Leite St.
Phone: (14)3811-1710

Campinas

881 Abolição St.
Phone: (19)3284-2230

Capital - Centro

32 Vinte e Quatro de Maio St.
Phone: (11)3385-2350

Capital - Leste I

270 apura St.
Phone: (11)2090-4250

Capital - Leste II

57 Victorio Santim St.
Phone: (11)2056-7120

Capital - Norte

280 Duarte de Azevedo St.
Phone: (11)2972-9920

Capital - Oeste

336 Clélia St.
Phone: (11)3803-7500

Capital - Sul

712 Adolfo Pinheiro Av.
Phone: (11)5525-5270

Franca

789 Dr. Ismael Alonso Y Alonso Av.
Phone: (16)3111-9900

Santo André

47 Coronel Fernando Prestes St.
Phone: (11)4433-4270

Guaratinguetá

1325 João Pessoa Av.
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132 Rui Barbosa Av.
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Presidente Prudente

408 Major Felício Tarabay St.
Phone: (18)3916-9050

Ribeirão Preto

280 Inácio Luiz Pinto St.
Phone: (16) 3602-7720

São Carlos

649 Bruno Ruggiero Filho Av.
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São João da Boa Vista

110 Presidente Franklin Roosevelt St.
Phone: (19)3638-1110

São José do Rio Preto

3184 Dr. Presciliano Pinto St.
Phone: (17)3214-6670

São José dos Campos

227 Humaitá St.
Phone: (12)3519-4810

Sorocaba

919 General Carneiro Av.
Phone: (15)3229-0270

Itapeva

100 Ariovaldo Queiroz Marques St.
Phone: (15)3526-6030

Registro

297 José Antônio de Campos St.
Phone: (13)3828-5060

Votuporanga

5137 Wilson de Souza Foz Av.
Phone: (17)3405-9460



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