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The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human and has the honor to submit herewith the reply from the Federative Republic of Brazil to the **letter from the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences**, issued in 6 November 2020, calling for information on prevention activities on femicide or gender-related killings of women, including date collection.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

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With regard to the letter from the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, issued in 6 November 2020, calling for information on prevention activities on femicide or gender-related killings of women, including data collection, the Brazilian Government presents the following information:

a) The existence or progress in the creation of a national femicide observatory and / or an observatory on violence against women, or the plans for it.

Currently Brazil has two national observatories that provide data on violence against women: Observatory of Women against Violence (from the Federal Senate) and Brazil Observatory on Equality between Men and Women (from the National Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights).

The Observatory of Women against Violence (OMV) was created in March 2016, through the Resolution 07/2016 of the Brazilian Federal Senate, being some of its functions: gathering and systematizing official statistics on violence against women, and analyzing and producing reports from official and public data. Since 2020, the Observatory has made available a data panel on violence against women in Brazil, which gathers information from databases used by different bodies that are linked in some way to the control of violence against women, such as: Ministry of Justice (National Public Security Information System, Prison Security, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Digital and Drugs/Sinesp); Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (Call Center for Women - Call 180); National Council of Justice, among others. To use the panel, access: <http://www9.senado.gov.br/painelstrans>.

The Brazil Observatory on Equality between Men and Women was launched on March 8, 2009, as an initiative of the Secretariat of Policies for Women. It aims at the dissemination of information about inequalities between men and women and the rights of women, with a view to subsidizing the process of formulating and implementing policies for women in the Brazilian territory. In the National Plan to Combat Femicide (to be launched still in 2020), the Observatory is expected to present data on domestic and family violence against women and femicide, available by December/2023.

b) Other measures or investigations and studies that are carried out to prevent femicide or murders of women due to gender, or homicides of women by intimate partners or relatives.

In view of the growing number of cases of femicide and the magnitude of violence against women in Brazil, the National Secretariat of Policies for Women will launch, still in 2020, the National Plan to Combat Femicide, which will aim to “tackle all forms of femicide (with special emphasis on intimate femicide), based on integrated and intersectional actions, in order to combat and prevent violent deaths of women due to being female, and guarantee the rights and assistance to women and their families ”

The Plan will present a management strategy that guides the planning and execution of actions to articulate and integrate the network, preventing and combating violent deaths of women due to gender, raising awareness of society, managing information related to the phenomenon and ensuring rights and assistance of women in situation of violence, and also to indirect victims. In this way, the Plan will be divided into five Structuring Axes (Axis I - Articulation, Axis II - Prevention, Axis III - Data and Information, Axis IV - Combat and Axis V - Guarantee of Rights and Assistance).

The Plan, therefore, will include actions such as: awareness campaigns about different types of violence; information campaigns on the women's service network; training of network professionals on the theme of femicide and risk management in cases of domestic violence; training health agents to identify and manage cases of violence against women; structuring specialized care and protection services for women; reformulation of the Brazil Observatory on Equality between Men and Women; making diagnoses for the formulation of policies aimed at marginalized women and indirect victims of femicide (especially orphans); creation and review of technical standards for services of the network to fight violence against women; strengthening accountability and education services for perpetrators , and electronic monitoring programs for perpetrators of violence; among others.



c) Information on the results of the analysis of femicide cases, including the review of previous judicial cases and actions taken in connection to this.

In November 2020, data were released from the survey "Femicides in the Federal District 2016-2017", conducted by the Superior School of the Public Ministry of the Union (ESMPU), with the support of the Public Ministry of the Federal District and Territories (MPDFT), the aid of the Human Rights Center (NDH), and under the external supervision of the Institute of Bioethics, Human Rights and Gender (ANIS). It took three years of studies, with the participation of six researchers, which resulted in the production of six scientific articles - one of them published.

<http://escola.mpu.mp.br/a-escola/comunicacao/noticias/evento-apresenta-resultados-da-pesquisa-sobre-feminicidios-no-df-entre-2016-e-2017/avila-et-al-2020-politicas-publicas-de-prevencao-ao-feminicidio-e-interseccionalidades-1.pdf> .

The group conducted a progressive and regressive document analysis of primary sources: 34 processes of femicide and previous processes involving victims and perpetrators, as well as the victims' health records. This analysis was complemented with semi-structured interviews with relatives of the victims. The study constitutes a systematic review of cases of femicide and presented relevant suggestions for the formulation of policies to confront violence against women and the deaths of women due to being female.

Considering the importance of studies and systematic reviews with regard to femicide (and its implication for the development of public policies to prevent violent deaths of women due to gender), one of the proposals of the National Plan to Confront Femicide, in its Structuring Axis "Data and Information", refers to the incentive and support for the replication of the research carried out by ESMPU and MPDFT by justice agencies and universities in other Federation States.

d) Administrative data (in numbers and percentages) on homicide / femicide or murders of women based on gender during the last 3 years (2018-2020), shown down as follows:

d.1) The total number of homicides of women and men

According to data from the Brazilian Public Security Forum, published in the Public Security Yearbooks, between 2017 and 2019, there were a total of 131.988 homicides of men and 12.626 of women, distributed as follows:

| Homicides | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Homicides of men | 51.344 | 44.813 | 35.831 |
| Homicides of women* | 4.556 | 4.340 | 3.730 |
| TOTAL ** | 55.900 | 49.153 | 39.561 |

* including cases of femicide (<https://forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-seguranca-publica/>).

** data on intentional homicides.

d.2) The number of homicides / femicides of intimate partners (that is, based on the relationship between the victim and the aggressor, the number of women and the number of men killed by their partners/ex-partners, husband/ex-husband, etc.)

According to the 2020 Brazilian Public Security Yearbook, 1.326 women were victims of femicide in 2019. In 2018, 1.206 femicides were recorded; in 2017, 1.133. Thus, between 2017 and 2019, there were a total of 3.665 cases registered in Brazil.

In the years 2018 and 2019, according to the Brazilian Public Security Forum, 2.262 femicides were registered by an intimate partner (1.070 in 2018; 1.192 in 2019). There are no data available on the numbers of femicides per intimate partner in 2017 and the number of murders of men by intimate partners in the past three years

| Type of Violence | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Femicides | 1.133 | 1.206 | 1.326 |
| Femicides by intimate partner | ----- | 1.070 | 1.192 |

d.3) The number of homicides / femicides related to the family of men and women (that is, based on the family relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, the number of women and the number of men killed by members of their family, but not by intimate partners).

According to data from the Brazilian Public Security Forum (2020), in 2019, 4.4% of cases of femicide in Brazil were perpetrated by relatives of the victim (58 cases) and in 2018, 1.3% (15 cases). No data are available for the year 2017.

There is also no information on homicides of men by relatives.

d.4) Other femicides or murders of women by perpetrators not related but related to gender or with sexual motives.

According to information from the Brazilian Public Security Yearbook (Brazilian Public Security Forum, 2019, 2020a):

- in 2019, 3.1% of femicides were perpetrated by acquaintances (41 cases) and 2.6% by strangers or persons without ties to the women (34 cases);
- in 2018, 0.5% of femicides were perpetrated by acquaintances (six cases) and 9.4%, by people with other ties to the women (113 cases).

No data available for the year 2017

d.5) Data, if available, disaggregated as indicated above, on femicide during the Covid-19 pandemic (indicating the time period, for example, from March 2020 to the end of October 4 2020) and its comparison with such data before the COVID-19 pandemic. If feasible, the data could be provided in a table format similar to the example provided below:

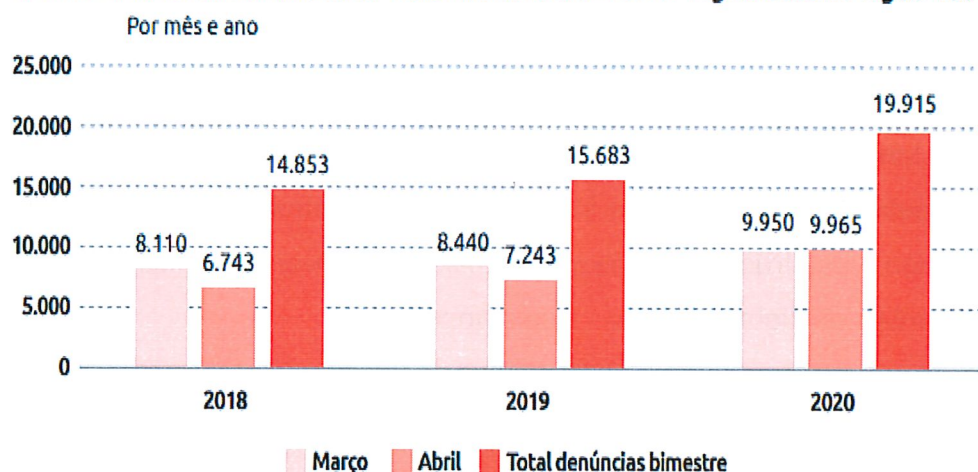
Year (from/to) - Total number of homicides of women / men (% included); Total number of homicides/femicides of women/men killed by intimate partners; Total number of homicides/femicides of women/men killed by a family member; Other gender-related killings of women by unrelated perpetrators.

Data from the Women's Service Center - Call 180 indicate that the number of complaints increased by 14% in the first four months of 2020, compared to the same

period last year. Between January and April 2019, there were 32.9 thousand between January and April 2019, against 37.5 thousand in the same period this year, emphasising the month of April, with an increase of 37.6% in the comparison between the two years.

The graph below shows the total number of complaints registered in "Call 180" in the months of March and April, in the last 3 years. According to the Brazilian Public Security Forum (2020b), there was a continuous growth, going from 14,853 denunciations between March and April 2018 to 15,683 in 2019 and 19,915 this year, a period already affected by the health crisis. While the growth between 2018 and 2019 was 5.6%, between 2019 and 2020 it was 27%.

Gráfico 2: Total de denúncias de violência contra a mulher registradas no Ligue-180



Graph 2: Total complaints of violence against women registered in "Call 180" - by month and year.

Source: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/violencia-domestica-covid-19-ed02-v5.pdf>

Between January and June 2019, there were 18.271 homicides of men and, in the same period of 2020, 19.903 murders of men, which represents an increase of 8.9% in the comparison between the two time intervals.

As for the homicides of women, there was an increase of 1.5% in the comparison between the first semester of 2019 and 2020, with a total of 1.834 in 2019 and 1.861 in 2020 (Brazilian Public Security Forum, 2020 a).

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Regarding the violent deaths of women due to being female, the Brazilian Public Security Forum (2020 a) reported a variation of 1.9% in the comparison between the first semester of 2019 and 2020 - in 2019, 636 femicides were registered between January and June; and in 2020, they were 648 cases.

| Type of Violence | 1st Semester 2019 | 1st Semester 2020 | Variation |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Homicides of Women | 1.834 | 1.861 | 1,5% |
| Femicides | 636 | 648 | 1,9% |

There is no disaggregated information on homicides of men and women perpetrated by intimate partners, relatives or strangers.

In view of the increase in cases of violence against women during the pandemic, the National Secretariat of Policies for Women launched, in May 2020, the Contingency Plan for Domestic Violence against Women in the Context of the Pandemic of COVID-19, which was structured in four axes: Axis I - Prevention; Axis II - Combat; Axis III - Guarantee of Rights; Axis IV - Assistance.

Among the actions of the Contingency Plan, the following can be highlighted: the holding of a national campaign to incentivize neighbors to confront violence against women; training of professionals in the service network; elaboration of technical guidelines for managers and professionals of the network to confront violence against women (including for the remote care of women in situation of violence); articulation with public security bodies and the justice system to guarantee the registration of online police reports and to grant emergency protective measures by electronic means; availability of booklets on violence against women in the context of the pandemic aimed at women and healthcare professionals; distribution of basic food baskets for women with vulnerability.

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