**Contribution of the Brazilian Lesbian Articulation for the Report on Colonialism, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity**

Michele Seixas Márcia Brito

(Coordenação Política Nacional) (Coordenadora Executiva de Projetos)

+55 21 98004-3083 +55 21 99748-0461

Email: m.seixaso@gmail.com Email: britomarcia99@gmail.com

**How, if at all, protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity has been transformed and impacted positively or negatively by decolonization processes of decolonization?**

 **Introduction**

Considering the issue of high relevance to the point of endangering the lives of lesbian women in danger, considering the socio-historical context of Brazil. Having racism and lesbophobia structured in the social pyramid, being the combat to racism, lesbophobia, and machismo as political positions of the ABL, as pillars of the network.

To make the racial cut when we talk about lesbophobia is essential to understand gender violence of patriarchal and heteronormative order, which is connected with lesbophobia in Brazil. Regarding the complexity of the Brazilian historical process of domination and enslavement colonialism that lasted for centuries in Brazil, having as its ideology eugenics and racism well structured at the base of society.

This constrobuição to prove that lesbian women have their bodies lesbian women have their bodies crossed by processes of subjectivation, by oppression's oppressions such as race, gender, and sexuality, as well as marked by a society forged by the process of Eurocentric and colonialist domination, based on patriarchy, which intensify processes of exclusion and invisibility, and deepen the questions of lesbophobic violence in the face of the presented. The discourses of sexist, racist and lesbophobic representation that traverse the historical course of Brazilian society negatively impact the lives of negatively impact the lives of lesbian women.

For a better understanding of the final date survey and the populations represented, it is necessary to read the Lesbocenso survey. The research makes a cut about religion and reception in religious activities, housing, education, area of training, marital status, family income, work and income, among other axes that present relevant data in which it is observed the intertwining of lesbophobia and the patriarchal system fruit of a colonial eurocentered heritage.

Some important data to highlight that focus on change of residence, demonstrate the family relationship and intra-family violence: 6.27% moved to takes on their sexual orientation, 3.45% due to rejection by the family and/or community, and 2.78% because they were victims of aggression (psychological, sexual, or physical).

We emphasize that the data presented in the lesbosense (national level) is a portion of the reality, because the lack of access to the research (lack of internet access and/or electronic equipment) does not portray the whole community represented here,

In relation to race/ethnicity, 33.55% as black (black and brown) and 61.94% as white, a faithful portrait of racial inequality in Brazilian society. Making a critical analysis of the data we observe that the highest incidence in the answers to the survey is middle class and white. In view of this data, we see socioeconomic and racial inequality, since rural, peripheral, slum, and remnants of Quilombo areas had the lowest incidence; another portion is the prison population, which historically focuses on black and poor people.

A fact that calls our attention and that requires a more critical and reflexive understanding if these answers are lack of access or invisibility is that only 2.39% of the interviewees affirmed having some kind of disability. Among the disabilities listed, physical disability was the most prominent 32.59%.

Racism is structural, being present in several public and private sectors in our heteronormative and private sectors in our heteronormative, sexist, and patriarchal society. Showing that racism and lesbophobia are institutional, whether in health education, or in the execution of other public policies. These same bodies are the bodies excluded by institutional lesbophobia and killed by lesbocide. In which Brazil ranks as a country in deaths of lesbian women (Lesbocide Dossier, 2017).

From this document, the ABL problematizes violence against lesbian women as a result of the heteronormative and patriarchal order, seeking to prove that the concepts of: gender, lesbophobia heteronormativity and patriarchy are interrelated, invisibilizing the life of lesbian women. Understanding that patriarchy reveals itself as a form of domination over women's bodies, revealing how the system goes through heteronormative family organization, which annihilates counter-hegemonic and dissident bodies.

According to some perspectives of necropolitics (Achille Mbembe, 2018) that some bodies are killable for the state, the state being the representation of a cisheteronormative, colonialist, racist, and lesbophobic. It infers the urgency of treating lesbophobic violence as genocide of a counter-hegemonic population. The experience of lesbianity affronts the racist the cisgender patriarchy from the moment they experience living as women who diverge from the heteronormative system, and yet considering those who do not perform hegemonic colonial femininity.

Therefore, they put lesbian women under strong threat of violence against their bodies. To be a black lesbian is to have your body visible and vulnerable, a killable body that carries the approach of heteronormative violence, besides racism. In this way, it is emphasized that, as a result of the violence originated from patriarchy, it is necessary to understand the way in which lesbophobia leads to lesbocide, pointing out the hatred for lesbians as an oppressive oppressive mechanism. Souza and Freitas (2018, p. 13) "Lesbophobia here is understood as violence that pervades the lives of lesbian women who do not subject themselves to heterosexual relationships." As such, the term is the affronting results of the hierarchy of heteronormativity and heteronormativity and social models that fall upon women of dissenting sexual orientation from the so-called 'normal' ones, that is, lesboaffective. Thus, it is understood that lesbians suffer with greater intensity, oppression sexual orientation and gender identity, since the violence and oppression they suffer are not the same as those suffered by gay men or other counter hegemonic bodies.

The contributions of this document focus on the need to intensify the debate, in the reflection that lesbophobia is an impediment to dignity, citizenship, that is, of basic human rights, and the resumption of the construction of public policies specifically for lesbian women is urgent in Brazil.

From this perspective, lesbian women are in danger due to all the mentioned context, in the most diverse societal groups. However, lesbians who do not perform the hegemonic femininity of the colonizer of the colonizer, black, peripheral, and slum dwellers are the most invisible and vulnerable. Characterizing the negligence of the Brazilian State towards black women who do not express the cisgender patriarchy in their the cisgender patriarchy in their way of life.

 **Considerations**

The ABL recommends that a deep critical reflection be made on the situation of lesbian women in Brazil, about the challenges and confrontations experienced. Lesbian women have their bodies crossed by three axes of oppression: race, sexuality, and gender, which act with great force in the reality of these women.

It is undeniable that historically lesbian women are invisibilized by social policies by social policies, especially in the areas of health and public safety that directly directly affect the well being of these women. The lack of specific public policies marks the life of lesbian women causing their invisibilization reinforcing the lesbophobic system that imposes itself on this population, evidencing places of subjugation and violation of rights. The setbacks in social policies have been happening since the Coup of 2016 (Impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff) and intensified during the Bolsonaro government.

With this, we see how essential it is to create spaces in which in which we can strengthen ourselves among women and build safe paths within an oppressive within an oppressive context that has been affecting our subjectivity, our experiences experiences in the last election, in 2022, a new government with a progressive bias was elected. It is expected the resumption of social rights, previously conquered, the review and the revision and construction of public policies specific to the demands of lesbian the demands of lesbian women, Violence has many faces that are complex and its behavior is as heterogeneous as heterogeneous as the bodies it affects. Nevertheless, we make the effort to try to understand its modes, its techniques, and the possibilities of predicting its occurrence, considering that it generally leads to the extermination of people people in contexts marked by coloniality, and that it clearly affects people with a people with a variation of characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender territory, origin, among other social markers and categories that transform differences into inequalities, producing oppressions constituting the materialization of bio necropolitics. Thus, Brazilian society historically repels and persecutes what is related to women and black people.

**CASE LUANA BARBOSA**

The recommendations that follow have as their reference a cruel and emblematic case that occurred with a black woman, a lesbian woman, lesbian, peripheral and who did not perform the hegemonic femininity of the hegemonic femininity of the colonizer, crossed by various social markers and categories.

Luana Barbosa, victim of lesbocide committed by the State on April 13, 2016, in Ribeirão April 13, 2016, in Ribeirão Preto/SP. Luana was taking her son to the course, when she was approached, beaten and cowardly murdered by uniformed and armed police officers. The case of Lauana Barbosa is emblematic due to the prevalence and and gravity of racist, gender, and lesbophobic violence in Brazil.

The Brazilian State is the largest violator of human rights and needs to invest more in policies and needs to invest more in policies related to human rights and understand that public security is not antagonistic to human rights. Public security is a duty of the State, including Public security is a duty of the State, including the need to align with the public security forces to create a culture of nonviolence in the slum and peripheral areas.slum and peripheral areas.

PL Luana Barbosa: confronting lesbocide: confronting lesbophobia and building public policies committed to a culture of non-violence to lesbian lesbian women.

Empower the security forces and guarantee impartial investigations and training in human rights, prevention and combat of torture, and promotion of of racial equality.

Educational processes in public institutions on anti-racist education for the elimination of racial discrimination: The strengthening of public policies exclusion, aiming explicitly at combating discrimination sexism and racism, according to legal frameworks.

**Bibliographic Reference**

ALMEIDA, G. E. S.; HEILBORN, Maria Luiza. **Não somos mulheres gays**: identidade

lésbica na visão de ativistas brasileiras. Rev. Gênero, Niterói, v. 9, n. 1, p. 225-249,

2. sem. 2008.

BRITO, Márcia. **Lésbicas: Interseccionalidade e saúde.** Artigo (Especialização em Direitos Humanos, Saúde e Racismo: A questão negra) – Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública Sergio Arouca – ENSP/FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, 2021.

CRENSHAW, Kimberlé Williams. **“Documento para o encontro de especialistas em aspectos da discriminação racial relativos ao gênero”,** Revista Estudos Feministas 10 (2002)): 177

EVARISTO, Conceição. **Gênero e etnia:** uma escre (vivência) de dupla face. In: MOREIRA, Nadilza de Barros; SCHNEIDER, Liane. (Orgs.) Mulheres no mundo: etnia, marginalidade e diáspora. João Pessoa: Idéia, 2005a.

EVARISTO, Conceição. **Escrevivência, Identidade, Gênero e Violência na Obra de Conceição Evaristo**. Editora: Malê, 2016.

FLEURY, A. R. D, TORRES, A. R. R. **Análise psicossocial do preconceito contra homossexuais**. Estudos de Psicologia I Campinas I 24(4) I 475-486 I outubro - dezembro 2007;

PERES, M.C.C.; SOARE S, S. C.; DIAS, M. C.C. **Lesbocídio:** O Estudo dos Crimes de Ódio Contra Lésbicas no Brasil. PERIDICUS- ISSN: 2358-0844n. 10, v. 1 nov.2018-abr. 2019p. 40-50.

LIMA, Fátima. **Dossiê raça, interseccionalidade e violência: Corpos e processo de subjetivação em mulheres negras e lésbicas**. Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ. 2018.

MBEMBE, Achille. **Necropolítica**. São Paulo, n-1 edições, 2018

SEIXAS, Michele. **Eu tenho o direito de gerar: os direitos reprodutivos da mulher lésbica**. Centro de Ciências Sociais. Curso de Serviço Social. Universidade Veiga de Almeida - UVA. Rio de Janeiro, 2013.