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Processo CEPID 98/14262-5

The Center for the Study of Violence
RESEARCH, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND DISSEMINATION PROJECTS

Director and Research Program Coordinator
Knowledge Transfer Program Coordinator
Dissemination/Educational Program Coordinator

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Dra. Nancy Cardia
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Período : 01/10/2000 a 30/09/2001

1st Report of the Center for the Study of Violence -Programa CEPID FAPESP

1. Overview

1.a The research team

a. Research Team

Name	<i>Principal Investigators</i>	
	Institution	Position/Responsibility
Paulo Sérgio de Moraes Sarmiento Pinheiro	FFLCH-USP (1)	Center Director 5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu	FFLCH-USP	Educational Coordinator 3. The identification and assesement of the level of criminal impunity <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Nancy Cardia	NEV-USP(2)	Knowledge Transfer Coordinator 1. Monitoring Gross Human Rights Violations 4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Name	<i>Senior Investigators</i>	
	Institution	Project
Sueli Schiffer	FAU-USP(3)	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations <i>Coordinator</i> of mapping and Socioeconomic and infrastructure databases
Csaba Deak	FAU-USP	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations. <i>Consultant.</i>
Marcelo E. Giacaglia	FAU-USP	1. Monitoring gross human 77rights violations. <i>Consultant.</i>
Fernando Affonso Salla	NEV-USP/PMSP (4)	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822) <i>Coordinator</i>
Luís Antonio Francisco de Souza	NEV-USP/PMSP (4)	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822) <i>Coordinator</i>
Paulo Mesquita Neto	NEV-USP e Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência	2.1. Sub-project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing <i>Coordinator</i>

Andrei Koerner	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
Guilherme de Almeida	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
Name	<i>Juniors Investigators</i>	Advisor/Supervision
	Institution/Funding Agency	
Wania Pasinato Izumino	<i>Ph.D. Students</i>	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations 3.1. Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor
	PPGS-USP/FAPESP(5)	
Adriana Loche	<i>Master Students</i>	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
	PROLAM/Ford Foundation (6)	
Helder Rogério F. Sant'Anna	PPGS-USP/USP(5)	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor
Viviane Oliveira Cubas	PPGS-USP/Ford Foundation(5)	1. Monitoring gross human rights violations
		4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of São Paulo Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor
Eduardo Manoel Brito	PPGLM-USP/FAPESP(7)	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
Beatriz S. de Azevedo Affonso	PPGCP-USP(8)	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations
Célio Luís Batista Leite	<i>Trainee Students</i>	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations 3. The identification and assesment of the level of criminal impunity
	NEV-USP/Ford Foundation	
Tatiana A Didion	NEV-USP/Ford Foundation	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
João Luis de Sousa	NEV-USP/Ford Foundation	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as

		related to human rights of the urban population of The state of São Paulo
Cristiane Lamin Souza Augur	NEV/USP-Reitoria	3. The identification and assessment Of the level of criminal impunity
Marcelo Batista Nery	NEV/USP-FUSP(9)	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations 4. Socially shared representations of Justice, rights and punishment as related To human rights of the urban population of The state of São Paulo
Renato Oliveira Faria	NEV/USP-CNPq(10)	3. The identification and assessment Of the level of criminal impunity
Ricardo Lavalle	NEV/USP-FUSP(9)	Knowledge Transfer
Frederico Zaqueta Poletto	IME-NEV-USP/FAPESP(11)	1. Monitoring gross human rights Violations 3. The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity 4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
Paula Lígia Martins	PPGCP-USP(8)	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
Lilian Pessoa Leite	NEV/USP-CNPq(10)	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Tatiana Conterno de O Rodrigues	NEV/USP-CNPq(10)	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Luís Fernando Baia Antonietto	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Denise de Almeida Silva	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Carolina Mesquita Pedrosa Padilha	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Rita de Cássia Hasmann Pereira	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Carlos Francisco F. Locoselli	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São

		Paulo (since 1822)
Raquel Mitiyo Uyeda	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)
Dalila Vasconcellos de Carvalho	NEV/USP-FAPESP	3.The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Renata Artico	NEV/USP-FAPESP	3.The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Mariana Mendonça Raupp	NEV/USP-FAPESP	3.The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Caren Ruotti	NEV/USP-FAPESP	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
Maria Letícia P. Munhoz	NEV/USP-FAPESP	5. The development of na integrated theory of human rights Research Coordinator
Ingrid Andrade Barros	NEV/USP-FUSP(9)	3. The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity

1-FFLCH - Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas

2-NEV - Núcleo de Estudos da Violência

3-FAU - Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo

4- Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo

5-PPGS - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia

6-PROLAM - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Integração da América Latina

7-PPGLM - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Letras Modernas

8-PPGCP - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciência Política

9-FUSP - Fundação Universidade de São Paulo

10-CNPq - Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico

11-IME-USP -Instituto de Matemática e Estatística da Universidade de São Paulo

1 b. Results obtained in *basic research*

List of references to publications, books, manuscripts or preprints.

Project 1- Monitoring gross human rights violations.

Cardia, Nancy & Schiffer, Sueli (2000) "The role of urbanization in youth drug vulnerability- the case of São Paulo" for the World Health Organization, December .

Project 2-The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).

Salla, Fernando "O Relatório da Comissão de Inspeção da Casa de Correção da Corte de 1874 e a política penitenciária brasileira no início do século XX". (2001) *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais*, 35:251-260, jul./set.

Salla, Fernando “Casa de Detenção de São Paulo - passado e presente.” (2000) *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais*. 2000, n. 32, pp.:213-220.

Salla, F e Alvarez, M. C. Paulo Egídio e a Sociologia Criminal em São Paulo. (2000) *Tempo Social - Revista de Sociologia da USP*, , n.12, vol. 1, pp.101-122.

Souza, Luís A. F. “Polícia, Crime e Processo Criminal. A administração da justiça na Primeira República (1889-1930)” (2001) in BUENO, Roberto (org.) Os limites da liberdade. Estudos jurídicos e sociológicos. Belo Horizonte. Del Rey..

2.1. Sub-Project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing

Mesquita Neto, Paulo & Loche, Adriana A. “Partnership on Community Policing in Brazil”. In: Frühling, H.H. & Tulchin, J.S. (eds.) *Crime and Violence in Latin America: Citizen Security, Democracy and the State*. Washington, WOODROW WILSON CENTER. (in press)

5-The development of an integrated theory of human rights.

Pinheiro, P.S. (2001) “Review of Reports, Studies and other Documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference”. (2001) Contribution of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to the preparatory process for the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. A/CONF.189/PC.2/19/Add.I 14 March 2001.

Pinheiro, P.S. (2001) “Desenvolvimento Social e Direitos Humanos no Brasil e nos Países Árabes”. (2001) In: *Relações entre o Brasil e o Mundo Árabe: construção e perspectivas*. Brasília, FUNAG, p. 367-392.

Pinheiro, P.S. (2000) “Human rights observation in democratization processes: the cases of no-war and no-peace”. (2000) Expert-seminar on Human Rights and Peace, University for Peace, Palais Wilson, Geneva, 8-9 December.

Pinheiro, P.S. (2000) “La violence endémique dans les nouvelles démocraties d’Amérique Latine”. In: FERENCZI, T. (org.). *Faut-il S’Accomoder de la Violence?*. Le Mans, ÉDITIONS COMPLEXE, p. 307-328.

Pinheiro, P.S.& Souza, Luís Antônio F. “Participação política e Organizações da Sociedade Civil em novas democracias. O caso brasileiro no contexto internacional: Balanço e perspectivas”. (in press)

1.c Technological achievements-knowledge transfer

Technological achievements Knowledge Transfer			
Project	Knowledge Transferred	Means	Public
1. Monitoring gross human rights violations.	*unequal access to human rights and violence	seminars	architects/planners/health workers
	*unequal access to human rights and violence	interviews in the media	funding agencies/groups/ law enforcement agencies science and technology general public-seminar -covered by Globo network general public
2.The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).	* the historical roots of todays' problems of the major penitentiary in S.Paulo	seminar	members of the criminal justice system
2.1 Project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing	*an assessment of community policing	interviews in the media	general public
3-The identification and assesement of the level of criminal impunity.	* improving the performance of the judiciary	seminar	general public-seminar covered by Globo network
	* reducing impunity and improving human rights	seminar	health practitioners/ Medical School Lecturers
	* improving data sources on violence/crime	seminar	Economists/civil servants from the Ministry of Justice.
	*the judiciary and human rights	interviews in the media	general public
3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women	*alcohol and violence against women	seminar	health practitioners
4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo.	* fear of crime and views of punishment	seminar	psychoanalysts
	*the profile of urban violence	seminar	Federal Representatives National Congress
	*the profile of urban violence	seminar	City Councilmen of Santos
	*impact of violence on perceptions and values	interviews in the media	general public
5-The development of an integrated theory of human rights.	*United Nations's Conferences on Human Rights	Seminars	Human Rights Activists Members of the criminal justice system
	*United Nations's Conferences on Human Rights	interviews in the media	Researchers general public

1.d Educational Activities

Educational Activities	Scheduled Activities	unscheduled activities	Research topic	Activities described in the Center's home page
Project				
1. Monitoring gross human rights violations	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Sociology of Violence" (FSL0608), for 180 undergraduate students from Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Sergio Adomo	Social conditions of urban life, social inequalities, crime, violence and human rights in São Paulo.	Research line: Crime, violence and society
2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822)	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Sociology of Violence" (FSL0608), for 180 undergraduate students in Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Sergio Adomo	Historical outline of the Criminal Justice System in Brazil (since 1822)	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Continued Past: Political Transitions in the Brazilian Republic", for graduated students from Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro	Historical outline of the political transitions to democracy in modern Brazil	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "The (un)rule of law in Brazil's Republic under international overview" for undergraduate students from Social Sciences at USP by Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	Historical outline of the rule of law in modern Brazil	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
2.1. Sub-project on applied public security policy; the case of comunity policing	No activities were scheduled for this period			
3. The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Sociology of Violence" (FSL0608), for 180 undergraduate students in Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Sergio Adomo	The structure and follow-up of the Criminal Justice System in Brazil.	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Continued Past: Political Transitions in the Brazilian Republic", for graduated students from Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro	Brazilian police and the rule of law	Research line: democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "The (un)rule of law in Brazil's Republic under international overview" for undergraduate students from Social Sciences at USP by Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	Democracy and the rule of law in modern Brazil	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
3.1 Sub project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women	No activities were scheduled for this period			
4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Sociology of Violence" (FSL0608), for 180 undergraduate students in Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Sergio Adomo	Social conflicts, violence, justice and human rights in S.Paulo.	Research line: Crime, violence and society
5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Sociology of Violence" (FSL0608), for 180 undergraduate students from Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Sergio Adomo	Human rights: history, evolution and theory.	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "Continued Past: Political Transitions in the Brazilian Republic", for graduated students from Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro	Human rights: history, evolution and theory.	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lecture in the course "The (un)rule of law in Brazil's Republic under international overview" for undergraduate students from Social Sciences at USP by Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	Human rights: history, evolution and theory.	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	No activities were scheduled for this period	Round-table "The Contemporary Human Rights: their new strategies to accomplish", by Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro for participants from the 1st Colloquium on Human Rights, a partnership between	Human rights: history, evolution and theory.	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil

2. Results of basic research.

Central achievements

The research Program of the Center for the Study of Violence encompasses 5 research projects and 2 sub-projects:

Project 1- Monitoring gross human rights violations.

Project 2-The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).

2.1.Sub-Project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing

Project 3-The identification and assesment of the level of criminal impunity.

3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women

Project 4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo.

Project 5-The development of an integrated theory of human rights.

During the first year of this research program the following results were achieved;

Project 1- Monitoring gross human rights violations.

This first project examines the relationships between the rights to security and other rights in the territory of the metropolis. The inequalities in the distribution of rights is analysed both through its distribution in space as well as through the statistical significance of this unequal distribution. The inequalities identified are interpreted as expressing the differential access to public goods, and as such, different levels of efficacy vis a vis public administration at state and at municipal level. It is expected that the dissemination of the results of this project will empower communities and encourage their informed participation in public decision making. The questions to be answered are: what explains the fact that human rights violations repeatedly take place in certain districts? Are gross human rights violations fostered by lack of access to other rights? What is being explored is whether there is a relationship between settings and violations, whether physical, social and organizational aspects of the context generate opportunities for violations. In sum we have been exploring whether we can link lack of access to social economic rights to gross human rights violations.

This project is generating various databases that will be supporting at least three other projects: project 2.1 on evaluating community policing, project 3 on impunity and project 4 on socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment and which involves two pilot interventions. The data bases provide information about the socio-economic profile of the population as well as the population's exposure to risks and access to rights.

Until two years ago gross human rights violations were monitored by three indicators of the presence gross human rights violations: lynching, death squads and violence by the police. The existing data basis store information about these violations since the 1st of January of 1980 to the present. This results in that until June 2001 the data basis held 6,592 case of police violence, 1.065 cases of lynching, plus 1.309 cases of death squads. The sources used are newspaper clippings, official statistics (when available) and reports. The data refer to Brazil but it is far more detailed for the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro due the sources used.

Results: In the past year and half a unit of analysis has been added to the cases: instead of relying only on the characteristics of the aggressors and of their victims we have began to focus also on the context in which the violations occur. Working in cooperation with researchers from the School of Architecture and Urban Studies and the School of Economics and Business Administration, we have began to identify the physical and socioeconomic contexts in which the violations occur for the city of São Paulo. The following data was identified, collected and mapped:

- Distribution of the population by age group across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The growth rate of adolescent population across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of elderly people within of the population of the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of jobs across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- Access to sewerage network across the Municipality of São Paulo,

- Quality of housing across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The demographic growth rate across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- Telephones per 1000 inhabitants across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of one parent families across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of persons per dwelling and per room across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The evolution of the distribution of the homicide rate across the Municipality of São Paulo (1996-1999),
- The distribution of school drop-out rate and retention across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of homicide in the Municipality of São Paulo according with police stations, (1997-1998),
- The distribution of drug use arrests and of drug traffic arrests in the Municipality of São Paulo, according with police stations (1998),
- The distribution of Neighborhood Associations across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of facilities to practice sports across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of NGO's and philanthropic groups across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of leisure and cultural facilities (public libraries, parks, museums, theatres, cultural centers) across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of city facilities providing social welfare services across the Municipality of São Paulo,
- The distribution of cases of police violence (1990-1994; 1995-2000),
- The distribution of cases of lynching (1990-1994; 1995-2000).

The data collected has allowed the differential distribution of public goods to become visible. The preliminary dissemination of the results has provoked much interest by municipal authorities, by Non-Governmental Organizations and by the public at large. The preliminary statistical treatment indicates a strong relationship between the presence of overcrowding and homicide. It is expected that more refined statistical treatment will reveal other connections. Furthermore the mapping of gross human rights violations, in particular that of police violence (that results in deaths of suspects) and lynching, do not follow the expected patterns: they are not taking place where there is most homicide or else where most crimes against property take place, but in the least inhabited areas, almost outside the urbanized area of the Metropolitan region. This distribution gives strength to the multiple questions raised about the adequacy of the need of use of lethal force.

The topics listed will be mapped for the Metropolitan area. Also since the information used for mapping is all official data in selected areas (the most vulnerable ones to violence and human rights violations) the official data will be complemented by information provided by local groups.

Project 2-The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).

The project aims to recover the public security policies history in Brazil, through the analysis of the case of São Paulo. The research starts with the assumption that exists, in Brazil, serious political and institutional obstacles in the criminal justice system to the implementation of to public security policies that incorporate Constitutional protections and basic principles of human rights. To explore the obstacles it is necessary to uncover the history of public security policies and the practices of punishment. Results will contribute to the development of public security policies that go beyond mere repression, increase the debate within civil society and other political and institutional actors in the development, the implementation and monitoring of public security policies.

An interdisciplinary research team is in charge of collecting the data from different periods simultaneously. Comparisons between periods will be processed. The following sources will be used: the legislation; official records/reports, discussions in state (provincial) and federal (court) assemblies; official statistics; press articles and the literature.

In this project first year, the following activities were fulfilled: a) refinement of the research project (annex 1); b) recruitment, selection and training of research assistants (as shown in the table below); c) literature review (annex 2); d) identification of the legislation and of the institutions that have been part of the criminal justice for the period 1822-2000; e) development of data-bases and data consolidation about existing researches; f) identification of historical sources on public security data: public archives, historical archives, judicial archives; g) identification of research groups and institutions working with the

history of public policies and/or the judiciary; developing cooperative relations with representatives of public, historical and judicial archives to gain access to data.

2.1.Sub-Project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing

The purpose of the project is to evaluate the implementation and results of community policing in the State of São Paulo, through case studies of six experiences of community policing and a comparative study of policing in six areas with community and six areas conventional policing.

The objective of the first year was to select the research team, prepare the research team and the research instruments and select the areas with community policing and conventional policing that will be the object of the case studies and the comparative study. During this period information was collected and analyzed about the origins and implementation of community policing in the State of São Paulo since the establishment of the Community Policing Commission in September 1997 to June 2001.

Results: Paper analyzing the origins and implementation of community policing in the State of São Paulo (see paper attached). The paper serve as guide for the selection of areas with community and conventional policing for the proposed evaluation of the implementation and results of community policing in São Paulo as well as the elaboration of the questionnaire to be used by the research team to collect information in these areas.

Preliminary version of the questionnaire to be used by the research team to collect information in areas with community and conventional policing for the proposed evaluation of the implementation and results of community policing in São Paulo (see questionnaire attached).

Project 3-The identification and assesment of the level of criminal impunity.

Violent criminal offenses have been increasing in São Paulo since the beginning of the 80's including the gross human rights violations. This growth was not accompanied by a proportional increase in the number of inquests and penal processes. Existing data suggest that the rates of impunity for these crimes are higher than other countries such United States. This scenario poses a dilemma for the rule of law and for the criminal justice system: to choose between more liberty and humanitarian standards or more control to guarantee law and order. The main goal of this research is to identify and assess the level of criminal impunity. The research examines a sample of violent criminal offenses. In order to measure penal impunity the research identifies the profile of cases that lead to impunity and to punishment based on police records, inquests, and judicial processes that took place in the municipality of São Paulo from 1988 to 1997. The data collecting is based on the *follow-up institutional model*. The research selects and tests variables searching for main effects on the judicial decision-making.

In the first year of the project the research team was selected and trained and the data collection plans were refined. Data collection planning demanded a thorough literature review, and the analysis of both the Penal Code and the Penal Process Code, also preliminary data about the criminal offenses selected to be studied was collected and analyzed and finally that the data collection tools were designed, tested and the research team trained for their use.

The literature review (on international and national sources) resulted in the identification of roughly 300 titles relevant to the research. Comparisons are expected between some of the international research identified and the present project. The analysis of the Brazilian legislation resulted in the selection of six types of violent criminal offenses to be included in the research as well as four non-violent offenses to be used for comparisons. The types of violent criminal offenses selected were: homicide, armed robbery - here included robbery followed by death, extortion, kidnapping, rape and drug trafficking.

Results: Preliminary analysis reveals that there are complex sampling problems: the unequal distribution of cases in time and space amongst others. A data basis was designed and is being implemented with data from Fundação SEADE covering the research period: 1988-1997. The 10 types of criminal and non-criminal offenses, for the period selected, total 1.670.817 cases for which there are 169.718 police inquests, 163.822 of which were processed by the police investigators and forwarded to public prosecutors.

In an overview 38,5% of the total of cases refer to violent crime, mostly armed robberies (86,9%) followed by homicides (8,3%), rapes (2,3%) and drug trafficking (1,6%). Other violent forms of crime total less than 1% of violent offenses. The highest growth rates, for the period selected, refer to armed robbery (7,2%), drug trafficking (6,1%), homicide (5,9%) and kidnapping (2,9%). Most police inquests refer to armed robberies 56,6%, 20,3% of the police inquests, 5,3% of the inquests were open to investigate drug trafficking and 2,2% to investigate rape. Homicides are the criminal offenses that have most probability of resulting in a police inquest, as one would expect. Between 0,82 and 0,66 of homicides result in inquests;

robbery followed by death vary between 0,94 and 0,62 and drug trafficking 1,01 and 0,78. Data collected has been sorted by year and place of occurrence in the municipality of São Paulo. The data bases that resulted provide the context for the design of the sample.

3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women

In this sub-project, a sample of cases of violence against women is being used to evaluate the newly created Special Criminal Tribunals. Three Women Precincts are being studied for the period between (1996-1999) . Data collection is being finalized. After collecting data in the first of the three precincts (3ª DDM) a preliminary analysis revealed that complaints brought to the Women's Precincts differ from those brought to the Special Criminal Tribunals. In the period under study, 2571 cases were brought to the attention of the police, 1809 of these refer to conflicts between partners or ex-partners (ex-wives/ex-husbands; ex-boy-friend/ex-girl-friend). A sample of 390 cases are being followed through the Special Criminal Tribunals. In this second phase the objective is to identify the outcome of the cases in terms of the sanctions applied as well as the arguments used to justify the sanctions.

Project 4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo.

This project has at its core the development of strategies to disseminate information and thus to persuade the public and public authorities, at municipal and state level, to adopt a new approach to public security and to its enforcement. This project is aimed at the reduction of public insecurity – a result of the growth of violence and of the absence of access to other rights.

The project contributes to the improvement of the public's security by altering the process of public security decision making at the local level. It takes into account the public's definition of insecurity: what causes it and how this insecurity can be reduced. It must be stressed the public's feelings of insecurity are not determined only by police statistics or by their perception of crime rates. Signs of urban decay, of social disorganization and of incivility also produce fear and insecurity. It gives priority to the interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public as means to elicit change within the agencies. It aims to improve the responsiveness of law enforcement agencies to the informed demands of the public.

Three key new elements are being introduced by this project: an in-depth diagnosis of public insecurity, the introduction of organized civil society as a major partner in the decision making process, and the adoption of a broader concept of public security bringing into the context the articulation of actions by: the agencies that make up the criminal justice system and other municipal; state and federal agencies; education; health; transport; youth and sports, and labor. A detailed diagnosis of local conditions of public security broadly defined needs to be carried out.

Another key element is involves training local residents to solve conflicts and disputes as this plays a major role in the prevention of violence, also motivating the involvement of the local population in victim support.. Mediation/conflict resolution is used as means to re-socialize and motivate youth to invest in their own education as well as to deal with impulse and aggression. Moreover the involvement of the local population in mediation of local conflicts is one strategy to develop local social capital.

Results: 4.1 Definition of the territory

The project is to be implemented in Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo and Jardim Ângela covered by the Movement in Defense of Life one of the CEV's partners in the project. Statistics indicate that the region is a "hot spot" but one in which there are organized groups committed to reducing public insecurity.

4.1.1The diagnosis

The diagnosis phase is almost complete. Most of the official data has been collected:

Data from the Municipal (and in some cases the state) government;

quality of public equipment,
urban policies,
support for drug dependence treatment .

Data being collected (until September 30th):

data about public complaints- petitions, demonstrations, appeals, calls for public hearings, public debates in the communities. Identify the main themes that elicit collective action/results.
the presence of private security forces,

Collected (until September 30th)

Complaints by the public to and editorials about security public in the local press

Police data about the resources available and the demand

Collected and mapped

- statistics about crime and misdemeanors in the area- time series (five year period),

Police quality of services provided

Collected and mapped

- evolution of crime rate in the past 5 year
- evolution of crime clearance rate in the past 5 years according with the type of crime,

Being collected qualitatively, through interviews and in situ observation of local precincts- to be finished by September 30th

response to emergency calls: time to respond, average response time by different police services, such as forensics,
post complaint services to the victims- follow up.

Judiciary

Collected yet to be mapped

Youth offenders: percentage in relation to adult offenders, type of offenses, sentencing, type of penal measures.

Schools

Being collected qualitatively through interviews with local school officials (by September 30th)

number of students subjected to a Disciplinary Council, causes of submission, measures applied,
number of students expelled,
number of truant students; number of students involved in criminal offenses- type of offenses: against persons, property or public peace,
number and type of violent acts inside school.

Public transport system

Under way (to be collected by September 30th)

Transportation system provide data to assess insecurity in public transport- acts of vandalism, delinquency, incivility and crime: nature of the incidents, place, time, identity of those involved with the goal to improve the security of transport users and workers.

number of incidents of violence,
aggressions,
vandalism,
fraud.

Health and emergency services

Collection is under way to be finished by September 30th

profile of victims;
victims behavior;
multiple victimization;
existence of victim support groups;
knowledge about victims that do not go to the police.

Collection is under way (until September 30th)

Data about the personal security/insecurity of professionals working in vulnerable communities: teachers, postal workers, police workers, fire workers, social workers, physicians, nurses, chemists.

Public opinion surveys on insecurity (first week of October)

In terms of the public opinion survey we have finished the initial focus groups discussions with persons representing different age, gender, socio-economic status and living in various areas of the municipality – with a total of 24 focus group discussions. The survey was prepared: the questionnaire was designed and tested, data collection is under way and should be finished by the first week of October. The survey is measuring amongst others:

- fear and insecurity,
- fear of victimization,
- exposure to victimization,
- experience with local law enforcement agents,
- the public's perception of the capacity that the public sector has to deal with the challenge,
- priorities in public security.

And to identify:

- the local definition of incivility, and to measure its presence in –local transport, in housing, public spaces, schools, shopping areas,
- the public's definition of delinquency, the role of youth and their parents,
- behaviors adopted by local population to reduce fear and insecurity,
- local NGO's,

- local social capital- potential for social mobilization, system of consultation, of information management.

The public opinion survey will be complemented by observation of the local community by researchers in order to establish a taxonomy of incivilities as well as the quality of public services delivered in particular by law enforcement agents.

Public policies to reduce insecurity/prevent violence

Partially collected to be completed in October:

Policies by the public sector to reduce insecurity by three major groups: the police, the judiciary and local authorities. The focus is on policies that directly or indirectly aim to prevent crime and violence- in particular that perpetrated by youth: policies that create jobs for youth, listen to the demands from the public (ombuds offices), enlarge the access of the public to their services, satisfy the public's expectations of their services, provide follow-up to the services, bring their services closer to the community, improve the image of their services, prevent and or manage urban violence.

Project 5-The development of an integrated theory of human rights.

Human rights theory has been undergoing radical changes also contemporary society is experiencing the emergence of multiple and variety conflicts. This challenge is greater in a society like the Brazilian one; afflicted by deep social conflicts and economic inequality. In this context (to face this challenge) the objective of CEPID's Project 5, Human Rights Integrated Theory is to analyse of the integration between the international juridical system of human rights with the Brazilian national law. It will be also analyse the role of agents and institutions in the human rights implementation. After this analyses a Theory integrating all this issues and facing the challenge of human rights in the XXI century will be developed.

This project started by mid 2001 with weekly seminars for a small group. Members of the following institutions currently attend the study group: Comissão Teotônio Vilela (CTV), CLADEM (Latin American and Caribbean Committee for Women's Rights), CRAVI (Reference and Support Center for Victims), IEDC (Institute of Studies on Law and Citizenship), Grupo de Estudos de Hannah Arendt da Faculdade de Direito da USP (USP's Law School Hannah Arendt Study Group), Procuradoria Regional dos Direitos do Cidadão (Regional Civil Rights Attorney's Office). The following topics are being discussed in the study group: theoretical models for the analysis of human rights, agents and institutions, non-ethnocentric universalism, the right to development.

On September 20th, 2001, Professor Guido Fernando da Silva Soares chaired the first monthly conference. Such Conferences were designed to up date participants on the United Nation's 1990's Conferences on Human Rights. Professor Soares made a presentation about the International Conference on Environment and Development (ECO-1992), as well as presented a follow-up on the impact of this Conference for environmental issues.

The research team—formed by faculty members of the Law School, The School of Education, and the Department of Social Sciences—has started to design a project for a Human Rights Interdisciplinary Masters Program (PRODIS). PRODIS will be an interdisciplinary course for graduate students of social and legal sciences, philosophy and education, and human rights professionals and/or activists. The program is will provide a theoretical background to students, particularly on the theory of human rights, political institutions and their modes of implementation, in addition to providing practical experience on the study of organizations and cases. The program takes a "South" perspective, as it will focus on the research and teaching of human rights, from the perspective of the challenges to its implementation in developing countries, of which the Brazilian experience may be regarded as a paradigm.

Copies of publications, books, and manuscripts of papers submitted to publication numbered according to the list in Section 1.b are attached.

3. *Technological results- Knowledge Transfer.*

Project 1- Monitoring gross human rights violations.

Presentations at Seminars

ADORNO, S. O futuro das cidades brasileiras e o controle democrático da violência, no Simpósio V, As cidades brasileiras no século XXI, **Conferência Nacional de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação**. Brasília, DF, MCT, setembro 2001. 16p.

IX ENCONTRO NACIONAL da Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Planejamento Urbano e Regional- ANPUR. Tema geral: Ética, planejamento e construção democrática do espaço. Participação na mesa-redonda "Violência nas cidades: dimensões sócio-espaciais e sanitárias". Rio de Janeiro, Hotel Glória, 29/05/01.

PALESTRA "Violência e Expansão dos Conflitos Sociais", para o Curso Superior da Polícia Militar do Estado de São Paulo, promovida pelo Centro de Aperfeiçoamento e Estudos Superiores. São Paulo, 24/04/01. [Presentation of the human rights databases of the NEV/USP]

CURSO de Especialização do Pólo de Capacitação, Formação e Educação Permanente em Saúde da Família, parceria com a UNIFESP/Santa Casa, sob a coordenação geral da Secretaria de Estado da Saúde. Aula sobre o tema: "Violência e Sistema Unificado de Saúde". São Paulo, 26/04/01. (Presentation of human rights databases and of the map and on access to health care and to income.)

CONFERÊNCIA NACIONAL de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação, promovida pelo Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia - MCT. Participação no Simpósio V - "As Cidades Brasileiras no Século XXI", exposição sobre o tema "O Futuro das cidades brasileiras e o controle democrático da violência". Brasília, Academia de Tênis, 21/09/01. (Violence, causes and quality of life. Presentation of maps).

Nancy Cardia

"Violência e Sociedade Civil" - Seminário São Paulo Sem Medo 2, Rede Globo/NEV/USP/Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência- Access to culture, leisure, social capital and violence.

Sueli Schiffer

"Urbanização e violência" Seminário São Paulo Sem Medo 2, Rede Globo/NEV/USP/Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência. Quality of life and violence.

Dissemination through the media

06/05/01	Folha de S. Paulo	Mapeamento da Violência	Nancy Cardia
01/12/00	Revista Trip	Violência e Equipamentos Urbanos	Sérgio Adorno
06/05/01	Folha de S. Paulo	Mapeamento da Violência	Nancy Cardia
27/11/00	TV Globo	Participação no Seminário São Paulo Sem Medo 2	Nancy Cardia
14/11/00	Agência USP	Seminário SP Sem Medo 2	Nancy Cardia
30/09/00	TV Globo	Mapeamento violência,	Sueli Schiffer
06/05/01	SBT	Mapeamento violência,	
21/05/01	TV Futura	Mapeamento violência.	

Project 2-The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).

Seminars

Salla, Fernando

VI SEMINÁRIO INTERNACIONAL DO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE CIÊNCIAS CRIMINAIS (IBCCRIM)- Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (Ibccrim). Participação, como painelistas, da Mesa *Passado e Presente: a Casa de Detenção de São Paulo*. SÃO PAULO, HOTEL MAKSOUD, 5 de outubro de 2.000.

2.1.Sub-Project on applied public security policy: the case of community policing

18/07/01	Tribuna de Santos	Greve de PMs	Paulo de Mesquita Neto
25/10/00	Folha de S. Paulo	Policamento Comunitário	Paulo de Mesquita Neto
24/10/00	Folha de S. Paulo	Polícia Comunitária	Paulo de Mesquita Neto

Project 3-The identification and assesement of the level of criminal impunity.

Seminars

SEMINÁRIO SÃO PAULO SEM MEDO 2, promovido pelo Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência, Núcleo de Estudos da Violência - NEV/USP e TV Globo de São Paulo. Participação na sessão "Ações para melhorar o desempenho da Justiça". São Paulo, Parlamento Latinoamericano, 24/11/00. [How to improve the performance of the Judiciary]

II ENCONTRO de Bioética, promovido pela Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade Federal de São Paulo - UNIFESP. Participação em mesa-redonda, tema abordado "Violência, direitos humanos e justiça". São Paulo, UNIFESP, 06/07/01. (The growth of violence, its impact over the criminal justice system, means to improve its performance).

SEMINÁRIO NACIONAL "O Papel das Universidades Brasileiras na Construção de Novos Modelos de Polícias". Participação, na sessão "Modelos de Polícia". Porto Alegre, Hotel Embaixador, 24/08/01.(The performnce of the police forces in investigating crime).

FORUM DE DEBATES. Criminalidade, Violência e Segurança Pública no Brasil: Uma Discussão sobre as Bases de Dados e Questões Metodológicas. 4º Encontro: Julgamento e Penalização/Sistema Judiciário; Execução das Penas e Reinserção; Sistema Penitenciário- "Fontes de Dados Judiciais", (Analysis of data sources). Realizado em co-autoria com Wânia Pazinato Izumino. Instituto de Economia Aplicada - IPEA, Rio de Janeiro, 09/10/00.

Dissemination through the Media

ADORNO, S. Direito e democracia. Uma conversa com Sérgio Adorno. *Diálogos & Debates*. Revista da Escola Paulista de Magistratura. São Paulo, ano 1, no. 2, dezembro 2000, pp. 30-37. (Human rights, violence and the judiciary)

27/11/00	TV Globo	Participação no Seminário São Paulo Sem Medo 2	Sérgio Adorno
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3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women

Wania Pasinoto Izumino

SEMINÁRIO: POLÍTICA DE ÁLCOOL E DROGAS PARA A CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO Organizado pela Secretaria Municipal de Saúde. Mesa: "Criminalidade e Violência". SÃO PAULO; AUDITÓRIO do MUSEU DE ARTE MODERNA – Ibirapuera –SP – 07/2001 (The effect of alcohol on family violence).

Project 4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo.

Seminars

Nancy Cardia

"Medo e Violência na Cultura Contemporânea" Freud: Conflito e Cultura/ Simpósio Psicanálise e Sociedade. Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise. Novembro de 2000.

Helder Rogério Sant'Ana Ferreira

Audiência Pública sobre Violência e Segurança Pública, promovida pela Comissão Especial de Vereadores de Defesa da Cidadania e dos Direitos Humanos. Santos, proferida em 11 de setembro de 2001, Câmara Municipal.

AUDIÊNCIA PÚBLICA SOBRE OS DIAGNÓSTICOS DA VIOLÊNCIA URBANA, promovida pela sub-Comissão Especial sobre Violência Urbana e Segurança Pública/Comissão de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Interior da Câmara dos Deputados. Palestra: “Diagnóstico da Violência Urbana”. BRASÍLIA, proferida em 14 de agosto de 2001, no plenário 8 do anexo da Câmara dos Deputados.

Dissemination through the Media

02/02/01	O Estado de S. Paulo	Como a violência leva ao medo?	Nancy Cardia
30/01/01	TV Globo	Individualismo na busca por segurança	Nancy Cardia
25/01/01	TV Globo	Como conter a violência?	Nancy Cardia
24/01/01	Câmara Americana de Comércio	Violência na Cidade de São Paulo	Nancy Cardia
01/10/00	Rádio CBN	Segurança nas Cidades e Eleições	Nancy Cardia
31/08/01	Rádio Eldorado	Violência em Favelas	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
29/08/01	Rádio 9 de Julho	Pobreza e violência	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
21/08/01	Jornal S. Remo	Violência e miséria, atuação da USP	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
24/07/01	Rádio do Brasil	Pobreza e violência	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
18/07/01	Site Aprendiz	Miséria e Violência	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
11/05/01	Rádio Bandeirantes	Violência e Pobreza	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
05/04/01	Site Nova Escola	É papel do professor combater a violência?	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna
16/03/01	Rede Vida	Violência contra oficiais de justiça nas favelas	Helder Rogério Sant'Anna

Project 5-The development of an integrated theory of human rights.

Seminars

EFICÁCIA DA LEI DE TORTURA. Abertura do seminário na mesa com o tema: “Tortura no Brasil com Herança Cultural dos Períodos Autoritários”. BRASÍLIA. 30 NOVEMBRO 2000.

UMA CULTURA PARA A DEMOCRACIA. Conferencista no seminário com o tema da mesa: “Novos Espaços de Participação Democrática”. SÃO PAULO, CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO MARIA ANTÔNIA. 27 NOVEMBRO 2000.

Dissemination through the Media

10/09/01	Rádio Eldorado	Conferência da ONU sobre Racismo	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
05/09/01	Folha de São Paulo	Conferência da ONU sobre Racismo	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
05/09/01	O Estado de S. Paulo	Conferência da ONU sobre Racismo	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
27/11/00	TV Globo	Participação no Seminário São Paulo Sem Medo 2	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
23/11/00	TV Globo	São Paulo Sem Medo 2	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
22/11/00	Rádio Eldorado	São Paulo Sem Medo 2	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Others related to the CEPID

Dissemination of the Research Program of the Center for the Study of Violence

Public lectures about the Center:

Sérgio Adorno-

"Violência nas Grandes Cidades", promovida pela Agência de Desenvolvimento Econômico do Grande ABC. Santo André, Prefeitura do Município, 22/05/01.

"Violência e Direitos Humanos no Brasil", no Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas em Psiquiatria Forense, do Instituto de Psiquiatria do Hospital das Clínicas, da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo. São Paulo, 22/06/01.

Dissemination through the Media

30/10/00	TV Cultura	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Sérgio Adorno
03/10/00	Rádio USP	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Sérgio Adorno
03/10/00	Jornal da USP	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Sérgio Adorno
03/10/00	Rádio USP	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Luís Antônio de Souza
03/10/00	Rádio USP	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Fernando Salla
03/10/00	Jornal da USP	Projeto CEPID-FAPESP	Fernando Salla

4. Educational activities.

No educational activities were programmed for the first year of the Center. Still educational activities were carried out both for undergraduates and post-graduated students at the University of São Paulo and to human rights activists by both Profs. Sergio Adorno and Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro. Results and input from all research projects in progress contributed to the courses.

- **SOCIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE: THEORY AND RESEARCH-**

Course lectured to Social Science undergraduates at the University of São Paulo between February and July 2001 by Prof. Sérgio Adorno.

Syllabus: To introduce students the field of the sociological study of violence. The course explored the definitions of violence, its phenomenology, the different theoretical approaches as well as the state of art of research on violence in Brazil. Based on extensive bibliography the course focusses on the sociological perspective to violence with emphasis on the relations between theoretical knowledge, society, Rule of Law, democracy, human rights, justice and social control. In terms of research the course highlighted research topics such as the evolution of violence and crime in contemporary Brazil; democratic transition and gross human rights violations; violence, social and economic inequality and urban segregation; Rule of Law, social control, public security policies and justice.

- **EXTENDED PAST: POLITICAL TRANSITIONS IN REPUBLICAN BRAZIL.**

Course taught to post-graduated students of Political Science at the University of São Paulo. Prof. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Syllabus: The course examines the role that human rights and democracy have played in the political history of modern Brazil. The XX century is examined, with particular emphasis been given to the period post-1985 and to the obstacles faced by republican, non-authoritarian regimes to implement Rule of Law and full rights to the majority of the population. The course also examined the transitions to democracy as well as the legacies of the authoritarian periods within the newly established democratic regime. As consequence emphasis was given to the presence of arbitrary ruling within formally democratic regimes in three moments: between 1934 and 1935, the one instated in 1946 and the present one dating from 1988- all guided by democratic Constitutions as the authoritarian periods that followed.

- **UN-RULE OF LAW IN REPUBLICAN BRAZIL IN A INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT-**
Seminar for Social Sciences students by Prof. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Syllabus: The course analyzes the Rule of Law in modern Brazil. No democratic regime can succeed as such if non-elites are not granted access to rights or to some effective control over the elites. Democracy requires more than what is defined as minimal conditions for democratic constitutionalism: freedom of reunion, freedom of expression, universal franchise, regular open, clean elections, independence between powers. It requires Rule of Law, due legal process, the right to a fair and just trial, the respect for the integrity of human life. Throughout this course the continued use of illegal, arbitrary power against the poor and the non-elites regardless of the actual nature of the political regime in course with is examined as well as the consequences of such continuity. The Republican period is analyzed within the context of contemporary Latin America.

Human Rights Colloquium- As part of the activities of the Consortium for Human Rights formed by the University of São Paulo, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo and Columbia University. Designed to attend to the needs of teachers, public opinion leaders law enforcement personnel, civil servants and human rights activists the Colloquium brought together 94 participants from all over Brazil, as well as from Latin America (16 participants), from Africa (18 participants) and from Asia (3 participants). The Colloquium lasted two weeks. There were conferences, round tables, and five thematic workshops.

5. Changes in plan.

There was one major change in the original proposal brought by the development of the Human Rights Observatories as a pilot form of monitoring human rights that complements project 1- Monitoring gross human rights violation, project 4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo as well as project 5- The development of an integrated theory of human rights. There were multiple reasons to include this experiment : firstly it soon became clear there is the need to supplement secondary data collected about access to rights with more qualitative information since most socio economic data is collected and stored through the use of quantitative indicators in an aggregate form. The level of disaggregation allowed still refers to very large areas of census tract and this tends to obliterate the unequal distribution inside the areas; secondly it became clear that the research program could not ignore the plight of youth living in the most violent areas of the city and also the major victims of this violence, the idea of the Observatories seemed ideal as through the Observatories this youth would be informed about human rights, would learn how to monitor and to report on human rights and would thus be empowered in terms of their interactions with other groups within their communities. This is not a trivial matter as preliminary qualitative research indicated that there is much conflict between generations in the most violent communities and that youth tend to be perceived in a very derogatory way both by their elders as well as by the police forces. As result of this experiment it was expected that youth would be able to develop new social identities – moving from being perceived as sources of threat to a resource for the community. This new identity could be also a source of protection for youth and a form of violence prevention.

The experience had two objectives: a) to develop innovative sources of information about human rights, that took into account the youth's voice and that could be used to raise public authorities' and society's awareness about the problems and that would complement the official information gathered in projects 1 and 4; and b) to build up an enabling environment for more effective and efficacious forms of interventions by youth fostering their participation in the transformation of their communities and thus also reducing their vulnerability to violence. The pilot project took place from May 2000 to June 2001 when four community-based entities, working directly with the adolescents living in the Zona Sul, one of the poorest and most violent areas of São Paulo collaborated in the training, identification of priorities and measurement of human rights violations by young people.

The pilot experiment established four (4) Human Rights Observatories (HROs), young people living in underprivileged learned about human rights, selected rights to be monitored, acquired know how to measure and to report such violations by means of Citizens' Reports. It was experiment was implemented through a partnership between the NEV/USP and Instituto Sou da Paz. The final product of this pilot was the Citizens' Report (attached).

The pilot combined the following steps:

- i. **capacity building of the young university trainees and young community leaders:** to help participants express their perceptions of human rights violations and assist them in finding solutions;
- ii. **selection of specific human rights issue to be debated in each group:** each of groups (4) selected one specific issue, based on discussion and on consultation with their local community to be assessed in a preliminary basis. The themes chosen were: education, culture and leisure; violence and employment;
- iii. **observation and data collection:** collected information and evidence to document their theme. Different tools were used to gather information: questionnaires; interviews; and group discussions.
- iv. **analysis and preparation of the data collected:** the groups were assisted in putting their observations and collected data in the form of preliminary written accounts. This was probably the most difficult phase, as many of the young people had problems expressing in written form. Other forms of expression were explored, such as photographing and recording.
- v. **preparation, publication and dissemination of the magazine Lupa:** The four groups wrote their report in their own words. The result was the distribution of 5,000 copies of a 16-page color magazine written and illustrated by the young participants, called **Lupa**, which means magnifying glass;
- vi. **preparation, publication and dissemination of the first Citizen's Report:** the main findings of the project and the developed activities were compiled in the first Citizen's Report. The Report is being dissemination.

About 300 boys and girls were reached through 20 young people, aged 15 to 25, were trained on the human rights issues of their respective communities. These youth groups were trained to be multipliers of human rights initiatives, so as to reach their peers, community leaders and community-based organizations. They received a scholarship to the value of one minimum wage for the duration of the project.

The lessons learned from this experiment will now be used to expand the network of Human Rights Observatories to some of the most violent Brazilian cities, and eventually to Latin American neighboring countries. The reasons being that the initial evaluation of the pilot shows it is a promising tool to complement other sources of information of human rights violations as well as an efficient mean to prevent violence and to reduce social exclusion. The major gains identified were:

- **capacity building and empowerment of youth:** participants involved in this project had the opportunity to expand their understanding of human rights issues and to develop their ability to express their views and to demand for their rights. Moreover, their improved consciousness, knowledge and abilities enabled them to raise the interest of other local youth groups, leaderships and community based organizations on the human rights' situation. This experience has turned them into social actors and protagonists, and no more passive members of their communities;
- **creation of a human rights-oriented network:** civil society organization, youth groups, local leaderships, community based organizations and university students worked together discussing, collecting information and preparing the Citizens' Reports. A network was created between the various partners during the execution process of the pilot, that will expand progressively as other Observatories are created;
- **development of a know-how to create Human Rights Observatories, focused on the youth participation:** although following a planned strategy, the methodology had to be adapted along the way, given its complexity, and the unpredicted obstacles. The pilot

accomplished one of its specific objectives, the creation of a know-how and incipient methodology, although it is still in need of improvement, to be used as a tool in the expansion of the Observatories,.

- **collection of new information:** the project has provided a new understanding of and more information on known problems in these communities in a much more cost-effective manner.

Challenges and obstacles:

An innovative and highly complex project such as this was bound to face inevitable challenges and obstacles. The lessons learned from these difficulties are also important:

- **(i) the complexity of the human rights intervention:** the main challenge was to translate the human rights language and concepts into ideas and intervention that made sense for the young people. The dialogue warranted also the acceptance of the differences and a flexibility on all parts –civil society, young people and university members- to listen to each other's perception of human rights violations.
- **(ii) the preparation of the Citizens' Report:** differing definitions on human rights resulted in difficulty in preparing the groups' reports. Assignment of responsibilities, format of presentation were among the issues that had to be resolved without injury to the content.

Despite these difficulties, the balance of this pilot project is highly positive. One of the most visible proofs is the report, *Lupa*, produced jointly by the four groups (attached). The groups also began planning activities, information dissemination, proposals for cultural events in their communities. The innovative character of the project, the growing networking process and the increased youth's participation in human rights issues are all important lessons to be replicated. Based on this, the consolidation, the replication, and the expansion of the project, can only contribute not only to the development of an integrated human rights theory but to the research program of the Center as a whole.

III. Objectives

The general objectives of the Project are:

- ◆ To contribute to the reduction of violence and human rights violations through the reconstruction of the youth's social identity and the creation of local leadership, while respecting their priorities for action based on their needs.
- ◆ To enable youths to become more effective agents of change in their communities through a greater understanding of the problems they face and a greater awareness of their rights.
- ◆ to increase communication between various organizations working on human rights advocacy from different perspectives, including increasing communication between underprivileged youths of different neighborhoods, and to create a network in order to maximize the outcomes of all initiatives;
- ◆ To encourage the development of values, attitudes and behavior in adolescents and community leaders consistent with human rights standards and citizen's rights

In specific terms, the Project intends to:

- to consolidate and expand the existing network of the Sao Paulo Observatory and to replicate the experience in other metropolitan areas, affected by high rates of violence and human rights violations in Brazil, in neighboring Latin American cities.
- to open up space for intervention, based on the findings of the Observatories, through action-oriented discussion, mobilization, advocacy projects and dialogue with public authorities and private initiatives.
- to contribute to the development of skills to help the youths break the vicious circle the cycle of poverty and violence;
- to publish and disseminate the Youth Citizen's Reports;

- to enlarge the network, improving communications among all actors (youth groups, local community organizations, public authorities, etc.) and extend the network to the new Observatories.
- to disseminate this experience through social marketing and the media;

This project brings together research, education and knowledge transfer and fully complements the other projects in progress. Financing for this component is being sought from national and international sources. In its pilot stage it was financed by the the Secretary of Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice, of the Human Rights Strengthening Project (HURIST) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN agencies in Brazil, and by the University of São Paulo. The Ministry of Justice will continue to support it but new partners have been identified both public and private sector. Also the United Nations Foundation is currently analyzing the project. The introduction of this component in the Research Program of the Center will not demand extra funds from FAPESP but will provide researchers with more input with which to monitor human rights violations, to intervene in violent communities and to develop an integrated theory of human rights.

Coordinator: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Supervision: Fernando Salla and Andrei Koerner

Field Officer: Marcelo Daher

Supervision from Sou Da Paz: Luciana Guimarães.

Also of note has been the difficulties to carry out the daily activities of the Center, due to the lack of space. The University of São Paulo had pledged to FAPESP that it would grant the Center another 350 square meters- thus in effect doubling the present area. This commitment has not been fulfilled nor is there any perspective that it will be in the next year, since there are no provisions in the Plano Diretor of the University for next year of new installations for the Center or reforms to the present building. We are very disappointed that this is so moreover since it is hindering many collective activities a process which will only get worse as we move to more educational activities as well as to more structured forms of knowledge transfer.

6. Complementary budget.

The complementary budget was used partially to cover for one month of fellowship to two post-PhDs that joined the research team. The two were nominated by the Center to fulfill two of the post doctoral fellowships allocated to the Center and their documentation was erroneously sent to external consultants for analysis. This has delayed the processing of their documents and to protect them from enduring financial hardship, since they have been actively engaged in the research program, and have given up other sources of income, it was jointly agreed with FAPESP that we would cover their fellowships with resources from the complementary budget. It was also agreed that this budget would be reimbursed once their fellowships are formally granted.

Other sources of financing**Ford Foundation:****US\$ 125,000.00****Ministry of Justice****Hurist****US \$** CNPq (research and students fellowships) 22,300.00**CNPq****Real \$****USP** (salaries of research staff and administrative staff) 101,423.00

Building and infrastructure 45,000.00