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**Núcleo de Estudos da Violência**  
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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

Dr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Dra. Nancy Cardia  
Sérgio Adorno

**Período : 01/10/2001 a 30/09/2002**

## 2nd 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>		Position/Responsibility <i>Center Director</i>
	Institution		
Paulo Sérgio de Moraes Sarmiento Pinheiro	FFLCH-USP (1)		5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights <i>Research Coordinator- on leave of absence</i>
Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu	FFLCH-USP		<b>Educational Coordinator</b>  3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity  <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Nancy Cardia	NEV-USP(2)		<b>Knowledge Transfer Coordinator</b> 1. Monitoring 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>		Project
	Institution		
Sueli Schiffer	FAU-USP(3)		1. Monitoring human rights violations  <i>Coordinator of mapping and Socioeconomic and infrastructure data bases</i>
Csaba Deak	FAU-USP		1. Monitoring human rights violations <i>Consultant.</i>
Marcelo E. Giacaglia	FAU-USP		1. Monitoring human rights 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>
Marcos Cezar Alvarez	UNESP		2. The social process of public security policies' building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822) <i>Consultant</i>
Paulo Mesquita Neto	NEV-USP e Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência		2.1. Sub-project on applied public security policies: the case of community policing

		<i>Coordinator</i>
Andrei Koerner	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights
Guilherme de Almeida	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights ( <b>on leave of absence: July until Dec. 2002</b> )
<b>Name</b>	<b>Investigators</b>	<b>Advisor/Supervision</b>
	<b>Institution/Funding Agency</b>	
	<b>Ph.D. students</b>	
Wania Pasinato Izumino/ Eduardo Manoel Brito Thaís Battibugli	PPGS-USP/FAPESP(5) PPGLM-USP/FAPESP(7) UNICAMP	3.1. Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence Against women Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, <b>supervisor</b> 4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to the urban population of the state of São Paulo. 2. The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Adriana Loche	<b>Master's degree students</b> PROLAM/Ford Foundation (6)	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
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, <b>supervisor</b>
Viviane Oliveira Cubas	PPGS-USP/Ford Foundation(5)	1. Monitoring 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  Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, <b>supervisor</b>
Mariana Mendonça Raupp Cristiane Lamin Souza Augur André Rosemberg Renato Oliveira Faria	FFLCH-FAPESP FFLCH-REITORIA FFLCH-FAPESP FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, <b>supervisor</b> 3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, <b>supervisor</b> 2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo. 3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
	<b>Graduated researchers</b>	
Maria Cecília França de Abreu	NEV/USP-FORD	1. Monitoring human rights violations

João Luís de Sousa	NEV/USP-FAPESP	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to the urban population of the state of São Paulo
Cristina Neme	NEV/USP-FAPESP	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to the urban population of the state of São Paulo.
Ana Carolina Ramos Santos Andrés K. Ueta Bruna Charifker	<b>Trainee- undergraduates</b> FFLCH- FAPESP FFLCH- FUSP FFLCH- CNPq	1. Monitoring human rights violations 1. Monitoring human rights violations 1. Monitoring human rights violations
Erin Manin Suzuki	FFLCH- CNPq	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Marcela Boni Evangelista	FFLCH- FAPESP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Marília Zanconi Nicolella	FFLCH- FAPESP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Simone B. Fernandes	FFLCH- FUSP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Tatiana Conterno Rodrigues	FFLCH- FAPESP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Andréia Barcarollo	NEV/USP-FAU-USP	1. Monitoring 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
	<b>Graduated researchers</b>	
Cassia Santos Garcia	NEV/USP-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
	<b>Undergraduated- trainees</b>	
Carlos Henrique F. Carvalho	FFLCH- FUSP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Dalila V. de Carvalho	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Diego Jair Vicentin	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
João Marcelo de Souza Gomes	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Ricardo Lavalle	NEV/USP-FUSP(9)	Knowledge Transfer
Carlos Augusto Conceição	NEV/USP- REITORIA	Knowledge Transfer
Frederico Zaqueta Poletto	IME-NEV-USP/FAPESP(11)	1. Monitoring human rights violations 3. 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
	<b>Undergraduated- trainees</b>	
Camila Morais Martins	FFLCH-FAPESP	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
San Romanelli Assumpção	FFLCH-FAPESP	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
	<b>Graduated researchers</b>	
Lilian Pessoa Leite	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)
Márcio Fernando de Almeida	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Patrícia Andréia Lira	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Maria Beatriz Conte Carboni	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)
Patrícia Maria Antunes	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
João Luís de Sousa	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
Marcelo Daher	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
Renato Alves	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
Cristina Hilsdorf	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
	<b>Undergraduated- trainees</b>	

Telma Falcão de Melo	FFLCH-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.
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

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 human rights violations.

1.1 -Izumino, W.P., Neme, C. (2002) "Violência urbana e graves violações de Direitos Humanos". **Revista Ciência e Cultura**. São Paulo: jul/set, p. 47-49.

1.2 -Cardia, Nancy "The Center for the Study of Violence and the promotion of human rights", **Human Rights and Health: An International Report. (in press)**

1.3 Cardia, N e Sérgio Adorno, "Violence and Human Rights Violations", **Human Rights and Health: An International Report (in press)**

1.4 Ueta, Andrés K. "Grupos de Execução Sumária: uma revisão da literatura". Unpubs. Manuscript.

1.5 Adorno, Sérgio "As cidades brasileiras no Século XXI – Qualidade de Vida" **In: Parcerias Estratégicas – Edição Especial, Volume 2, Junho/2002, Memória da Conferência Nacional de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação – Publicação do Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos. Ed. CGEE, 2002**

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

2.1 SALLA, Fernando (2001) "Brazil's Prison Debacle". *Nacla Report on the Americas*, 35(2):8-9, September/October.

2.2 SALLA, Fernando e PIOVESAN, Flávia (2001) "Tortura no Brasil: pesadelo sem fim?". *Ciência Hoje - SBPC* 176:30-33, outubro.

- 2.3 SOUZA, Luís Antônio F. “Efeitos da crise da esfera pública na segurança. Perspectivas teóricas e históricas”. *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais*, ano 10, nº 38. 2002.
- 2.4 SOUZA, Luís Antônio F. “Polícia e Policiamento no Brasil. Mudanças recentes e tendências futuras”. *Boletim IBCCRIM*, ano 10, número 113, abril de 2002.
- 2.5 SOUZA, Luís Antônio F.; ALMEIDA, Denise; ANTUNES, Patrícia & LIRA, Patrícia. A crise da Segurança Pública no Estado de São Paulo. Segundo matérias publicadas pela Folha de São Paulo (1999-2002) (unpublished paper)
- 2.6 SOUZA, Luís Antônio F. Segurança pública, polícia e violência policial no Brasil. (unpublished paper)

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

### 3 . Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity

- 3.1 Adorno, Sérgio (2002) “Crime e violência na sociedade brasileira contemporânea”. *Jornal de Psicologia-PSI.* , n.Abril/Junh, p.7 – 8.
- 3.2 Adorno, Sérgio (2002) “Crise no Sistema de Justiça Criminal”. *Revista Ciência e Cultura.* São Paulo. Jul/set, p.50-51.
- 3.3 Adorno, Sérgio (2002) “Monopólio Estatal da Violência na Sociedade Brasileira Contemporânea” **In: O que ler na ciência social brasileira (1970-2002).** Ed. Sumaré, São Paulo, Vol. IV.

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

- 3.1.1 Izumino, Wânia Pasinato (2002) *Painel 2: Os estereótipos de gênero nos processos judiciais e a violência contra a mulher na legislação* IN Naves, Rubens & Moraes, Maria Lígia Q.(orgs.) **Advocacia pro bono em defesa da mulher vítima de violência.** São Paulo: Imprensa Oficial do Estado/Editora da Unicamp.

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

- 4.1 CARDIA, N., SCHIFFER, S. (2002) Violência e Desigualdade Social. *Revista Ciência e Cultura.* São Paulo. Jul/set, p. 25-31, 2002
4. 2 -Cardia, Nancy “Overlapping deprivations, exposure to violence and collective efficacy”, **Revista Biomedica (in press)**
- 4.3 Cardia, N. e Sérgio Adorno, (2002) “Nota de Apresentação”, **Ciência e Cultura: Temas e Tendências, Revista da SPBC**,no. 1 Julho/Agosto/Setembro: 20-21., 2002.
- 4.4 Cardia, N e Sérgio Adorno (2002) “Violência, crime e insegurança: há saídas possíveis?” **in LIVRO VERDE: Desafios para a gestão da Região Metropolitana de Campinas.** Nesur/UNICAMP

### 5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights.

- 5.1 Adorno, S. e Cardia, N. “Das Análises Sociais aos Direitos Humanos”. In Nigel Brooke e Mary Witoshsky (ed) **Os 40 anos da Fundação Ford no Brasil: Uma parceria para a mudança social.** São Paulo, EDUSP. 45p. (English and Portuguese)

5.2 Koerner, Andrei (unpublished paper) “Ordem Política e Sujeito de Direito no Debate sobre os Direitos Humanos nos Anos Noventa” (para reunião da ABCP). To be published in Revista *Lua Nova*.

5.3 Koerner, Andrei “O papel dos Direitos Humanos na política democrática”, (to be presented at the XXVI ENCONTRO ANUAL da ANPOCS – Associação Brasileira de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais).

5.4 Koerner, Andrei “Judiciário, consensualismo e promoção dos direitos humanos: uma análise dos Juizados Especiais”, ao Grupo de Estudos dos Direitos do Mercosul (para o Congresso GEDIM). Artigo que será publicado no Anuário do GEDIM de 2002

5.5 Almeida, Guilherme Assis “Direito Internacional dos Direitos Humanos: Instrumentos Básicos” São Paulo: Editora Atlas, 2002. Coordenação de Cláudia Perrone-Moisés e Guilherme Assis de Almeida.

5.6 Almeida, Guilherme Assis “Brasil, Sustentabilidade, Direito Cosmopolita” to be published ar Revista *Temas Brasileiros*, do Ministério das Relações Exteriores e pela Revista da Faculdade de Direito da USP.

5.1.1 Salla, F.; Daher, Marcelo (2002) **Relatório de Cidadania II- Os jovens, a escola e os Direitos Humanos: Rede de Observatórios de Direitos Humanos**. NEV/USP; UNDP, Instituto Sou da Paz, Secretaria de Estado de Direitos Humanos-Ministério da Justiça.

**1.c Technological achievements-knowledge transfer**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Knowledge Transferred</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Public</b>
1. Monitoring human rights violations.	Rights, violence and school violence		Funding agencies/groups/ Law enforcement agencies
	Monitoring violence and social economic exclusion	Internet-site of the NEV	Public in general
	Monitoring violence and social economic exclusion	Seminar	Public health experts
	Alternative methods to monitor human rights' violations	Seminar	Official statisticians, members of NGOs
	Monitoring violence and social economic exclusion	Seminar	Law students
	Monitoring violence and social economic exclusion	Seminar	City police officers
	Monitoring violence and social economic exclusion	Seminar	Students of Philosophy
	Human rights, violence and overlapping deprivations	media interviews	The 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 in the prison system	seminar	Members of the criminal Justice system
	The historical roots of todays' problems in the prison system	seminar	Brazilian Council for the Defense of Human Rights
	Assessing present day prisons	panel discussion	lawyers-Brazilian Bar Associat.
	The history of the prison system	media interviews	General public
	Public security polcies	media interviews	General public

3-Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity.	Improving the performance of the judiciary	seminar	Law students
	Reducing impunity and improving human rights	seminar	Sociologists, anthropologists, political science students, lecturers
	The criminal process and impunity, human rights Criminal justice and human rights	seminar	Judges, lawyers, public prosecutors
	Violence and impunity	seminar	State representatives
	Police and impunity	seminar	University students and police officers
	Violence and impunity	seminar	Public prosecutors
	Violence and impunity	seminar	Federal judges
	The judiciary and human rights	media interviews	General public
3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women	Human rights and gender violence	seminar	Lawyers and Law students
	The role of legal aid in violence against women	seminar	Lawyers, Law and Social Science students
	Violence against women/child abuse	media interviews	General public
4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo	Unequal access to rights, exposure to violence and collective action	seminar	Urban planners, architects, sociologists, NGOs activists General public, and journalists
	Inequality as obstacles to reduce violence	seminar	Sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, students, Lecturers
	Partnership of civil society and state to reduce violence	Seminar	Businessmen, bankers, industrial, general public
	Local Security Contracts	seminar	Researchers, university lecturers, human rights' activists public officials and police officers

4- Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo	The role of violence prevention projects	seminar	General public, journalists businessmen, civil servants and public officials
	Local Security Contracts	seminar	Researchers, police officers, police ombudsmen
	Local Security Contracts	seminar	Federal representatives, activists from NGOs
	Local Security Contracts	seminar	Law students
	Violence and quality of urban life	seminar	Civil servants, public officials from the Municipal Housing and Urban Development Secretariat
	Violence and civil society	seminar	Students, lecturers, judges, local press
	Violence and public policy	seminar	Lawyers, students and interested members of the public.
	How to reduce urban violence	seminar	Youth and interested members of the public
	Projects to reduce youth violence and risks	seminar	Interested members of the public, lawyers
	Impact of violence in interpersonal relations	seminar	Residents in the region of Jardim Angela, local teachers, and headmasters
	Violence and quality of life Prevention of violence Local security contract	media interviews	General public

5-Development of an integrated Theory of human rights.	Human rights and political order	lecture	Political science students and lecturers
	Human rights and special tribunals	lecture	Law students
	Obstacles to justice & human rights	lecture	Law students
	The concept of rights to promote women's rights	lecture	50 activists from SOS Mulher
	The role of special criminal tribunals in the promotion of human rights	lecture	200 federal judges
	Changes in international human rights legislation in the 1990's	lecture	50 undergraduated and post grad students of Social Science
	Habeas corpus and civil rights	lecture	200 federal judges
	Culture of peace.	lecture	NGO's activists
	Fighting terror and respecting Human rights after Sept 11th	lecture	Law students, lawyers, public Prosecutors and judges
	Human rights post Vienna, 1993	lecture	Undergraduated and post-graduated students
	Sustainable development	lecture	University students
	Brazil and refugees	Lecture	University students
	Affirmative action	Lecture	Federal prosecutors
	Rights in Brazil	Lecture	General public, human rights' activists
	Intolerance, torture and human rights	Lecture	General public, students, police officers.
	Right to development	workshop	University students
	Public security and human rights	Lecture	General public and local tradesmen
	Right to development	Lecture	University lecturers and researchers
	Social justice	Lecture	Workers in the Banks Trade Union
	Developing an integrated theory of human rights	Lecture	Law students, lawyers
Development and security	Lecture	Students and general public	
Human Rights Agenda for Latin America	Lecture	Human rights researchers, scholars and activists	
Traffic of Human Beings	media interviews	general public	
National Human Rights Plan			
Youth Human Rights Observatories			
Extension of the Youth Human Rights Observatories			
Violence, the poor, and Youth Rights' Observatories			

**1.d. Educational Activities**

Educational Activities <b>Project</b>	Scheduled activities	Unscheduled activities	Research topic	Activities described in the Center home page
1. Monitoring gross human rights violations	No activities were scheduled for this period	Workshop on "Social and economic exclusion and urban violence" in the Cycle of Conferences  "Sociedad sin Violencia" sponsored by the PNUD – Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, El Salvador, April 2002	Social conditions of urban life, social inequalities, crime, violence and human rights in Brazil and in S.Paulo	Research line: crime, violence And civil society
2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo	No activities were scheduled for this period	Course: "History of the Prisons" for the Managerial staff and for prison wardens of the State of S. Paulo.  20 lectures delivered to 240 students	Historical outline of the prisons evolution at the State of S.Paulo	Research line: Crime, violence and society; the history of punishment in Brazil since the National Independence (1822)
3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity	No activities were scheduled for this period	Workshop "Social and economic exclusion and urban violence" in the Cicle of Conferences "Sociedad sin Violencia Sponsored by PNUD – Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, El Salvador, April 2002	Social conditions of urban life, social inequalities, crime, human rights and the Criminal Justice System	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 humen rigths of population	No activities were scheduled for this period			

of the state of São Paulo				
Project	Scheduled activities	Unscheduled activities	Research topic	Activities described In the Center Home page
5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights	No activities were scheduled for this period	Lectures in the course "Crime, Violence and Power in Contemporary Society" (FLS05861-4) for post-graduated students of Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro March-June, 2002	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
		Lectures in the course "Crime, Violence and Power in Contemporary Society" (FLS0889) for post-graduated students by of Social Sciences at USP, by Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro August-December, 2002	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Research line: Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
		2nd Colloquium on Human Rights, a partnership between NEV-CEPID/USP and PUC/SP and Columbia University	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 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- Identification and assessment 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- Development of an integrated theory of human rights.

### **Project 1- Monitoring human rights violations.**

#### Project summary

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 are analyzed 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, they suggest 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.

In the past the Center used to monitor human rights violations focusing on three phenomena: lynching, death squads and violence by the police. This monitoring covers information presented in the national press about the violations beginning on the 1st of January of 1980 up to the present. Each type of violation constitutes data base and by the end of September 2002 we had stored 7.085 cases of police violence, 1078 cases of lynching, plus 1.309 cases involving death squads at national level, in São Paulo and in Rio de Janeiro. The two metropolitan areas being the ones that present greater number of cases, as they receive more attention from the national press.

### **Progress in the second year**

This project has generated various data bases that provide input to at least three of the projects in course:

- 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 violence prevention interventions.

The data bases provide information about the socio-economic and demographic profile of the population, the population's exposure to risks of violence and of gross human rights' violations as well as their access to rights in general. Multiple data bases have been created to hold data from different sources.

#### **Results:**

- 1) The gross human rights data bases

In this past year (October 2001 to September) a major review of the data bases was carried out:

We changed the data bases management system from MS-Access to MS-SQL Server 2000 with a Borland Delphi interface. The volume of data exceeded Access's capacity, extracting tables was a complex process and one that few of the researchers were familiar, resulting in a restricted use of the data. The new data base was designed after extensive consultations with the team. At the same time the system was being updated the team produced a major reconceptualization of the three phenomena: police violence or abusive use of lethal force, lynching and action of death squads. Throughout the revision of the concepts new variables were added to the data bases:

- a more detailed description of victims and aggressors, in terms of the seriousness of injuries: fatal, non fatal: serious bodily harm, and whether each one was identified; all in terms of whether they were the target of the action or passer byes a frequent occurrence in cases of police violence when the police accidentally shoots people who are bystanders,
- the actual location of the events- the name of the street and the district where the case took place, where bodies were found, whereas previously cases were identified on the bases of whether they happened in public spaces: a vacant lot, a street or road, in a house, in a police station, in a hospital etc, and the actual name of the neighborhood but not the street,
- cases that involve more than one victim (multiple victims), if the victims are found in different locations (multiple locations) this information will be stored preserving the different addresses, whereas before they would be simply classified as "multiple victims" and "multiple locations" without further detail.
- number of aggressors and victims that were injured or killed and who were identified,
- detailed identification of the police officers involved: name, rank, police station or battalion to where they serve,
- in the case of death squads the actual dynamics of the executions, presence of multiple victims, tools used, whether victims were abducted first, whether they were tortured, multiple locations used in a single case,
- also in the case of death squads the data bases now allows us to separate people who order the executions/killings from people who carry out the orders,
- location of the police station where the cases were reported,
- how the media report the cases:
- salience given to the cases: front page, inside pages, use of photos, space allocated),
- sources quoted (who are the sources, who is given voice), presence or absence of witnesses,
- the previous features of the data bases have all been kept:
  1. the identification of the victims in terms name, occupation, whether the victims was alone or in company of others, whether they had any criminal record, the language used by the press to describe the victims,
  2. the actions taken by the police forces: the inquest, whether any one was indicted,
  3. the actions taken by public prosecutors and the judiciary,
  4. the reaction of the public to the events,
  5. the outcome of the cases.

After the new data bases was installed all the existing data stored under the Access format migrated to the SQL data bases successfully. During the migrating trials, a series of data inconsistencies were identified and corrected. Since new variables were added the team is going back to the data from the 1980's and 1990's to retrieve the material that previously was not used.

The need to detail the location of the events as precisely as possible arose from the need to map the cases now according to the street and no longer the neighborhood. This need was identified after, by chance we granted access to all the cases of homicide that took place between January and November (inclusive), of the year 2001, by the actual address of the case for the area of the Jardim Angela. We then tried to map the cases according to the streets. There were two important results: firstly roughly 1/3 of the cases (about 300 cases) could not be represented in our street map because the streets did not exist in our version of the street map (1997 version)- this is the result of the continued expansion of the city moreover in the extremes areas- the periphery- it is noteworthy that a third of homicide cases in a single area would take place in "new territory" suggesting that they are even more precarious as result of being newly inhabited areas; and the secondly the cases that could be represented in our map tended to form clusters- homicides were not evenly distributed within the area. (Appended #1)

As result we decided that our efforts to characterize the contexts, in which not only homicide cases happened but also police violence, lynching and action by death squads had to move from the level of districts to the level of the streets and thus the less disaggregated level of information would be the census

tracts- the smallest territory. This resulted in the need to update our digital street map and to acquire disaggregated data from all our sources.

The data from our gross human rights violations data bases are being analyzed against the background of data from multiple sources. These multiple sets of data constitute data bases as we are working with time series that begin in 1980. The following data bases were structured:

- I) Data from the Fundação IBGE- Census Bureau is used to draw the socio-economic demographic profile of the population in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo. The IBGE census data is being slowly released to researchers, as result we are mapping data from the year 2000 Census as they become available. So far very little data from the full census questionnaire have been released. As result, we have not been able to refine and update information concerning the quality of housing, this is hindering our efforts to identify, amongst others the level of overcrowding as the Census has not yet provided information on average number of rooms per house, per census district. The only information available is on housing dates from the year 1990, more recent data about housing quality is available but only for certain municipalities and not the full Metropolitan area.
  - The IBGE also provides our data bases with information from the National Household Surveys held every 2 years. The most recent one was conducted in 2001. The drawback of this data is that it is not possible to disaggregate for territories other than municipalities. This is a major restriction as we find that a census district represents too broad a territory (with large populations) and are in fact moving towards working with census tracts. The Metropolitan Region of São Paulo is divided in over 14,000 census tracts and we are in the process of resorting to census tracts to analyze more in depth the districts that present greater incidence, through time, of gross human rights violations. Through a working agreement with the Instituto de Pesquisas e de Planejamento Urbano of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro we will be able to have access to census tract data for the 1980 and 1990 Census and this in turn allow us to follow in time the socio economic and demographic context in which the gross human rights take place.
- II) Data on criminal offenses collected from Fundação Seade, Secretaria de Segurança Pública, Ministério da Saúde, Pro-Aim (Secretaria Municipal da Saúde/Serviço Funerário do Município de São Paulo). Most of the data on criminal offenses when disaggregated are provided according with the police station where the offenses were recorded. The area covered by the police stations does not match that of census districts. Here we still have a major problem to solve: how to conciliate the two territories in order to be able to interpret the criminal offense statistics with reference to the actual population of the area. Resorting to census tracts is a tentative approach to bring the census data closer to that of the police stations.
- III) Data on urban infrastructure collected from the utilities companies and from the major planning authorities: the Municipal Secretariat of Planning -Sempla, the State Metropolitan Planning Company- Emplasa, the Municipal Secretariat of Housing, complemented by the census 2000 as they become available,
- IV) Data on access to school quantity and quality from both the Municipal and the State Secretariat of Education, complemented by a survey of the schools in the periphery of São Paulo, by reports produced by youth as part of the Human Rights Observatory, and by interviews with teachers and headmasters/mistresses and first hand observation of schools in the periphery,
- V) Data on employment/unemployment from the Fundação Seade and DIEESE, disaggregated by census districts, so we can follow the changes in employment/unemployment since 1985 (when this survey first started on a regular basis). Our concern with the role that the job market plays in fostering violence and gross human rights violations is growing, as there are more and more indications that deep changes in the nature of the market may have profound impact in both violence and violations. The job market has suffered deep changes: low entry level jobs or less skilled jobs have become very scarce, informality has grown, as have temporary and unstable jobs all resulting in unstable and unpredictable pay. The growth in income insecurity and the lack of access to social security ( a result of informality) can have very deleterious effects on youth and in its engagement in adult world.
- VI) Data on access to health from the State and Municipal Secretariats of Health and from health workers allocated to the periphery: hospital beds, child mortality rate, maternal deaths at birth are the

key variables so far, as we focus on the identification of other quality of life indicators,

- VII) Data on access to culture, leisure and sports from the State and Municipal Secretariats of Culture, Sports and the Environment, in the past we had identified the mismatch between the location of public libraries, cultural/civic centers, museums, theatres, concert halls, public parks, public sport facilities and the demand. We needed to update the information and to expand it to the Metropolitan region as we previously limited ourselves to the Municipality of São Paulo only. The literature on violence identifies the opportunities for cultural enrichment and for the development of physical abilities and as such as sources of protection against violence for youth as well as forms of fostering their educational achievement.

Working in cooperation with researchers from the School of Architecture and Urban Studies, and with the support of the School of Engineering, we have continued to map the available data to identify the physical and socio-economic contexts in which violence and violations occur in the metropolitan area of São Paulo. A major difficulty has been the need to update one of the map layers' - that of the urbanized area. Up to last year we had been working with a digital version of the urbanized area from 1990. New satellite photos indicate growth of the urbanized area in the extreme of the Metropolitan region. We bought this new data from satellite photos and a team from the School of Engineering proceeded to transcribe it digitally to a map layer. This has been a long and difficult task. When we thought that all problems had been solved a new one surfaced: there was some mismatch between the data from the urban layer and that of streets. Areas that in our street map appear as not urbanized (have no streets and should be occupied by rural properties) are identified as urbanized and areas that present streets in our street map are outside the urbanized area of the satellite photo. Our expert consultants are still wrestling with this problem.

The following data from the Census 2000 were mapped, as programmed in our earlier report:

- Distribution of the population by age group across the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- The growth rate of adolescent population across the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- Distribution of elderly people within of the population of the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- Access to sewerage network across the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- Quality of housing across the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- Demographic growth rate across the Metropolitan of São Paulo,
- Distribution of heads of household with no income in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo,
- Distribution of heads of household with an income of up to 3 minimum wages - in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo,
- Distribution of heads of household with an income of 20 or more minimum wages - in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo,
- Distribution of heads of household with little educational achievement- up to 4 years of schooling, in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo,
- Distribution of heads of household with high educational achievement –1 5 years or more of schooling - in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo,
- Distribution of number of cases of police violence- abusive use of force (1980-1985; 1986-1990; 1991-1995; 1996-2000),
- Distribution of police violence by number of fatal victims (1980-1985; 1986-1990; 1991-1995; 1996-2000),
- Distribution of cases of lynching (1980-1985; 1986-1990; 1991-1995; 1996-2000),
- Distribution of fatal victims in lynching cases (1980-1985; 1986-1990; 1991-1995; 1996-2000)
- Distribution of sport, cultural and leisure facilities for the Metropolitan Region. (Appended #2)

## Statistical treatment of the data.

To map the data we developed a major matrix (data for Mapinfo – Appended #3) presenting the data available for each census district in the city of São Paulo, on all the variables selected: homicide rate, income<sup>1</sup>, education<sup>2</sup>, quality of housing (access to sewerage system), population growth rate, distribution of the population by age, population ageing, population density, child mortality rate, hospital beds and availability of jobs. Initially the homicide rate of each census district was analyzed against each of the variables using Pearson's correlation. The results are appended and show that high homicide rates are correlated with: high population growth, higher percentage of pre-adolescents and adolescents (10-14 years) in the local population, less elderly residents, lack heads of household with higher income, higher concentrations of heads of household with low educational achievement, higher population density, higher child mortality rates, less access to sewerage systems, and with less hospital beds per residents.

Next, two approaches were tested: multiple linear regression (problematic as the variables considered are not independent) and factor analysis with Varimax rotation. Both techniques were explored and factor analysis proved to be more fruitful. Two factors explained 61% of the variance of the 12 variables considered: high population growth, high percentage of pre-adolescents and adolescents, high household density- (overcrowding), low aging ratio (less elderly residents) less access to sewerage, less access to jobs and less educational achievement the higher the homicide rate. The second factor shows that the higher the concentration of heads of household with high educational achievement and with income above 20 minimum wages, the smaller the percentage of heads of household with low educational achievement and the more the hospital beds and the smaller the child mortality rates, the lower the homicide rates. This tentative analysis is the first step to explore the causality relations between the different variables. It is not poverty per se that explains the higher homicide rates but is combinations of factors that also suggest that the deprivations are not temporary but longstanding. (Appended #4)

## 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.

Between October 2001 and September 2002 were carried out:

- Identification of historical sources and literature review (continued from 2000-2001);
- Identification of the legal and political underpinnings of the institutions that integrate the criminal justice system;
- Recovery of the documentation on the parliamentary debates on public security policies and on social control in the state of São Paulo;
- Development of a data bases to consolidate the information for the period under study;

<sup>1</sup> Income broken down into two variables: concentration of poverty- percentage of heads of household with less than 3 minimum wages monthly, concentration of wealth - percentage of heads of household with more than 20 minimum wages monthly.

<sup>2</sup> Education broken down into another two variables: concentration of low educational achievement- percentage of heads of household with 4 years or less of education and concentration of high educational achievement- percentage of heads of household with 15 years or more of education.

- Interviews with directors, coordinators and persons in charge of public archives to ensure access to historical documents;
- Research seminars and supervision;
- External seminars and commissions;
- Information dissemination and knowledge transfer.

## Results of basic research

In the past year the following results were achieved:

- a) The bibliographical research led to the identification of 1,200 titles related with public security policies, broadly defined as police, prison, human rights and public order;
- b) The identification and recovery of documents about the legal framework and the state parliamentary debates are feeding a data bases on public security information (legislation, programs, and policies) and on public security institutions. This data bases holds information about three different periods. The first period ranges from 1822 until 1930; the second, from 1930 until 1964 and the third, 1964 until 2000.

Collection of Data on São Paulo State Legislation on Public Security Policies

Period	Legislative laws	Executive laws	Executive decrees	Executive resolutions	Total
1822-1930	525	287	238	-	1050
1930-1964	964	55	804	104	1927
1964-2000	1926	280	1601	44	3851
Total	3415	622	2643	148	6828

The data bases on public security policies, also encompass the state legislation on prisons and the penal system. This means another 1.922 laws and administrative acts that were produced between 1893 and 1999.

The research has also identified more than 200 *home pages* with relevant information for the project. We have a list of institutions (centers of study, state secretariats, organizations for the protection of human rights etc.) The data base will, in the future be used to monitor public security policies as it becomes the major source of information of a Public Security Observatory, that will be accessible to the public through the NEV's *site*.

Finally, 298 press clippings referring to the period between 1999 and 2002, were analyzed in order to identify how the national press perceives the theme of public security and how it represents it.

The ongoing research has achieved some preliminary conclusions which main out-lines can be summarized as following:

### **General trends in the public security policies: outlook from the legislation and from history (1822-2000)**

At the present stage some trends in public security policies, in terms of the monopoly of violence and the legitimacy of the State, Laws and of the institutions in charge of public security and justice. Public security policies are understood to encompass all the initiatives adopted by the State to control crime and violence through: laws, decrees, regulations that guide law enforcement agencies as well as discipline the behavior of agents in charge of applying the laws.

Public security policies are thus being approached in more limited way as encompassing the criminal justice system and the institutions that make up the system ( the police forces, public prosecutors, the judiciary, and the penal system).

The historical production on public security policies is very scarce in Brazil, despite the breadth of the period under study: 1822-2000. It is only in the last 20 years that the theme has received more attention from historians. Besides the lack of studies and of the development of data treatment techniques that can be replicated, most studies single out either one aspect of the public security policies or one institution: most studies focus on measures to repress crime. There is little or no historical reconstruction of the institutions and very few indeed the studies that focus on the norms and rules of functioning of the different institutions and or on the codes of conduct for the professionals be it of the judiciary or the police or the penal system.

Also missing are studies that describe the actual structure of the institutions: size, profile of professionals and so forth.

The methodological gaps, in the local literature can be compensated by resorting to the international literature on historical reconstruction of public policies, this methodology to be applied in the present project demands that other variables such as slavery, the dynamics of the local political power, central power versus local power and the modernization of institutions be included in the framework.

A preliminary analysis of the parliamentary debates and of and of the laws, decrees and legislation proposed by the executive as well as the arguments presented to justify the laws and decrees, in each period, allows for a rough definition of the basic political guidelines that support public policy making at each moment. From this analysis different concepts of public security and different priorities in public security emerge, as expected.

### **Slavery, Reform and Imperial Order (1822-1889)**

Brazil's first Constitution dates from 1824, the first Penal Code from 1830, and the First Penal Process Code from 1832. The major changes from the colonial period were to be found in the meaning ascribed to crime: in the colonial period a crime was interpreted as a violation of the will of the sovereign (Flory 1986:58), and as expressing moral or religious flaws that deserved exemplary punishment. It was only after the Independence (1822) and after Law Schools were established (1827) that crime was defined as some form of breaking the law for which specific penalties were to be dispensed and the criminal as some one that broke the social contract.

Punishment, in the colonial period, was limited to expulsion from the land: often expulsion to Africa (for the wealthy) and lashing (for slaves). After the Independence and after the introduction of law schools physical punishment was substituted by imprisonment, and by expulsion. Retribution and the recovery of a social order that was broken became the basis of the process of punishment.

Furthermore during the colonial period there was much dispersion of the means to enforce the laws: while the administration of justice was to be a centralized monopoly of the colonial power, its application was de facto fragmented and often privately managed or delegated to some local authority. Justice was dispensed at the local level. People accused of wrong doings were detained and punished locally. Suspicion was the basis of the investigative process and evidence was produced through the use of judicial torture. With Independence and the development of Law Schools, judges were trained and new institutions could develop and with the Penal Process Code new roles were defined for existing judges of peace, for police officers and for local courts. A jury system was established to try different types of offenses and cases. This led to a reduction of power of local judges and for the police. Judges of peace started to lose power once the legislation demanded that judges and heads of police have a degree in Law. Local administration of justice became less autonomous and local mayors lost much power in the distribution of justice.

In 1834 the Provinces won the right to formulate legislation in particular in the field of public security. It is this right that explain the large number of laws, decrees and legislation produced by the Province of São Paulo between 1835 and 1869. Most of the legislation, produced in this period, refers to sources of revenues and expenditures in the field of public security, definition of the size of the police forces, building jails, defining jurisdictions, circuits and courts and appointing persons to fulfil positions.

Provinces had less freedom in the definition of the police forces, moreover after 1841 when a rigid highly hierarchical police structure was defined for the Empire. Police chiefs were no longer to be appointed by the provincial government: from that moment on only the central government could nominate police chiefs. The Head of the police forces in the Court was to appoint all police chiefs. The first decades of Independence in the field of public security suggest the survival of practices from the colonial period alternating with episodes of profound change in the philosophical underpinnings of public security. At times the Provinces are given more freedom to decide on public security (centralization of decision versus delegation), having permission to issue laws. At other times this power is removed and all decisions belong to the Court (central appointment of police staff). Punishment alternates between giving salience to incarceration versus exile, fines versus physical punishment, forceful removal from more urban areas to temporary banishment. This instability gives way in the 1870's to a number of liberal reforms, when a new Criminal Process Code comes into force clearly defining the frontiers between the roles of the judiciary police and that of the judiciary. Legislation produced at this time in the Province of São Paulo gives priority to the definition of a structure for the police and for the judiciary.

### **First years of the República, the abolition of slavery, free work and the issue of industrial workers. (1889-1930)**

The Monarchy was abandoned in 1889 and in 1891 the first Republican Constitution was issued. One year before a new Penal Code had been issued (1890), that established that the country would have one Penal system of and one Code of Process for the whole country. Major punishment was to be the removal of one's freedom: incarceration. This code established the principle that *nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege* and removed from the legislation all colonial legacy.

The 1890 Penal code tried to establish a very narrow connection between the need for retribution and the punishment and as such it asked for different prison establishments, according to the seriousness of the criminal offense and the type of offender (adults and underage, sane and insane, persons sentenced to forced labor or not, etc.), to be built. The punishment had to be proportional to the seriousness of the offense. In the definition of the punishment one must take into account not only the actual felony but also the general circumstances and the motivations of the perpetrator. For the first time crimes are differentiated from misdemeanours. Underlying this new Penal Code are contributions from psychiatry and from criminology. The State has the right to identify and to control "dangerous" persons or those that present criminological predispositions.

In the state of São Paulo, the government sought to renew the police forces introducing changes in the criminal justice management, enlarging the police forces, modernizing the practices of the police as well as the laws inherited from the Monarchy, reforming as well the penal system: the correction houses, the prisons, the asylums, the Disciplinary Institutes, and the Penitentiaries.

The new agriculture frontier in the state meant that there was a strong need to take the criminal justice system to the countryside, since much violence followed on the footsteps of settlers in his new frontier. Social and to be expanded to the country side. A large number of new laws were issued soon after the Republic. New revenues were sought to finance a larger and more trained police force occupying a much greater territory.

### **New political experiences: the new country and public security. (1930-1964)**

The 1930's Revolution led to multiple changes in society and in Brazilian politics. In 1934 a New Constitution came into place and power was even more centralized in the federal government. Na enormous power struggle in course at the time was not abated: industrial workers on one side and political force on the other. The new Constitution did not pacify the contenders. Another Constitution in 1937 further centralized power in the hands of the federal government in a context of increased restrictions to political and civil liberties. The focus of public security policies continued to be the maintenance of Law and Order, the repression of vagrancy, prostitution, and common crime. To this list were added as major targets political opponents of the regime. During this period, entitled the Estado Novo, the first drafts of a federal public security policy administration. In 1940 a New Penal Code was issued and in 1941 this was followed by a New Penal Code Process. The new legal tools gave increased power to the State to hold persons in prison while investigations were in course based on the authorities' assessment of risk to society. This Code despite its authoritarian and arbitrary undertones further integrated principles from criminology to the legal process. The major type of punishment continued to be the imprisonment.

The period between 1946-1964, while democratic freedoms were expanding so did the resources directed to public security. Police forces and prisons grew to meet the demands of the growing population and the growing conflicts, as more and more people moved to urban areas. The growth in the criminal justice system was expressed not only in the numbers and resources invested but also in expressive complexity of the system. Between 1945 and 1964 a large number of laws, legislation, rulings, ordinances etc. are produced to define the structure and functioning of the judiciary, of the police forces and of the penal system. The number and diversity of rulings and norms suggest an intense process of bureaucratization of the criminal justice system.

### **Dictatorship, democracy and challenges for public security (1964-2000)**

The Military Coup in 1964 broke with the previous judicial structuring. The Coup led not only to increased repression of the political opposition but also to a new legal structure with the loss of autonomy by the states in terms of their police forces. The Constitution issued by the Military Regime brought the state police forces under the control of the Army. It can be said that in this period the police forces were heavily militarized: the

local Army would appoint the head of the police forces and the police would respond to the commands issued by the Army as an auxiliary force, even though the forces were legally bound to the state government, paid and maintained by the state. This represented de facto a major loss of autonomy by the states a major breach in the federative pact. Internal security, public security became a matter indistinguishable from National Security. This created the perfect grounds for major violations of human rights. Once civilian control over the police forces was lost arbitrary behaviors could foster and they did: death squads proliferated to eliminate suspects of common crimes. The use of torture, a legacy from the colonial period never fully eliminated, was unabashedly used in indiscriminated fashion against any suspect: of common crime or political opposition. It is not only violent behavior from police forces that prosper but corruption as well.

When the initial steps to return to democracy are taken (1979-1985), there is a reduction in political repression, but no restraint is applied in arbitrary behavior against suspects of common crime. During the transition to democracy there is much resistance from public security forces to accept any form of control or to account for their actions. In 1984 a reform of the 1940 Penal Code came into force as well as new legislation about the implementation of the Penal Code reorganizing the prison system in Brazil and São Paulo was to be a key state in the implementation of this new model.

The return to democracy is formally sealed by the new Constitution in 1988. New rights are established and protected but the new Constitution preserved in essence the police forces as structured during the Military Regime. Public prosecutors were granted autonomy, new federal courts were created, and public defenders were established. The new structure represented a major advancement still the judiciary and the police forces were the areas most resistant to change. After nearly 14 years of a new Constitution gross human rights violations survive within the criminal justice system.

In the 1990's, with the growth of urban violence, democracy is put to test. This growth has resulted in larger police forces, in more prisons and in heavier sentences. São Paulo holds 40% of the jailed population in the country. The state has invested massive resources to build more prisons and penitentiaries, still violence grows. The structure of the police forces remains very much the same, so do the lack of external control and of accountability.

### **Project 3-The identification and assessment 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.

#### **The evolution of the research project in the past year**

A number of problems were identified by the data collection in progress in the implementation of public security policies. Such problems have impact on the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in charge of preventing violence with full respect for democratic rule of law. The low efficiency of the law enforcement agencies to prevent and to punish violence coupled with the obstacles that citizens find in having access to justice could well encourage private forms of "justice" (lynching and executions). They also foster collective fear and insecurity, resulting in a vicious cycle in which there is further reduction of trust in the justice system as well as in the agents of the system.

Part of the population, moreover the more conservative sectors of the population, in all social economic groups, react to this rejecting public security policies that pledge respect for human rights. In this argument human rights are considered to hinder the security of citizens and as in opposition to collective security. Also in this line of argument punishment can only be effectively delivered if the agencies in charge of public order are delivered from the hindrances of respecting human rights. Due respect for the Law acquires an image of

a constraint/obstacle that must be removed. Throughout the last two decades we have witnessed the growth of demands for more and harsher forms of punishment, including the death penalty.

The research project deals with the persistence of challenges to the full respect for human rights in Brazil during a period in which democratic consolidation overlaps with the growth of violent criminal offenses. This research seeks to fill in one of the main gaps in this field in Brazil: how much impunity is there. We can count only on informed guesses. There is little research on this field: Soares et al.; Adorno, 1994 e 1995; Pinheiro, Adorno, Cardia et al., 1998. What there is suggests that rates of impunity are higher in Brazil than elsewhere. Such as France (Robert and all, 1994), in the United Kingdom (Jefferson e Shapland, 1994), and in the USA (Gurr, 1989; Donziger, 1996). It seems that in Brazil gross human rights crimes (abusive use of lethal force by the police forces, lynching and death squad's) are the ones that result in greater impunity as well as for white-collar crime.

Despite the fact that impunity is expected to be very high, there are strong elements to suggest that if there is punishment it is directed to certain groups in society, in particular to the groups that are most excluded from rights and from access to justice. This means that they are groups far more vulnerable to arbitrary behavior by law enforcement agents. In two previous research projects this trend was confirmed (Adorno, 1994 e 1995). Both studies identified the greater probability of punishment for Blacks, for migrants and for the very poor. Punishment seems to have a clear class bias and as such any have become a powerful tool for social control (Costa, 1995; Vargas, 1999).

This presents a paradox: on the one hand high level of impunity that is contrary to a modern society based on the respect for the law, for a legitimate authority that is in itself the result of the social contract and on the other hand a bias in the enforcement of legal sanctions, the result of the application of punishment without due respect for legal constraints. The latter is incompatible with democratic and the respect for human rights. What are the limits for punishment beyond which the exercise of power becomes arbitrary and abusive? How can we ensure the respect for the rights of the majority? How can we conciliate punishment with human rights and democracy? What punishment is compatible with contemporary democratic order and with present policies of human rights?

### Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework rest on three thematic perspectives: a) law and order; b) the state's legitimate monopoly of the use of physical force; c) punishment. The first perspective was explored, in a preliminary way, in a previous paper (Adorno, 1998). Through this period of the report further work was carried out through the seminars with Prof. Teresa Caldeira, Visiting Professor at the NEV/USP, when the political, institutional and cultural problems derived from the crisis and rebirth of the liberal tradition of Law, Order and Sovereignty were extensively explored. This second perspective has been further explored in a recent publication (Adorno, 2002; cf. copy 3.3). In this paper the author explores the Kantian tradition of the State and the impact this had on the famous definition of the State by Max Weber with its three essential components: the legitimate monopoly of violence, domination and territory. In modern society legitimate violence is that which is used, within the legal boundaries and limitations, to secure the sovereignty of the Nation State and or a threatened unit of the territory. Here legitimacy and legality overlap. This notion of a legality which is molded by the boundaries of a specific territory evokes the issue of governmentality as explored by Foucault (1989), for whom to govern is to establish a certain type of relations between people and things, between wealth and peoples and between the territory and the protection of life.

More recent literature has raised questions about the adequacy of the classic Weberian concept of state monopoly violence and present State. Michel Wieviorka, for instance questions whether contemporary State, that has over and over failed to exercise full control of the economy: having to accept the informality of the labor market, of the shadow economy, illegal market, strengthening forms of infra and cross state solidarity and competition, regardless of whether they are exercised in a clearly delimited state territory or not. It is not unusual that States do resort to illegal forms of violence: " it is ever more difficult for states to adopt their classic functions. The legitimate monopoly of physical violence seems more and more fragmented and in practice, the famous Weberian formula seems less and less adequate to contemporary reality (Wieviorka, 1997, p. 19).

More and more often obituaries are written for the Nation State, based on the argument of the loss of the state monopoly of physical violence. Herbert (1999), in a recent paper produced a summary of the contents of such obituaries: the argument most often used is that internal and external pressures challenge the legitimacy of the contemporary Nation State. External pressures are the result of economic and social globalization that undermines the sovereignty of the State. Such pressures involve the dissemination of

patterns of consumption and production that, while strengthening the power of multinational corporations, weaken local states' power to regulate the market and to prevent an abusive use of power by very strong groups against weaker ones. State power is also weakened by the dissemination of technologies that resulted in that capital, goods, information, peoples, concepts and ideas are now exchanged at rates never witnessed before.

The legitimacy of the Nation State is also internally challenged due to the cuts applied to the *welfare state* drastically reducing social safety nets. Such reduction would have multiple impacts; the realm of Law and Order would not be an exception to this. Budget cuts will have impact on Public Security policies as well. When different forms of highly profitable organized, transnational, entrepreneurial crime are growing, in particular drug trafficking, budget affect the efficiency of drug combat agencies. This can encourage sectors of organized crime to compete with the state over the dominance of territories, over the control of social organizations and even over social interactions at micro level. This exercise of dominance by organized forms of crime will be arbitrary and based on the instillation of fear. The loss of the state's monopoly of physical violence undermines the legitimate cornerstones of the sovereign Nation-State and this is visible in three trends: a) the growth of communitarian forms of policing; b) the growth of private forms of security; c) transnational police operations. Garland (1996, 2001) and Shearing (1992) are without doubt the most important analysts of this process.

The arguments pro and against this thesis of a crisis in the political sovereignty of the Nation State vary according with how analysts understand the role that Kantian and Weberian traditions play in the constitution of modern state. Should the analysts consider that the tasks identified by Weber have all been fulfilled, new political and institutional arrangements for crime control would be needed, moreover at this "new" era of globalization. Should this be the case the question pending would be in how far the growth of violence in the Brazilian context is the result of a loss of control over the territory and as such the loss of the state's legitimate monopoly of physical violence? In how far government's policies to regain law and order and the state monopoly of physical violence achieve progress in this direction? In how far are such actions coherent with policies that aim at the protection of human rights be while enforcing law and order?

The third perspective is still being developed. It will explore the theme of punishment in modern society as pursued by the so-called classical Sociology. Beginning with a new reading of the two major works by Émile Durkheim (*Of the Division of Social Labor*, 1893; and *The Suicide*, 1897). The re-study of the latter work in particular has revealed a number of instigating problems of articulating theories of social integration and the empirical study of social anomie. This re-reading of Durkheim is also allowing a new approach to a number of methodological issues such as the critical assessment of the source of the data, the design of typologies, comparative and multivariate analysis and the issue of social rhythms and forces that will contribute to the project.

### **Object and objectives**

The research consists of a sociological study of impunity. It will measure criminal impunity or the surrender of penal sanctions for certain types of criminal offenses. The research follows the paths of cases within the different institutions in order to establish how and at what stage of the path impunity or punishment is defined. This implies in being able to isolate the circumstances, and or factors that favour the selective distribution of punishment as well as their causes.

The main objectives of the research are:

1. to draw the profile of the types of criminal offenses selected- whether violent crime or not, in the Municipality of São Paulo for the period 1987-1997 that have resulted in formal police investigation: the inquiry,
2. to draw the social and legal profile of the actors involved as they appear in the police investigations and in judicial processes,
3. to identify the paths followed by the cases as investigations are dropped or progress through the judicial path leading to either punishment or acquittal,
4. to measure the size of penal impunity as well as the causes of impunity.

### **Methodology and data collection techniques**

The research universe encompasses five types of violent crimes and four types of non-violent crimes that took place in São Paulo between the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1988 and the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1997. Violent crimes

under study are the types that grew most in the ten year period selected: intentional homicide, rape, extortion (by means of kidnapping), robbery (including robbery followed by homicide) and drug trafficking. Four types of non-violent crimes were also selected, to compare the rates of impunity between violent and non-violent crimes: corruption (active e passive); theft; embezzlement and drug use.

The strategy is to follow each of the selected cases throughout the system. Due to the extremely large number of cases, the research will be conducted on samples of cases.

### **Programmed Activities**

In the first year of the project, as reported, the research team was formed and data was collected from the São Paulo SEADE Foundation. For the types of crimes selected and for the period covered, 670,817 cases were recorded by the police and 169,718 inquiries were found. This data were disaggregated by year, by police precinct, by type of crime, by whether the aggressors were known at the time the police recorded the cases or not, and by the whether the case was attempted (robbery, homicide, kidnapping etc) or perpetrated. The data was fed into a data bases that allows the recovery of information at three levels: municipality, police area, and police precinct.

For the second year of the project (October 2001 to September 2002), the project was to result in a series of sub projects research involving the research team. Trainees in the project: undergraduates, graduated students and for post-graduated as well were expected to write their own research project within the larger project.

The data collection was to continue, now in police precincts, to follow the path of the cases through the system. In particular, it was expected that the research would unravel the reasons why some cases are fully investigated as well as to why some cases are dropped before any attempt is made to investigate.

The planning for this past year included:

- a) the analysis of the pilot data gathered in the previous year from the SEADE Foundation;
- b) the design of the sampling techniques to be used to gather the initial police record of the cases; training data collectors;
- c) the development of the data collection tools (systems to register data and the instructions to gather data);
- d) the actual initial data collection;
- e) the development of electronic data bases and of data reporting;
- f) and finally the planning and checking of the data for consistency and the preliminary analysis of the data.

### **Changes in the research design**

As the project advanced some changes to the research design and to the data collection were necessary. The changes do not affect the original design in its structure, but alter the strategy of data collection. The data collection was expected to be guided by the data stored by the Seade Foundation. Preliminary analysis revealed major gaps in this data, i.e. it did not represent the totality of the cases of criminal offenses selected for the study, and worse, the type and size of the error was not possible to be estimated. The solution was to go back to the original police records still in store at the police precincts/stations. In theory, every time a criminal or non-criminal offense is brought to the police this must be recorded. During the period covered by the research, police records were done manually in large books entitled the "book of police records". Each case received an identification number and if the case is considered to be a criminal offense worthy of an investigation the case becomes a police inquiry and as such it is registered in another book- the "book of police inquiries" and again it receives an identification number.

As data collection started a series of unforeseen problems emerged. Part of the problems derived from lack of familiarity with the routines of day-to-day work at police precincts, and part from the lack of precision of police officers when recording cases. The team identified many problems in the initial police record of the cases that could only be detected once data collectors became familiar with the way cases are recorded as well as with the bureaucratic procedures adopted. Some of the problems were:

- lack of precision in recording the offense so that it was difficult to assess whether it was effectively a criminal offense or a non-criminal one, and thus it was difficult to assess whether a police inquiry should have been started or not,

- cases that were initially recorded as criminal offenses would have this classification reversed when the police inquiry was formally opened, resulting in mismatches between the cases recorded in the book of records of offenses and that of police inquiries,
- the book of police inquiries could present cases that were initially recorded at another police station and later transferred, again resulting in a mismatch between the “book of police records” and the “book of police inquiries”.

This resulted in the need to identify, within police stations, all potential sources of information about the cases and all the paths that cases could, in theory follow, in order to be sure that, when gathering the data, we had truly exhausted all the sources of information and followed all the routes that a case could take.

An added difficulty was that major changes took place in the higher echelon of the Public Security Secretariat, coupled with much criticism from the public and the media because of the continued growth of crime, with the added difficulty of this being a major electoral year, the project coordinator opted to concentrate the data collection in the major police area<sup>3</sup>, selected for the initial data collection. This option was adopted so that should the access to the police files be closed to researchers we would still have all the necessary information on one of the major areas of the city: the western part of the city.

### The problems with the Seade Foundation data

Data collected from the SEADE Foundation did not allow the development of the sample as originally planned. When the police records retrieved at the Foundation were analyzed it was clear that they presented multiple problems:

- a) the police records kept by the Foundation refer only to records from police precincts, records from special police stations such as the Women’s Police Stations are not covered by their system
- b) police records for the year of 1989 were incomplete and also there were no data for the years 1990, 1995 and 1996.

The lack of a complete set of data about the selected criminal offenses that represented what takes place in the city, led to a decision to start with a full data collection: to carry out a census of the frequency of the selected criminal offenses in one of the 8 major police administrative areas- the 3<sup>rd</sup> area. This area was selected because it covers districts that represent all socio-economic conditions to be found around the city: from very wealthy districts to ones that concentrate large slum areas. The territory covered is that of the Western region of the city. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Police area holds 14 police precincts and 2 specialized police precincts: the Women’s Police Precinct. Also data available from the SEADE Foundation revealed that this area was similar to others in terms of number of cases registered, despite the fact that about half of the police precincts in this area are relatively new:

- 3 were established in 1988 (51° DP Butantã, 89° DP Portal do Morumbi e 91° DP Ceasa),
- 3 in 1990 (87° DP Vila Pereira Barreto, 9° DP de Defesa da Mulher e 93° DP Jaguaré)
- and another in 1991(75° DP Jardim Arpoador).
- 

The initial list of crimes selected for the research was reviewed after a preliminary analysis of the data from SEADE Foundation: extortion through kidnapping was removed from the list of violent crimes because the very low incidence of this type of crime, at least for the period selected for analysis. Also larceny was dropped from the non-violent crime list and the theft of cars was included again for the similar reasons: very few cases of larceny whereas within theft car theft is the most frequent type of crime.

The preliminary analysis highlighted the role that cases involving “body found” play in police records. These are cases of people being found dead and the coroners cannot ascertain the cause of death without further investigation. As the investigations progress quite a few of the cases of “body found” will be re-classified as homicide. Cases that are initially recorded as “death as result of resistance to prison” were included for similar reasons. Some of the cases will be re-classified as homicide as result of the investigations. So far the analysis of the preliminary data reveals that there are four scenarios for homicide: a) death as result of interpersonal violence; b) death as result of the actions/activities of organized crime; c)

<sup>3</sup> The city is divided in 8 major police administrative region, each one of these regions is responsible for a number of police precincts, in total there are 112 police precincts in the Municipality of São Paulo. The 3<sup>rd</sup> region, chosen for the first stage of data collection covers 14 police precincts and two specialized police precincts for women victims of violence.

death as result of common crime (robbery) and d) death as result from gross human rights violations.

The period considered also had to be reviewed. The Social Secretariat of Public Security informed that police records would be available only for the last five years as older police records are destroyed. In fact the procedures or lack of standardized procedures to keep documents, to file and to keep archives was yet another problem identified. The establishment of new police precincts in the 1990's was another problem as some of the new precincts represented the subdivision of older ones and documents were dispersed between the new and old without criteria. As result data collection was limited to the period between the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1991 and the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1997. The ideal would be to cover a longer period as impunity is better observed in time as detected in earlier research (Pinheiro, Adorno e Cardia, 1999, [www.nev.prp.usp.br](http://www.nev.prp.usp.br)) – but at least we are ensured that in this limited period there is full access to the sources.

Table 1  
Changes in the research Plan

Planned	Actually carried out in 2001-2002
Territorial coverage: Município de São Paulo	3 <sup>a</sup> Seccional de Polícia
Period: 1988-1997	1991-1997
Violent crime: Intentional homicide, rape, robbery, robbery followed by death, extortion (kidnapping), drug trafficking. Non-violent crimes: corruption, larceny, other extortions, theft and drug use.	Violent crime: Intentional homicide, rape, robbery, robbery followed by death, drug trafficking. Non-violent crimes: theft and drug use. Others: suspicious deaths, bodies found, resistance to arrest that resulted in death.
Initial police record Police Inquiry Court records	Police Book of Register of Offenses Police Book of Register of Inquiries Police Inquiries Court Records

### Sources Used

Data were collected in the 14 police precincts and in the 2 specialized Women's Police Stations during 8 months. The sources used were the Police Book of Records of Offenses and the Police Book of Records of Inquiries. When needed, to complement information, the books used during the police shifts were also used. Another source of information are the books that register cases that are forwarded from other police precincts. As result the data collection not only made full use of the recording tools but also covers the transit of cases between police precincts.

### Data recording

At first data was being collected and registered manually in forms specially designed for this purpose. As the volume of information grew the data began to be processed using Palmtops. The data collecting team was supplied with individual units and this allowed for speedy treatment of the data. A software (Mobile MD) was prepared so that data from the Palmtops could be fed directly into an Access data bases.

### **Activities carried out in the period**

The scheduled activities in the research plan were carried out and the following information was collected for each of the selected types of criminal offenses registered in the Police Book of Register of Offenses, as well as in the Book that registers cases forwarded from other police precincts: identification of the case; type of crime; attempted or perpetrated; person(s) responsible/accused; police procedures adopted; identification of the police inquiry; type of goods stolen, robbed; other relevant information: occurrence of more than one type of criminal offense; and whether there were other documents appended to the case.

From the Police Book of Records of Inquiries the following information was collected: identification of the case, type of crime, person(s) responsible/accused, identification of the case in the initial police record; and whether there are other documents appended to the case.

Two data bases were built one for the data on police records and the other for the data from the police inquiries; all the data was checked and reviewed for consistency and new visits made to the police precincts

to complement data; data from the two data bases were cross checked to identify which of the cases recorded by the police actually became police inquiries.

During data collection the team was trained to write a field diary. In this diary the team reported their observations of the police precinct setting: the physical environment, the furniture, the maintenance of the place, the routines of the precinct, the dialogues between the police officers and the researchers. The field diaries provide much material about the reactions of the police officers to the presence of the researchers, to the concept of researching as well as witness some embarrassing situations. Both the data collected and the diaries reveal that there is little or no importance given to a rigorous report of facts reported to the police and less so to the production of police statistics, one of the main reasons to register the cases with little care. The diaries reveal the first steps in the construction of criminal impunity.

### Data Collected

The 14 police precincts and 2 specialized Women's Police Station registered, between the 1st of January 1991 and the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1997 a total of 603.083 cases. In the same period cases 76.291 police inquiries were opened. Data was collected for all cases of violent and non-violent types of crime selected for this research. These crimes were found to represent roughly 60% of the total number of cases reported in all the police precincts researched, in this period. So far we cannot estimate how many of the cases reported became police inquiries. The table below presents the distribution of cases across the 6 police precincts and 2 specialized Women's Police Station for which the data was already checked.

Table II

*Distribution of police records across police precincts*

*Police precincts from the 3<sup>a</sup> Area (Seccional\_Zona Oeste), 1991-1997  
(preliminary data)*

Police Precinct	Total number of cases reported <sup>4</sup>	Selected violent and non-violent crimes reported	Total number of Police Inquiries <sup>5</sup>	Selected violent and non-violent crime with a police inquiry
3 <sup>a</sup> DDM	5.545	227	1.598	86
9 <sup>a</sup> DDM	10.282	205	1.643	27
34 <sup>o</sup> DP	45.268	26.229	6.546	1.957
37 <sup>o</sup> DP	37.590	17.926	4.181	1.700
51 <sup>o</sup> DP	33.950	17.690	4.031	*
75 <sup>o</sup> DP	18.560	8.834	3.271	945
89 <sup>o</sup> DP	17.230	8.694	2.406	831
93 <sup>o</sup> DP	31.702	18.441	3.368	1.292
Totals	200.127	98.246	27.044	6.838

\* data being finalized

Data for another five precincts (7<sup>a</sup>; 14<sup>a</sup>; 23<sup>a</sup>; 87<sup>a</sup> and 91<sup>a</sup>) are being processed. All data from police records and police inquiries from other police precincts has been fed to the data bases as indicated in table III below.

Table III

Police records/inquiries for which the data has been fed to the data bases

DP/ANO	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
7 <sup>a</sup> _Lapa	4907	5391	6046	6370	5353	6076	5239	39382
14 <sup>a</sup> _Pinheiros*	6474	6438	8565	7933	8181	8107	2487	48185
15 <sup>a</sup> _Itaim Bibi**	6570	1387	1483					9440
23 <sup>a</sup> _Perdizes*	5210	5945	6695	8521	5695	4643		36709
51 <sup>a</sup> _Butantã	2159	2569	2390	2142	2331	3079	2997	17667
87 <sup>a</sup> _Pereira Barreto**	1694	1951	2373	2090	1754	997		10859
37 <sup>a</sup> _Campo Limpo	1999	2600	2545	2562	2486	2792	2944	17928
75 <sup>a</sup> _Jardim Arpoador	1046	1231	1346	1283	1222	830	1019	7977

<sup>4</sup> Irrespective of the type of offense

<sup>5</sup> Irrespective of the type of offense

89 <sup>a</sup> _Portal do Morumbi	1313	1292	1474	1530	1396	994	707	8706
9_DDM_Pereira Barreto	24	23	31	21	33	32	41	205
3_DDM_Jaguapé	42	41	19	26	27	19	53	227
93 <sup>a</sup> _Jaguapé	1837	2336	2430	2311	2562	3346	3619	18441
Total	35266	31204	35397	34789	31040	30915	19106	215726

\*Data for the year 1997 collected with PALMTOP; \*\*Data collected with forms and being transcribed to the data bases

All files are being converted to an Access data bases. At the moment the data that was collected manually with the help of forms and data that was collected with the help of PALMTOP are stored in two different data bases and they are being standardized so as to allow for the data base on police records and the one on police inquiries to be cross-referenced, a fundamental step to identify how many of the cases reported result in police inquiry.

### Preliminary Results

The introduction of changes to the research design was consequence of both refining the theoretical approach and piloting data collection from secondary sources. This resulted in methodological changes, which together with the actual first stage of data collection constitute the major preliminary results. The intense daily contact with the routines of the police precincts also had an important impact on the re-design, in particular it allowed the research team to identify the flow of information and thus greater control over the data, for instance allowed the team to identify complementary sources of information that allowed for gaps in the police records to be filled with confidence. This detailed procedure ensures the quality of the data collected.

Preliminary analysis of the incomplete, comparing the data sets from SEADE Foundation and the data collected in the field suggests that there are major inconsistencies between the two sets of data. Seade Foundation bases all their statistics and analysis on information collected and processed, at least in the first stages, by the police forces themselves. We are finding major differences between this data and data gathered first hand, by trained researchers in the Police Records. It is certainly possible that some differences derive from methodological differences: while researchers are very much concerned with the accuracy and completeness of the information and with reliability aspects, and will look for additional sources of information to fill in gaps or clear doubts, whereas it is more difficult for police officers, in charge of producing the statistics, to be so concerned with the precise framing of the offense, or with the search for more sources to fill in gaps. But Seade is not the only user of information that may be using erroneous or poor quality or yet unreliable information. The same sources feed the planning department of the Secretariat of Public Security: the Coordination of Analysis and Planning.

One of the results of this research will be a series of recommendations to improve recording of cases and of inquiries, data storage, and data analysis. It is expected that by the end of next year similar contributions will be made to court processes.

At present the main objective of the research is to draw the profile of cases of violent and non-violent crime according with certain variables. Preliminary analysis have been conducted for one police precinct: the specialized Women's Police Station number 3 (3<sup>o</sup> DDM Delegacia de Defesa da Mulher) at Jaguapé, for the 75<sup>o</sup> DP (Jardim Arpoador) and for the 37<sup>o</sup> DP (Campo Limpo). In the next stages the analysis of the data will demand: check the consistency of the data, check the control, of the data, for 10% of the cases - another researcher returns to the mediate to review the data collected) after that the storing the data inn the computer and producing the cross tables for all police precincts will be the next priorities.

Analysis of the data from the 75<sup>o</sup> DP mentioned above, suggests the following trends:

- a) violent crime represent around 45% of all types of crimes selected for the research.
- b) robbery represents 86% of all violent crimes;
- c) homicide totals around 10% of violent crimes;
- d) theft is the most important non-violent crime- representing 45% of non-violent offenses;
- e) culprits are unknown in most of the cases (88%), and the percentage of cases in which the aggressors are unknown seem to be growing, moreover since 1996;
- f) most of the cases recorded (92%) refer to crimes that were perpetrated as opposed to "attempted" and this suggests that either the public, the police or both may not be very interested in reporting crime that was "only attempted";

- g) in this precinct only 20% of all cases reported resulted in opening a formal inquiry. Violent crimes have a better chance of being investigated: roughly 63% of the violent crimes that were reported resulted in an inquiry. This percentage falls for non-violent crimes;
- h) a large percentage of cases, 93% of the robberies and thefts, for instance are not investigated and filed under the label “no investigating procedures“;
- i) homicide should be the crime that presents higher frequency of inquiries still only 72% of the cases registered result in inquiry while robbery followed by reaches 83% of the cases resulted in some inquiry. Still the percentage of inquiries does not reach 100% of cases reported, as expected;
- j) most inquiries refer to cases of “unknown aggressors” (65%). This trend starts to decline slowly until 1995 when there is a sudden drop in cases of “unknown aggressors” that result in inquiries;
- k) within the cases of “unknown aggressors” homicide is the type of crime that has a better chance to have a police inquiry opened (55%), while only 15% of the cases of robbery perpetrated by “unknown aggressors” result in inquiry.

This preliminary treatment of the data suggests that the identity of the aggressors may be a key variable, more important than even the nature of the crime: whether violent or non-violent. If this is confirmed by data from other precincts, in order to explore penal impunity it would be necessary to also understand how law enforcement agents perceive the offenses, what motivation do they have and what role certain institutional settings may play in the definition of what should (what is worthy of) and what should not (is not worthy of) be investigated. This in turn poses major theoretical and methodological.

### **Activities planned for the next year (October, 2002 through September 2003)**

Police inquiries and criminal processes, selected to make up the sample, will be located in the criminal justice system. This will be the second phase of the data collection. It is expected that this phase will result in detailed information about the key variables: the role that the criminal justice system plays in punity or in impunity, the patterns of flow of the system for the different criminal offenses under study and about the profile of the people involved (victims and perpetrators).

The following activities are scheduled: (a) definition of the size of the samples of police inquiries for the second stage of the research; (b) return to the police stations of the third region (3ª seccional) to collect the data to identify where in the criminal system the police inquiries selected for the sample, are being kept; (c) locate the inquiries and penal processes in the different Fora. In this stage most data collection will take place in courts of justice or in their archives; (d) development of the data collection tools and of the data bases that will be fed by the data collection; (e) design the data collection manual; (f) train the data collection team; (g) collect the data; (h) process the data, feed the data bases, test the consistency of the data; (i) analyze the data identifying which police inquiries have become penal processes and will be analyzed in the next stage of the research.

#### Additional information

A number of sub projects were detailed as result of the preliminary data collection:

1. Technical Training scholarship, level 3. Mariana Mendonça Raupp (FAPESP, dezembro de 2001 a novembro de 2002), no. TT-3 01/12883-7, FAPESP;
2. Undergraduating training scholarship: Dalila Vasconcellos de Carvalho, “to follow homicide cases through the criminal justice system” (parcial), no. 01/13101-2 – FAPESP;
3. Undergraduating training scholarship: Diego Jair Vicentin, “to follow cases of robbery through the criminal justice system” no. 02/01231-1, FAPESP;
4. Undergraduating training scholarship: João Marcelo de Souza Gomes, “ to follow cases of robbery followed by death through the criminal justice system” no. 02/05760-9, FAPESP;
5. Master’s degree research project: Cássia Santos Garcia, “Organized crime and drug trafficking: punity ou impunity” ( 98/14262/5- FAPESP).
6. Master’s degree research project: Mariana Mendonça Raupp, “Ways and byways of punishment: a study about judicial decision making in the city of São Paulo, between 1991 and 1997”. Under analysis by FAPESP;
7. Master’s degree project: Cristiane Lamin de Souza Aguiar, “Impunity and lack of trust in institutions in charge of Law and Order”. Under analysis by FAPESP.

3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women (Ph.D project, Wânia

Pazinato Izumino, bolsista FAPESP, processo no. 00/00832-6)

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. A sample of 390 cases is 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.

So far data has been collected on three police stations that are specially designed to attend to cases of violence against women- the Women's police stations:

- 1- at the 3ª DDM ( West area of the city) of a total of 2571 cases registered, 1809 involve couples;
- 2- at the 5ª DDM ( East area of the city), of a total of 3135 cases registered, 2409 refer to couples
- 3- at the 6ª DDM (South area of the city) where data collection is about to be finalized so far out of 5999 cases registered, 3600 refer to conflicts between couples.

At each police station two samples have been selected. In the first sample the profile of the persons involved was drawn and the second sample refers to all the cases in which the same victim registered more than one complaint, from the same people and involving the same aggressor(s). A sample of 390 cases is being followed through the Special Criminal Tribunals. In this second stage of data collection 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 new approaches 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 social economic and often even civil rights.

One of the aims of the project is to contribute to the improvement of the public's security bringing changes to 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 new key elements were introduced by this project: an in-depth diagnosis of public insecurity, organized civil society as a key partner in the decision making process, and the adoption of a broader concept of public security. In this concept public security involves the articulation of actions by the agencies that make up the criminal justice system, local government, state and federal agencies responsible for education, culture, sports and leisure, health, transport, youth and labor.

Another key element is the involvement of local residents in conflict resolution. 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. The involvement of the local population in mediation of local conflicts besides possibly preventing violence can strengthen the community's social capital.

#### **Results:**

##### **4.1 The area**

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

## Diagnosis of the area

An in-depth diagnosis, of the elements of risk and of resilience in the area, revealed that the area presents overlapping deprivations. The areas encompass 5 census districts and houses close to 1,000,000 residents. The four districts selected for the intervention project present homicide rates that are between 40% and 80% higher than the average rate for the city. Between 1992 and 1996 cases of homicide in this area totaled 3048 cases, 2787 (91,4 %) were registered as having been perpetrated by “unknown persons”. This is much higher than the, already very high, average for the city: 84,5% of unknown perpetrators. So there is a strong possibility that a poor functioning of the criminal justice system, i.e. impunity may explain, in part, this greater risk of violence. One major variable to consider in terms of risks and protections against violence is then the criminal justice system resources available in the area and expressed by the presence of law enforcement personnel. This data reveal that there is scarcity of law enforcement personnel:

- I- Data from the Military Police (the uniformed police force in charge of prevention) and by the Civil Police (the judiciary police) show that: there are 660 police officers and 67 cars to patrol the areas, resulting in one (1) police officer per 1.501 inhabitants and one (1) car per 14.790 inhabitants. This is total number of Military Police personnel irrespective of whether they are doing bureaucratic or street work.
- II- The average for the city is 1 (one) police officer per 550 residents and one (1) car per 6.425 inhabitants. So on the most violent districts there are 3 times less police personnel and two times less cars to patrol more complex areas than the inner parts of the city.
- III- The distribution of Civil Police officers is as skewed: one (1) civil police officer for each group of 4.237 inhabitants and one (1) car per each group of 19.819 inhabitants, while the city average is one (1) civil police officer per 1.531 inhabitants.

With few people to investigate the cases it would not be a surprise if police officers themselves develop some sense of powerlessness vis a vis their task as unsolved cases pile up, feelings that they may convey to the population and that may foster more sense of impunity and powerlessness among the population as well.

### *Overlapping deprivations or concentrated disadvantages?*

Social cohesion is considered to be an important source of protection against violence that victimizes children and youth. This in, turn is thought to be effected by the degree of stability of the population in the area- the rate of population growth is one indicator of the stability of the population. The year 2000 Census data tell us that in the four districts considered: Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo, Jardim Ângela e Jardim São Luís, population growth was higher (on average 3 times) than that of the city of São Paulo (0,88% a year). As result, the districts continue to present larger numbers of children and youth than in other areas of the city conversely the districts have much less older people than the rest of the city.

Greater population growth results in ever growing net population density (persons per hectare) an greater probability that there is overcrowding of the houses as this was a problem identified in the mid 1990's and since little has been done in terms of large scale housing projects the problem could be worse at present<sup>6</sup>. Larger numbers children and adolescent in relation to adults means also there are less adults to intervene for the protection of youth and less adults available to supervise their activities and keep them away from trouble. Overcrowding has been found to encourage psychological withdrawal, reduce social interaction, to increase stress and to reduce social information processing – meaning paying less attention to “interpersonal cues and other types of social information” (Evans et al, 2000) all coping strategies that entail the possibility of violence, as people become less sensitive to other people's reactions they also are more likely to have their own behavior misread by others without means to set the record straight. In highly charged environments misunderstandings can add up and result in explosions of temper and or violence. Overcrowding is greater in the districts that are most affected by homicide.

To measure the presence of concentrated disadvantages (Sampson et al., 1999) – we have used the following indicators: percentage of families below poverty level, percentage one parent families, of low education achievement, child mortality rate, and access to jobs. Concentrated advantages are measured by

<sup>6</sup> Information from the 2000 Census on the average number of rooms per dwelling per census district is still not available.

percentage of families with high income, of heads of household with university level education and by percentage of heads of household in managerial position.

The four districts present strong indicators of the presence of concentrated disadvantages:

- a) there is a strong concentration of low income families- more than 1/5 of the heads of household **without** any income in the city of São Paulo live in the area.
- b) more than 50% of the heads of household present income levels below the poverty level- 3 minimum wages (roughly US\$ 180,00) per month. This concentration of low-income families has grown in the past decade, particularly in districts where homicide grew most: in Jardim Angela and in Jardim São Luis.
- c) similarly to income, there is a concentration of poorly educated heads of household which in part helps to understand the lower incomes, 30% of heads of household have up to 4 years of schooling, in Jardim Angela, for instance while the city's average is almost half of this -17,8%.
- d) parental low educational level represents a risk to the children as it decreases the probability that children will achieve their full potential in school. Only 1,8% of the heads of household had 15 years or more of education in the selected areas - while the average for the city is 14,1%. So this area has almost twice the average percentage of poorly schooled in the city while it has 12% of the better educated.
- e) there are less "one parent families" in the four areas considered, than in the rest of the city. This goes against the current in terms of explaining disadvantages and risks of violence. This does not necessarily mean that there are no broken families in the poorer areas, but that if families do break up new partnerships are formed, which in turn would represent new sets of variables with risks and protections attached to it.
- f) despite the continuous decline in child mortality rates in the last two decades this decline was not uniform. In three, of the four areas child mortality rates, defined as deaths per 1000 live births, is 20% higher than that of the city of São Paulo. While the city has on average 15,8 deaths per 1000 live births in the first 12 months of life, at Jardim Angela this rate is 18,9. Higher child mortality rate goes hand in hand with: less income, with more precarious housing, with less access to sewage, with more crowded houses and poorer access to health services. In some of the districts considered, despite the fact that they house almost 300.000 people, there are no hospitals.
- g) children and adolescents living in the four areas present higher educational deficits as there is less enrolment in pre-school, elementary schools and secondary schools than is the average for the city. There is more retention and school drop-out in the four areas than in the average for the city. Job training and professional training is available in only one of the four areas. There are no schools to attend to the needs of children with learning disabilities or special needs. In order to further explore the access that children and adolescents have to schools we decided to carry out an extensive and intensive diagnosis of school in the region. Thirty schools in the four areas (matched by another 30 schools in the East part of the city) are being surveyed in terms of a number of variables: quality of the installations- facilities, maintenance, use of the facilities by the students, access that local community has to the school sports' facilities outside school hours; profile of the human resources-teachers, administrative and support staff, profile of the students, security in school. (Appended # 5).
- h) documents from meetings with members of the public, held monthly by the Public Security Councils (Consegs) that exist in each of the police stations, for a two year period (1999-2000) in the four areas indicate that out of 455 complaints from the public to local police authorities, the majority 156 referred to the need for more and for better policing- more police officers and more resources, followed by complaints about the: need to improve schools, access to health services, to reduce unemployment (87 complaints in total); lack of street lighting, of access to leisure, bad traffic conditions, bad roads, lack of sanitation, poor refuse collection are other issues brought by the public to such meetings with the police forces again strengthening the perspective that violence and insecurity are also related to overall quality of life.

The data presented above points to a concentration of disadvantages in the four areas. What role does violence play in the continued presence of deficits? Since the history of the occupation of the areas indicate that whatever public investment was made in the areas followed the population, generally after much collective pressure, and since so much remains to be done to ensure that the people in the area have

access to better standard of living, in how far is violence one of the key hindrances to collective action and for the effective exercise of the social capital or collective efficacy that exist there?

### Collective efficacy

In order to explore the impact that violence in areas that suffer from overlapping deprivations has on collective efficacy a survey was carried out last October (2001) in three of the four areas: Capão Redondo, Jardim Ângela and Jardim São Luis (the South in the tables). Questionnaires were used in face-to-face interviews in the respondents residence to 341 persons 16 years old or more.

The same survey was also applied to 700 inhabitants of the city of São Paulo and the data collected allow for comparisons between the 3 areas and the rest of the city. In this survey the respondents' exposure to violence was measured as well as their integration in the local community, their evaluation of the immediate surroundings in terms of the perception of social disorder and incivility, their trust in their neighbours, their perception of their neighbours' willingness to act in defense of vulnerable groups, the perception that the inhabitants have of the level of integration and trust within the community, satisfaction with the community, as well as the perception and power delegated to the police forces. An exposure to violence index was developed, combining the responses to three questions: a) whether they had been victims of violence in the previous year (direct exposure to violence) and or b) had witnessed violence and or c) had heard about cases involving close friends or relatives – the latter two representing indirect exposure to violence.

Direct experience with violence was greater in the three areas, as expected. On average there were 1,03 direct violent incidents per person in the sample for the city and 1,28 direct violent incidents per person in the most violent areas. Verbal assaults, threats to life of relatives, having drugs offered and, relatives hurt by gunfire or knife, and feeling the need to arm themselves were the most frequent events in both samples: the city and the three districts. Not only there was more direct experience of violence in the three districts but the type of violence experienced was also more serious: personal injuries, armed robberies and or even losing a relative victim of homicide.

A similar pattern was observed in terms of witnessing violence. Whereas in the city 2,56 violent incidents per person on average were reported as witnessed, in the three districts there were 2,8 incidents per person. People using drugs in public (considered to be an indicator of social disorder) or violent incidents between third parties were the two conditions most witnessed. Again there was more indirect exposure to more violent incidents in the South part of the city than elsewhere. It is surprising that the same people who report more direct exposure to violence report much less "hearing about friends having witnessed violent events": 0,93 incidents per person were reported in the city and 0,94 in the three districts suggesting people may be avoiding the theme of violence in their social conversation as result of the intense exposure they have.

The exposure to violence scale has six categories:

- 1- "no serious exposure" encompassing those who neither experienced directly nor indirectly any of the conditions listed nor heard about it from friends;
- 2- "light exposure" meaning that the respondent did not experience or witness any violence but heard about it from friends;
- 3- "moderate" those who experienced the less serious types of violence such as verbal assaults but no direct threat to his or her person or family and who did witness or hear about cases including serious violence<sup>7</sup>;
- 4- "serious exposure" who experienced one type of violent offense<sup>8</sup>, heard about it happening to friends but did not witness other events;
- 5- "very serious exposure" grouping people who experienced violent offenses, but only one event and who also witnessed or heard about moderate and violent episodes-
- 6- "most serious exposure" grouping people who experienced very serious offenses more than once and who also witnessed and heard about serious violence.

<sup>7</sup> Witnessing/hearing serious violence - someone: being robbed, who was killed, being shot at, being threatened by a knife, Gangs' disputes, gunshots.

<sup>8</sup> Experienced serious violence: gun threats forced you to surrender property, knife threats forced you to surrender property, you were hurt by a firearm, a relative had his/her life threatened, a relative was hurt by a knife or fire arm, a relative was kidnapped, a relative was murdered.

As expected there is more exposure to the most serious violence and with greater frequency in the violent districts.

Table I- Exposure to Violence

Exposure to violence	S.Paulo N:700 %	South Area N:341 %
no serious exposure	17	<b>12</b>
light exposure	10	<b>11</b>
moderate exposure	15	<b>18</b>
Serious exposure	24	22
very serious exposure	22	21
most serious exposure	12	<b>17</b>
Total	100	101

Source: NEV/CEPID-2001

*Who is more exposed to violence?*

Exposure is not homogeneously distributed across the population: in the three areas, young males, with average education, and who are working, are the group that is more exposed to violence in general as well as the most exposed to multiple forms of serious violence. Blacks are much more exposed than other groups. Older white females represent the group less at risk. So age, gender and race as well as educational attainment are all involved in defining risk of exposure. What impact does the exposure to violence have on people's lives; is high exposure fostering collective action or the opposite? How does it affect the trust in law enforcement agencies and in the laws themselves?

Exposure to serious violence was found to be statistically related to a series of variables that are bound to affect people's predisposition for collective action. The group more exposed to serious violence seems to have a totally different experience of their surroundings from that of their neighbours that have not been exposed to violence or that were exposed to minor forms of violence. The more they are exposed to serious violence the more:

- Dissatisfaction with the neighborhood- the more people feel that their neighbourhood deteriorated in the past year, the less they approve public services reinforcing that exposure to violence and insecurity are associated with overall quality of life.
- Perception of incivilities between people. People more exposed to serious violence have a very different perception of their own neighborhood from that of their neighbors who are not so exposed. They view their fellow neighbors as often provoking and behaving in an uncivil manner.

Table II

	TOTAL N: 700 %	no serious Exposure	Very very serious exposure
Happens very frequently in your neighborhood			
People throwing refuse in rivers/streams,	57	46	77 *
Bus drivers not waiting for elderly/handicapped/infirm person to board the/exit the bus	54	47	78 *

Adults consuming alcohol/illegal drugs in front of children,	47	34	68 *
Couples fighting cursing in front of the children,	45	35	68 *
People partying with loud music until late at night,	45	23	69 *
People being mistreated by private security at malls for being poor	43	35	71 *
People being mistreated by the police for being poor,	42	34	66 *
A man or a woman trying to seduce the other's partner	42	28	69 *
Parents fighting in front of their children,	35	26	66 *
Migrants being mistreated by civil servants for being from outside the state.	31	24	50 *

Source: NEV/CEPID-2001

In the three areas of the South city this perception is even more salient aggravated by the greater consensus about the perception that some residents may be discriminated by public servants.

Table IIa

Happens very frequently in your neighborhood	TOTAL N:341 %	no serious Exposure	Very very serious exposure
People throwing refuse in rivers/streams,	72	54	88 *
People partying with loud music until late at night,	61	34	81 *
Bus drivers not waiting for elderly/handicapped/infirm person to board the/exit the bus	59	49	67 *
Adults consuming alcohol/illegal drugs in front of children,	58	40	83 *
Couples fighting cursing in front of the children,	55	46	79 *
People being mistreated by the police for being poor,	52	41	88 *
A man or a woman trying to seduce the other's partner	52	34	82 *
People being mistreated by private security at malls for being poor	50	27	75 *
Parents fighting in front of their children,	45	31	69 *
Migrants being mistreated by civil servants for being from outside the state.	39	27	59 *

Source: NEV/CEPID-2001

- Differences in perception between people less exposed to violence and those more exposed to serious violence do not stop at whether they perceive or do not perceive incivilities but are present as well in whether they do or do not perceive the presence of signs of social disorder in the area. Whereas, the group less exposed has a more positive image of their surroundings- their communities present little or no problems, the opposite is perceived by the groups more exposed- in their view their communities are overwhelmed with problems. In particular, there is a lot of alcohol and drug consumption in public, giving a strong sign that law enforcement agents are considered to be absent or neglectful. This is valid for both the city and for the three areas selected in the South part of the city.

Table III

How much is there in your neighborhood	TOTAL N:700 %	no serious Exposure	Very very Serious exposure
<b>NO</b>			
Abandoned houses/apartments	61	84	45 *
Streets without lighting	60	79	46 *
Unpaved roads	59	70	49 *

Abandoned cars	57	83	31 *
Broken windows	54	81	33 *
Empty houses or apartments	46	72	39 *
Vacant or abandoned plots of land	41	67	35 *
Rubbish/ litter on the pavement	40	65	18 *
Disturbances/disruption at night/ noise	39	63	27 *
Clandestine transport –vans	39	65	26 *
Houses broken in	38	67	34 *
Drugs sold in public	30	76	14 *
Unlicensed bars	28	67	21 *
Alcohol consumed in public	28	58	13 *
Car theft	26	53	19 *
Drugs used in public	25	67	12 *
Graffiti on walls or facades	20	43	11 *

Source: NEV/CEPID-2001

This bad image of the neighbourhood is related to the exposure to serious violence. Which way the causal connection goes we do not know: whether the bad image precedes exposure to violence or follows it we can not ascertain, the fact remains that despite the level of overlapping deprivations that are shared by most of the inhabitants of the area, in particular the lack of public services and facilities, people who are less exposed to violence or to serious violence have a much better perception of their neighbourhood. It is possible that repeated exposure to violence encourages disaffection from the community.

Table IIIa

How much is there in your neighborhood	TOTAL N:341 %	no serious Exposure	Very very Serious exposure
<b>NO</b>			
Empty houses or apartments	66	94	52
Abandoned houses/apartments	64	86	48 *
Streets without lighting	57	79	38 *
Abandoned cars	54	76	39 *
Houses broken in	54	91	33 *
Broken windows	53	94	52 *
Unpaved roads	49	51	30 *
Vacant or abandoned plots of land	41	54	29 *
Disturbances/disruption at night/ noise	40	71	27 *
Car theft	35	76	24 *
Drugs sold in public	33	69	15 *
Clandestine transport –vans	33	46	25 *
Rubbish/ litter on the pavement	33	51	19 *
Graffiti on walls or facades	26	51	12 *
Alcohol consumed in public	26	54	8 *
Drugs used in public	26	59	9 *
Unlicensed bars	20	44	13 *

Source: NEV/CEPID-2001

Paradoxically, despite the worse image, that the group exposed to more serious violence, has of their neighbourhood, they also maintain a much better image of their immediate neighbours and reveal more trust in their immediate neighbours than do the people who are not exposed to serious violence. Again we can not affirm that this is caused by their experience with violence but the data suggests the possibility that maybe the trauma they lived brought them closer to their immediate neighbours and that this explains why they are more optimistic about their neighbours acting to protect vulnerable groups such as: the elderly and children from violence. The groups more exposed to violence are the ones that express more certainty that their neighbours will act, in case of need, to protect the children, and the elderly. They also express having more: social contact, trusting relations - asking them for instance to look after their house when they travel and sharing working tools with immediate neighbours. The suggestion is that if exposure to violence draws people apart, it does so in the broader context- in the neighbourhood understood as the more anonymous level but it could have the opposite effect at the level of the street block, bringing people together.

If there is the possibility that not all exposure to violence results in total disaster for all social life as forecasted, this exposure has a very negative impact on the image of law enforcement agencies and for some aspects of human rights and for the potential for collective efficacy to be realized and for social change to take place. The perception of absence of the police forces is corroborated by the differences in perception that both groups have of the police forces. The groups more exposed to serious violence:

- are not satisfied with the kind of policing that exists in the area,
- evaluate policing in the area as having deteriorated in the last year,
- do not feel able to convince a police officer to investigate a crime in which they were victims,
- do not feel that the police ensures the security of persons like him/her.

Furthermore they perceive the police as never or rarely:

- Responding promptly to their calls,
- Keeping their streets safe,
- Being polite when searching citizens,

Or worse they perceive the police as often:

- Using excessive force when searching youth,
- Accepting bribes,
- Protecting drug dealers,
- Are afraid of the drug dealers.

Despite this abysmal image of the police forces, and despite the fact that there is an overwhelming feeling that the laws do not protect them- 77,2% fully agreed with this statement, part of the groups more exposed to serious violence are willing to allow both the judiciary and the police to use force to extract information from suspects or even to accept evidence obtained through torture to be used in court- 24,1% of the respondents in the group exposed to most serious violence totally agrees with this use.

There are signs that for part of this groups at least, multiple exposure to violence may be strengthening authoritarian traits such as:

- greater willingness to grant all powers to the authorities to adopt measures to reduce violence (77,2% agree),
- perception that a lot of suspects escape the laws through legal technicalities (66,7% -agree),
- less trust that prison sentences can produce rehabilitation (20,7% disagree),
- all are entitled a fair trial even people who are accused of rape (29,3%- agree)
- the government can strip a person of his/her nationality if she/he represents a threat to the nation (63,6%-agree),
- and the adoption of the death penalty (47,4%-agree).

This group is not the only one to present some authoritarian traits, but it is very paradoxical that mistrusting law enforcement agents as they do, probably grounded on the kind of experience they have had after their experiences as victims of serious crimes, that they will grant so much power to the state and to the same agents they mistrust.

The dilemma is then not only that there is no social capital, or social trust or collective efficacy; the dilemma is that the effects of such intense exposure to violence may be different from what is forecasted in the literature. Some social life seems to be strengthened by the experience of violence but that part of the social experience that takes place in broader context seems to be very much affected. People will cooperate at the micro level but not at the macro level, barriers to collective action will be maintained if people are scared and are interacting through stereotypes. The experience of being exposed to violence seems to also strengthen a more punitive streak, this is humane but in their circumstances it could lead to further harm, as it opens doors not only to gross human rights violations but also to the maintenance of the obstacles for their access to social and economic rights.

### **The focus groups**

Focus groups discussions with residents and with professionals working in the areas corroborated information from the survey about verbal assault and threats to a relative as being the most frequent form of violence experienced by participants followed by theft and robbery. For younger groups, being offered drugs, being asked to find drugs or tell where they could be found was common. In general, the younger group seems more exposed to the types of violence listed than older groups.

Verbal assaults seem trivial enough, but it is documented that such assaults can escalate to physical violence when they become more abusive, especially when people are experiencing other forms of stressful events as seems to be the case with the respondents. Moreover, when people's safety relies on their reputation rather than on the efficiency of public security (i.e. the effectiveness of law enforcement agents), being insulted can easily become a life-threatening situation if it is interpreted as a challenge. If the offended party does not repair the damage he/she may be perceived as weak—someone to be “messed with.” People may react violently to insults in order to pre-empt further threats. The younger groups also differs from their elders in that they report having experienced more abuse from the police, more physical violence, and thus it is not surprising that they felt more need to be armed. All these experiences enhance their vulnerability and their propensity to violence

When there is significant violence in a community, there are strong incentives for self-defense mechanisms. This is particularly the case if violence is considered to be a legitimate tool to solve conflicts and if the state cannot ensure people's safety. In such a scenario, reputations may be used as a shield from threats and violence may be used to support and maintain a reputation or social status. Petty confrontations, conflicts and disputes, if perceived as threatening reputations, may become a matter of life and death. When personal safety relies on their personal image or social reputation, there is much sensitivity to any threats viewed as challenges to one's reputation. Responding to these threats may result in a cycle of retributions, retaliations and vengeance.

Often reported in the groups as well was the violence police use in their search operations when the targets are young people as well as their involvement with criminal activities resulting in that they provide an extremely negative role model for the communities. This behavior reinforces a lack of trust in the police and ensures that the police will have little or no credibility to help them solve conflicts peacefully. Added to this, is their lack of efficiency in solving cases; the result is that people do not trust the police forces. People that feel threatened or who have been victims of violent crimes are encouraged to solve the problems by their own means.

There were more similarities between groups of different social economic status than was expected: in all groups despite their SES the experience of interpersonal conflict (at home, with neighbors, at school, or at work) was common as was the feeling of impotence to solve conflicts, the report of bad experiences with the police and lack of trust in the judiciary. The major differences found were in the types of conflicts –the situations that were more likely to provoke conflict and in the mechanisms of conflict resolution adopted across age groups. Youth groups differed from older groups and this difference was much more intense that that of social economic status.

Focus groups with civil servants working in the four areas provided detailed information about the challenges faced by the professionals<sup>9</sup> to deliver their services to local residents: besides lacking resources—human and material, civil servants have little or no opportunity to interact, there is little formal and informal communication between groups that provide similar services and this is true even when they work for the same authority municipal or state. This means that no cooperation can arise within groups much less between groups (for instance between health workers and teachers or social workers). Civil servants express hopelessness and helplessness vis a vis their work and circumstances, and frustration and much fear. This fear is made worse by this generalized lack of communication with others in similar conditions. Their commitment to the local residents and their drive to provide good services is much impaired by all the challenges and moreover by fear: the temptation to split the world into “them” (residents) and “us” is great.

The prevention of violence seems to demand in such contexts that political self-direction and social and economic service delivery be enhanced. So far, this process of democratization has not taken place - i.e. there is little change in the decision making process by the public sector, in particular in the cities that present greater inequality. How is this gap to be bridged?

Based on the research we have conducted to date, a key priority is to establish at the local level some form of legitimate source of alternative justice, in particular to negotiate everyday conflict. The main goal is to re-establish durable relationships between neighbours or colleagues and in this process to empower them. In the peace-building mode, the community plays a very active role: the parties directly involved must find a solution for the problem. It is also reasonable to assume, and qualitative research by the NEV shows this, that interpersonal conflicts, when brought to the attention of the police forces, are not given high priority,

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<sup>9</sup> Teachers, health workers, postmen/women, law enforcement personnel.

specially when local resources are in much demand by criminal offenses perceived by the forces as more serious and or as having higher priority.

The empowerment of local populations is a central developmental challenge, but violence at the local level can be a major obstacle both for participation and to empowerment. Therefore, it seems then that to increase access to social economic rights in contexts such as Brazil, where 16 years after the return to full democracy social indicators still reveal that there are major inequalities, pressures for changes will have to come from the public. Moreover, the low level of responsiveness by government institutions to demands by the public indicate that empowerment will have to be achieved first within organized groups of civil society or from within their communities. Generating or strengthening local capacity to manage conflicts, in communities where violence has reached epidemic levels, will serve to achieve violence prevention at a primary level. Intervention at the micro level to prevent the escalation of small interpersonal or collective conflicts into full blown violence can result in two key outcomes: violence prevention at a primary level, and community empowerment, as it allows people to redefine their collective identity and strengthen their self-esteem, their feelings of collective efficacy and their participation in collective efforts. In essence, social capital will be strengthened.

### **Public policies to reduce insecurity/prevent violence**

Policies by the public sector to reduce insecurity by three major groups: the police, the judiciary and local authorities. The focus was 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 (ombudsman 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. A data bases on the policies was set-up.

### **Conflict Mediation /Resolution**

Six members of the team spent 10 days in Rosario in Argentina following the day to day activities of the Forum for Peace – the Safe Communities Initiative to be trained in the methods used by the local group based on **The Zwelethemba Model**: “The model has three components. Each component is organized through Peace Committees. These Committees are made up of anywhere from five to twenty people who agree to promote peace in their immediate community through the Model. The core component of the Model is ‘peacemaking’. At the heart of peacemaking is a process that results in a ‘gathering’ of people thought to be in a position to contribute to reducing the likelihood that the dispute and its effects will continue.

The gathering's focus is the future. While reconciliation, expressed by gestures such as an apology, is regarded as useful if it contributes to the desired future outcome, it is not viewed as essential. (...) While any dispute can give rise to a gathering, the focus is on the “small things” that, if left unresolved, lead to ‘big problems’ – problems that may indeed require authoritative and coercive interventions (legal or illegal) to resolve”. (Scheering, 2001)

The actual area for intervention was defined after an analysis of the a number of locations on the basis of: the salience of the problems, the size of the population at risk of violence (as aggressors or as victims) and openness of the community to outsiders. It was also decided that there were different demands for conflict mediation according with the age group considered:

- 1- one of the most vulnerable groups are pre-adolescents from the ages of 11 to 14, homicide as a cause of death keeps growing for this age group. They are left unattended by responsible adults for the most part of the day, parents tend to believe that they can fend for themselves, and yet they are vulnerable because they are alone, attend a maximum of 3,1/2 hours of school a day, are bored in an area where drugs and alcohol abound. Since parents have long work journeys and stay away for most of the day either working or searching for work it is more and more common that youth are being socialized by their own peer group. This represents another potential risk as the peer group may underestimate the risks involved in some settings, circumstances and violent conflict might ensue as a consequence misinterpretations could occur and innocent behavior be labelled as forms of carelessness, rudeness, challenging behavior by others. Sensitizing pre-teens and early teens to social conflict and helping them develop skills to avoid conflicts without “losing face” is the main goal of our first conflict mediation

initiative in course at a state elementary school located in the extreme region of the district Jardim Angela, the district that presents the worst statistics on educational performance. The project is being named "Building a safe school". Participation in the activities is voluntary and takes place after the school day. A minimum of 25 students participates in each set of activity. Conflict sensitization and mediation has been implemented now for 3 months and the conflicts refer mostly to day-to-day situations in class or at playtime. It is expected that little by little we will move to conflicts outside the school frontiers and that the students being trained will themselves train others.

- 2- adolescents between 15 and 19 years are no doubt the most vulnerable group, they are far more difficult to gain access to. In order to start getting closer to this groups and since we started to work in the school at the end of the school year, students from the 8<sup>th</sup> grade were invited to write an essay about their hopes for the future now that they are moving schools and starting a new phase in their education: the secondary school. The idea was that this competition besides allowing us to start a rapport with students hoping to follow them into their next school was also to highlight the importance of writing, to give them incentive to think about their own hopes and expectations and how to fulfill such dreams. The top five essays were given a prize and a little book was printed with all the essays submitted. The book and the prizes were handed out to the students and their teachers, at a large meeting of all the school staff and students along with the Project team. Younger students were already inquiring about whether they would be allowed to participate in the essay "competition" next year. The work is scheduled to go on throughout next year with both pre-teens and early teens and with adolescents.
- 3- The work with adults is beginning with the first Peace Forum being set up jointly with the Forum in Defense of Life and the Church of Santos Mártires located at the commercial center of the Jardim Angela. For some time now the Church and the Movement have felt the need to provide for a growing demand in the area: to help people solve conflicts with neighbors, with relatives, with parents of children that play (or fight) with their children, and so forth. As mentioned before, the police overworked and understaffed, in general are not willing to attend to what they classify as non-criminal offense, despite the fact that some may such offenses may escalate and become not only criminal but lethal. The project team are scheduled to train community members beginning in early January. Members of the following organizations are to be trained:

- Centre for Defense of Children and Adolescents' Rights (Centro de Defesa dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente - CEDECA). A NGO in charge of protecting children's and adolescents the group attempts to prevent abuses against children and adolescents as well as prevent the violation of their civil, political and social rights. Families facing problems with their children, in particular chemical dependence also seek assistance from this group. The group provides social assistance not only to the children and adolescents but also to their families.
- Children and Adolescents Council at the Jardim Angela. (Conselho Tutelar da Criança e do Adolescente do Jardim Angela). The Councils were formed as result of the Brazilian Estatute of Children and Adolescents and is in charge of overseeing that children's and Adolescents rights are respected. The Council is made up of five representatives elected by the local community for a three years mandate. Children and adolescents whose rights are violated or who are at risk or who are not given access to schools are protected by the Council. Parents also seek advise from the Council on how to handle problems of relating to their children and this means that the Council has to deal with a broad spectrum of problems: lack of vacancy in a local school, school truancy, drug addiction, death threats from drug dealers against children and adolescents that are drug dependent and so forth. Councils have the power to ask judges to force schools to attend local demand for placement, to remove children or adolescents from a threatening environment and or to provide shelter for a child or adolescent at risk.
- Sofia's House (Casa Sofia): is a house for women victims of violence from their partners and is closely associated with the Church of Santos Mártires. They provide support for victims of psychological, physical or emotional abuse as well as legal guidance.
- Shelter Home (Casa Abrigo): This group provides alternative housing for small groups of children and adolescents at risk. It is reputed to be a model institution in the protection of children and adolescents at risk.
- Alcohol and Drugs Community Unit (Unidade Comunitária de Drogas e Álcool -UCAD): It is a partnership between the State Secretariat of Health, the São Paulo Federal University of Medicine and the Church of Santos Mártires to reduce substance abuse. They provide out

patient treatment and support housing (in patient) for up to 30 days for chemical dependents. Group therapy and support for patients and their families, psychiatric and psychological treatment to the patient.

- Centre for the Support and Intervention with Children of Person with Chemical Dependence (Centro Utilitário de Intervenção e Apoio aos Filhos de Dependentes Químicos-CUIDA): This group offers clinical, psychological and social support to children of persons who are dependents of chemical substances.
- Project to re-adapt adolescents to the family and to the community (Projeto de Reinserção do Adolescente ao Convívio Familiar e Comunitário -RAC): This is a joint project by the Church of Santos Mártires and the Municipal Secretariat of Social Welfare and the Foundation for the Welfare of Children and Adolescents. They attend youth between the ages of 14 and 17 years old who broke the law and are serving a community sentence. The goal of the project is to give youth support to re-adapt to their family and to their community. Psychological support, legal guidance, educational support for the adolescents and their families, professional training are some of the services provided by this project.

The goal of training representatives of the organizations, groups and projects listed above is to form a group of skilled mediators capable of handling the conflicts that are presented by their clientele to their institutions and to explore other venues to establish a Peace Forum in a chosen community. A likely candidate seems to be a slum in the Morro dos Calados.

### **Local Security Contracts.**

Data from the diagnosis has been presented to the members of the Forum in Defense of Life. The Forum has been very active in presenting demands and pressuring local authorities (municipal and state) for changes, in particular they have had a long history of negotiations and of demands presented to the Secretariat of Public Security and to the police forces.

The project team has been following the work of the Forum for over three years now. The diagnosis began to be presented in an exploratory way to members of the different NGO and other organizations that are partners in the Forum. The exploratory presentations were carried out as pilot to identify the priorities in information transfer- i.e. to help define which of the multitude of data were most informative and useful to the groups as well as the best format to convey the information. Presenting the data to smaller groups allow us to encourage discussions and get much feed back on how to proceed. Step by step we are increasing the size of the groups so as to reach more of the local residents.

The next stage is to present the diagnosis to the local authorities. There are some challenges in this as there have been many changes as result of turn over of personnel in the different areas considered and as result of a process of decentralization of the municipal administration: the city has been subdivided in 31 sub-municipal government authorities as result local governments will (in the near future) be responsible for the delivery of all municipal services: education, health, housing, culture, leisure, sports, infrastructure, planning and so forth. This will be effective next January (2003) in the interval local administrations are using all their resources to prepare to take on this much larger share of responsibility for managing the city.

We have continued to follow the work of the Community Policing Commission as well as the work of the Metropolitan Forum of Public Security. After presenting the diagnosis the next step is to promote closed workshops first between representatives of the criminal justice system and then between them and local administration.

After that the next stages will involve bringing members of the public together with representatives of the police forces to discuss their views of policing and the residents' expectations about the police performance and how to satisfy/meet such expectations.

### **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 analyze of the integration between the international juridical systems of human rights with the Brazilian national law. It will be also analyze 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 is based on two assumptions: firstly the concept of human rights had undergone major changes that reflect in the structures to foster and implement rights and in international laws that legislate on rights; secondly the intensification of processes of globalization resulting in major socio-economic and cultural changes have impact in local/national conflicts, intensifying inequalities, competitions, indirectly fostering obstacles to human rights. The effective implementation of human rights is made ever more difficult by this broader context, in particular by the contradictions embedded in the processes described. An integrated theory for human rights brings together international and national laws, private and state agents and contributions from a number of disciplines.

### **Programmed Activities**

A discussion group on the theory of human rights was set up at the NEV. This group has carried out a literature review based on what was identified in the PRODIS – the Human Rights Interdisciplinary Programs in course in Universities in North America and in Europe. A series of books and papers were selected for the seminars. The following themes were selected: political theory, international relations, legal anthropology, and cultural studies. ( a full list of the papers and books is in the paper: “Ordem Política e Sujeito de direito no debate de Direitos Humanos nos anos noventa” – Political order and the subject in the Human Rights debate in the 1990's- by Andrei Koerner- Copy 5.2)

The group meets for weekly seminars and represents a number of institutions: Comissão Teotônio Villela (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).

### **5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories**

This project was introduced last year and 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. This project provides us with the youth's perceptions of their access to rights. As such the project complements secondary data about access to rights with qualitative information. The Observatories serve a dual purpose: inform youth about human rights, teaches them to monitor and to report on human rights and would thus empowers them vis a vis other groups within their own 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 has the following objectives: a) to develop innovative sources of information about human rights, that take into account youth's perspectives; b) to develop innovative ways to report human rights' violations so as to raise authorities' and society's awareness about the problems and; and c) 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.

### **Results**

The pilot project consisted of four (4) Human Rights Observatories (HROs) with young people living in underprivileged. The final products of this pilot were the Citizens' Report (produced in 2001) and about 300 boys and girls 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 were then used to expand the network of Human Rights Observatories to some of the most violent Brazilian cities. Supported by HURIST (Human Rights Strengthening Project), of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN agencies in Brazil, and by the University of São Paulo with some support from the State Secretariat for Human Rights of the Brazilian Ministry of Justice. The main goals of this second phase 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 sought in this past year 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,
- 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.

Four activities took place in the period covered by this report:

- i. monitoring human rights in seven cities;
- ii. broadening the awareness about human rights;
- iii. strengthening mechanisms of accountability by civil society;
- iv. detailing and implementing the expansion of the project.

Six new cities were added to the project, besides São Paulo:

- Belém –Para,
- Rio de Janeiro –Rio de Janeiro,
- Recife -Pernambuco,
- Pesqueira -Pernambuco
- Salvador –Bahia
- Vitória-Espírito Santo
- Also work continued in São Paulo, São Paulo.

The major partners in this project continued to be NGO's but to identify youth that would be trained to monitor and to report on human rights, in each city a process of open recruiting took place with local youth being recruited and selected according to the profile needed. Each youth received a salary for the work carried out and the wages were paid directly to the youth, instead of through a local NGO as previously done, a procedure that provoked much conflict between the youth and the NGO's. Twenty seven (27) new youth observatories were established, since May 2002, in the seven cities jointly with local groups:

Belém – Movimento de Emaús,

Recife – Cendhec (Centro de Direitos Humanos Dom Helder Câmara),

In the rural areas of Pernambuco we are working with MOFAC (Movimento Fraternal de Ação Comunitária),

Vitória – Cáritas- ES,

Rio de Janeiro – CIEDS (Centro Integrado de Estudos e Desenvolvimento Social),

Salvador – OAF (Organização de Auxílio Fraternal) e

São Paulo (Instituto Sou da Paz).

Work with youth was much closer and one result was that youth groups could play more active role in different contexts: they were encouraged to contact a number of NGO's in the field of education and to share information with the NGO's forming new networks, and to take part in Forums such as the World Social Forum, in Porto Alegre. Sixteen youth worked as disseminators of the original methodology, developed along the pilot project. The 16 produced a major report on the state of the right to education, as perceived by youth, entitled *II Citizenship Report: Youth, The School and Human Rights (Copy 5.1.1)*.

This report covers the following themes:

- a profile of the monitors (who are we?);
- a description of the working methods: (how do we work?);
- a description of the schools and of violence within the schools;
- a description of schools, culture and leisure;
- proposals and suggestions from youth to improve schools;
- a full description of all schools that were visited in the project;

The report was fully written by youth and only edited by the NEV group. The report is complemented by comments made by eight experts. Besides that two workshops with media specialists were organized for the youth so as to enable them to use more diverse means to express their ideas, in particular to grant them access to more technical resources in the use of photos and images. These skills will be used to produce the second issue of a newsletter: LUPA to be disseminated to public schools throughout the country.

The work methodology is detailed in the **Cadernos de Apoio** (appended # 6) Based on this methodology each of the local working groups has created a local virtual network with the local youth so as to exchange information in a more expedite way. A new issue of the Citizenship Report is to be published by the end of 2002 as well as new issue o LUPA.

**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 human rights violations.**

##### **Presentations at Seminars**

Sérgio Adorno

AUGUST 2002

SEMINAR: 2º SEMINÁRIO INTERNACIONAL VIOLÊNCIA E CRIANÇA, (2ND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CHILDREN AND VIOLENCE) sponsored by the University of São Paulo and University of Tel-Aviv.

Presenting a paper on : "Legal and Judicial Aspects of the Prevention of School Violence".

Place: Campus of the University of São Paulo

FORUM: VIOLÊNCIA E INSTITUIÇÃO ESCOLAR, (VIOLENCE AND SCHOOL ) sponsored by the Human Rights Project in Schools, Institute of Education, University of São Paulo.

Debating: Violence in Schools,

Place: Auditório da Escola de Aplicação da FEUSP. São Paulo.

March 2002

SEMINAR: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE XXI CENTURY (CVE E TBVE 15 ANOS – A VIGILÂNCIA EPIDEMIOLÓGICA NO SÉCULO XXI – SOCIEDADE E CIDADANIA NA CONSTRUÇÃO DA SAÚDE) SPONSORED BY THE CENTER FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIC MONITORING, STATE SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH.

PAPER ON "Vigilância Epidemiológica: violência urbana e exclusão social". (Epidemiological Monitoring: urban violence and social exclusion)

October 2001

Seminar "Adolescência e Violência", (Adolescence and Violence) sponsored by the Associação Brasileira A Hebraica. São Paulo.

Paper presented: Youth violence.

Wânia Pasinato Izumino

April 2002:

Seminar: “Recolecta, compilación y comparación de datos de vários fuentes sobre la degradación económica y social y violencia policiaca y la producción del mapeo visual para análisis de la policía en Brasil”. Seminário Internacional sobre indicadores y diagnostico em materia de derechos humanos: el caso de la tortura en México.

Audience: civil servants, human rights activists, statisticians.

Place: Mérida, México

Theme: methods to monitor gross human rights violations.

ADRIANA ALVES LOCHE, CRISTINA NEME E VIVIANE DE OLIVEIRA CUBAS

September 2002

Seminar “Investigaciones em Violencia Policial”

Course: Seminários em Criminologia

Universidade Nacional de Rosário

Audience: Law students from the Universidade Nacional de Rosário

Place: Rosário, Argentina

Theme: presentation of the methods to monitor gross human rights violations using the information from the Data Bases on Human Rights Violations -NEV/USP.

CRISTINA NEME

September 2002

Lecture for police officers of the Guarda Civil Metropolitana da cidade de São Paulo

Audience: new city police officers- finishing their training.

Place: São Paulo

Theme “Violência Urbana e Violência Policial” (Urban Violence and Police Violence) presenting data about police violence in São Paulo.

CRISTINA NEME

April 2002

Seminar: *Violência, Segurança e Democracia (Violence, Security and Democracy)*

Audience: Students from the Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de Campinas (IFCH-UNICAMP)

Theme: “Violência Urbana: suas causas e conseqüências” – (Urban violence: causes and consequences) presenting data from the project monitoring human rights violations.

### Dissemination through the Media

19/09/02	TV Bandeirantes	The map of violence in São Paulo	Nancy Cardia
16/08/02	Rádio USP	Urban Violence	Nancy Cardia
17/05/02	TV Globo	Violence in São Paulo	Nancy Cardia
06/05/02	CBN	Violence in Schools	Nancy Cardia
14/03/02	Rádio Escola Brasil	Lack of leisure and violence	Nancy Cardia
26/02/02	TV Unifesp	Violence and Health	Nancy Cardia
25/02/02	Rádio Brasil 21	Violence in Brazil	Nancy Cardia
18/02/02	Superinteressante	Violence in São Paulo	Nancy Cardia
30/08/02	BBC Brasil Rádio e internet	Violence in Brazil: questions from listeners.	Nancy Cardia

### Project 2-The social process of public security policies building in the state of São

**Paulo (since 1822).****Presentations at Seminars**

January

Seminar: Deaths as result of serious bodily harm in Brazilian prisons (AS MORTES POR AGRESSÃO NAS PRISÕES BRASILEIRAS)

Audience: Brazilian Council for the Defense of Human Rights- CDDPH, Ministry of Justice – representatives of ministries and secretariat, representatives from NGO's, Brazilian Bar Association, and Law professors)

Place: Brasília

Theme: Presentation on the results of monitoring deaths by serious bodily harm in Brazilian prisons throughout the 1990's in the light of the public policies adopted to prisons.

April

Seminar: The Closing down of the Casa Detenção Prison Complex (A DESATIVAÇÃO DA CASA DE DETENÇÃO DE SÃO PAULO)

Audience: Members of the Council of Prisons, representatives from civil society, Brazilian Bar Association, Prison Governors, Prison Administrators, Law students.

Place: São Paulo, Council of Prisons in the State of São Paulo

Theme: Public policies for prisons in the State of São Paulo. The history of the Casa da Detenção, the historical changes and the reasons for closing down the complex.

April

Commentator: Brazilian Bar Association, Section São Paulo, Debates on prison conditions.

Audience: Lawyers, Public Prosecutors, representatives from the Judiciary and from the Prison System, university students and members of the public.

Place: São Paulo

Theme: A balance of public policies designed for the prison system throughout the 1990's.

January 2001 until January 2002

Active member of the Special Commission to Reduce Lethal outcomes in actions involving police officers. (COMISSÃO ESPECIAL PARA REDUÇÃO DA LETALIDADE EM AÇÕES ENVOLVENDO POLICIAIS.) Secretaria de Estado da Segurança Pública, São Paulo, (decree # 526, 26 th December 2000 until January 2002). The Commission was formed by: one representative from the Military Police, one from the Civil Police, one from the State Institute of Criminal Analysis, two representative from the Public Security Secretariat, one from the Police Ombudsman Office, one from the Institute São Paulo Against Violence and one from the Center for the Study of Violence. As of January 2002 the Commission no longer exists.

Objectives: To follow the cases in which police operations resulted in death of suspect, to analyze the cases and to design a policy for the use of force by police forces in the state of São Paulo.

**Dissemination through the Media**

11/01/02	BBC Londres	Deaths in Brazilian Prisons – monitoring prison deaths through the 1990's.	Fernando Salla
11/01/02	Jornal do Estado de Curitiba	Deaths in Brazilian Prisons – monitoring prison deaths through the 1990's.	Fernando Salla
20/01/02	Documento Verdade	Segurança, Violência e Polícia	Luís Antônio de Souza
05/03/02	ECA-USP	Penal System– origins and formation of the Brazilian Penal System and the historical traits of the system in São Paulo	Fernando Salla
08/03/02	Reuthers	Shutting down the Carandiru – the history of the Carandiru and of the Casa de Detenção in São Paulo.	Fernando Salla

**Project 3-The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity.****Seminars**

Sérgio Adorno

SEPTEMBER 2002

WORKSHOP: SEMANA DE DIREITO PENAL E SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA, (PENAL LAW AND PUBLIC SECURITY) organized by the Partido Acadêmico Autônomo (Autonomous Academic Party).

Paper: "A Sociedade Civil e a Violência Urbana". (Civil Society and Urban Violence) –

Place: Faculdade de Direito da USP. University of São Paulo Law School..

July

Seminar: "Democracy in progress in contemporary Brazil: corruption, organized crime, violence and new paths to the rule of law". Prepared for the RC29 - Sociology of Deviance, President's Session: "New conceptions of violence: crime, 'terror', and 'security' as discourses, curse of action and outcomes". XV International Congress of Sociology sponsored by International Sociological Association –

ISA. (forthcoming *Sociological Abstracts*, July 2002, special issue). ([www.nev.prp.usp.br](http://www.nev.prp.usp.br))

Place: Brisbane, Australia, 7-13.

Audience: Sociologists, Anthropologists and Political Scientist, researchers, lecturers and students.

JUNE 2002

CICLO DIREITO E SOCIEDADE EM DEBATE – O NOVO CÓDIGO CIVIL E AS ALTERAÇÕES NO CÓDIGO DE PROCESSO CIVIL, (SERIES OF DEBATES ON THE LAW AND SOCIETY : THE NEW CIVIL CODE AND CHANGES IN THE CIVIL PROCESS) ORGANIZED BY UENF- Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense e EMERJ- Escola da Magistratura do Estado do Rio de Janeiro.

Paper: "A violência brasileira e a justiça: um retrato e seus retoques". (Justice and Violence in Brazil: a portrait and its amends)

Place: Campos de Goytacazes-RJ.

April 2002

Seminar: PSDB Debate e Ação

PAPER: "Violência e Impunidade", (Violence and Impunity)

Place: Assembléia Legislativa de São Paulo. (The São Paulo State House of Representatives)

Assembléia Legislativa, Auditório Teotônio Vilela. São Paulo. 1

February 2002

SEMINAR: organized by the Department of Sociology of the Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas, da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul.

Paper: "Uma Polícia Democrática e Cidadã para a Construção da Paz". (A democratic police for the construction of Peace)

Place: Porto Alegre-RS.

December 2001

COURSE: 4<sup>TH</sup> DIPLOMA COURSE IN PENAL LAW

PLACE: Escola Superior do Ministério Público de São Paulo.

Lecture: "Sociedade Brasileira e Violência". (Brazilian Society and Violence)

Place: Fórum Criminal da Barra Funda. São Paulo.

NOVEMBER 2001

WORKSHOP PROMOTED BY THE FEDERAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

PAPER: "A Violência e a Criminalidade Urbana", (Violence and Urban Criminality)

Place: Centro de Estudos Judiciários. Center of Judicial Studies)

Location: Brasília, Auditório do Conselho da Justiça Federal.

20/02/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Sequestros	Nancy Cardia, Sérgio Adorno,
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			Paulo de Mesquita
16/05/02	TV Globo	Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro Sérgio Adorno
19/09/02	TV Cultura	Questão da Segurança, debate	Sérgio Adorno
17/09/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Rumos do Sistema Prisional	Sérgio Adorno
13/08/02	O Globo	Balanço da violência no governo FHC	Sérgio Adorno
15/07/02	Caros Amigos	Artigo sobre Democracia, Violência e Direitos Humanos	Sérgio Adorno
05/06/02	Isto É	Crime organizado	Sérgio Adorno
04/06/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Caderno Especial, Violência	Sérgio Adorno Helder Ferreira Fernando Salla
24/05/02	TV Gazeta	Os últimos 10 anos de segurança no Brasil	Sérgio Adorno
16/05/02	Reuters	Julgamento do Massacre de Eldorado dos Carajás	Sérgio Adorno
17/04/02	Jornal da Tarde	Redução da maioria penal	Sérgio Adorno
12/04/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Índices de violência	Sérgio Adorno
13/03/02	Rede Record – Passando A Limpo	Violência e PCC	Sérgio Adorno
28/02/02	TV Globo	Violência no Brasil	Sérgio Adorno
18/02/02	TV Cultura	Crime organizado	Sérgio Adorno
24/01/02	Jornal O Globo	O NEV e a contenção da violência	Sérgio Adorno
21/01/02	IG	Aumento da Violência em S. Paulo	Sérgio Adorno
17/01/02	Correio Brasiliense	Crescimento do Crime em São Paulo	Sérgio Adorno

### Cepid 3.1 Seminars

May

Seminar: Gender issues in human Rights Advocacy.

Place: Center for Human Rights (Centro de Direitos Humanos)/Faculdade de Direito - USP.

Audience: law students and Lawyers.

November

Commentator

Seminar: Pro bono legal support for women victims of intimate partner violence.

Place: State Secretariat for Justice and Citizenship/UNICAMP and Institute Via Pública (NGO)

Audience: Law students, students of Social Sciences and Lawyers.

### Dissemination through the Media

01/02/02	São Paulo Section of the Brazilian Psychological Association	Violence Against Women	Wânia Pasinato
08/03/02	TV Cultura. Diário Paulista	Violence Against Women International Women's Day	Wânia Pasinato

04/03/02	Folhateen	Sexual violence against children and adolescents	Wânia Pasinato
06/06/02	Diário do Comércio	Violence and Women	Wânia Pasinato

## **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

September

Seminar: Violations and Violence: relations between poor quality of urban life and crime- the case of São Paulo.” (Violações e Violência: as relações entre degradação da vida urbana e a incidência de crimes. O Caso da metrópole de São Paulo). At the “Seminário Metrópoles: entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito.”

Place: IPPUR-UFRJ, FINEP/CNPq, Fundação Ford. Rio de Janeiro.

Audience: urban planners, architects, sociologists, activists from NGO, representatives of the public, and journalists.

July

Symposium IV: The ambivalence of Social Change. 15<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Sociology, Paper “Punishing the victims- the paradox from failing to repair inequalities” .

Place: Brisbane, Australia.

February

Seminar: Alternative Forms of Action and Institutional Changes (Alternativas de ação e mudanças institucionais)- at the Fórum Violência e Sociedade: Em Defesa da Paz e da Vida-

Place: Federação do Comércio do Estado de São Paulo e Instituto São Paulo contra a Violência. São Paulo, Audience: businessmen, bankers, industrialists, and members of the public.

Theme: The role that organized civil society has on the bringing changes in the making and implementation of public policies.

Cristina Neme

July

III International Forum on training public security agents. (III Fórum Internacional de Educação em Segurança Pública)

Place: Macapá - AP

Theme: Local Security Contracts

Audience: researchers, university lecturers, human rights activists, public officials and police officers.

April

Seminar: *Diálogos Federasul Brasil Telecom*

Theme: Public Security (a debate on how to promote the prevention of violence) (Segurança Pública- discussão sobre a importância de programas de prevenção da violência)

Place: State Federation of Entrepreneurs of Rio Grande do Sul (Federação dos Empresários do Rio Grande do Sul)

Audience: general public, journalists, businessmen, civil servants and public officials.

SÉRGIO ADORNO

SEPTEMBER 2002

CONFERENCE: 1<sup>a</sup> CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL SOBRE CONTROLE EXTERNO DA POLÍCIA, (1<sup>ST</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POLICE OVERSIGHT)

Place: CESeC- Centro de Estudos de Segurança e Cidadania, da Universidade Cândido Mendes. Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Paper: “Os dilemas da polícia no Brasil”. (The dilemmas of the police forces in Brazil)

Theme: Local Security Contracts

AUGUST 2002

SEMINAR “VIOLÊNCIA E POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS”, (VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC POLICIES)

PLACE: Terceira Secretaria da Câmara e Instituto Brasileiro de Ação Popular- IBrAP. (National House of Representatives and the Brazilian Institute for Popular Action)

Paper: “Instituições da democracia participativa como instrumento de prevenção e mediação de conflitos”. (Participative democracy and conflict mediation)

Place: Auditório do Anexo IV- Câmara dos Deputados- Brasília, DF.

Theme: Local Security Contracts

APRIL 2002

FORUM DE DISCUSSÃO DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA DO LARGO SÃO FRANCISCO, (PUBLIC SECURITY DISCUSSION)

PLACE: ORGANIZED BY THE STUDENTS UNION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO LAW SCHOOL

Paper: “Diagnósticos e Prognósticos para o Problema da Segurança Pública em Nosso País”. (Diagnosis and Prognosis for the Problem of Public Security in Brazil)

Faculdade de Direito, Sala dos Estudantes, Largo São Francisco. São Paulo.

Theme: Local Security Contracts

EDUARDO MANOEL DE BRITO

OCTOBER 2001

Urban violence and housing

Place: Municipal Housing and Urban Development Secretariat - Secretaria de Habitação e Desenvolvimento Urbano – SEHAB, Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo, SP

Themes: Urban Violence. Public Policies of Social Intervention. Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo, Secretaria de Habitação e Desenvolvimento Urbano – SEHAB.

Audience: Civil servants, public officials from the Municipal Housing and Urban Development Secretariat (Secretaria de Habitação e Desenvolvimento Urbano)

August 2002

Violence and civil society- development of a forum for dialogue.

Place: IPS – Institute of Social Research and Pro-Rector of Community Relations – Regional University of Blumenau and The Association of Judges of Santa Catarina. (Instituto de Pesquisas Sociais e Pró-Reitoria de Extensão e Relações Comunitárias. Associação dos Magistrados Catarinenses e Universidade Regional de Blumenau)

Theme: Violence and civil society.

Audience: students, lecturers, judges, local press.

## ROUNDTABLES

ADRIANA ALVES LOCHE

September 2002

“Políticas públicas de inclusão social” (Public policies and social inclusion)

Place: Brazilian Bar Association OAB/SP- Human Rights’ Commission

Theme: Violence and public policy

Audience: lawyers, students and interested members of the public.

Debate with Márcio Pochman, Municipal Secretary of Labor, Development and Solidarity.

August 2002

“Violência Urbana” (Urban Violence)

Place: Instituto Itaú Cultural, 28/08/2002.

Theme: how to reduce urban violence,

Audience: youth and interested members of the public.

JOÃO LUÍS DE SOUSA

APRIL 2002

“Território Sem Lei” (Lawless territory)

Place: Brazilian Bar Association OAB/SP- Human Rights’ Commission

Theme: Debate about projects to reduce youth violence and youth risks in the South Area of São Paulo- Jardim Angela.

Audience: Interested members of the public, lawyers.

## LECTURES AND WORKSHOPS

Adriana Loche AND EDUARDO MANOEL DE BRITO

May 2002

“Aspectos e reflexos da violência na sociedade” (Impacts of violence in the community)

Presentation and Debate within the Workshop on “ Youth building for the Future III”

Place: Association of members of the Santos Mártires Church

Theme: the impact of violence in interpersonal relations and strategies to reduce violence.

Audience: residents in the region of Jardim Angela and local teachers and headmasters.

**Dissemination through the Media**

19/07/02	Canal Futura	Public perception of crime and criminality	Nancy Cardia
12/07/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Local Security Contracts	Nancy Cardia
10/07/02	Revista Problemas Brasileiros	Urban violence and repression	Nancy Cardia
03/07/02	TV Globo	Lack of urban amenities and violence	Nancy Cardia
11/03/02	CBN	Violence and society	Nancy Cardia
08/03/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Public security and public opinion.	Nancy Cardia
05/03/02	TV Globo	Violence and public opinion	Nancy Cardia
05/03/02	TV Bandeirantes	Violence, children and adolescent	Nancy Cardia
14/02/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Poverty and violence	Nancy Cardia
04/02/02	Jornal da USP	Alternatives to prevent/reduce violence	Nancy Cardia
30/01/02	TV Bandeirantes	Violence and inequality	Nancy Cardia
12/03/02	Emissora da Fundação João Paulo II	Violence and public opinion	Eduardo Brito
26/04/02	Diário do Grande ABC	Leisure and violence	Eduardo Brito
21/02/02	Rádio 9 de Julho	The prevention of violence	Eduardo Brito
18/07/02	Jornal Centro Santo Dias	Urban violence	Fernando Salla Eduardo Brito
19/06/02	Diário de S. Paulo	Violence in schools	Eduardo Brito
21/08/02	Site do Instituto Itaú Cultural <a href="http://www.itaucultural.org.br/indeex.cfm?cd_pagina=147">www.itaucultural.org.br/indeex.cfm?cd_pagina=147</a>	Urban violence a discussion with internet users. – Internautas	Adriana Loche
01/10/01	Caderno Sete Cidades, do Diário do Grande ABC	Impact of violence on schools.	EDUARDO MANOEL DE BRITO

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

Andrei Koerner

**Seminars**

October 2002

Presentation: Human rights in the 1990's

Place: Teoria Política, no 3º Encontro da ABCP – Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política – Brazilian Association of Political Science

Theme: human rights and political order

Audience: political science students and lecturers 40 persons;

August 2002

Presentation: Theory of human rights and the judiciary

Place: IIIº Seminário do GEDIM, Grupo de Estudos dos Direitos do Mercosul, PUC de Curitiba-Pr.

Theme: protection of human rights and special tribunals and social representations of justice.

Audience: about 200 persons, Law students

### Lectures

May 2002

Presentation: “Acesso ao Judiciário e Promoção dos Direitos Humanos” (Access to the Judiciary and the promotion of human rights)

Place: III° Simpósio de Direito Alternativo, promovido pelo NEDA – Núcleo de Estudos de Direito Alternativo, da Faculdade de Direito da UNESP de Franca;

Theme: the obstacles to justice and the protection of human rights

Audience: roughly 300 Law students from UNESP and other Law schools in the countryside of São Paulo

April 2002

Presentation: “Introdução ao Estudo do Direito”, (Introduction to Law)

Place: Training lay public prosecutors (Curso de Formação de Promotoras Legais Populares), sponsored by the Brazilian Bar Association OAB, São José dos Campos – SP;

Theme: the concept of rights and the ethics of human rights as means to educate for human rights and to promote women’s rights.

Audience: about 50 activists from SOS Mulher (SOS Woman)

March 2002 –

Presentation: “Juizados Especiais e Acesso à Justiça”, (Special Criminal Tribunals and Access to Justice)

Place: Event *Os Juizados Especiais Federais: Inovações e Aspectos Polêmicos*, sponsored by AJUFE, Associação dos Juizes Federais do Brasil, em Brasília (Association of Federal Judges)– DF ;

Themes: an analysis of the potential that special criminal tribunals (state and federal) have to improve access to justice and to promote human rights.

Audience: roughly 200 federal judges

March 2002

Presentation “Os Direitos Humanos como Tema Global”, (Human rights as a global theme)

Place: Programa de Pós-Graduação de Ciências Sociais da UFSCar, Universidade Federal de São Carlos;

Theme: changes in international human rights legislation in the 1990’s and its impact for research in Political Science.

Audience: 50 undergraduated and post graduated students of Social Sciences UFSCar;

November 2001

Presentation: “O *Habeas Corpus* na Prática Judicial do STF”, (Habeas Corpus in Judicial Practice)

Place: Seminar *O Supremo Tribunal Federal na História Republicana*, (The Supreme Court in Republican History) sponsored by AJUFE, Associação dos Juizes Federais do Brasil, (Association of Federal Judges), Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Audience: roughly 200 federal judges.

Theme: the role that “habeas corpus” play in the struggle for civil rights in the process of modernization in Brazil.

Guilherme de Almeida

June 2002

Presentation “O Poder em uma Cultura de Paz – análise, reflexão e propostas” (Power in a culture for peace: analysis, reflection and propositions)

Place: 16° Fórum do Comitê Paulista para a Década da Cultura de Paz. Faculdade de Saúde Pública.

Audience: 50 activist of the Peace Movement

Theme: Hannah Arendt’s concept of acting together and Gandhi’s non-violence as fundamentals to create a culture of peace.

May 2002

Presentation “A Proteção Internacional dos Direitos Humanos e o Combate ao Terror” (The international protection of human rights and the fight against terror)

Place: Seminar “Terrorismo e Violência: Segurança do Estado – Direitos e Liberdades Individuais” sponsored by the Superior Tribunal of Justice -Superior Tribunal de Justiça (S.T.J)

Audience: about 150 persons- law students, lawyers, public prosecutors and judges.

Theme: How to conciliate the fight against terror with the respect for human rights after September 11<sup>th</sup>.

Presentation: “Democracia, Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos”

Place: Seminar “Violência, Direitos Humanos e Segurança Pública” (Violence, human rights and public security) Faculdades C O C (Ribeirão Preto).

Audience: about 120 undergraduated and post- graduated students and university lecturers

Theme: human rights post Vienna,1993.

Presentation: “Direito ao Desenvolvimento e Relações Internacionais: Uma Proposta Brasileira” (The right to development and international relations)

Place: VII ENERI (Encontro Nacional dos Estudantes de Relações Internacionais) Curitiba/Paraná.

Audience: 400 undergraduated and post- graduated students

Theme: sustainable development and international relations.

April 2002

Presentation: “International Law of Human Rights and the presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Brazil (1977-1998)”

Place: Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies, The City University of New York (C. U. N. Y)

Audience: students and lecturers

Presentation “Ações Afirmativas, Desenvolvimento: Uma Perspectiva Brasileira” (Affirmative action and development: a Brazilian perspective)

Place: Seminário Discriminação e Ações Afirmativas, Goiânia, sponsored by the Ministério Público Federal

Audience: 80 federal prosecutors members of the Ministério Público Federal.

Theme: Affirmative action as a form of right to development.

February 2002

Presentation: “O estado de não-direito” (The state of lack of rights)

Fórum Social Mundial (World Social Forum). A Face Suja do Planeta. Conferencista..

Place: Porto Alegre

Audience: general public, students, politicians, political activists, members of NGOs.

Presentation: “Intolerância, Tortura e Direitos Humanos” (Intolerance, torture and human rights)

3º Seminário Internacional - Polícia e Sociedade Democrática: O Estado Democrático de Direito e as Instituições Policiais. ( 3<sup>rd</sup> International Seminar, Police and Democratic Society: The Rule of Law and Police Institutions)

Place: Porto Alegre.

Audience: general public, students, police officers.

February 2002

Workshop: “Extrema Pobreza e Direitos Humanos” (Extreme Poverty and Human Rights)

Place: United Nations University , Tóquio.

Audience : José Bengoa, Yozo Yokota and Hadji Guissé members of the United Nations Sub-Committee of Human Rights

February 2002

Lecture: “Direito ao Desenvolvimento e Não-Violência” (The right to development and to non violence)

Place: FADOM (Faculdade do Oeste de Minas), em Divinópolis-MG.

Audience:University students

Lecture: “Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos” (Public security and human rights)

Place: Associação Comercial de Divinópolis-MG.

Audience: general public and local tradesmen.

December 2001

Presentation: “Direito ao Desenvolvimento e Construção da Paz” (The right to development and peace building)

Place: Universidade de la Paz de las Naciones Unidas , San José, Costa Rica;

Audience: 10 university lecturers and researchers from Palestine, United States and the United Kingdom.  
Theme: Relationship between peace building in the international community and the effective access to the right to development.

November 2001

Seminar: “Paz só com Justiça Social” (Peace, only with social justice)

Theme: The right to development and the roots of violence.

Place: Salvador, Bahia

Audience: 60 Members of the workers in the Banks Trade Union.

Presentation: “A Construção de uma Teoria Integrada dos Direitos Humanos.” (Developing an integrated theory of human rights)

Place: Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo;

Audience: 20 students from the Hannah Arendt Study Group, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo, coordinated by Professor Cláudia Perrone-Moisés.

Presentation: “Gandhi, Desenvolvimento e Segurança”, (Ghandi, development and security)

Place: Auditório Lina Bo Bardi do Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo durante a

Event: 20ª Semana Gandhi (02 a 05 de outubro) realizada pela Associação Palas Athena, Museu de Arte Moderna de São Paulo e Consulado Geral da Índia.

Audience: 30 students and general public.

Theme: The relationship between development and non-violence with relation to public security.

Sérgio Adorno

September 2002

Working Meeting on Human Rights in South America

Place: IDL- Instituto de Defesa Legal. (Legal Defense Institute)

Theme: Development of a Human Rights Agenda for Latin America

Lima, Peru

Audience: Human rights researchers, scholars and activists

### Dissemination through the Media

<i>Data</i>	<i>Veículo</i>	<i>Pauta</i>	<i>Entrevistados</i>
07/06/02	Valor Econômico	Traffic of Human Beings	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
16/05/02	TV Globo	Nacional Human Rights Plan	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro Sérgio Adorno
04/10/01	Globo.com IG TV Cultura Canal Universitário TV Record Rádio Eldorado jornal O Estado de S. Paulo	Youth Human Rights Observatories	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro Fernando Salla Marcelo Daher
26/11/01	Folha de S. Paulo	Extension of the Youth Human Rights Observatories	Fernando Salla
12/07/02	TV Bandeirantes	Youth Human Rights Observatories	Marcelo Daher
01/08/02	TV Cultura	Violence, the poor, and Youth Rights' Observatories	Marcelo Daher
11/01/02	Tendências e debates da Folha de S. Paulo		Guilherme de Almeida Guilherme Lustrosa
23/05/02	Jornal da USP	The New Human Rights Plan.	Guilherme de Almeida

**Other activities to disseminate information:**

**Book series on police training:** Ford Foundation/NEV-USP/EDUSP, “Polícia e Sociedade” (Police and Society) the translation of 11 of the books acknowledged as the most important books on police training and management as well as on policing in the last 20 years. The following books are already in the market: **Padrões de Policiamento** (Patterns of Policing), David Bayley, **Nova Polícia** (The new Blue Line), Jerome Skolnik e David Bayley, **Polícias e Sociedades na Europa** (Police et Société en Europe) Jean Claude Monet, **Policiamento Comunitário**, (Community Policing) Jerome Skolnik e David Bayley, **Administração do Trabalho Policial** (Managing Police Work) Jack Greene, **Como Reconhecer um Bom Policiamento** (How to recognize good policing), Jean Paul Brodeur.

**Training civil servants and activists from NGOs in Mozambique to design, implement and evaluate violence prevention programs.**

This project is being developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization. The aim of the project is to develop a National Violence Prevention Program. It is a project that brings together a number of Ministries: Women, Health, Youth, Education, Internal Affairs (Justice) and NGO's. The training program is scheduled to last for three years. In the first year a number of civil servants and activists were trained to: research, monitor and develop epidemiological surveys of violence, as well as to produce diagnosis of different forms of violence- to identify risk and protective factors and to design violence prevention initiatives and victim support services as well as to carry out evaluations of intervention projects.

Training started in April 2002 when two courses were delivered by two members of the NEV team's: Violence prevention was delivered by Adriana Loche and Research methods and the diagnosis of violence was delivered by Maria Fernanda T. Peres during five weeks. Besides providing the training the team is also closely following the implementation of the project, working in close collaboration with the local staff to: develop educational material to be used locally in courses managed by local staff, to develop strategy to gain support for the national violence prevention program and to assess and review the initial project to make changes and refine objectives.

Seminar on cruelty, barbarism, terror and terrorism, and human rights in the light of the role of the social contract in the contemporary. Chaired by Professor Teresa Caldeira. The biweekly seminars started in September 2001 and are scheduled to continue until the end of the year 2002. The seminars were based on the following texts:

19/09/2001 – On the concept of cruelty

Etienne Balibar. 1997. Violence: idéalité et cruauté. In *Le Crainte des Masses – Politique et Philosophie Avant et Après Marx*. Paris: Galilée. (pp. 397-454).

Etienne Balibar. 1998. Specters of Violence. Lecture delivered at the School of Criticism and Theory, Cornell University.

Etienne Balibar . 2001. Outlines of a Topography of Cruelty: Citizenship and Civility in the Era of Global Violence. *Constellations - An International Journal of Critical and Democratic Theory*, 8 (1), pp. 15-29

Talal Asad. 1997. On Torture, or Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment. In. *Social Suffering*, Arthur Kleinman, Veena Das e Margaret Lock, editors. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 285-308.

3/10/2001 - Agamben: sovereignty , bio-politics and sacred life

Giorgio Agamben. 1998 [1995]. *Homo Sacer – Sovereign Power and Bare Life*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

17/10/2001 Agamben continues –

31/10/2001 Agamben continues

12/12/2001: Genocide and the limits of politics in the post-colonial world

Mahmood Mamdani. 2001. *When Victims Become Killers – Colonialism, Nativism, and Genocide in Rwanda*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Introduction and chapters 1, 5, 6, 7 and Conclusion

20/02/2002 – Genocide, massacre and terror

Tzvetan Todorov. 1988. *A Conquista da América: A Questão do Outro*. (The Conquest of the Americas: the issue of the other) São Paulo: Martins Fontes. Chapters 2 and 3.

Michael Taussig. 1987. *Shamanism, Colonialism, and the Wild Man - A Study in Terror and Healing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Part One: Terror, pp. 1-135.

06/03/2002 – Cruelty and the formation of modern subjectivity

Dipesh Chakrabarty. 2000. Domestic cruelty and the birth of the subject. In *Provincializing Europe – Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Pp. 117-148.

Veena Das. 1997. Language and Body: Transactions in the Construction of Pain. In Arthur Leinman, Veena Das, and Margaret Lock, editors. *Social Suffering*. Berkeley: University of California Press. p. 67-92.  
 Veena Das. 1999. Fronteiras, violência e o trabalho do tempo – alguns temas wittgensteinianos. (Frontiers, violence and time) *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*. 14(40):31-42.

20/03/2002 – Diasporas, Ethnic Violence and the Fantasy of New Political Communities.

Brian Keith Axel. 2001. *The Nation's Tortured Body. Violence, Representation, and the Formation of the Sikh "Diaspora"*. Durham: Duke University Press.

10/04/2002 – Violence and meaning

Elaine Scarry. 1985. *The Body in Pain: The Making and Unmaking of the World*. New York: Oxford University Press.

2/05/2002 – The issue of post modernism-

Spivak, Gayatri C. 1988. Can the subaltern speak?. In Gary Nelson and Lawrence Grossber, editors. *Marxism and the Interpretation of Culture*. Urbana: Illinois University Press. Pp. 271-313.

22/05/2002 – The issue of post –colonialism

Homi Bhabha. 1994. *The Location of Culture*. London: Routledge.

12/06/2002. – Alternative forms of modernity

Arjun Appadurai. 1996. 1. Here and Now. In *Modernity at Large – Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Pp. 1-23. (\*\*)

Dipesh Chakrabarty. 1997 [1994]. The Difference – Deferral of a Colonial Modernity: Public Debates on Domesticity in British Bengal. In Frederick Cooper and Ann Stoler, editors, *Tensions of Empire – Colonial Cultures in a Bourgeois World*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Pp. 373-405. (\*\*)

James Holston. 1999. Alternative Modernities: Statecraft and Religious Imagination in the Valley of the Dawn. *American Ethnologist*. 26(3): 605-631. (\*\*)

Timothy Mitchell. 2000. The Stage of Modernity. In Timothy Mitchell, editor, *Questions of Modernity*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Pp. 1-34. (\*\*)

26/06/2002 – Feminism and e post-colonialism

Chandra Talpade Mohanty. 1997. Under Western eyes: feminist scholarship and Colonial Discourses. In Anne McClintock, Aamir Mufti, and Ella Shohat, editors. *Dangerous Liaisons – Gender, Nation, and Postcolonial Perspectives*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Pp. 255-277.

Trinh T. Minh-ha. 1997. Not You/Like You: postcolonial women and the interlocking questions of identity and difference. In Anne McClintock, Aamir Mufti, and Ella Shohat, editors. *Dangerous Liaisons – Gender, Nation, and Postcolonial Perspectives*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Pp. 415-419.

Lila Abu-Lughod. 1998. Feminist longings and postcolonial conditions. In Lila Abu-Lughod, editor. *Remaking Women: Feminism and Modernity in the Middle East*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Pp. 3-32.

Lila Abu-Lughod. 1998. The marriage of feminism and Islamism in Egypt: selective repudiation as a dynamic of postcolonial cultural politics. *Remaking Women: Feminism and Modernity in the Middle East*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Pp. 243-269.

07/08/2002 – Violence Ireland

Allen Feldman. 1991. *Formations of violence. The narrative of the body and political terror in Northern Ireland*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

21/08/2002. Neoliberalism and the new technologies of power

Andrew Barry, Thomas Osborne and Nikolas Rose, editors. 1996. *Foucault and Political reason. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and Rationalities of Government*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Introduction and Chapter 2 (by Nikolas Rose).

*Cultural Values – Journal for Cultural Research*. Introduction and Articles by Paul du Gay (pp. 11-27) and Mitchell Dean (119-138).

04/09/2002. Neoliberalism and the new technologies of power, continues.

Andrew Barry, Thomas Osborne and Nikolas Rose, editors. 1996. *Foucault and Political reason. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and Rationalities of Government*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Chapter 5 by Thomas Osborne (99-121), Chapter 6 by Andrew Barry (123-141), Chapter 8 by Alan Hunt (167-188), and Chapter 9 by Pat O'Malley (189-207).

Aida A. Hozic *Cultural Values – Journal for Cultural Research*. Article p: (183-195).

19/09/2002. Foucault

Michel Foucault. 2002. *Em Defesa da Sociedade*. São Paulo: Martins Fontes.

~ 2/10/2002. Revisiting Agamben.

Giorgio Agamben. 1998 [1995]. *Homo Sacer – Sovereign Power and Bare Life*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

14/10/2002. Terrorism and the New International Order

Slavoj Žižek. 2002. *Welcome to the Desert of the Real*. London: Verso.

13/11/2002. Issues of post-socialism: Accountability and Violence in Post-Socialist Europe

John Boreman. 1997 *Settling Accounts: Violence, Justice, and Accountability in Postsocialist Europe*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

25/11/2002. Another criticism of modernity

Bruno Latour. 1993. *We Have Never Been Modern*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

### **Others related to the CEPID**

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

### **Public lectures about the work done by the Center:**

HELDER ROGÉRIO SANT'ANA FERREIRA  
APRIL 2002

Seminar: “O papel das Universidades diante da Violência”

Place: Universidade São Judas, São Paulo

Audience: students from the Universidade São Judas

Theme: – a presentation of the CEPID projects

### Dissemination through the Media of the CEPID Projects as a whole

<i>Data</i>	<i>Veículo</i>	<i>Pauta</i>	<i>Entrevistados</i>
02/04/02	ECA-USP	Projeto CEPID	Guilherme de Almeida Andrei Koerner Fernando Salla Maria Fernanda Peres Sérgio Adorno Nancy Cardia Paulo de Mesquita
06/06/02	Agência ECA	General presentation of all the Cepid projects: including the research, dissemination and education projects	Helder Ferreira Wânia Pasinato Adriana Loche Fernando Salla Sérgio Adorno Maria Fernanda Peres
07/08/02	Canal Futura – Programa ponto de Ebulição	The role that then NEV-USP plays in the violence debate as exemplified by the Cepid Projects	Sérgio Adorno Fernando Salla Beatriz Affonso Paulo de Mesquita Nancy Cardia Marcelo Daher
07/06/02	Revista Fapesp	The Cepid and the dissemination of knowledge.	Sérgio Adorno Nancy Cardia
03/07/02	Labjor-Unicamp	As atividades Do NEV	Sérgio Adorno

#### 4. Educational activities.

No educational activities were programmed for the second 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, Fernando Salla and other members of the team. Results and input from all research projects in progress contributed to the courses.

- **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXCLUSION AND VIOLENCE**, in the Cycle of Conferences “Sociedad sin Violence”, sponsored by PNUD – Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo. El Salvador, April 2002

**Syllabus:** Lectures on urban and institutional conditions related to crime and gross human right violations in Brazil and in Latin America. The main topics were the historical legacy of violence and of authoritarianism, and the influence of social inequalities – such as demographic growth, income, urbanization, education, occupation, structure of age groups and of family organization, access to the network of health services and other urban infrastructure – on the increase of crime rates, mainly those of homicide. The lectures focused on the crises of the Criminal Justice System in Brazil and the high level of impunity, specially the impunity of gross human right violations. The lectures were delivered to human rights practitioners, to urban planners and to professionals in the field of social policies from a number of Central America countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The lectures were based on preliminary results of ongoing research (CEPID1 and CEPID 3).

- **HISTORY OF THE PRISONS**, sponsored by School of Penitentiary Administration at the State of São Paulo.  
**Syllabus:** The lectures focused on the history of punishment in S. Paulo during the last two Centuries and explored the historical roots of the Penal Code and that of the public policies of security and criminal justice in the State of São Paulo. Lectures were based on the preliminary results of ongoing research (CEPID 2). The students enrolled at the course were part of the administrative staff and that of supervision of the School. February, March, April and November, 2002.
  - Four workshops for workers in the prison system. Lectures: Ethics applied to the prison system. Audience: 7 groups of 50 students each, all holding university degrees in process of being trained for prison governors or similar- for high positions in the prison system.
  - 20 lectures. Public: trainees to become security agents in the Prison System and to become managers of the prison system. Audience: 6 groups with 50 students each.

- **CRIME, VIOLENCE AND POWER IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY.** (FLS5861-4)

**Syllabus:** The lectures focused on the emergence of the Nation State in the Western political tradition. The course covered themes such as the Rule of Law, the state monopoly of violence, the rise of human rights’ agenda and the empowerment of civil society as a source of civilian control to prevent abuses committed by law enforcement agents. The course explored the contributions from Kelsen, Max Weber, Norbert Elias, John Keane and Jeffrey Alexander among others. Emphasis was given to the legacy of authoritarianism in Latin American societies and to the obstacles to the consolidation of democracy within the traditional framework of Western political science. The course was directed to post-graduated students of Social Sciences at USP.

- **CRIME, VIOLENCE AND POWER IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY** (FLS0899)

**Syllabus:** The lectures focused on the history of human rights, the background and the social, political and institutional practices associated with the concept of human rights. Part of the course focused on the international conventions and agreements as well as in the international systems of protection of human right including the concept of humanitarian right. Cases studies on “accountability” in the national and international levels were also focused. The course was delivered to post-graduated students of Social Sciences at USP.

#### 2<sup>ND</sup> HUMAN RIGHTS COLLOQUIUM-

**Syllabus:** 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. The Colloquium covered activities such as round-tables, courses,

conferences and working groups in which were focused four topics: education to human rights, international system on human rights, economic and social rights as well as media and human rights.

In 2002, the Colloquium brought together over 150 human rights' activists representing 24 countries from the Southern hemisphere. A Forum to discuss new strategies to overcome the obstacles against human rights persons was structured. The Colloquium had 45 guest lecturers, 21 group mediators, 30 trainees that monitored the groups, and 71 participants selected from the different countries: mostly from Africa and from other countries in Latin America besides Brazil.

Major activities of the II Colloquium were:

1. Thirty hours of lectures about the basis of the modern agenda of human rights: the principles, doctrines and values that support this agenda as well as national and international systems of human rights' protection to fill in the gaps in the training of human rights' activists. Formal training also included major sources of human rights' violations: torture, social exclusion, organized crime etc., as well as means to intervene (prevent/punish/stop) in such violations through the presentation of case studies;
2. Working groups used another 30 hours of work. Working groups focused on major themes: public policies, education, the media, Law, civil society, the use of technology and networks were some of the themes selected to be explored in the working groups;
3. Results of the working groups were the: development of a project for a community radio; development of project for a tabloid newspaper, and for specific action projects in each of the different areas work/major interests of the participants;
4. Volunteer work by guest lecturers and by human rights' representatives as well as the 30 monitors;
5. Creation of an international network of human rights activists;
6. Creation of an international network of university lecturers interested in teaching/researching human rights;
7. Development of a technique to train human rights' monitors;
8. Production and printing educational materials to be used in human rights' courses to be taught by distance education including by computer courses (e.learning).

## Educational activities scheduled for 2003

Educational Activities	Scheduled activities	Research topic	Research line
Project			
1. Monitoring human rights violations	" Education for Human Rights", course to be delivered to teachers and headmasters From public schools of the municipality of S. Paulo, March-April, 2003	social inequalities, quality of urban life and violence	crime, violence and civil society
	"Preventing violence: limits and possibilities to be And possibilities" to be carried out for Health professionals, agents in charge to Apply law and order, undergraduated Students May-June, 2003	social inequalities, quality of urban life and violence	crime, violence and civil society
	"Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and Trends." To be delivered to Law Enforcement agents in The State of S. Paulo as well as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003	social inequalities, quality of urban life and violence	crime, violence and civil society
	Distance Education "Education for Human Rights" to be delivered to teachers and Headmasters from public Schools of the municipality of S. Paulo, March-June, 2003	social inequalities, quality of urban life and violence	crime, violence and civil society
2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo	"Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and Trends." To be delivered to Law Enforcement agents in The State of S. Paulo as well as public opinion leaders	History of punishment and of public Security policies	Democracy, rule of law and human rights In Brazil
	"Preventing violence: limits	urban criminality, growth and	crime, violence and civil society

3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity	And possibilities" to be delivered to professionals in the Health sector, Law enforcement agents, students May-June, 2003	evolution of crime and human rights violations	
	"Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" To be delivered to Law enforcement agents the State of S. Paulo as well as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003	Urban criminality, growth and the evolution of crime and Human rights violations: punishment and the criminal justice System	Crime, violence and civil society;  Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	Distance Education  "Education for Human Rights" to be delivered to teachers and Headmasters from public school of the municipality of S. Paulo, March-June, 2003	urban criminality, growth and the evolution of crime and human rights violations	crime, violence and civil society

**Educational activities  
scheduled for 2003**

1.e. Educational Activities Educational Activities Project	Scheduled activities	Research topic	Research line
4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as Related to human rights of population of the state of São Paulo	"Education for Human Rights" to be carried out for teachers and directors From public school of the municipality of S. Paulo, March-April, 2003	violence in schools	crime, violence and civil society
	"Preventing violence: limits And possibilities" to be delivered to professionals in the Health sector, Law enforcement agents, students May-June, 2003	Quality of urban life, violence in schools Conflict mediation	crime, violence and civil society; Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	"Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" To be delivered to Law enforcement agents the State of S. Paulo as well as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003 Distance Education  "Education for Human Rights" to be delivered to teachers and Headmasters from public Schools of the municipality of S. Paulo, March-June, 2003	Quality of urban life, violence in schools Conflict mediation  social inequalities, quality of urban life and violence	Crime, violence and civil society  Crime, violence and civil society
5. The development of an integrated Theory of human rights	"Education for Human Rights" to be delivered to teachers and Headmasters from public Schools of the municipality of S. Paulo, S. Paulo, March-April, 2003	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil
	"Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends"	consolidation of democracy	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil

## 5. *Changes in plan.*

### Problems faced

Our activities continue to suffer from lack of physical space and now from the poor maintenance of the present building. Our electrical installations are very precarious and we have twice asked the University to help us up date the system as there is growing danger that electrical short circuit will occur. Also the University is modernizing the optical cable system to increase the speed of access to Internet material. We have not been included in this process and have formally requested that we are. Every time we present our requests we are met with a positive response. We have been promised yet again that we will have a new building, but have heard nothing further, i.e. there are no concrete plans, or schedules for this. The same applies to the upgrading of the electrical installations: no schedules, no deadlines, no sign of a physical project, and yet again the same applies to the upgrading for the new access to the Internet.

It is very difficult for us to stretch an already stretched budget, in order to make up for the absence of support from the University, with respect to our installations. We have sought deal with all the constraints using our meager resources, but now the risks are getting greater. We have no fire protection system as well as no security system at all, we hold politically sensitive material, and the only protection is a back up system for our computers and insurance for the equipment. We would have no means to recover data that is not in the computers, or books or office equipment for that matter, should we lose it. Also access to fast Internet gets to be more and more vital.

## 6. *Complementary budget.*

The complementary budget was used partially to cover for three months of fellowship to Dr. Tereza Caldeira as we had the opportunity to extend our seminar and research program with her for another three months and to buy more computers for the research team. As the teams enlarged it became necessary to have more computers also because it is becoming increasingly difficult for researchers to share computers .

### *Other sources of financing*

#### *Ford Foundation:*

US\$ 125,000.00

#### *Ministry of Justice*

US\$ 15,000.00

#### *Hurist*

US\$ 50,000.00

#### *PNUD*

US\$ 250,000.00

#### *US \$ CNPq (research and students fellowships)*

US\$ 22,300.00

#### *CNPq*

#### *Real \$*

#### *USP (salaries of research staff and administrative staff)*

R\$ 101,423.00

#### Building and infrastructure

R\$ 45,000.00