

Universidade de São Paulo

Núcleo de Estudos da Violência

Centro de Excelência - FAPESP

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Processo CEPID 98/14262-5

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE

RESEARCH, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND DISSEMINATION PROJECTS

PAULO SÉRGIO PINHEIRO

Director

Research Program Coordinator

PAULO SÉRGIO PINHEIRO

Knowledge Transfer Program Coordinator

NANCY CARDIA

Dissemination/Educational Program Coordinator

SÉRGIO ADORNO

Period

01/10/2002 a 30/09/2003

3rd Report of the Center for the Study of Violence - Programa CEPID FAPESP

1. Overview

1.a The research team

a. Research Team

Name	<i>Principal Investigators</i>	
	Institution	Position/Responsibility <i>Center Director</i>
Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu	FFLCH-USP	Educational Coordinator 3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Nancy Cardia	NEV-USP(2)	Knowledge Transfer Coordinator 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
Paulo Sérgio de Moraes Sarmiento Pinheiro	FFLCH-USP (1)	5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights <i>Research Coordinator</i>
Name	<i>Senior Investigators</i>	
	Institution	Project
Sueli Schiffer	FAU-USP(3)	1. Monitoring human rights violations <i>Coordinator</i> of mapping and Socioeconomic and infrastructure data bases
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 (up to September 2003)	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 (up to 30th of August 2003)	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights
Guilherme A. de Almeida	NEV-USP-FAPESP	5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights (on leave of absence: July until Dec. 2002)
Name	<i>Investigators</i>	Advisor/Supervision
	Institution/Funding Agency	
Wania Pasinato Izumino	<i>Ph.D. students</i>	3.1. Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence Against women Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor 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)
	PPGS-USP/FAPESP(5)	
	Eduardo Manoel Brito	
Thaís Battibugli	UNICAMP	
Adriana A. Loche	<i>Researchers with Master's Degree</i>	4.Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
	USP (6)	
Helder Rogério S. Ferreira	USP(5)	4.Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo Sérgio Adorno de Abreu,

		supervisor
Viviane Oliveira Cubas	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
	Masters' Degree students	
Renato Antonio Alves (since August 2003)	NEV/USP	4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to the urban population of the state of São Paulo.
Mariana Mendonça Raupp	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor
Cristiane Lamin Souza Aguiar	FFLCH-REITORIA	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity Sérgio Adorno de Abreu, supervisor
André Rosemberg	FFLCH-FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo.
Renato Oliveira Faria	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Cássia Santos Garcia	NEV/USP-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
	Graduated researchers	
Maria Cecília França de Abreu	NEV/USP-FORD	1. Monitoring human rights violations
João Luís de Sousa (up to July 2003)	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.
	Trainee- undergraduates	
Ana Carolina Ramos Santos (up to December 2002)	FFLCH- FAPESP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Aline Galafassi	FFLCH- FUSP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Ariadne Lima Natal	FFLCH- CNPq	1. Monitoring human rights

Bruna Charifker	FFLCH- CNPq	violations 1. Monitoring human rights violations
Erin Manin Suzuki	FFLCH- CNPq	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Kelly Ludkiewicz Alves	NEV/USP- FAPESP	2. The Social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Paulo Eduardo Amâncio	NEV/USP- FAPESP	2. The Social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Giana Guelfi	FFLCH- CNPq	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Marcela Boni Evangelista	FFLCH- REITORIA	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Simone B. Fernandes (up to June 2003)	FFLCH- FUSP	1. Monitoring human rights violations
Tatiana Conterno Rodrigues	FFLCH- REITORIA	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 to the urban population of the state of Sao Paulo.
Marcio Fernando de Almeida	NEV/USP- FAPESP	2. The social process of public security policies building in the State of Sao Paulo (since 1822)
Carlos Alberto C. Gandra Jr.	NEV/USP	1. Monitoring human rights violations 4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights to the urban population of the state of São Paulo
	Undergraduated- trainees	
Carlos Henrique F. Carvalho	FFLCH- FUSP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Dalila V. de Carvalho (up to December 2002)	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

Helena Maria A. Bartolomeu	FFLCH- FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
João Marcelo de Souza Gomes (up to February 2003)	FFLCH-FAPESP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Otávio Augusto F. Albuquerque	FFLCH- FUSP	3. Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity
Ricardo Lavalle	NEV/USP-FUSP(9)	Knowledge Transfer
Carlos Augusto Conceição (up to March 2003)	NEV/USP- REITORIA	Knowledge Transfer
Helio Querino Moraes Jr.	NEV/USP- REITORIA	Knowledge Transfer
Frederico Zaqueta Poletto (up to February 2003)	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
Eric Bacconi Gonçalves	NEV/USP Undergraduated- trainees	4.Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the state of São Paulo
Camila Morais Martins	FFLCH-FAPESP	5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights
San Romanelli Assumpção	FFLCH-FAPESP Graduated researchers	
Leandra Elena Yunis	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)

Josiane Rosa de Souza	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Maria Beatriz Conte Carboni (up to May 2003)	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Cristina Hilsdorf Barbanti	NEV/USP-FAPESP	2.The social process of public security policies building in the State of São Paulo (since 1822)
Marcelo Daher	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
Renato Antonio Alves (up to July 2003)	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
Cristina Hilsdorf Barbanti (up to January 2003)	HURIST/SEDH/PNUD/NEV	5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories
	Undergraduated- trainees	
Telma Falcão de Melo (up to July 2003)	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*

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1.4 Santos, Ana Carolina Ramos (2002) "Os locais de cultura, esporte e lazer para a juventude e a violência urbana na Região Metropolitana de São Paulo." Final report

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

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2.3 SALLA, Fernando, ALVAREZ, M.C. e SOUSA, Luis A F. "A Sociedade e a Lei: o Código Penal de 1890 e as novas tendências penais na Primeira República" *Justiça e História* (no prelo)

2.4 ALVAREZ, M.C. Um capítulo esquecido na história da Criminologia no Brasil: Paulo Egídio e a Sociologia Criminal em São Paulo. *Revista do Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais*, São Paulo, 11 p. (no prelo)

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2.9 SOUZA, Luís Antônio Francisco de. "Crimes violentos: desafios para uma política de segurança pública" *PSI – Jornal de Psicologia*, CRP-SP, 35, Janeiro-abril/2003.

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2.11 SOUZA, Luís Antônio Francisco de. "Obsessão securitária e a cultura do controle." Resenha do Livro de David Garland. *The Culture of control: crime and social order in*

contemporary society. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2001. *Revista de Sociologia e Política*. Número 20. Junho de 2003.

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

2.1.1 Mesquita Neto, Paulo de. "Community Policing in São Paulo, Brasil: problems of implementation and consolidation." In Chinchilla, Laura et al., *Seminario Policía Comunitaria: un análisis comparativo de programas en cuatro ciudades de América Latina*. Washington, DC: Interamerican Development Bank, 2001. Seminar report. To be published in 2003-2004.

2.1.2 Mesquita Neto, Paulo de and Loche, Adriana. In Fruhling, Hugo, Tulchin, Joseph, S. and Golding, Heather A., *Crime and Violence in Latin America: citizen security, democracy and the state*. Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003

2.1.3 Mesquita Neto, P. A Polícia em face do aumento da criminalidade. Boletim - Movimento do Ministério Público Democrático. São Paulo: , v.2, n.6, p.11 - 12, 2003.

2.1.4 Mesquita Neto, P. Crime and the Threat to Democratic Governance in Latin America **In: Crime and the Threat to Democratic Governance** ed. Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2003, v.1, p. 33-41.

2.1.5 Mesquita Neto, P. Paths to Democratic Policing in Latin America **In: Human Rights and the Police in Transitional Countries** ed. The Hague: Kluwer Law International and Danish Institute for Human Rights, 2003

3 . Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity

3.1 Adorno, S. O Brasil a caminho da colômbização? *Caros Amigos Especial*. São Paulo, p. 11, n.15, novembro/2002.

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3.3 Adorno, S. Exclusão socioeconômica e violência urbana. In: Tavares dos Santos, J.V. e Baumgarten, M. (ed.). *Sociologias – Violências, América Latina*. Revista Semestral do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia da UFRGS. Porto Alegre, RS. Jul/Dez 2002, N. 8, pp. 84-135.

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

3.1.1. IZUMINO, W.P. "Delegacias de Defesa da Mulher e Juizados Especiais Criminais: Contribuições para a consolidação de uma cidadania de gênero". *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais*, nº 40, São Paulo, Out/Dez/2002, pp. 282-295.

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. "Violação de Direitos e Violência: Relações entre qualidade de vida urbana, exposição à violência e capital social". in Ribeiro, Luiz César de Queiroz (ed.) **Metropóles: entre a coesão e a fragmentação, a cooperação e o conflito**. (in press).

4.2 Cardia, N. "Exposição à violência: seus efeitos sobre valores e crenças em relação a violência, polícia e direitos humanos." Revista LUSOTOPIE (in press).

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4.4 Cardia, N. "Globalization and Urban Violence in Sao Paulo." In Raimo Väyrynen (ed.) **Globalization and Urban Violence.**

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4.6 Falcão de Melo, Telma "Conflito e insegurança escolar na Zona Sul de São Paulo", final report.

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4.8 Ferreira, H. R. S. "O Policiamento que a Sociedade Deseja: a visão dos moradores da zona norte da cidade de São Paulo". Unpubs. Manuscript. 2003

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4.10 Brito, E. M. "O Policiamento que a Sociedade Deseja: visão dos moradores da zona central da cidade de São Paulo". Unpubs. Manuscript. 2003

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4.14 Loche, A. "O Policiamento que a Sociedade Deseja: visão dos investigadores da Polícia Civil de São Paulo". Unpubs. Manuscript. 2003

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4.16 Loche, A. "O Policiamento que a Sociedade Deseja: visão dos praças da Polícia Militar do Estado de São Paulo". Unpubs. Manuscript. 2003

4.17 Neme, C. "O Policiamento que a Sociedade Deseja: visão dos oficiais da Polícia Militar do Estado de São Paulo". Unpubs. Manuscript. 2003

4.18 Neme, C "Contratos Locais de Segurança na França". Relatório de pesquisa do intercâmbio entre o Núcleo de Estudos da Violência / Universidade de São Paulo e o *Centre d'Analyse et de Intervention Sociologiques / Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* Paris, 11 a 29 de novembro de 2002

5. Development of an integrated theory of human rights.

5.1 ALMEIDA, Guilherme Assis de, "Cosmopolitan Right and Collective intelligence" in "Whirlwinds" fortnight newsletter of the City of Knowledge (Year III, n. 09 June 1 to 15 2003);

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5.3 ALMEIDA, Guilherme Assis de and PINHEIRO, Paulo Sérgio "Enfrentando os Desafios contra a Tolerância e os Direitos Humanos" (Facing Challenges against Tolerance and Human Rights) in "Direitos Humanos: Atualização do Debate" p. 15 to 20, Ministry of Foreign affairs (Cultural and Promotion Department).

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5.4 ALMEIDA, Guilherme Assis de and PERRONE-MOISÉS, Claudia "International Law of Human Rights: Basic Instruments". São Paulo, Editora Atlas, 2002.

5.5 ALMEIDA, Guilherme Assis de and PINHEIRO, Paulo Sergio. "Violência Urbana" (Urban Violence), n. 57, Folha Explica Collection, São Paulo: Publifolha, 2003.

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5.10 Cardia, Nancy. The role of the Núcleo de Estudos da Violência in the Struggle for Universal Access to Human Rights in Brazil. **Human Rights and Health**. 6(2): 193-204.

5.1 Youth Human Rights Observatories

5.1.1 Revista Informativa LUPA. (Informative magazine LUPA) São Paulo: NEV/USP, nº 2, October 2002.

5.1.2 Rede de Observatórios de Direitos Humanos. Relatório de Cidadania III: Os Jovens e os Direitos Humanos em Belém, Recife, Interior de Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, São Paulo e Vitória. (*Citizen's Report III: Youth and Human Rights in Belém, Recife, Rural Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, São Paulo and Vitória*) São Paulo: NEV/USP, 2002.

5.1.3 Revista Informativa LUPA. (Informative magazine LUPA) São Paulo: NEV/USP, January 2003.

5.1.4 DAHER, Marcelo, “Observação e Narrativa” (Observation and Narrative). In Schiling, Flávia et al, Educação em Direitos Humanos. Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo. To be published in 2003-2004

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1.c Technological achievements-knowledge transfer

Project	Knowledge Transferred	Means	Public
1. Monitoring human rights violations.	Social and Economic Inequality and Human Rights.	Seminar	UNESCO representatives and consultants
	Social Exclusion, poverty, violence and marginality	Seminar	Fulbright Alumni
	"Urban Poverty"	Seminar	Government representatives, members of international institutions and civil society .
	"Vida de Jovem: violência ou Direitos Humanos?" (Youth's lives: violence or Human Rights?)	Roundtable/ Debate transmitted through the Internet	general public, youth and students
	Release of the Portuguese version of WHO's report on violence and health	Panel/debate	Experts on violence research, health professionals
	Street Lighting and public security	Media interview	General Public
	Discussing data on the increase of cases of robberies followed by death	Media interview	General Public
	Migration of crime from São Paulo to cities in the countryside/Growth of crime in middle sized cities	Media interviews	General Public
	Public expenditure with Public Security	Media interviews	General Public
	Crime rates	Media interviews	General Public
	Disseminating information about the NEV's Internet site and how the public can use it	Media interviews	General Public
	Interpreting Census Bureau data on the growth of homicide	Media interviews	General Public
	Release of the WHO Report on violence and health	Media interviews	General Public
Renovating the Old Center of São Paulo, how improving security can bring citizens back	Media interviews	General Public	

2.The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo (since 1822).	Violence, public security policies and Rule of Law.	Seminar	approx. 300 Psychology and History students undergraduated and post-graduated), local residents
	Violence, school, human rights and youth	Seminar	roughly 250 persons, students, teachers, school headmasters/principals
	Police Accountability, Police Reform, Brazil	Seminar	Military Police officers, cadets, and civilian teaching staff
	Community Policing, Crime Prevention, Brazil	Seminar	students at the Municipal Guards Academy
	Police Reform, Crime Prevention, Brazil	Seminar	Public prosecutors/court prosecutors
	Middle sized cities and armed municipal guards	Media interviews	General Public
	Access to crime data from public sources.	Media interviews	General Public
	Crimes and Criminals at the beginning of the 20 th century	Media interviews	General Public
	The on line (distance learning) course on Human Rights and violence.	Media interviews	General Public
	Major problems in Brazilian prisons in the last decade.	Media interviews	General Public
	Integration of the police forces and the Federal government.	Media interviews	General Public
	Policies of the Fedral government for the Prison system.	Media interviews	General Public
	The history of organized crime in prisons.	Media interviews	General Public
	The distancing between citizens and the Military police.	Media interviews	General Public
	Measures to ensure the personal security of judges.	Media interviews	General Public

	The armed forces and public security.	Media interviews	General Public
	Fear from the military	Media interviews	General Public
	Killings inside the Prison system.	Media interviews	General Public
	Prison riots.	Media interviews	General Public
3-Identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity.	Knowledge and Society: Beyond the frontiers.	Seminar	Brazilian and foreigner researchers
	Rigor in Sentencing and in sentencing serving and the Fight against Violence.	Congress	Researchers, lecturers, undergraduate students.
	“Citizenship and justice”	Seminar	Researchers, lecturers, undergraduated students and practitioners
	Crime, violence and corruption under democracy in contemporary Brazil	Seminar	Researchers, lecturers and graduated students
	Debate “Law and the Social Sciences- The tradition of studies on violence in Brazil. “	Seminar	Graduated and undergraduated law students
	Special issue on violence	Media interviews	General Public
	Youth as victims and as perpetrators in unsolved cases.	Media interviews	General Public
	Youth Crimes	Media interviews	General Public
3.1.Sub-project on the new Special Criminal Tribunals and violence against women	(Panel) Women and Policing in Latin America: Consequences for Gendered Citizenship.	Seminar	General Public Social Science researchers, lecturers and students
	Criminal justice system and violence against women	Seminar	journalists, lawyers, Law students, Women’s NGOs, activists in the women’s movement
	Criminal justice system and violence against women	Seminar	Law students, Social Sciences students, lawyers, social scientists
	“Sexual violence against women, youth and children.”	Seminar	scholars
	Violence by women against men.	Media interviews	General Public
	Five unsolved sex crimes	Media interviews	General Public
	Rape	Media interviews	General Public
	Violence against women: identifying and measuring criminal impunity.	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	local security contracts and conflict mediation	Presentation	Mayors coordinating various Working Group as Municipal Guards, Violence Prevention, Crime Statistics, Social Communication Legislation and Prison System.
	local security contracts and conflict mediation	Presentation	<i>Subprefeitura de M'Boi Mirim (Local Borough Administration)</i> . Presentation made to the sub-prefeita Cristina Maria Alves Andreza Bezerra
	local security contracts and conflict mediation	Presentation	<i>Municipal Human Rights Commission</i> . Presentation to the President of the Commission: Dr. Hélio Bicudo
	local security contracts and conflict mediation	Presentation	Mayors of Franco da Rocha, Itapevi, Guarulhos, Cajamar, Embu Guaçu, Diadema, Vargem Grande Paulista, Mairiporã, Osasco, Santana de Parnaíba, Santo André, São Paulo, Guarulhos, São Bernardo do Campo, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, Suzano, Rio Grande da Serra, Ribeirão Pires; members of Fundação Abrinq, of the Caixa de Assistência aos Advogados de São Paulo (CAASP) (Fund for the support of Lawyers in the state of São Paulo), Head of Community Affairs and head of Community Policing of the São Paulo Military Police, UNESCO, Center for Victim Support Hospital Jabaquara, political advisor to the State Representative Vanderlei Siraque, representative of the City Council woman Lucila Pizani, and the Fórum Executive Secretariat.
	Developing a tool to collect information on violence against children around the world.	Seminar	Activists form NGOS, representatives from UN agencies and form Universities
	evaluation of instruments to collect information of programmes to prevent violence around the world	Seminar	experts on violence and violence prevention
	Violence, the economy and globalization	Seminar	scholars, lecturers, post-graduated students
	Violence against youth and juvenile delinquency in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.	Seminar	Social workers, psychologists, sociologists and teachers from public school
	"Successful initiatives to reduce urban violence exitosas"	Seminar	Social Sciences students and federal representatives at the National Congress.
	Violence, Youth, and Open School	Seminar	headmasters, teachers, parents of pupils, members of the Parents and Teachers Association, Community leaders, Local government and volunteers in the Escola Viva Project
Violence and socio economic profile	Congress	university students and researchers, lecturers	
Citizenship, Urban Violence and	Seminar	Open to the general public, activists	

priorities in public security policies		from NGOs and Public Security Secretariat of the Municipal government and state public prosecutors)
Discussing data on the projected growth of homicide in future years, by the IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Studies)	Media interviews	General Public
The new government and violence	Media interviews	General Public
The public's reaction to violence.	Media interviews	General Public
Why public opinion give public security poor rates?	Media interviews	General Public
Fear in society	Media interviews	General Public
Urban violence	Media interviews	General Public
Violence in the poor areas and youth	Media interviews	General Public
Violence in the poor areas and youth	Media interviews	General Public
Police "reality shows" on TV	Media interviews	General Public
The federal government new public security program	Media interviews	General Public
Organised crime in Brazil	Media interviews	General Public
Open TV tendency to over stress violence when re-enacting cases	Media interviews	General Public
The growth of youth involvement with crime	Media interviews	General Public
Media and elections	Media interviews	General Public

5-Development of an integrated Theory of human rights.	"Human Rights and Anthropology"	Seminar	graduate Law students.
	"Human Rights at the Age of Uncertainty"	Seminar	Representantes de entidades que atuam na área de educação aos direitos humanos nas universidades, nas entidades públicas e terceiro setor
	Human Rights and Justice	Seminar	Juízes, Promotores, Defensores Públicos e Procuradores do Ministério Público do Estado e da União
	Human Rights, civil society, government	Seminar	Ativists, professors
	Accountability and Human Rights	Seminar	50 Human Rights activists from across Latin America
	Non-Violence as a Principle of the International Law of Human Rights	Seminar	800 undergraduate and graduate students of Tiradentes University (UNIT)
	The International Law of Human Rights and the Construction of Cosmopolitan Right	Seminar	20 activists from Brazil and Africa
	Citizenship of world citizens as a form of protection of Human Rights	Seminar	100 students from Mozambique, Angola, South Africa, Nigeria, and Iran
	poverty as a violation of human rights	Seminar	30 experts of Human Rights
	poverty as a violation of human rights	Seminar	20 international scholars on the issue of poverty
	The many concepts of collective intelligence as a form of protection of human rights	Seminar	200 undergraduate and graduate students
	Torture as a violation of human dignity	Seminar	100 people who were watching the play " <i>Novas Diretrizes para Tempos de Paz</i> "
	Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil	Seminar	Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil
	The 1990'S and the new subject of law in the international law of Human Rights	International Congress	Political Science senior researchers and graduated students.
	Use of force limited by Human Rights in the international order	Seminar	Social Science and Political Science pos-graduate students
	Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil	Seminar	60 Social Science and Law students
	The Judiciary Power in Brazil	Seminar	100 students
	Human Rights and Democratic Government	Seminar	150 students
	Human Rights in democratic politics	Seminar	100 Social Science Seniors Researchers and students
Myanmar	Media interviews	General Public	

	About Sergio Vieira de Mello	Media interviews	General Public
	Human Rights and violence in international conflict	Media interviews	General Public
	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Media interviews	General Public
	Massacres of Vigário Geral and Ianomâmis Indians	Media interviews	General Public
	Release of the 2 ^o National Report on Human Rights	Media interviews	General Public
5.1- Human Rights Observatory	Youth and Human Rights in Brazil	National Meeting	176 youth participants in the Youth Human Rights Observatory during the year 2002, 26 monitors and 17 local coordinators.
	Human rights and subjectivity	Seminar	100 seminar participants
	Youth observatories as an instrument to prevent violence	Seminar	150 Seminar participants
	"Youth's lives: Culture and leisure or violence?"	Debate transmitted through the Internet	general public, youth students representatives of NGOs
	Map of youth and violence in São Paulo by the Municipal government.	Media interviews	General public
	Community participation and the history of the city	Media interviews	General public
	Release of the Citizenship Report	Media interviews	General public

	<p>III</p> <p>Release of the Citizenship Report</p> <p>II</p>	<p>Media interviews</p>	<p>General public</p>
	<p>Violence and youth in poor districts.</p>	<p>Media interviews</p>	<p>General public</p>

Dissemination through the Media of the CEPID Projects as a whole	NEV's role and violence in Brazil	Media interviews	General public
	The roots of violence and criminality	Media interviews	General public
	Nev's activities and biography of the researcher	Media interviews	General public

Scheduled and non-scheduled educational activities carried out in 2003

Educational Activities Project	Scheduled activities	Research topic	Research line	Number of students
1. Monitoring gross human rights violations	Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-April, 2003	social inequalities, conditions of urban life, and violence	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Lecture on "Preventing violence: limits and possibilities" delivered to health professionals, agents in charge to applying the Laws and undergraduated students May-June, 2003	social inequalities, urban conditions of life and violence	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Lecture on "The Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" delivered to agents in charge of applying the Laws law as well as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003	social inequalities, urban conditions of life and violence	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Distance Education (e.learning): "Education for Human Rights" delivered to teachers and Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo March-June, 2003	social inequalities, urban conditions of life and violence	crime, violence and civil society	110
2. The social process of public security policies building in the state of São Paulo	Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-April, 2003	urban criminality, growth and evolution of crime and human rights violations	crime, violence and civil society	40

3. The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity	Lecture on "Preventing violence: limits and possibilities" delivered to health professionals, agents in charge to applying the Laws and undergraduated students May-June, 2003	urban criminality, growth and evolution of crime and human rights violations	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Lecture on "Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" delivered to agents in charge of applying the Laws law as well as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003	urban criminality, growth and evolution of crime and human rights violations; punishment and criminal justice system	crime, violence and civil society; Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil	40
	Distance education: Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-June, 2003	urban criminality, growth and evolution of crime and human rights violations	crime, violence and civil society	110

Scheduled and non scheduled educational activities carried out in 2003

1.e. Educational Activities Project	Scheduled activities	Research topic	Research line	Number of students
4. Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of population of the state of São Paulo	Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-April, 2003	School violence	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Lecture on "Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" delivered to agents in charge of applying the Laws law as well as public opinion leaders	urban conditions of life, violence in the school; mediation and restaurative justice	crime, violence and civil society; Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil	40
	Lecture on "Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" delivered to agents in charge of applying the Laws as public opinion leaders August-September, 2003	urban conditions of life, violence in schools; conflict mediation and restaurative justice	crime, violence and civil society	40
	Distance education: Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-June, 2003	social inequalities, urban conditions of life and violence	crime, violence and civil society	110
5. The development of an integrated theory of human rights	Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-April, 2003	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil	40

	Lecture on "Violence in Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends" to be delivered to agents in charge of applying the Law as well as public opinion leaders	consolidation of democracy and Human Rights	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil	40
	Distance education: Lecture on " Education for Human Rights", delivered to teachers Headmasters/principals from Municipal public schools in São Paulo- March-June, 2003	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil	40
Unscheduled activities	Sociology of Violence: theory and research Regular course for undergraduated studentes in social sciences from USP March-June, 2003	Human Rights: History, evolution and theory	Democracy, rule of law and human rights in Brazil and in the world	158

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

5.1. Human Rights Observatory

Project 1- Monitoring human rights violations.

Project summary

This project examines the relationships between the rights to security and other rights in the territory of the metropolis. We are explore whether there is a relationship between settings and violations: whether physical, social and organizational aspects of the context generate opportunities for violations, in particular whether there are links between the lack of access to social economic rights and the continued presence of gross human rights violations.

Monitoring gross human rights violations represented by lynching, death squads and violence by the police is complemented by monitoring access to social, economic and cultural rights. Data collected in this project provide input to at the four research projects and two subprojects in course.

Progress in the third year

This project is informed by two databases:

- the gross human rights violations databases -made up by the database on lynching, on death squads/vigilants or extrajudicial killings, and the abusive use of lethal force by the police,
- the data bases on social economic and cultural rights.

The data from the two sets of databases are disseminated to the general public through the NEV's site and by means of mapping. Maps are used mostly because they provide an synthetic representation of the distribution of rights. They are easy to understand and to remember. The two databases must be continuously up dated and developments have taken place in both of them:

The data bases on gross human rights violations

October 2002 to September 2003.

Updating and re-organizing the gross human rights violations data base

In the previous two years the research team produced a major re-conceptualization of the three phenomena: abusive use of lethal force by the police, lynching and action of death squads. Throughout the revision of the concepts sets of variables were identified as relevant and added to the data bases, as mentioned in the previous report (Report Number 2) meaning that the

information had to be retrieved from the original news clipping:

- a more detailed description of victims and aggressors,
 - a) in terms of the seriousness of injuries: fatal, non fatal: serious bodily harm,
 - b) whether each one was identified;
 - c) whether they were the target of the action or accidental victims (bystanders),
- the actual location of the events- the name of the street and the district where the case took place,
- actual location of where bodies were found, 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 that of the street,
- multiple victims, when victims are found in different locations (multiple locations) this information is being stored using the different addresses, whereas before they would be simply classified as “multiple victims” and “ multiple locations” without further detail.
- number of persons involved and their role
- 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:
 - 1- presence of multiple victims,
 - 2- tools used,
 - 3- whether victims were abducted first,
 - 4- whether they were tortured,
 - 5- multiple locations used in a single case,
- also in the case of death squads the data bases now allows us to distinguish between 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:
 - a) salience given to the cases:
 - b) front page, inside pages,
 - c) use of photos,
 - d) space allocated,
- sources quoted:
 - a) who are the sources,
 - b) who is given voice,
 - c) presence or absence of witnesses,
- the previous features of the data bases have all been kept and these are:
 - 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,
 - the actions taken by the police forces: the inquest,
 - whether any one was indicted,
 - the actions taken by public prosecutors and the judiciary,
 - the reaction of the public to the events,
 - the outcome of the cases.

As the cases were being reviewed new changes had to be introduced:

1- cases of extrajudicial killings, of death squads or vigilante groups, in which police officers took part, were re-classified and included in the database on the abusive use of lethal force by the police as a sub type of police violence, and as such, the cases are retrievable and can be compared to the other types of police violence and with cases of death squads that do not involve the police. The cases that did involve police officers in death squad like actions until then had been saved but not processed.

2- the involvement of police officers with organized crime such as drug trafficking and cargo hijacking were added as a sub type of police violence,

3-cases involving abusive use of lethal force also had to be reviewed in terms of the total numbers of persons involved in the actual action whether they were injured, killed, captured without any harm or yet escaped. Until this revision, only the data on the persons injured or killed were collected. This resulted in a gross bias when assessing the risk that the civilians involved in the action represented to the police and if the use of lethal force was justified by the risk.

Much progress was achieved in updating the databases in terms of including the new cases (that have taken place in 2003) and the new variables, considering that this monitoring deals with today as well as with the past beginning in the 1st of January of 1980 up to the present.

By the end of September 2002 we had stored in the reviewed database 7.580 cases of police violence (Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo-), 1116 cases of lynching (national level), plus 2.732 cases involving extra judicial executions and 89 death squad groups (and their actions). The Metropolitan areas of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are responsible for most of the cases present in the media.

Also by the end of September 2003 the status of the databases in terms of updating the cases was the following:

	Number of cases in the database	Region/State	Period
Abusive use of lethal force by the police *	7580	Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo	1980 until first 3 months 2003
Lynching**	1116	Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo	1980 until first 3 months 2003
Extrajudicial killings/vigilants***	2732	São Paulo	1980 until 1989
		Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo	1996 until 1998
Death squad groups***	89	São Paulo	1980 until 2003

*revision complete except for total number of civilians involved

**new variables added from 2002 to present. Cases from 1980 to 2001 to be reviewed to include new variables.

*** all cases completed, periods and regions to be completed

The target now is to have the three databases updated, fed with new cases, within three months of the case being in the press by September 2004.

Use of the databases

We are encouraging external researchers to make a much use as possible of the data from the data bases. It is our plan that as soon as all the material is reviewed to publicize the access to the data bases to intensify its use. This past year we made some progress in this direction of disseminating the data available from the data bases to external researchers. Between June and July of this year the Center received a doctoral student from the University of Minnesota who is working under the supervision of Prof. Joachim Savelsberg, on a thesis on lynch mobs in the South of the United States between 1882 and 1930 and those in modern Brazil with a grant from the MacArthur Foundation .

The student, Tim Clark, was able to copy our data bases and is making full use of all the data on lynching stored in the data bases up to July 2003. In exchange for this data he will share his analysis with us. This is an example of the type of external use of the data bases that we envisage and wish to encourage in the future.

Also data from the death squads, vigilant and extrajudicial killings database was used to produce a report on cases that took place in the state of São Paulo, from 1980 until 2003 for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Summary Executions, Dr. Asma Jahangir, who visited Brazil

to report on human rights abuses in this area this past September. This report was produced jointly with the Teotonio Vilela Commission for Human Rights.

What we failed to achieve in this past year

We had expected to bring the gross human rights violations databases up to date by the end of this third year but we underestimated the work load. First there was much fine tuning to be done in the SQL program. There were small problems that delayed data entrance, also when we first started retrieving the data we identified variables that needed to be reviewed all this resulted in a much slower pace of work.

Also we had expected to be able to refine the mapping of the gross human rights violations by use of the actual address of the location where the violations took place. An updated digital map of the streets of the Metropolitan Area was bought and this in turn led to much fine tuning as the program will accept street addresses produced under a certain format. This led to the need to standardize how addresses are stored in the databases in order to ensure that once the cases were ready to be mapped that the street map program would be able to identify the streets listed ("address matching") a process which was very time consuming as the press does not use standard procedures to report addresses.

Reviewing the cases to include the new variables meant going back to the original news clipping, a task that was quite time consuming as all new information and sometimes old ones had to be checked and the process of classification into the new categories also checked.

We had also expected to be able to provide broad public access to the data bases: two problems prevented us from doing this: first the delay feeding the reviewed data in the system, and second to grant access to the public, for security reasons we must install the NEV's site in a new server. It was decided that the new server would operate on a Linux operational system. It took us a while to be able to recruit someone that could carry out this task. This is now in process and it is expected that by mid June 2004 the gross human rights violations data bases will be made accessible to the public in general.

Basic data on the gross human rights violations data base is available to the public through the site, at present as tables, but the tables are still difficult for the lay public to understand and more information on the phenomena is necessary. This area of the site is to be reviewed.

The data bases on socio economic and cultural rights.

In the past year we bought more data from the National Census Bureau- the Fundação IBGE, to draw the evolution of the socio-economic demographic profile of the population in the Metropolitan region of São Paulo. The IBGE has released data on four Censuses: 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 from what is known as the "full questionnaire" which provides more information on socio and economic aspects for a smaller group of respondents in the Metropolitan area of São Paulo.

This data is being reorganized by census districts and efforts are being made to compare the profiles that emerge in a disaggregate way. The first challenge is to conciliate the old 1970 census districts with the 1980 and the 1991 ones, as the Census Bureau kept changing the boundaries of the districts. For the year 2000 Census more data became available allowing us to compare 1991 with 2000 in terms of a larger number of variables, as well as to complement some information. One example is data on the number of rooms per house per district was finally released allowing us to compare the levels of housing density and overcrowding in 1991 with present ones.

We also bought data from SEADE and from Pro-Aim (the municipal system of data collection mortality) on deaths as result of homicide for the Metropolitan region and for the city of São Paulo by age group, by census districts and by year, which allows us to track the evolution of deaths by homicide according to age group against the socio economic variables, in particular against changes in the structure of the labor market.

Data we bought on employment/unemployment from the Fundação Seade and DIEESE, disaggregated by census districts. This information allowed us to identify where most of the

unemployed were living in different moments throughout the 1990's but it did not allow us to identify where jobs were available and if so what type of jobs existed. For this information we had to identify another source and this is the survey on the labor market produced regularly by the Census Bureau. Here the challenge is the opposite of what we usually find: the problem is to integrate a very detailed and disintegrated data set. We are processing the information from the Census going back to the year 1985. This data, besides providing information on This will again allow us to follow the growth of lethal violence against the background of more detailed socio-economic data as we can now combine information on the structure of the labor market, unemployment, income and violence.

Access to education and the failures of education (retention, evasion, dropout rates) play key roles in violence prevention. Data on education (as reported in the previous report- Report 2) shows that the most violent districts indicated that these districts present some of the worse indicators (retention, evasion, dropout, lack of fit between age of the child and grade) in education, for the city, we sought for more detailed data on the conditions of schools from both the Municipal and the State Secretariat of Education. This was complemented by a survey of 30 schools in each of two areas of the periphery of São Paulo: the East region and the South region, both areas presenting high rates of violence.

It is not just school that fail youth living in such areas. The failure of school combines in a perverse way with lack of things to do in their free time. There is indication that youth living in the peripheries have a lot of free time in their hands. School occupies at most 3 hours of their day (when all teachers show up to work) this represents roughly 20% of their awoken time. Lots of free time with little adult supervision and with little to do can increase risk. It was necessary to update data on access to culture, leisure and sports from the State Secretariats of Culture, Sports and the Environment, and their equivalents in each of the 39 municipalities that make up the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo.

This data collection had the purpose of continuing to monitor a mismatch we identified in 2000 between the location of public libraries, cultural/civic centers, museums, theatres, concert halls, public parks, public sport facilities and the demand within the City of São Paulo. We now expanded the data collection to the Metropolitan Region in order also to compare how the city of São Paulo fared, vis a vis the neighbors and to check whether smaller municipalities were less unequal in granting access to leisure and culture to their inhabitants it had been reduced and in how far it continued to exist. 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.

The data collection resulted in a report (that can be accessed in the NEV's site) and in a number of maps (also in the site) that shows that the mismatch continues to exist and that in fact is even worse in the Metropolitan Region than in the city of São Paulo. The Metropolitan Region can be described as cultural desert: the municipalities in the region pay little attention and make no or very little investments in equipments for leisure, culture or sports. The one exception is to be found in the three municipalities (São Bernardo, Santo André and São Caetano do Sul) once the most industrialized areas of the Metropolitan Region were at least some equipment is available, though still too little for the residents.

Working in cooperation with researchers from the School of Architecture and Urban Studies, and with the support of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, we updated the layer of the actual urban area that is used for mapping all other data. It took over a year for the researchers to transpose the data from satellite photos into a digital file, but now all maps produced for data for the late 1990's and 2000's are layered on the updated urban area.

As more and more data became available for the data base, data retrieval started to become a growing problem. It was necessary to develop an Access data base to order the more than 1000 files with data used to produce maps and tables. The data can be retrieved by municipality, census district and census tract within the Metropolitan area of São Paulo, as well as for the year in which the data was collected.

Also since most of the data in this database is to be used by most of the researchers within NEV an intranet access to this database is being developed so that researchers can use this resource from inside and outside NEV while writing papers, preparing lectures and presentations or to generate maps for their research work, so forth. Also, in the near future this data base will be available to researchers external to the NEV through the NEV's site.

The following maps are available or programmed to be available in our site:

Total : 92 maps (black = maps produced in the year 2002; **blue** = year 2003 maps; **red** = maps to be produced) **RMSP** means that maps exist for the municipality of São Paulo but not for the Metropolitan region.

Title	Year	range	Type	Data and source of data
Source : IBGE				
Populacional density (inhab/per hectare)	1991 2000	RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
High educational level –head of household >15 years of schooling	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Low educational level head of household < 4 years of schooling	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Yearly population growth rate anual: children between 11 and 14 years	91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Yearly population growth rate anual: teenagers between 15 and 19 years	91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Demographic growth rate (a.a.)	80 to 91 91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Residential Density (inhab/house)	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Rented housing	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Onwer occupied housing	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Persons per house	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Persons per room	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Distribution of heads of household with no income	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Distribution of head of household high income (> 20 MW)	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Distribution of head of household low income (< 3 MW)	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage: Infant population 0 to 9 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage: Children between 10 and 14 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage teenagers 15 to 19 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage Young adults 20 to 29 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage population: 30 to 39 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage population: 40 to 49 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage population: 50 to 59 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau

Percentage population: 60 to 64 years	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage elderly population: 65 years or more	2000 1991	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage houses w/access to sewerage	1991 2000	RMSP RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Percentage dwellings w/fixed telephone line, by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map	IBGE-Census Bureau
Telephones per capita (tel/100 habs), by district	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map - comparable w/ 1997(Metro)	IBGE- Census Bureau
Telephones per capita (tel/100 habs), by district	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Total Telephones per dwelling by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage subnormal housing, by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage bedrooms in subnormal housing, by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage inhabitants in subnormal housing, by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Persons per subnormal dwelling	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Persons per room in subnormal dwelling	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Cars per dwelling per district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Cars per inhabitants, by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Computers per Inhabitants (dwellings) per district	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage of dwellings with personal computer by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage inhabitants w/access to electricity by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Percentage dwellings w/access to electricity by district.	2000	RMSP	Thematic Map -	IBGE- Census Bureau
Source: METRO				
Elementary and Middle Schools dropout rate – percentage	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Elementary School dropout rate – percentage Private schools 1st to 4 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Elementary School dropout rate – percentage Public schools 1st to 4 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Middle School dropout rate – percentage Private schools 5th to 8 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Middle School dropout rate – percentage Public schools 5th to 8 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Elementary and Middle schools retention rate- percentage	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Elementary school retention rate- percentage Private schools 1st to 4 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Elementary school retention rate- percentage Public schools 1st to 4 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Middle school retention rate- percentage Private schools 5th to 8 th grade (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and destination survey
Middle school retention rate- percentage Public	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and

schools 5th to 8 th grade (%) (%)				distination survey
High school Dropout rate- percentage	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Private high schools dropout rate (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Public high schools dropout rate (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Retention rate for high schools (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Retention rate for private high schools (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Retention rate for public high schools (%)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Population with no income	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Population with high income (> 20 minimum wages)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Population with low income (< 2,5 minimum wages)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
Telefones Per Capita (tel/100 hab)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Metrô- Origin and distination survey
FONTE : SEMPLA				
Job Rate per inhabitant (jobs/inhab)	1997	MSP	Thematic Map	BDP Economic Activities, 1985 – 1997
Hospital beds rate for 1000 inhabitants	1998	MSP	Thematic Map	BDP Health, 1997-1998.
Source: SEADE / SSP				
Child Mortality Rate	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	RMSP	Thematic Map	Seade
Homicide rate per 100.000 hab	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Seade
Homicide by age group -- 0 to 4 years	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MSP	Thematic Map	Seade
Homicide by age group -- 5 to 9 years	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MSP	Thematic Map	Seade
Homicide by age group - 10 to 14 years	1995 1996 1997	MSP	Thematic Map	Seade

	1998 1999 2000 2001			
Homicide by age group - 15 to 19 years	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MSP	Thematic Map	Seade
Source: PROAIM				
Homicide by age group - 1 to 4 years	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim
Homicide by age group -- 5 a 9 anos	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim
Homicide by age group -- 10 a 14 anos	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim
Homicide by age group -- 15 a 19 anos	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim
Homicide rate by 10.000 habs, by census district	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim

	2002			
Homicide rate by 100.000 habs, by census district	1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	MSP	Thematic Map	Proaim
Source:NEV/CEPID				
Lynching	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Fatal victims of police abusive use of lethal force	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Police abusive use of lethal force	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	RMSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Distribution of all elementary and Middle level schools (private and public) in the city of São Paulo	2002	MSP	Geocod.	List of all schools: state, municipal and private in the city of São Paulo– Cepid 4
Distribution of the 30 public schools surveyed in Project 4 in the South region of the city of São Paulo	2003	MSP	Geocod.	List of all schools: state, municipal and private in the city of São Paulo– Cepid 4
Cases of homicide by street 2001	2001	Districts: Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo, Jd. São Luís & Jd. Ângela	Geocod.	Homicide in the area of the 1st and 3rd Police stations.
Distribution of private and public schools X homicide 2001	2003	Districts: Campo Limpo, Capão Redondo, Jd. São Luís & Jd. Angela	Geocod.	Homicide in the area of the 1st and 3rd Police stations.
Distribution of sport facilities Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (RMSP) - 2002	2003 2003	MSP RMSP	Geocod.+ Thematic Map	State Secretariat and Municipal Departments of Sports:RMSP
Distribution of sports and leisure facilities and of cultural spaces (theatres, concert halls, cinemas, museums etc,) Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (RMSP) - 2002	2003 2003	MSP RMSP	Geocod.+Mapa temático	State Secretariat and Departments of: Sports, Culture and Leisure: RMSP
Extra judicial killings	80 to 85 86 to 90	MSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1

	91 to 96 96 to 00			
Extra judicial killings - cases in which there are no information on perpetrators.	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	MSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Extra judicial killings - cases in which there is some information on perpetrators.	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	MSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Extra judicial killings- cases in which perpetrators were identified	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	MSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1
Death squads - composition –police officers	80 to 85 86 to 90 91 to 96 96 to 00	MSP	Thematic Map	BD Cepid 1

Goals we did not meet

- Since the census district represents a very broad a territory, often in the case of São Paulo this represents large populations similar to a middle sized city (over 150,000 residents). The likelihood that there will be much heterogeneity within the district is high so a decision was reached that whenever possible we should work with census tracts. The Metropolitan Region of São Paulo is divided in over 14,000 census tracts and though we hoped to be working at the level of the census tract by now but we have not been able to follow this path. We had expected to be able to work with the census tract in selected census districts, but the problem is that the data on the “full questionnaire” and which allows for a more refined, detailed characterization of the city and the dwellers cannot be disaggregated by census tract. It is available only for the census districts. We have been consulting with the statisticians form the Census Bureau to try to overcome the difficulties with their sample to be able to work with a smaller territory but communications are very difficult, specially in this past year when the Census Bureau was forced to reduce their activities due to budget constraints.
- Once again we failed to achieve a correspondence between the territory covered by the police districts and that of the census districts.
- The heavy workload also prevented us from detailing in greater depth the access to health from the state government or from the Municipalities. We would have had to engage a junior researcher to collect the data at each instance of government and at local level to visit 30 municipalities. We are planning to up date this information in this next year. The following data will be collected: hospital beds, child mortality rate, maternal deaths at birth are the key variables so far, teenage pregnancy.

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

Project summary

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 the 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 in history simultaneously. Comparisons between periods are processed.

Activities carried out in the period

- Identification of historical sources (continued from 2000-2002);
- Archival data collection: messages from presidents of Provinces and governors of state;
- Retrieval of data on public security from parliamentary debates;
- Retrieval of data on the legislation;
- Retrieval of data about prisoners/inmates sentenced to the Psychiatric Prison;
- Preliminary data collection in the press on prison riots and rebellions;
- Bibliographic review focussed on the role that the economic elite played in the criminal justice system;
- Data collection on official documents and reports on the role the economic elite played in the criminal justice system;
- research seminars and supervision;
- external seminars and commissions;
- information dissemination and knowledge transfer.

Research progress in the third year of the project

During the first two years, the project adopted a chronological division of the period studied (1822-2000), divided into three large blocks (1822-1930, 1930-1964 and 1964-2000), to enable us to build research teams, and organize all the collected information more efficiently. In this third year, having identified all relevant sources for the project and having drawn a preliminary characterization of the main aspects that comprised public policies for each period, we focused our efforts in the in depth study of the three periods that represent, in the history of our country and of the State of São Paulo, very complex socio-economic and political transitions.

The first period, from 1880 to 1900, refers to the change in political regime: from a Monarchy to a Republican regime, that roughly coincides with the abolition of slave work. The second period, from 1937 to 1950, involves the country's immersion in a period of dictatorship, known as the "New State" and that lasted until 1945, followed by the return to a democratic regime. Lastly, the third period, from 1960 to 1974, brings the end of the democracy that began in 1945, by means of a military coup in 1964 and the deepening of an authoritarian regime that lasted up to the mid 1970's. The collection of data from archival sources—laws, official documents, parliamentary debates—on each period of transition partially started in previous years, and provided us with elements to make a comparative reflection on the differences and persistence of perception about public

security in the themes deemed relevant for governmental action, and in the balance about the impacts resulting from such actions. Empirical surveys and the comparative analysis between periods enabled us, in this third year, to make progress on the debate about the theoretical landmarks that guide the approach of public policies in the area of security. The main theoretical advancements in relation to the empirical material collected are detailed in the document Cepid 2 - Attachment 1, and summarized in the text below.

Theoretical landmarks

One of the goals of the project in the past year was an in-depth study of the main theoretical landmarks in the debate on public security policies. Public security has been historically understood as a constitutive part of the actions of bodies and institutions that comprise the area of criminal law and, consequently, the main object of law and jurists. Crime, for the criminal law and for the institutions that operate in the area of public security, is a violation of the penal law and the offender is captive of his/her supposedly anti-social passions.

Legality and social order are connected concepts: the application of law should correspond to the maintenance and restoration of the social order. The application and increase in the strictness of law would be enough to contain the threat of disorder. This approach was challenged by new theoretical formulations and empirical research. Focusing research on security agencies revealed that de facto their performance differed from what the law said and jurists' intended. It was found, for instance that they were unnecessarily violent and discriminatory, and that they had their own mechanisms to act above the law.

Understanding this discrepancy between what was expected of institutions and how they de facto function requires a vision that we incorporate in the analysis concepts such values, attitudes and representations present in legal ordering and in the operation of security agencies. For a preliminary discussion on this issue, we selected and analyzed authors that have presented paradigmatic contributions to the international debate about public security policies and punishment, such as Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer, Dario Melossi, Maximo Pavarini, Michel Foucault, David Garland, Loïc Wacquant, and Zygmunt Bauman. Simultaneously, we analyzed the Brazilian authors are relevant to the debate on the theme, such as Teresa Caldeira, Sérgio Adorno, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro and José Murilo de Carvalho, among others.

Rusche and Kirchheimer (1939) analyzed the causes of change in the systems of punishment and their unfolding, as well as the bases for the choice or rejection of specific penal methods in certain historical periods. They sustained that the transformation of penal systems cannot be solely explained by the need for change as result of "war on crime", even if this war plays a key role in change. Every economic system tends to develop forms of punishment that correspond to its relations of production. According to them, "it is necessary to investigate the origin and destination of penal systems, the use or the rejection of specific punishment, and the intensity of penal practices as they are determined by social forces and, above all, by economic and even tax forces" (cf. Rusche and Kirchheimer, 1939, p. 5). In this sense, the authors introduce a Marxist perspective establishing a close relationship between specific forms of punishment and certain stages of economic development. Thus, slavery as a form of punishment is only possible with the existence of an economy based on slavery; prison work is only possible in a manufacturing or industry economy; fines for all classes are only possible in a monetary economy, and so forth.

Melossi and Pavarini (1985), moving in the same direction, claim that the adoption of prison penalties in modern society suits its economic requirements. Prison, according to them, is a "factory of proletarians". It is in prison that one seeks to change offenders into

proletarians by forcefully teaching them the discipline of the factory. Prison operates as the imposition of class hegemony, the “anatomy” of bourgeoisie power—an ideal model of bourgeois society (isolation, silent hard-working community, fragmented time, impossibility of associating inmates-workers, aspects that eventually were made concrete in classic imprisonment models of the 21st century, such as those of Auburn and Philadelphia). Prison would therefore have the main function of confirming the social bourgeois order, operating a clear distinction between proprietors and non-proprietors. In this order it would try to train and convert the prisoner into a non-dangerous proletarian, someone who does not pose a threat to property.

These interpretations were present, explicitly or not, in some productions in Brazil that studied the period encompassing from the passage of abolition of slavery to the establishment of a free work market (Alves, 1990, Neder, 1986). It is assumed that the design of new legal instruments, such as the Penal Code, but most of all, the new institutions of social control, such as the Police, had a decisive role in submitting labor to individual discipline and to demands of the new economic trends marked by the implementation of industrialization.

Although the Marxist-inspired thinking, which associated the transformations in punitive policies to the processes of change in the economic structure of a particular society, faced hard criticism in Brazil and overseas, it gained new momentum during the the reform of penal policies that come into light as of the 1970's. Authors such as Wacquant (1998, 1998b, 1999, 1999b, 1999c), Christie (1998) and Bauman (2000, 2003) have argued that the changes in the economic capitalist structure as of this date have contributed to the so-called globalization, the accelerated rhythm of technological innovation, expressive unemployment increase, and dismantling of the Welfare State. This was possible within a neo-liberal perspective of minimum State intervention in the regulation of conflicts by redistributing social wealth.

As consequence, a very repressive State developed, and more rigorous laws emerge in practically all countries in an attempt to refrain the increase of crimes. This increase is partially real, but it also constitutes a reaction against the strategies of survival of the population's poorest layers that were unprotected by the dismantling of the Welfare State, that are repressed to their strategies of survival, practicing small offenses, drug dealing, and other illegal activities, such as smuggling. Since there is no longer the need to regulate labor, given that now vast masses are deprived of the perspective of incorporation in the labor market, the policies of social 'rehabilitation', and 'reinsertion' of inmates are severely hit and are increasingly left aside in favor of policies that intensify repression.

Michel Foucault contributed further to the construction of new forms of thinking about punishment in the scope of modern social thinking. Foucault brought a new agenda for research in this field with his work, *Discipline and Punish* (1987), inspired also by the pioneering work of Rusche and Kirchheimer. Foucault shifted the focus of analysis to the practices of punishment, not simply as instruments of class domination, as suggested by Rusche and Kirchheimer and others, but as technologies of power complexly articulated to other social practices.

By adopting this “perspective of power” (Garland, 1995), Foucault opens way for multidimensional interpretations about the meaning of punishment in modern societies. In this perspective, security policies can no longer be viewed as instruments of the State, but also as part of historically constituted technologies of power. In this perspective, Foucault goes beyond the existing penal theories of the period, or on the dominant form of state, or even on generic class domination. He will focus his analysis on the institution that best personifies the specific technology of power of modernity: this institution is the prison and the technology of power that applies well there is discipline.

In Garland's (1995) view, the research carried out by Foucault in *Discipline and Punish* had great impact on the field of analysis of punishment practices and criminal policies, becoming an alternative paradigm to the more orthodox conceptions of Liberalism and Marxism. Foucault analyzes the forms of punishment, a unique subject then, as true technologies in action. The relation of these technologies to the whole of the society will be much more complex than in other types of analyses. Thus, as from his works, we can see nuances that lead us to perceive that penal practices reach beyond the field of law and the State, as they constitute forms to regulate behaviors, the production of knowledge, and the forms of subjectivity in modernity.

In his last book, Garland (2001) extends the discussion introduced by Michel Foucault. Would prison and penal practices based on a legal-punitive system have become dysfunctional in late modernity, when the dismantling of the Welfare State has opened much space for private initiatives in the field of security? According to Garland, in late modernity, the distinctive pattern of social, economic and cultural relations, brought along new sets of risks, insecurities and problems of social control that provided a specific challenge to our response to crime. The new responses to crime result in high costs as the policies demand maximum time in jail, and excessive imprisonment rates. This represents the so-called penal return. Frustrating the expectations of specialists that believed in the rationalization and humanization of the penal system through a tutelary State, in which crime control institutions would become open treatment centers, we witness the return to a punitive State, characterized by violent and discriminatory penal practices. The State acts as if motivated by revenge and exclusion, which signal to the presence of private forms of justice, that also implies a highly modern and expensive technology of control. Severe exemplary punishment is strengthened by electronic surveillance technology: a trend that seems to be consolidating.

Thus, a new crime control paradigm has emerged. Garland notes that the triumph of market ethics reinforces a view of human beings as free and rational decision makers operating on a wide spectrum of options. In this perspective, crime is seen as the result of a rational choice. The neo-conservative strategy of increasing the probability of capture and the severity of punishment is a sensitive adjustment in the crime market economy. To believe that "crime is a decision, not a disease" supports the fiction necessary to the market economy, according to which prosperity and poverty are individual accomplishments, not conditioned by race, class or gender, and since no one is responsible for the difficult circumstances of others, no one is obliged to confront the structural deficiencies of the system.

The approach to public policies

The most comprehensive debate about public policies in Brazil, in general, emerged after re-democratization process in mid 1980's, in the 20th century. According to Marcus André Melo (1999), this debate was marked by concerns about the *modus operandi* of the State itself and involved issues such as decentralization, participation, transparency, and public-private relations. This debate gained strength as the obstacles that make governmental actions effective, particularly in the field of social policies gained visibility. Another aspect to foster the debate on public policies was the quality of public intervention, in terms of levels of efficiency of its policies and programs. This issue encouraged the reflection about the relations between political culture and institutional design and led to the debate about the participation of civil society, and its capacity to organize and to intervene politically.

In terms of public security policies, the change in Brazil's political agenda, and the process of re-democratization, fostered the production of papers and researches (Adorno and Fisher, 1987; Coelho, 1986 and 1987; Paixão, 1987; Mingardi, 1992; Minas Gerais,

1984, among others). By means of empirical surveys, these authors analyzed the obstacles to an effective implementation of policies by the State that, despite a legacy of authoritarian traits, played an increasingly democratic role. Part of the analyses sought to understand the “contradictions” between the democratic institutional scenario and the persistence of political-administrative parameters that posed obstacles for an effective realization of governmental actions, as well as to the assurance of citizen’s rights.

More recently, the analyses on public security policies have also focused on the issue of the State reform and, mostly, on the debate about the role of civil society in the process of not only creating an agenda for the area of security, but also of becoming an active player in the implementation of actions and policies.

In the three periods mentioned, public policies in the area of security are planned based on the dimension of factors that interfere in the conception and formulation of an agenda for the sector, and the elements that operate in the sphere of decisions and implementation and also, in a more preliminary way, in terms of their results or impacts. In this fashion, any analysis of public policies targets at the State in action, “governmental programs, particularly their conditions of emergency, their mechanisms of operation and their probable impacts on the social and economic order” (cf. Arretche, 2003, p. 8).

The challenge is to design this approach in a historical and comparative perspective involving different scenarios. Another challenge is to consider some specificities that might exist in relation to public policies in this field, in which there are narrow horizontal articulations between the executive and judiciary branches (and, at a lower scale, the legislative branch). However, each one of these branches and their respective bodies abide by different values, interests, political orientation policies and administrative procedures. In the course of historic development that the periods encompass, certainly the process of bureaucratization and specialization in it deepen the dimension of a peculiar *sprit de corps* of each institution integrating the criminal law system. At the same time, at the vertical dimension, there are also great challenges for the analyses to take into consideration the different attributions of the federal, state and municipal power spheres in relation to the public security sector as well as the possibilities of conflict, articulation and accommodation between them.

In relation to other sectors, we can point out that an important distinctive trait of public policies in the area of security is the fact that in Brazil they are more authoritarian, more geared by a top-down direction in their conception, decision and implementation. Concomitantly, we can observe a greater absence of processes to assess the results of such policies. At least in the most recent decades, while other areas have fostered the engagement of new political authors and redesigned their actions in search for effectiveness, security policies make a bottom-up movement and are flagrantly negotiated in political processes that are of restricted access to social players. The challenge for the analysis of this sector comprises the bureaucratic resistances and policies present in governmental agencies.

In a preliminary analysis of the specific field of public security, one can observe that the dimension of the broadest juridical-institutional system (*policy*) is only responsible on a restricted scale for the political processes and governmental actions directed to his area. It is surprising that under the several juridical-political systems present in the scenarios herein analyzed, a vast number of processes and practices have established themselves with forms that are incompatible with that scenario. On the one hand, this contradiction relates to the issue of the role of the players that define a agenda of choices and decisions in the area, where perhaps—much more than in any other—are present, directly or indirectly, the interests of elites and also of the members that integrate the agencies that enforce policies. Moreover, the issue of capacity of intervention in and influence on the

debate and in the definition of policies by these agencies and by the members that integrate them relate to the analysis for the configuration of institutional apparatuses in the security area, in the core of the process that constitutes the state bureaucracy itself, and consequently the verification of its levels of diversification and efficiency. Above all, they refer to the degree of autonomy in their operation, expressed in institutional practices, in the formulation of reforms based on functional interests, in the provision of resources that consolidate this autonomy, and also in the degree of resistance that might oppose such institutions to possible forms of “external” interference to their activities.

However, at the same time, we do not believe that the elitist influence and the construction of corporativism in these agencies of social control are enough to explain the disjunction between the normative-institutional scenario and the results of governmental actions. It seems essential to consider the contribution of David Garland (1995) as for the role that complex cultural patterns perform in the society as a whole (representations, sentiments, values etc.) and that, according to him, conform the conception of laws, codes, institutions, and the meaning they attribute to punishment. Penal institutions, conceived in a certain moment, form part of a structure of social action and of a system of power, and are also meaningful elements within a symbolic dominium. Thus, for Garland, analyzing punishment implies looking at the patterns of cultural expression and simultaneously at the logic of material interest or social control.

Still according to Garland, we must also take into consideration the influence that the difference in the position and social status in the hierarchic culture of society played on the system of punishment, given they have been present in the differentiation that laws and penal practices mostly presented before the 21st century. As for Brazil, the weight of these influences is perhaps much greater in the field of penal policies than what one should expect. In addition to inheriting the colonial juridical set of laws that provided different penalties as per the individual's social status, we also had—during the 21st century—the maintenance of a slavery system that was legitimated by the juridical and political apparatus. Even when legal distinctions are removed from the legal scenario, Garland observes that the differences in social and racial status are still important in the practices of punishment.

These several practices, routines and procedures that comprise the penal dominium must be understood within an immediate meaningful structure that could be named “penal culture”. This is a loose amalgamation of the penal theory, accrued experience, institutional wisdom and common professional sense that models the actions of the agents involved in the penal area and lends meaning to what they do. The bearers of this penal culture are the agents that turned penal conceptions into penal practices. They are the operators of the penal system: those working in courts, prisons, governmental departments, parole offices. Garland says that a key point in penal practice is the training and education received by judges, police officers, and employees in general. They perform their tasks within a broad cultural scenario and are affected by public opinion and the orientation of governmental direction. Of course, these agents also bring along their representations and values whose roots go back to a vast scenario of predominant social attitudes and traditions. We can observe that any external force that tries to change penal practice—be it a law, a directive policy or some economic or cultural rationality - “must first transform this penal culture if it is to become effective” (cf. Garland 1995, p. 210).

In short, Garland's contribution to the present reflection refers to the considerable weight he attributes, in the penal field, to cultural standards that inform individuals' social actions, and that are present in the arrangement of the juridical-institutional scenario. These standards can concomitantly explain how and why there are asymmetries between this legal normative plan and the penal practices effectively performed. The presence of

these standards in society and in what is called penal culture also explains how punishments are operated and how there is resistance to the processes of change proposed by the agencies that integrate the criminal law system.

The empirical material

The empirical material we collected along the three years of the research project was analyzed based on the important observation mentioned by Garland, that allows the distinction between the contradictions of the institutional framework and the practices of criminal law agencies and, above all, the actions of the individuals who are part of them. We gave emphasis, in this phase of the study, to public policies involving institutions of the executive branch (a balance of the legal normative picture of each period can be found in the document Cepid 2 - Attachment 2). Even so, it was necessary to focus attention on some actions such as the governmental actions related to the Police and penal institutions, particularly prisons and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum. These were analyzed more carefully. Governmental actions that focus on minors, criminal women, vagrants and beggars have not yet been the object of a more accurate analysis in this work. Furthermore, most of the information retrieved, from empirical research, on security policies and particularly on every-day actions, centered on fighting ordinary crime, as well as on how institutions treated criminal offenders. Obviously, this approach means that the public security policies involving other sectors and institutions controlled by the executive power, as well as the due treatment of the policies directly related to the judiciary power and the Public Prosecutor Office in the workings of the criminal law system will be the focus of the study in the future.

More than a circumstantial issue, than a challenge of this or that government, the impasses produced by the area of security in relation the country's democratization process, in the two last decades of the 20th century, exposed the violence profile inscribed in the institutions that comprise the criminal law system in the periods analyzed herein. This violence, however, manifests itself differently, according to the socio-economic and political scenario and according to the complexity of the control agencies in each period analyzed. Sometimes the actions of police officers serving local political interests prevail, other times prevail the institutions, which through their way of functioning impose upon inmates a number of arbitrary procedures that disrespect their status as citizens. Other times, what prevails in precincts are beatings and torture as an instrument to obtain information; or the judiciary power connives with many of the illegal actions of control agencies on behalf of social defense, social security, maintenance of order. In brief, along the periods addressed in this stage of the project, to a greater or lesser degree, the representations on the way of conducting police work, dealing with offenders, and treating inmates, were marked by the possibility of using illegal violence, of resorting to arbitrariness, by the certainty that there had always been some 'legitimacy' in these procedures that the ruling elites had always connived with, thus ensuring impunity to any unlawful action.

In this manner, it is possible to see that up to the phase of the current study, these problems have persisted along the analyzed periods, the forms of action of police officers have been marked by illegal violence, by arbitrariness, and even by the construction of a broad autonomy in the functioning of the police apparatus that reached its most critical moment in the country's history with the emergence of the Death Squad in the late 1960's. Autonomy which meant the establishment of non-formal procedures, frequently against the law, which informed and organized practices inside the police organization and which were kept both by omission and by connivance of the competent police or judiciary authorities. Because they work directly in crime prevention and repression, police forces have always been an important political instrument used by the groups that ruled the State and local political scenario, to impose and preserve their interests. The bureaucratization and

professionalization of the police apparatus, along 20th century, was not enough to make its interventions less discriminating, or to favor a conduct that preserved citizen rights, or even to escape the instrumentalization by the political interests of the elites. In fact, what arises from the long-term comparison of the functioning of the police apparatus is that not only political interferences persist directly in every-day operations, but that the apparatus itself, when it becomes bureaucratic, receives an amazing level of self-interest which is strengthened by corporativism and by the political articulations that ensure meeting those interests.

At the same time, the practices present in closed institutions were analyzed; they are laden with arbitrariness, with violence, with disrespect for individual rights. They have equally helped to conform, at the level of institutions, such as the ones that comprise the prison system, a wide margin of autonomy in their management.

The results presented in detail in the document Cepid 2 - Attachment 1 show that the public policies for the area of security, in the three periods analyzed, had a limited capability to regulate individual behaviors, to ensure that the practices developed in the institutions fully agreed with the legislation, and even to define the type of action by the State in this area. The implementation of social control institutions, such as the Juqueri Asylum, in 1899, the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, in 1934, the Women's Prison, in 1942, or even the new House of Detention in the 50's caused impact and produced modest results in relation to the problems they were trying to tackle. Likewise, the modernization of the administrative system of Criminal Law was not synonymous with greater efficiency or the elimination of problems; much to the contrary, in many cases, they accelerated the strengthening processes and the resulting autonomy of police organizations and even of the management of control institutions.

The *modus operandi* of the police forces and of other agencies of the criminal justice system present some regularity along the periods analyzed herein. Perhaps one of the essential traits in the work of the judicial branch, police forces, and social control institutions, like prisons, madhouses, is their instrumentalization by the elites, as domination bodies over the poorer brackets of the population, conducting actions that ensure their interests.

In 1880, the then Chief of Police of São Paulo, João Augusto de Pádua Fleury, in his Report to the President of the Province indicated the limits of the government's capacity to maintain the security of persons and property in the Province, and not only because offenders could easily move from one point to the other, preventing the "adequate performance of the best designed diligences". However, the major problem, according to him, was political, once offenders found protection "in certain individuals, who claim to be powerful and think that because of that, they can get the respect and glories of a sad popularity", which, according to him, placed the lower ranking police officers in a "painful position". And he completed the picture saying that "the hidden patronage of some local authorities and the weakness or ignorance of others were also reasons that explained the multiplicity of crimes and their impunity."

In this period, it is possible to provide numerous examples of the involvement of local police authorities with offenders, but, above all the powerful such as large landholders, even in official documents like the reports of State Secretaries of Justice, of Chiefs of Police, etc. In his 1893 report, the Chief of Police Theodoro de Carvalho Júnior refers to the destitution of a police precinct chief from the interior, in the city of Franca--who was at the same time the commander of a local detachment--due to his involvement with an offender and because he did not take the necessary measures for due enforcement of the law. What happened was that a lieutenant colonel of the National Guard and his two children attacked and hurt someone known as 'Patureba', with whom they had had a

quarrel. The police officers who went to the site of the dispute were received by the offenders with gunfire, as a result some soldiers were injured. The aggressors fled the scenes and hid. The Chief of Police was directly involved in the case and managed to make them surrender. However, at the same time, the Chief of Police found out that the so-called 'Patureba' was being protected by the police precinct chief, who was an enemy of the lieutenant colonel of the National Guard, and who had unduly filed two police investigations for serious injuries. The police precinct chief was dismissed because, according to the Chief of Police, he did not work with the due impartiality.

In a deeply hierarchized society, without tradition of acknowledging citizenship, marked by violence as a constituting element of its social relations, the functioning of the criminal law apparatus has several implications by strengthening such asymmetry. One of them is the systematic use by the police forces of illegal violence, aggression, and torture as part of its procedures of street patrolling, investigation, and to obtain confessions. The presence of these abusive procedures towards people confined in Brazil is frequent, and the authorities do not regularly show an actual willingness to restrain the cases involving police officers or even prison wardens. When the historian Maria Odila studied the everyday life in the city of São Paulo in the 19th century, she mentioned how, in 1834, a justice of the peace of the city regarded fair the abuse and beating that had been inflicted on a woman in jail, explaining that she was a person of terrible behavior, a trouble-maker, who usually caused disorder and squabbles. (cf. Dias, 1995, p. 21)

The violent manner through which the police and the agents in charge of the custody treated prisoners was constantly present along the 20th century, even when governments tried to 'modernize' this apparatus, providing more resources and investing in staff professionalization and training. One of the best examples of such persistent arbitrariness and violence towards ordinary prisoners was that of Gino Amleto Meneghetti. An immigrant who had arrived in Brazil in the early 20th century, his first contact with the police and prisons in the 1910's was already marked by the violent manner these agencies treated him.

Even São Paulo's Interim Federal Governor in the New State, Fernando Costa, in a 1943 Report sent to the President of the Republic, admitted that Anchieta Island, the Correctional Institute for those who received security measures, for vagrants, and for prisoners who did not 'fit into' the State Penitentiary, was a place where prisoners were abused in several ways. He recognized, in this document, that the reform conducted by the decree law # 12.924, of September 1942, had improved the discipline in the facilities and that "corporal punishments had been abolished, and the terror on the face of the inmates who had broken the rules disappeared".

In a session in the State Legislature on April 17, 1947, Representative Alfredo Farah asked for deep reforms in the State prison system, based on the new provision of the 1890 Penal Code. According to him, thanks to the provisions in article 27 of the Penal Code, measures that endangered the health or offended human dignity of the convicted were not allowed. He reiterated that, when Professor Flaminio Fávero was the director of the State Penitentiary in the 40's, he had abolished abuse, especially the type directed toward Meneghetti, and had forbidden the use of the solitary cell. The Representative made the accusation that, in spite of that, such a type of cell was being used again: "Unfortunately, however, the isolation of yard 22 has been reopened and I do not need to tell you of the painful case of convict # 4,961, Virgolino Montanha, who, after 5 days there, was taken away from the torment and arrived at the infirmary in a terrible state!"

The practice of torture by police officers is found astoundingly often in the second half of the 20th century. On August 11th, 1961, the newspaper *Folha de S. Paulo* reported that a certain José Ciszewski had given a testimony in which he stated he had been beaten

by the Police. He was heard in an inquiry supervised by chief of police Benedito de Carvalho Veras. "In his testimony, he said that two months before he had been beaten by two Homicide investigators by the order of the head of that police precinct. The victim recognized and identified in photographs the investigators and the head of that police precinct, authors of the beating of which he was a victim". He was the suspect of a murder that had been committed on Sapopemba road. He was in jail in the *specialized department* for nine days "during which he was violently beaten for three times and was put on the '*pau-de-arara*' torture device, and received electric shock. As he did not confess the crime, he was sent to the Bonsucesso sub-precinct in Guarulhos, where he stayed until the ecchymoses on his body healed.

The examples mentioned above are enough to indicate that the infliction of torture and abuse to common prisoners is a recurring event in the history of social control institutions in Brazil. In this manner, it is easy to see that authoritarian periods, like the New State and the post-64 military regime, widened and deepened such practices; however, the major challenge for understanding the reasons for the persistence of these practices lies in the fact that even during the rule of democratic regimes, policies for the area of criminal law were not able to establish a new paradigm for the organization or functioning of the police and prison apparatuses, in accordance with democratic principles and with constitutional norms.

One fact that marked the history of the Brazilian penal system was, in 1952, the breakout of a major rebellion in the Correctional Institute of Anchieta Island, which had a population of 451 prisoners. About 100 inmates managed to escape. The rebellion and escape led, according to Dias (1984, p.109), to the death of eight soldiers, two civil police officers and three guards of the prison. The number of dead prisoners, on the other hand, was 15 and there were still another six who went missing. Most of the 100 run-away prisoners from the island were recaptured. Paulo Duarte (1952) comments that the work of recapturing the runaways was marked by arbitrariness and violence by police officers, and several prisoners were summarily executed. It can be said that this event caused one of the worst crises in the area of public security in the State. Paulo Duarte (1952, p.469) believes the crisis caused by 1952's major rebellion in Anchieta Island had its roots in the previous decade, after a number of mistakes and omissions by authorities. He mentioned the reformulation the Institute underwent in 1942, the poor general conditions of the site, the mixture of different types of people, even minors, and the omission of authorities in the inspection of the Island. He also added that the crisis in the Island took place after another one provoked by the first escape from the State Penitentiary in 1947. He does not consider these as isolated facts, given the prisoners recaptured were later transferred to the Island, including some of the leaders of the rebellion and escape.

Representative Alfredo Farah, in a statement in the State Legislature on April 17th 1947, accused the State Penitentiary of resuming the practice of torture and said "another element used by the prison management is to get rid of inconvenient prisoners by sending them or disposing of them in Anchieta Island. Many groups of prisoners are sent to Anchieta Island, a place made to inspire fear in convicts, where police administration is usually hard and inhuman". Next to the representative, it was chiefly Paulo Duarte who attributed the events in the Island, not only to those preceding historical facts in these institutions, but also to the strong influence of political interests in the functioning of the police apparatus.

As a result of the rebellion, themes, that would then become part of the agenda of challenges in the area of public security, emerged in the second half of the 20th century, particularly related to the functioning of the police apparatus, such as for example the diversity of police organizations (Public Force, Civil Guard, Civilian Police); another issue under debate was the militarization of the Public Force as a result of Federal Law # 192,

dated January 17, 1936, which determined that one of the competences of this corporation was the surveillance and guarantee of public order, the enforcement of the law, the security of institutions, the exercise of constituted powers, the maintenance of order, and, above all, “to respond to the call of the federal government, in case of external war or serious internal commotion”. Yet another theme was the subordination of the Public Force to the Civilian Police; and also the issue of the selection and qualification process of the members of corporations.

Lastly, we should also mention another moment of grave crisis in the area of security when, on August 14, 1961, a rebellion in Taubaté’s House of Custody left the balance of 43 carbonized dead prisoners. The unit had about 230 prisoners. The leaders of the rebellion had also been leaders in the mutiny in Anchieta Island. All the dead belonged to a single ward in which 51 prisoners lived. Authorities found it difficult to provide an explanation for such a high death toll.

In spite of the crisis and of the policies developed for the penitentiary sector along the 50’s aimed at expanding its physical structure, through the creation of new facilities such as the implementation of agricultural penal institutions, the new House of Detention in Carandiru, and of regional penitentiaries (Fischer and Adorno, 1987), the situation presented by the State Governor in his Message addressed to the São Paulo State Legislature in 1963, included the clear perception that the penitentiary area had major deficits. According to this document, except for agricultural penal institutions, almost all prison facilities had “completely exceeded their capacity”. Even the State Penitentiary, with capacity for 1,200 prisoners, was overcrowded. And the Governor still claimed that “a considerable number of people, estimated at 3,600 definitely convicted, were in the House of Detention and in jails in the interior, subject to a totally inadequate system and in promiscuity with convicts of all kinds. Moreover, according to data provided by the Magistrate, there were about 14,000 arrest orders to be executed.”

Furthermore, the Governor said the situation of the security measures were in a state of “real calamity”. Because “a considerable number of convicts are doing their times in the least recommended places, like the House of Detention and public jails in the interior. It should be stressed, that rather frequently, judges convert confinement security orders into restricted liberty, because they find the second solution less harmful”. The situation in the age of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, as the Governor recognized, was equally disastrous.

Continuing the Research

On a ‘vertical’ axis, the research should deepen the results already reached, not only exploring the sources that have already been identified even further, but also incorporating new sources like the press, official documents of confinement institutions (official letters, personal files, record books). This should allow the construction of a few historical series on the occurrence of crimes, imprisonment, incarcerated people, etc. which may contribute to a more encompassing understanding of governmental actions. One task that should be at least initiated, and which also depends on dealing with the material collected at a deeper level, is the preparation of a few indicators that would enable assessing the impact of public policies in this area.

On a ‘horizontal’ dimension, it is necessary to start analyzing the information on public policies for the segments not addressed so far, i.e., minors, women, vagrants and for areas of interest such as urban policies, public health actions, migration, work, and others. Although we have already identified the normative acts that regulate the functioning of the agencies of the Judiciary Power, Public Prosecutor Office, and Penitentiary Board, the following stages of the project should focus on analyses, though

tentative, that assess the profile of the intervention of these institutions in the dynamics of the criminal law system. Still directly related to the issue of sources, is the work of identification of elite personalities, as well as their political pathway, to make it possible to evaluate the meaning they assigned to punishment and the concepts that defined the configuration of the agenda of public policies for the area of security.

At the theoretical level, the continuity of research indicates the need to deepen the reflection on the political dynamics present in the formation and development of the State in Brazil, on the features that ruled the creation and functioning of the state bureaucracy, and also on the specific profile of the institutions that comprise the criminal law system. Another year of analysis on the research already conducted in Brazil and on the theoretical contribution of leading national authors of public policies in the area of security should permit preparing an updated balance of this production.

2.1 Sub-project: Applied Public Security Policies: the case of community policing

Coordination: Paulo de Mesquita Neto

Introduction

The project “Applied Public Security Policies: the case of community policing” examines the implementation and results of community policing, and the relations between community policing, the implementation of police reform and the changes in public security policies in the State of São Paulo.

In 1997, the Military Police established the State Commission for the Implementation of Community Policing and adopted community policing as an organizational philosophy and strategy, with the objective of promoting organizational and management changes in the police, improving the relations between the police and the society, and achieving more effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of police services in the State of São Paulo. A year before, with similar objectives, the Military Police had established the Quality Program to promote the ideas and practices of total quality management in police units in the State of São Paulo Police in 1997.

In the year 2000, the Military Police restructured the commission, which was transformed in the State Commission of Community Policing, and created six sub-commissions to support the implementation of community policing in the state: structuring and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, social communication, relations with the public, relations with government organizations, and professional motivation. Also in the year 2000, the Military Police created the Department of Community Policing and Human Rights, subordinated directly to the General-Command of the Military Police, to support the implementation of community policing in the state.

In the year 2002, the Military Police restructured again State Commission of Community Policing and reduced the number of sub-commission from six to four: structuring and evaluation, social communication and integration, integration with government organizations and professional motivation and valorization. The Military Police also promoted the creation of regional commissions of community policing, to support the implementation of community policing at the regional level.

In the year 2003, following a critical assessment of the community policing bases and a change in the direction of the State Commission of Community Policing, the State Commission and the Department of Community Policing began to emphasize the

importance of developing community policing programs and actions rather than establishing community policing bases.

Objectives

The main objectives of the project are:

- To monitor the implementation and results of community policing in the State of São Paulo;
- To identify the limitations and the possibilities in the process of implementing community policing in the State of São Paulo;
- To verify the extent and the ways in which the implementation of community policing effectively contributes to strengthen the process of police reform and the development of public security policies that sustain and reinforce democratic and human rights values.

Changes in research design:

The difficulties identified in the implementation of community policing in the State of São Paulo rendered less useful the original research strategy centered on the comparison of the activities conducted and the results obtained by the Military Police in areas where community policing had been established and areas where community policing had not been established. In most cases, the limitations in the process of implementing community policing makes it almost impossible to attribute the results obtained by the Military Police in particular areas to the implementation of community policing.

In this context, a new research strategy was adopted, with the objective of monitoring the implementation and the results of community policing in the State of São Paulo, which had two main components:

Regular participation in meetings of the State Commission of Community Policing and the Sub-Commission of Structuring and Evaluation, regular participation in police-community meetings in areas implementing community policing, as well as observation of the implementation of, and the results attributed to, community policing in particular areas;

Organization of focus groups with police officers and community leaders with the objective of discussing the existing model of policing and the model of policing desired by police officers and community leaders, in the City of São Paulo. The series of focus groups was a joint project of the Center for the Study of Violence and the Institute Sao Paulo Against Violence, which supported the development of the project on "Socially shared representations of justice, rights and punishment as related to human rights of the urban population of the State of São Paulo" (Cepid 4) and the project on "Applied public security policies: the case of community policing" (Cepid 2).

Activities

The main research activities developed in 2002-2003 were:

- Participation in monthly meetings of the State Commission of Community Policing;

- Participation in by-weekly meetings of the Sub-commission of Structuring and Evaluation;
- Participation in meetings and visits to areas where the Military Police are implementing community policing;
- Interviews with police officers implementing community policing;
- Collection of documents on the implementation and the results of community policing;
- Elaboration of questionnaires and collection of data on the implementation and results of community policing, in collaboration with the Military Police's Department of Community Policing and Human Rights;
- Organization of focus groups with police offices and community leaders, with the objective of discussing the existing model of policing and the model of policing desired by police officers and community leaders, in the City of São Paulo (a joint activity of Cepid 4 and Cepid 2).

Preliminary conclusions:

In 2002-2003, despite the creation of the Department of Community Policing and Human Rights, the restructurings of the State Commission of Community Policing and the redirection of the process of implementing community policing, the implementation of community policing continues to face many difficulties, including lack of support from the direction of the Military Police and the State Secretary of Public Security.

The results achieved so far through the implementation of community policing, regarding the relations between the community and the improvement in the quality of police services, are not sufficient to ensure the consolidation of community policing as an organizational philosophy and strategy in the State of São Paulo.

Particularly in areas where community policing has been implemented, there is information about the ideas and practices of community policing, among community leaders and police officers involved in the process. There is also support for community policing, within the community and the police.

At the same time, however, there is a widespread perception that the organization and management of the Military Police is not sufficiently supportive of community policing. Furthermore, there is also a perception that other government agencies, which, jointly with the police, could play an important role in supporting the development community-based strategies for the prevention of crime and violence, are not sufficiently integrated in the process of implementing and consolidating community policing.

In this context, despite the official commitment of the Military Police regarding the implementation of community policing, there are many doubts regarding the direction and the future of community policing in the State of São Paulo. Without the crucial support from the direction of the Military Police and the state government, the difficulties in the implementation and the limited results will continue to undermine the implementation and consolidation of community policing in the state.

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

Abstract

Violent criminal offenses have been increasing in São Paulo since the beginning of the 1980's, including gross human rights violations. This growth was not accompanied by a proportional increase in the number of police 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 to Rule of Law and to the criminal justice system: to choose between more freedom 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. 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 sociological problem

The research project deals with the persistence of challenges to the full respect for human rights in Brazil, during a period in which the process of 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 to measure how much impunity effectively exists. So far there are only informed guesses. There is little research done in 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 France (Robert and all, 1994), the United Kingdom (Jefferson e Shapland, 1994), and the USA (Gurr, 1989; Donziger, 1996). Impunity is not evenly distributed some types of offenses seem to result in more impunity than other. For instance it seems that in Brazil gross human rights crimes (abusive use of lethal force by the police forces, lynching and death squad's) along with white-collar crime are the types of crime that result in even greater impunity.

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 groups 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, 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) 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. The second perspective has been further explored in a publication (Adorno, 2002). 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. As pointed recent literature has raised questions about the adequacy of the classic Weberian concept of state monopoly of violence when applied to the state in its present form. A recent review of the bibliography (mainly on the work of Garland, of Herbert's and of Wieviorka's), the theoretical framework raises questions about the future of the state monopoly of violence in contemporary Brazil.

During the last period (October, 2002 through September 2003) this theoretical framework was improved by bringing in a contribution from Norbert Elias about the historical process of modern state formation and that of the role that legality and legitimacy play in this process and in particular the role of the legitimacy of the Penal Code. More literature is being reviewed on the role that daily routine and practices in a police station play in the process of legitimacy of this Code, as we suggest at the conclusions of this report.

Object and objectives

The research consists of a sociological study of impunity. Criminal impunity is being measured for certain types of criminal offenses. The research follows cases within the different institutions of the criminal justice system in order to establish how and at what stage impunity or punishment is defined. This implies in being able to isolate the circumstances, and or factors that favor 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 1st of January 1991 and the 31st 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.

Summary of previous results (October, 2001 through September 2002)

As the project advanced some changes to the research design and to the data collection were necessary, as we could justify in earlier reports. The changes do not alter the original design in its structure, but alter the strategy of data collection. The changes were:

a) as describe in the last research report data collection was limited to the period between the 1st of January 1991 and the 31st of December 1997;

b) it was also necessary to restrict the area of geographical coverage, as explained in the previous report. The area selected covers 14 police precincts and 2 specialized Women's Police Station. They cover an area, which in 1996 had 1.471.047 inhabitants which corresponds to 15% of the whole of the city's population. This area occupies the Northwest and part of South regions of the municipal territory, where there are poor and rich districts and where we can identify working and popular classes side by side with middle and upper classes. In the period 1991-1997, 18% of the police records for the crimes selected for this study were recorded in this area.

c) The first data collection used the Police Book of Records of Inquiries in each Police Station/Precinct as source. Two data bases were generated by this data collection: one for the data on the initial police notice of crime and the other for the data on the police inquiries. All the data was checked and reviewed for consistency as soon as possible;

d) In the last research report we described the preliminary results from five police stations/precincts. That data suggested that crimes reports with known aggressors appeared to have greater likelihood of resulting in an inquiry than crimes that at the time of the report the aggressors were unknown. This seemed to be more important than the nature of the crime: whether violent or non-violent.

**Programmed activities for the this period
(October, 2002 through September 2003)**

The following activities were scheduled for this period: (a) definition of the size of the sample of police inquiries for the second stage of the research; (b) return to the police stations of the third macro region (3^a seccional) to collect the data to identify where in the criminal system the police inquiries selected for the sample are kept; (c) locate the inquiries and penal processes in the different courts of justice. In this stage most data collection would take place in the 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) training the research team to collect this new set of data; (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 to be analyzed in the next stage of the research.

Activities carried out in the period

Table 1

Activities carried out and changes in the research plan

Scheduled activities	status	Justification
definition of the size of the sample of police inquiries for the second stage of the research	finished	
return to the police stations of the third region (3 ^a seccional) to collect the data to identify where in the criminal justice system the police inquiries selected for the sample are kept.	partially finished	The police's official authorization to collect the data was not extended.
locate the inquiries and penal processes in the different courts	partially finished	The police's official authorization to collect the data was not extended.
development of the data collection tools and of the data bases.	partially finished	The data collection tools were developed. The data bases is in progress
design the data collection manual	finished	
train the data collection team	partially finished	The pilot training was finished
collect the data from judicial sources	not started	This activities depends on the identification of the location of police inquires and penal processes
process the data, feed the data bases, test the consistency of the data	not started	This activities depends on the identification of the location of police inquires and penal processes
analyze the data identifying which police inquiries have become penal processes and will be analyzed in the next stage of the research	not started	This activities depends on the identification of the location of police inquires and penal processes

Changes in the research design

The initial data collection, in 14 Police Precincts and 2 Special Women's Police Station lasted 8 months, from December 2001 and August 2002. The research team then moved on to: feed the data bases, test the consistency of the data and complement missing or ambiguous data, checking the data against the different sources. All these activities took 10 months of work: from July 2002 to May 2003.¹

It was not possible to carry out the revision or test the consistency of all the data. From May 2003 onwards the researchers were no longer allowed to collect data in the police precincts. Numerous contacts, formal and informal were kept with the Office of the Secretariat for Public Security, the Head of the Civil Police, the Commander of the Police Macro regions, and two interviews with the Governor of the state did not change the decision by the state secretary of Public Security to prevent any data collection in police precincts. This decision is part of a strategy adopted by the Secretariat of Public Security of withholding information on police statistics.

Roughly 2/3 of the original data was reviewed for consistency. The major impact of the restrictions on further data collection in the police stations is on the identification the location of the cases selected for the sample within the judicial system. To locate the cases in the justice system data on the victims are needed: the victims full name, the victims national identity card number, and the name of parents as well as the name(s) of the person(s) indicted in the process. The only source for this information is the official police notice and the registrar of police inquiries.

A branch of the Judiciary, the Department of Police Inquiries did attempt to supplement the lacunae caused by the lack of access to the police records. Despite the missing bits of information we did find where almost half of the cases in the sample are. Homicide cases that have great importance in this research could be located due to the special assistance from some police officers in the Department of Homicide. Unfortunately due to missing information we have not identified the fate of a number of homicide cases.

Despite all the obstacles there were no changes in the research methodology.

Methodological progress

To ensure the quality of the data the following steps were taken:

- *The data bases*
- Two data bases were generated in Access format: one for the data collected with Palms and another one for the data collected manually. The two data bases had different formats and had to be made compatible. Data from each police precinct generated a data base with the police records: the initial police notice of a crime, the data on police inquiries, supplementary data about the cases forwarded from other police precincts, and supplementary police notices². After the initial analysis the four sources were consolidated in two spreadsheets: one with all the information from the police notices and the second one with the information from the police inquiries.
- *Methodology to analyze the flow of justice*
- The data collection in the police precincts was a time consuming activity but this allowed for a better understanding of how the information is produced by the police. One of the main findings of the research is that of the internal flow of information. Contrary to what other studies show this flow is not linear. The movement of the police notices of crime and police inquiries is not linear but there a number of flows which can at the limit even result in duplicity of police records. Also police records may randomly move from one police precinct to another, or to the headquarters of the police macro section. Sometimes the case moves upwards, sometimes it is send back to where the original notice was registered without any apparent logic. What is clear is that the numerous types of flows prevents a clear understanding of the transformation of police notice in police inquiries and certainly helps to make opaque the rules of law enforcement and impunity.

¹ Most of the data was not typed into the computer as the data was collected with the help of Palm as described in the previous report.

² Data consistency was carried out for each police precinct individually. Next samples of police notices and police inquiries were drawn to check whether the information collected was correct. This return demanded more than one visit to the precinct as new inconsistencies emerged when this data was checked, not because of researchers' error but because of contradictions in police reporting. This second return to check the consistency was the phase that was jeopardized by the prohibition issued against data collection.

- To analyze the flow of police notices, police notices were classified according with the destination- the police precinct they were forwarded to and according with the origin- the police precinct they came from. Results are described in Appendix 3
- *Police notices that become police inquiries.*

The ratio of police inquiries to police crime notices does not correspond to the rate of conversion of police notices into police inquiries. The conversion rate is a more precise concept as it is an indicator of the probability that a case once it is recorded by the police will result in a police investigation. This probability can only be ascertained once we follow what happens to specific cases. To establish this probability cases have to be followed from the first notice until the official investigation starts. It is not possible to establish this probability by looking at the aggregate numbers. For instance by taking all the police notices for a certain type of crime and all the police inquiries for that type of crime. Errors when registering the notice, errors when transcribing information from different Police Registrar Books, when documenting the opening of the inquiry, changes in the classification of the type of offense, all result in changes in the actual number of cases. For instance the police adopts three classifications for the same phenomena- suspicious deaths, that is deaths in which the cause of death cannot be established without a proper post-mortem examination: bodies found, death without known causes and investigation on the cause of death. Some cases initially registered under one of these conditions may, after a post-mortem be re-classified as homicide or others or yet may turn out to be death by natural causes, in any of the events the case would be re-classified altering the initial universe of cases.

Another condition is when one police notice results in two police inquiries or two police notices result in a single police inquiry, also we discovered police inquiries that had no police notice recorded. In order to calculate the rate of conversion each case had to be checked individually starting with the police notice and moving to the police inquiry and the reverse, from the police inquiry to the police notice.

The sample

The sample was drawn from a total of 22912 cases derived from 21862 police inquiries from the police precincts and 1050 homicide police notice registered in the Department of homicide for the period between 1991 and 1997.

The types of crime selected for the study all met the basic criteria for comparisons: a) estimated length of the full process (from the initial police notice to the sentencing)- five years and b) suffered no major legal changes in the Penal Code in the period studied.

Also all the police precinct met with the basic criteria to be included in the sample: they all followed standard procedures and routines albeit variations, that did not interfere with patterns of punishment.

To estimate the sample the following assumptions were adopted:

- d) we estimated that at most 5% of all cases would result in punishment regardless of the type of crime,
- e) we adopted a sample variance of 10%,
- f) confidence level of 95% and error margin of 3%.

As explained in the previous report the following types of cases recorded by the police: bodies found, rape, theft, larceny, homicide, robbery followed by death, death without known causes, resistance to the police followed by death, drug traffic, drug use; and Investigation on cause of death. For each type of case, aggressors, or suspects could be known at the time that the case was notified to the police or could be unknown. As result there are 24 sub-groups. When the subgroup was very small (under 30 cases) the sample was actually the totality of cases identified.

Size of the sample for each subgroup

	Aggressors	Total	Size of the
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TYPE OF CRIME/RECORD		number of cases	sample
Body found	unknown	102	81
Rape	known	382	192
Rape	unknown	106	83
Theft	known	6268	362
Theft	unknown	1040	281
Larceny	known	559	228
Larceny	unknown	76	63
HOMICIDE	known	1276	295
HOMICIDE	unknown	3138	342
Robbery followed by death	known	91	74
Robbery followed by death	unknown	196	130
Death without known causes	known	18	18
Death without known causes	unknown	839	264
Resistance to the police followed by death	known	37	34
Resistance to the police followed by death	unknown	26	26
Robbery	known	5187	358
Robbery	unknown	1042	281
Drug traffic	known	662	243
Drug traffic	unknown	8	8
Drug use	known	1332	298
Drug use	unknown	15	15
Investigation on cause of death	known	8	8
Investigation on cause of death	unknown	504	218
TOTAL		22912	3902

- *Selection of cases*
- Cases for the sample were randomly selected from the data bases. After the list of cases was processed we proceeded to return to the police precincts to complement the data in order to locate the cases in the courts. When our Access to the information was blocked we resorted to the judicial system and by this means located half of the sample.

The homicide sample differs from the other samples, because two selection criteria were used. According to the legislation homicide cases with unknown aggressors must be sent, by the local police precincts, to the Department of Homicide. Two samples were generated one of homicides from police precincts involving both known and unknown aggressors and a second sample from the Department of Homicide of cases of unknown aggressors. The sample of homicide with unknown perpetrators encompasses 148 cases from the Department of Homicide and 194 cases from the police precincts. Totaling 342 cases of unknown aggressors and 295 cases with known aggressors.

The data collection tools used in the second phase of the research

Two data collection tools were produced a) one designed to collect data for homicide cases and b) on for all other cases. The tools were designed to attend to the specificities of the Brazilian Penal Code; the judicial procedures; and the objectives of the research. The data collection tools allows the researchers to compile information about the exact nature of the offense (to allow for precise comparisons), about time (to allow the measurement of judicial morosity) , about legal procedures (due process), about access to legal support for those who were indicted (due process), and about the sentence (to measure adequacy/respect forte h Penal Code). A handbook was prepared for researchers on how to use the tools.

Data Analysis Plan

The data collected so far allows for some analysis. Next we present a preliminary analysis of the data collected in the 3rd Police Macro Region. The following items are presented:

- i) distribution of police notices reported according to whether the cases reported refer to violent or non-violent offenses and other types of offense, by year and by growth rate in the period selected for the study;
- ii) total distribution of police notices, violent offenses, non-violent offenses, other cases reported, attempted and perpetrated and whether aggressors were known or unknown;
- iii) distribution of police inquiries for violent and non-violent crime, by year, and by growth rate in the period selected;
- iv) distribution of police inquiries for violent and non-violent crimes according to whether they were attempted or perpetrated and whether aggressors were known or unknown;
- v) rate of inquiries as related to police notices recorded;
- vi) conversion rate of a crime reported into a police inquiry.

The objective of this preliminary analysis is to identify the first screening in the criminal justice system. This analysis allow the identification of the mechanisms of screening and to elaborate more refined hypothesis for the next phase.

Complementary studies

To interpret the results a literature review was carried out about homicide, the costs of violence, sentencing, punishment/impunity and police culture. Archival data on police procedures (1991-1997) and debates in the state Assembly on public security and crime, violence, punishment, human rights and penal justice, reported in the national press and major national events (economic, political, social and in terms of public security) constitute the background against which this data is analysed.

Summary of Results

The table below allows for comparisons between the data for each police precinct in the 3rd police Marco region and the total for the macro region in terms of police notices and police inquiries.

- *Characteristics of the empirical universe.*

Between the 1st of January 1991 and the 31st of December 1997, 603.083 cases were recorded in the police precincts in the 3rd Police Macro region, resulting in 76.291 police inquiries. This represents roughly 18% of all the cases registered in the same period in the city of São Paulo.

Of this total 57,2% (or 344.854 police notices) refer to violent and non-violent crimes. These resulted in 21.921 police inquiries corresponding to 6,36% of the total of police notices recorded for such crimes. This result suggests that some process of selection is in course. It also suggests that police performance plays a key role in penal impunity. This percentage does not express the conversion rate of a police notice into a police inquiry.

Table 1

Distribution of police notices according with police districts.
Police precincts, special women's police station in the 3rd Police Macro Region.
1991-1997

Police precinct/women's police station	Total Police notices registered in the period	Total police notices selected for the research*	%	Total police inquiries started in the period	Total police inquiries selected for the research	%
7º DP	59.857	40.202	67,2	6.219	1.702	27,4
14º DP	84.008	54.768	65,2	8.268	2.246	27,2
15º DP	83.291	49.807	59,8	10.324	2.570	24,9
23º DP	67.765	44.213	65,2	6.939	2.358	34,0
33º DP	33.077	17.599	53,2	5.448	1.339	24,6

34º DP	45.286	26.418	58,3	6.546	1.960	29,9
37º DP	37.590	17.946	47,7	4.181	1.694	40,5
46º DP	16.173	6.203	38,4	4.481	1.016	22,7
51º DP	33.950	17.640	52,0	4.031	1.211	30,0
75º DP	18.560	8.869	47,8	3.271	944	28,9
87º DP	27.604	15.290	55,4	3.499	1.269	36,3
89º DP	17.230	8.996	52,2	2.406	834	34,7
91º DP	31.163	17.893	57,4	4.069	1.316	32,3
93º DP	31.702	18.473	58,3	3.368	1.301	38,6
3ª DDM	5.545	332	6,0	1598	86	5,4
9ª DDM	10.282	205	2,0	1643	75	4,6
Total	603.083	344.854	57,2	76.291	21.921	28,7

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

* total police notices recorded in each police precinct as well as those forwarded by other precincts.

In the period selected for this study the population in the area dropped, presenting negative growth (-0,33) while the population in the city grew by 2% but crime grew in the period by 22%, violent crime having grown by 43% in the period while non-violent crime grew by 10%. Crime grew more than the population and also grew in violence.

When compared to the city of São Paulo this area presents a crime rate per 100,000 residents that is much higher than that of the city. In 1996, in this region the combined rate for violent and non-violent crime was of 3.378,55 crimes per 100,000 residents. The violent crime rate for 1996 in the area, was of 1.350,53 per 100,000 residents and the non-violent crime rate was of crimes 2.028,01 per 100,000 residents a year. The city presented in the same year 2.132,67 violent and non-violent crimes per 100,000 residents and 1.066,33 violent crimes per 100,000 residents and 1.467,45 non-violent crimes per 100,000 residents.

The table below shows the growth of crime rate in relation to the population for the city and for the 3^d Police Macro region. Violent crime rates jumped from 982 cases per 100,000 residents in 1991 to 1351 per 100,000 residents, a growth of 38%. Certain types of violent crimes grew much faster in the same period: drug traffic grew by 66%, robbery by 40%. Homicide grew below the average for violent crime: 13%, still in 1996 there were 57 homicides per 100,000 residents a rate higher than that of the city 47,88 (cf. Anuário SEADE)

Surprisingly non-violent crimes grew at a slower pace: from 1712 cases per 100,000 residents in 1991, to 2028, in the year 1996- a 18% growth. Theft was the type of crime that grew more in this period followed by death without known causes that grew by 146% in opposition to the other types of deaths for which the causes were obscure: body found, resistance followed by death and investigation on the cause of death.

To summarize the region has witnessed a real growth in violent crime.

Table 2
Crime rate per 100,000 residents for the city of São Paulo and the 3rd Police Macro Region 1991-1997

NATURE
1991
1996
%

VIOLENT CRIME

	982
	1.351
	38
RAPE	17
	13
	-25
HOMICIDE	51
	57
	13
ROBBERY	906
	1.270
	40
ROBBERY FOLLOWED BY DEATH	4
	4
	0
DRUG TRAFFIC	4
	7
	66

NON- VIOLENT CRIME

	1.712
	2.028
	18
THEFT	1.623
	1.944
	20
LARCENY	76
	74
	-3
DRUG USE	12
	9
	-20

OTHER POLICE NOTICES

	154
	155
	0

BODY FOUND	3
	1
	-76
Death without known causes	9
	23
	146
Resistance to the police followed by death	2
	0
	-94
Investigation on cause of death	139
	131
	-6
Total 3rd Police Macro region	2.848
	3.534
	24

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

- *The evolution of crime by type*

Table 3

POLICE NOTICES according with the nature of the crime (violent and non-violent) and by year 3rd Police Macro Region (1991-1997)

Type of crime	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%
NON VIOLENT CRIME	25353	29528	34267	35372	29563	29833	27955	211871	61,44
VIOLENT CRIME	14543	14734	15670	16077	15797	19867	20771	117459	34,06
OTHER TYPES OF CRIME	2287	2154	2236	2125	2247	2280	2195	15524	4,50
TOTAL	42183	46416	52173	53574	47607	51980	50921	344854	100

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

Table 3 shows that most crimes reported to the police are non-violent crimes 61,44%, while violent crime corresponds to just over 1/3 of the crimes reported: 34,06%. Then same ratio is valid for the city and for the 3^d Police Macro Region as is true for the decade of the 1990's for both regions and for other large cities in Brazil such as Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte (Caldeira, 2000; Lima, 2002; Soares et al., 1996; Soares, 2000; e Beato, 1998). Non-violent crimes also grew but reached their peak of growth between 1993 and 1994. In the following years there was a slight decline and then seem to have estabilized whereas violent crimes had their peak of growth between 1996 and 1997.

Robberies present a larger growth rate 93,5%. Homicide represent 4,19% of this growth and rape 1,39%. Other types of police notices: body found, death without known causes,

resistance to the police followed by death, investigation on cause of death represent 4,5% of all police records, a percentage that is slightly higher than homicide. Part of these case may have been re-classified as homicide once the post-mortem examinations were made. Drug trafficking is responsible for 0,57% of the violent offenses.

Amongst the non-violent crime, theft is the most common 95,66%. Larceny is a much rare phenomena (3,69%) and so is the use of drugs (0,66%). In sum the predominant type of crime in the region both in terms of violent and non-violent crimes is that of crime against the property.

Table 4 shows that homicides were relatively stable throughout the period. Homicide recorded by the local police precincts grew more than the population in the area. While the population diminished in the period, police recording of cases grew by 15% between 1991 and 1997. Form 1996 onwards, homicides change and there is a clear tendency to grow. In a single year reported homicide grew by 24%. Robbery grew three times as fast as homicide in the area, and in 1996 similarly to homicide, but more so robbery grew by 27% in a single year. The year 1996 is also the year in which drug traffic, that previously was a very low profile crime grew by 22% suddenly presents a negative growth of -17% . In the period (1991-1997) drug trafficking grew by 102%. Amongst non-violent crime drug use presented the most growth (14%), followed by theft (11%).

Table 4
Distribution of Police Notices by type of
crime and year
3rd Police Macro Region,
São Paulo (1991-1997)

Type of crime	Nature	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%	% TOTAL
VIOLENT CRIME	TOTAL	14543	14734	15670	16077	15797	19867	20771	117459	100	34,06
	RAPE	254	256	195	244	234	188	260	1631	1,39	
	HOMICIDE	749	587	589	611	679	839	864	4918	4,19	
	ROBBERY	13422	13764	14752	15056	14719	18688	19465	109866	93,5	
	ROBBERY FOLLOWED BY DEATH	58	55	44	55	46	53	61	372	0,32	
	DRUG TRAFFICKING	60	72	90	111	119	99	121	672	0,57	
NON-VIOLENT CRIME	TOTAL	25352	29527	34267	35372	29563	29833	27955	211869	100	61,44
	THEFT	24045	28663	32214	33943	28437	28601	26765	202668	95,66	
	LARCENY	1133	668	1870	1210	845	1094	991	7811	3,69	
	DRUG USE	174	196	183	219	281	138	199	1390	0,66	
OTHER POLICE NOTICES	TOTAL	2288	2155	2236	2125	2247	2280	2195	15526	100	4,50
	BODY FOUND	51	28	15	24	24	12	14	168	1,08	
	Death without known causes	140	147	172	174	247	342	396	1618	10,42	
	Resistance to the police followed by death	31	28	4	8	6	2	3	82	0,53	
	Investigation on cause of death	2066	1952	2045	1919	1970	1924	1782	13658	87,97	
TOTAL		42183	46416	52173	53574	47607	51980	50921	344854	-	100

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3^o Seccional/ SSP-SP.
Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

Except for “death without known causes” that grew by 183% between 1991 and 1997 all other suspicious deaths declined in the period: “bodies found” by -73%; “resistance followed by death” by -90% and “investigation on cause of death” by -14%. It is possible that police officers changed their definition of the events and grouped suspicious deaths under in the category “death without known causes”.

- *Attempted Crimes and completed crimes.*

The Brazilian Penal Code draws a distinction between cases in which a crime was attempted but for some reason the action was not completed, either because the police intervened or because the victim reacted. This distinction also has an impact on sentencing; sentences should be lighter for attempted than for perpetrated crimes. As result of this distinction the crimes under study can be classified as attempted or perpetrated/completed. This is valid for all types of crimes, including drug trafficking. The vast majority of cases reported involves completed crimes: 96,12% of the violent crimes were completed and 98,19% of the non-violent. Homicide and robbery followed by death present lower percentages, indicating that some of the cases refer to attempted homicide or attempted robbery followed by attempted homicide and so on. The relevant information for the purpose of the research is that in roughly 1/3 of the cases involving homicide the victim was still alive at the time of the reporting of the case. The same seems to be true for robbery “followed” by death. Previous research in Brazil (Adorno, 1994) indicates that when victims survive there is greater likelihood that the perpetrators will be known, prosecuted and sentenced.

It is to be expected that there is greater incidence of attempted crimes than that of perpetrated crimes. This over representation of “completed” /perpetrated crimes indicates that: a) there is little incentive for victims of attempted crimes to report to the police, either because they do not trust the police would care, or because they are afraid. Since there is little victimization survey in Brazil we cannot ascertain why this happens, what we do know is that this overrepresentation occurs. It will be very important to see how this affects the flow of justice.

- *Distribution of Crimes according with the identity of aggressors: known or unknown.*

Crimes with unknown perpetrators or suspects or yet aggressors represent the vast majority of the cases reported to the police, regardless of the type of crime: violent or non-violent.

Table 5
Distribution of Police Notices according
with type of crime and identity of
aggressors.
3rd.Police Macro
Region S. Paulo - (1991-
1997)

Type of crime	Nature	Known	%	Unknow n	%	Undefi ned	%	No data	%	Total
VIOLENT CRIME	TOTAL	6094	5,19	109627	93,33	324	0,28	1414	1,20	117459
	RAPE	569	34,89	932	57,14	112	6,87	18	1,10	1631
	HOMICIDE	978	19,89	3767	76,60	109	2,22	64	1,30	4918
	ROBBERY	3828	3,48	104612	95,22	100	0,09	1326	1,21	109866
	ROBBERY FOLLOWED BY DEATH	65	17,47	301	80,91	1	0,27	5	1,34	372
	DRUG TRAFFICKING	654	97,32	15	2,23	2	0,30	1	0,15	672
NON-VIOLENT CRIME		7905	3,73	201122	94,93	220	0,10	2622	1,24	211869
	THEFT	6196	3,06	193802	95,63	210	0,10	2460	1,21	202668
	LARCENY	356	4,56	7289	93,32	7	0,09	159	2,04	7811

	DRUG USE	1353	97,34	31	2,23	3	0,22	3	0,22	1390
OTHER POLICE NOTICES		103	0,66	57	0,37	13	0,08	15353	98,89	15526
	BODY FOUND	1	0,60	3	1,79	0	0,00	164	97,62	168
	Death without known causes	13	0,80	9	0,56	4	0,25	1592	98,39	1618
	Resistance to the police followed by death	48	58,54	23	28,05	2	2,44	9	10,98	82
	Investigation on cause of death	41	0,30	22	0,16	7	0,05	13588	99,49	13658
TOTAL		14102	4,09	310806	90,13	557	0,16	19389	5,62	344854

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

In 93,3% of the violent crimes and 94,93% of the non—violent crimes reported to the police the aggressors are not known. Considering just the different types of violent crimes robbery is the crime in which most often the perpetrators are unknown to the victim -95,22%. This is followed by robbery followed by death in which 80,91% of the cases the person reporting the case did not know who the perpetrator was and by homicide 76,6% of informants did not know who was he aggressor. The few rape cases reported present higher levels of knowledge about the aggressor: in 42% of the cases the aggressor was known and in 57,14% unknown. Drug trafficking, as one would expect, is the type of crime in which the perpetrator is most often known: 97,32%, because in general dealers were caught “in flagranti delictus”.

Aggressors/perpetrators are also unknown for most non-violent crimes: in 95,63% of the recorded cases of theft and in 93,32% of the cases of larceny the authors are unknown. Nevertheless similarly to drug trafficking, in the case of drug use the offenders are known in 97,34% of the cases recorded. Not surprisingly, as there is no certainty that there is any crime, in the different forms of “suspicious deaths” the vast majority of cases has no information about suspects, 98,89% .

In sum in the vast majority of the cases reported to the police, except for drug use and trade the culprits are unknown when the case is reported to the police. Although it is to be expected that in such large city, anonymity would ensure that crimes can be perpetrated without the immediate identification of those responsible. Also most crimes reported to the police whether violent or non-violent the main characteristic is that both tend to be crimes that were actually perpetrated and not attempted. Such crimes tend to result in major damages (monetary, physical or psychological) to their victims. It would be reasonable to expect that the police should give priority to clearing such cases, the police inquiry is the first step to carry out the investigation of the cases. Thus we can expect that cases in which a crime was actually perpetrated and in which the aggressors are unknown would result in police inquiry.

Table 5
Police Inquiries according with the nature of crime (violent and non-violent) and by year
3rd Police Macro Region. (1991-1997)

Type of crime	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%
NON VIOLENT CRIME	1304	1441	1486	1441	1387	1070	1195	9324	42,53
VIOLENT CRIME	1659	1583	1384	1512	1473	1658	1815	11084	50,56
OTHER TYPES OF CRIME	250	213	178	206	204	218	244	1513	6,90
TOTAL	3213	3237	3048	3159	3064	2946	3254	21921	100

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

At first analysis this appears to be true: of all inquiries started in the period mostly were for violent crime (50,56%) when such crimes represented 34,06 of all police notices. While 61,44% of all police notices registered in the period under study, refer to non-violent crimes, just 42,53% of police inquiries are of non-violent crimes. In terms of other types of crimes since in this category are grouped a series of potential homicide cases or by accident since all involve suspicious deaths it is quite remarkable that despite the fact that in the period there were **15526 cases reported only 1513 resulted in police inquiry**. If such suspicious deaths were in fact the result of some foul play, the likelihood of punishment seems to be rather small. This suggests that though violent crime seem at first sight to be a priority of the police forces this is not a clear policy that encompasses all suspicious circumstances. Chances that a violent crime will be investigated are of 0,5056 whereas a non-violent one 0,4253; that is the values are very similar, suggesting that the other aspects of the case may be more motivating to police investigations than whether it is a violent or non-violent offense.

While police notices of violent crime grew in the seven year period by 43% police inquiries for violent crime grew 10%, there is a major gap between the number of cases entering the system and the that of case being processed by the system. If we consider just the ratio between violent crime reported and police inquiries for violent crime yearly in the period³, the growth in this gap becomes very clear: in 1991, police inquiries for violent crime represented 11,4% of the cases that entered the system, in 1997 this percentage had dropped to 8,74%. In the interval there were many fluctuations in this percentage but at numbers always inferior to 10%. By 1997 while police notices for violent crime totaled 20.771 cases, there were 1.815 police inquiries for this type of crime. This number of inquiries was greater than the one in 1996 when there were 1658 inquiries for 19867 police notices for violent crimes but the gap remained very wide.

Table 6
The evolution of violent crime inquiries
3rd. Police Macro Region- S. Paulo
1991-1997

Period	Percentage (growth/reduction)
--------	-------------------------------

In 1992 declined by 4,58% in relation to 1991
 in 1993 declined by 14,37% in relation to 1992
 in 1994 grew by 8,46% in relation to 1993
 in 1995 declined 2,64% in relation to 1994
 in 1996 grew by 11,15% in relation to 1995
 in 1997 grew by 8,6% in relation to 1996

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

Table 7
The evolution of violent crime and of police inquiries
3rd. Police Macro Region -São Paulo
1995-1997

Period	Growth of	Growth of police inquiries
--------	-----------	----------------------------

³ Keeping in mind that this is not the conversion rate

Police notices		
1995-1996	25,9%	11,15%
1996-1997	4,25%	8,6%

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

In the total period for 117459 police notices on violent crime there were 11084 police inquiries, this represents 9,44% of the cases registered. This percentage is better than the average rate for all crimes 6,36%, on the positive side there is nearly 50% more inquiries for violent crime than for crime in general. This percentage varies according with the crime:

a) for homicide of a total of 4918 cases there were 3418 police inquiries or 69,5% of the cases became a formal investigation;

b) for rape the 1631 cases reported resulted in 488 police inquiries or 29,92% of the cases

c) for robbery followed by death the 372 reported cases resulted in 264 police inquiries or 70,97% of the cases

d) for robbery out of 109866 reported cases resulted in 6242 police inquiries or 5,69% of the cases

e) for drug trafficking out of 672 cases, resulted in 672 or **100%** of the cases.

If this percentage is interpreted as revealing the police priorities in terms of investigations it can be said that the ranking of priorities seems to be:

1st place: drug trafficking,

2nd place: robbery followed by death

3rd place: homicide

4th place: rape

5th place: robbery.

Homicide and rape both crimes considered to be extremely serious that should always be punished by the population (NEV-Cepid Survey) apparent are not given the same priority by the police.

As for non-violent crimes these resulted in 9.322 police inquiries in the period representing as mentioned before 42,52% of all inquiries. The breakdown of police inquiries for non-violent crime is the following:

7.326 or 78,58% are for cases of theft,

637 or 6,83% for larceny,

and 1.359 or 14,57% for drug use.

Police inquiries for non-violent crimes also fluctuate. Thefts generate more police inquiries in the year 1993 when 1.231 police inquiries or 13,20% were opened for theft cases. But in 1995 this number starts to fall and when 1997 is compared to 1991 the number of reported cases of theft had dropped and so did the number of police inquiries. In fact the number of cases reported in the period fell by 18%. It must be kept in mind that this is reported cases. It does not necessarily reflect

a drop in the actual cases of theft but may be expressing the population's lack of trust that reporting will result in any police action.

- *Police investigation: attempted crimes and crimes that were fully perpetrated.*

Crimes that were fully perpetrated result in more police inquiries, both in the case of violent and non-violent crimes. Most police inquiries for violent crime refer to crimes that were perpetrated: 75,30%, while only 22,97% of the violent crime police inquiries refer to attempted crime. For non-violent crimes 73,72% of the police inquiries refer to cases in which the crime was actually perpetrated while 26% refer to cases in which it was attempted.

The fact that at the time the crime is reported there is some knowledge about who committed it seems to be a key factor in determining the formal start of a police inquiry.

Table 8
Police Inquiry according with the nature of crime (violent and non-violent) and by identity (known and unknown)
3rd Police Macro Region, São Paulo
(1991-1997)

Type of crime	Identity of aggressors								Total
	known	%	Unknown	%	indetermined	%	No information	%	
NON VIOLENT CRIME	8191	87,85	1029	11,04	97	1,04	7	0,08	9324
VIOLENT CRIME	7596	68,53	3335	30,09	142	1,28	11	0,10	11084
OTHER TYPES OF CRIME	67	4,43	75	4,96	6	0,40	1365	90,22	1513
TOTAL	15854	72,32	4439	20,25	245	1,12	1383	6,31	21921

Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.
 Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997.
 NEV/USP_FAPESP.

Whether it is a violent or a non-violent crime it seems that police inquiries are started only if there is some information on who the culprits are. Out of all violent crimes 93,33% were perpetrated by known persons and 5,19 by known aggressors. The distribution of police inquiries for violent crime is the reverse of this distribution: it reveals that 2/3 of the inquiries are for crimes with known aggressors (68,53%) and only one 1/3 for cases in which the aggressors are unknown (30,09%). This bias is worse for non-violent crimes, here it seems that basically only cases in which information about culprits are reported at the time the notice of the crime is registered result in a police inquiry: in 87,85% there is information about suspects and in 11,04% no information. It seems that the police is willing to investigate only that which is already known.

Rape follows the same trend above: 79,26% of the inquiries to investigate rape are for cases in which the perpetrator is known, and 17,63% are unknown. It must be kept in mind that in nearly 60% of case of rape reported to the police the aggressor was not known. Rape is already a type of crime for which there is much underreporting. According with the latest victimization survey in São Paulo only 7% of victims of rape in a year reported to the police. When the police only investigates the cases with known aggressors, it further encourages rape victims not to report, further ensuring impunity.

Not surprising robberies follow the same trend: police inquiries for robbery are overwhelmingly for cases in which aggressors are known: 83,25%. When only a small percentage of cases of robbery in which the perpetrators are unknown result in starting na investigation robberies are de facto demoted to a position of non-violent crime.

Drug trafficking the only crime for which all police notices result in police inquiries refer almost in total to known authors 98,81%. This should not surprise for, as mentioned before most cases seem to be of dealers caught "in flagranti".

Homicide cases represent a rupture in this pattern for in the case of homicides most police inquiries refer to cases in which the assailants are unknown at the time of the crime report:

60,245 of the inquiries refer to cases in which the perpetrators are unknown and 37,01% are known. Similar trend is that of the cases of robbery followed by death in which 65,91% of the police inquiry are for cases in which the perpetrators are unknown and 33,72% known. The “other types of crime” category which contains mostly “suspicious deaths” follow the same trend as that of homicide, the very few police inquiries started for this type of death refer mostly to unknown perpetrators as expected 90,22%, as the investigations are a key step to define if a crime was committed in the first place, it does not surprise that perpetrators are not known.

Among the non-violent crimes drug use is the crime that most results in police inquiries, and similarly to drug trafficking, most inquiries involve known authors (98,89%), followed by theft, the type of crime that least results in inquiries and when it does is for cases with known perpetrators: 85,80%, the same is true for larceny 88,06%.

- *Conversion rate of police notices into police inquiries.*

So far the data presented here are the result of straightforward comparisons between police notices registered and police inquiries according with a number of variables. In theory every crime reported should result in a police inquiry but this utopia as no criminal justice system ever achieves this performance. Despite this it is legitimate to expect a smaller gap than the abysmal performance seen so far when less than 10% of the crimes reported result in a formal police inquiry. As mentioned previously the conversion rate refers to the probability that a crime-whether violent or non-violent will result in a police inquiry.

Table 7 shows that, in this research, the cases involving violent crime with a known perpetrator present the higher probability of resulting in police inquiry with a probability of 0,81, very close to 1,0 the maximum value. This is followed by non-violent crimes with known perpetrators with a probability rate of 0,69. As for violent or non-violent crimes for there is no information on perpetrators the probability that reporting the crime to do the police will alter this is very low as the chances that a police inquiry will be opened is of 0,04 in the case of violent crimes and 0,01 for non-violent ones.

Table 7
Police crime notices and police inquests: rate of transformation of police notices in police inquests (violent and non-violent crimes)
3a. Police region, São Paulo Municipality
1991-1997

Type of crime	Aggressors PN	Tot_PN	TOT_PI	rate_transf	Variance	Confidence interval 95%	
						Inferior threshold	Superior threshold
Non Violent crime	Known aggressors	7904	5488	0,69	0,2139	0,68	0,70
	Uknown aggressors	201122	2638	0,01	0,0099	0,01	0,01
	Undefined	220	58	0,26	0,1924	0,20	0,32
	No information	2622	33	0,01	0,0099	0,01	0,01
Violent crime	Known aggressors	6094	4951	0,81	0,1539	0,80	0,82
	Uknown aggressors	109626	4394	0,04	0,0384	0,04	0,04
	Undefined	324	137	0,42	0,2436	0,37	0,47
	No information	1414	71	0,05	0,0475	0,04	0,06

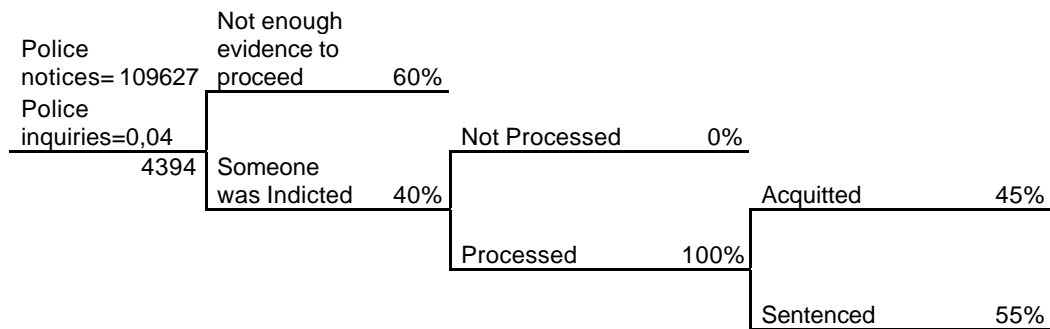
Source: Police Book of Inquest Registrar/ 3º Seccional/ SSP-SP.

Research: Study of Penal impunity in the Municipality of São Paulo, 1991-1997. NEV/USP_FAPESP.

All the evidence point to the fact that what guides the law enforcement agencies and determines the functioning of the criminal justice system is whether some one can present at the moment of reporting the crime, some information about the identity of the culprits. It is the existence of such information that seems to determine whether the police will continue to invest their energies and resources in the case and will seek punishment.

If this is the case we can estimate the probability that a violent crime, for which no information exists at the time the crime is reported, will result in punishment.

Figure 1: Hypothetical projection of punishment for crimes with no information on perpetrators.



In this projection more than half of the police inquiries (60%) will be dropped before indicting some one while only 40% will result in an indictment. We are also estimating that roughly 55% of those indicted will be found guilty and sentenced and 45% acquitted. If this is the case only 22% of the initial police inquiries should result in sentencing. In the end 0,88% of violent crimes with unknown perpetrator at the time that the crime was reported would result in some one being sentenced.

In the case of homicide by unknown perpetrator if we use this model 10,77% of the cases reported to the police would result in sentencing. In this period 3767 homicide cases with unknown aggressors were reported to the police, 2050 of which resulted in police inquiries. If again only 40% result in the indictment and if 90% of the indictments are accepted by the judicial system and if again 55% of those that face trial are sentenced, 19,8% of the policy inquiries for homicide would result in sentencing. Apparently this represents a better outcome than that for crimes in general but keeping in mind that homicide is a very serious crime rates are still very low.

- *Summary of conclusions*

The data presented highlighted the importance of having information about the offender is at the time the case is recorded by the police– if he/she is known or unknown. While most of the cases recorded by police refer to crimes committed by unknown offenders police inquiries give priority to violent crimes committed by known offenders. So, the police focus falls over a set of habitual criminals part of everyday activities of the police station. The police seem to limit their activities to the knowledge accumulated in the institutional network built around traditional practices of “hunting known delinquents” ignoring investigations. The data presented reveal that the police goes after the obvious and in so doing is liable to gross mistakes. Attending to what seems “easy” to solve, ignores the massive numbers of cases with unknown perpetrators reinforcing fear in society and impunity, which in turn will most certainly encourage potential or effective perpetrators to commit more crimes.

This model of police action is ridden with gross human rights violence and completely inadequate to the modern profile of crime in Brazilian contemporary society and to the new modalities of crime organization. Furthermore this type of police action fosters fear and impotence in the society and in the limit may encourage people to support drastic measures to contain

violence some of which may represent further violations of human rights. Violence and violent crimes in our society are placing new challenges to the rule of law and to the democratic society based on the respect of human rights that the police forces seem to be ill equipped to meet.

We presume that this neglect of crimes committed by unknown perpetrators is not the result of random decision making but reflect a sociological and institutional process: the social production of non-knowledge. In terms of Bourdieu theory, this kind of phenomenon signals to the existence of a symbolic power (in case, of the police agency) that determinates what must be investigated and what will not be investigated regardless of what is expressed in the Penal Code. This reiterates their need for secrecy (such as studied by Simmel), as well as the need for the control of social body by discipline and punishment (Foucault), or the lack of transparency on the police proceedings that compromises the democratic institutions of law and order (see Dahrendorf and Arendt) contributing for the weakness of the state monopoly of physical violence (see Garland) or, in terms of Elias, preventing the transit to the private monopoly of violence to the public and state monopoly, one of the most important requirements to a modern peaceful society.

Plan of activities

For the next period the main tasks will be:

- 1) refine data analysis using statistical techniques; refine the socio-economic profile of the region under study; detail the political and institutional framework; (1991-1997); review field notes to develop a sort of ethnography of the police precincts (the physical environment, social relations between the staff and with the public), compare the data sets with the international literature, refine the theoretical framework that will help interpret the results. Finally the results should be written as a draft for a book.
- 2) continue the data collection on the penal processes that were selected for the sample, and complement the data collection in the police inquiries that are appended to the processes. Though delayed by the bureaucratic difficulties met in the third year of the project, part of this data collection is in course. The next phase will demand more researchers that will have to be trained and new negotiations with members of the judicial system to gain access to their archives.

Additional information

A number of research projects have derived from the preliminary data collection:

1. Undergraduate training scholarship: Diego Jair Vicentin, "Following cases of robbery through the criminal justice system" no. 02/01231-1, FAPESP;
2. Undergraduate training scholarship: João Marcelo de Souza Gomes, "Following cases of robbery followed by death through the criminal justice system" no. 02/05760-9, FAPESP;
3. Undergraduate training scholarship: Carlos Henrique Ferreira Carvalho, "Following cases of drug trafficking through the criminal justice system". Technical trainee USP, level 1.
4. Undergraduate training scholarship: Otávio A.F. Albuquerque, "Following cases of homicide through the criminal justice system". Technical trainee USP, level 1.
5. Undergraduate training scholarship: Helena Maria Alves Bartolomeu, "Following cases of rape through the criminal justice system". no. 02/13412-0, FAPESP.
6. Undergraduate training scholarship: Ricardo Ferreira Rosa, "Organizing and analyzing secondary sources of information"
7. Graduate training scholarship: Renato Oliveira Farias as support to field research and to supervise the data bases;
8. Master's degree research project: Cássia Santos Garcia, "Organized crime and drug trafficking: punity ou impunity" (98/14262/5- FAPESP).
9. 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". CNPq;
10. Master's degree project: Cristiane Lamin de Souza Aguiar, "Impunity and lack of trust in institutions in charge of Law and Order". 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 was used to evaluate the newly created Special Criminal Tribunals. Three Women Precincts were studied for the period between (1996-1999). Data collection and analysis were finished using a sample of 390 cases followed through the Special Criminal Tribunals, the outcome of the cases, in terms of the sanctions applied as well as the arguments used to justify the sanctions, were the objective of the analysis. This Ph.D project was concluded and the dissertation was delivered for oral examination at the Faculty of Philosophy and Human Sciences scheduled for March 2004.

Title of the thesis: "Justiça para todos: os Juizados Especiais Criminais e a violência de gênero"- Justice for all- Special Criminal Tribunals and gender violence.

Abstract

In the light of the recent changes introduced on the Brazilian legal scenario by the Law 9099/95, that created the Special Criminal Courts, this research aims to evaluate the application of this new legislation on gender violence cases. This study analyzed police records collected between 1996 and 1999 in three Police Stations for Women (DDMs, from the Portuguese "Delegacia de Defesa da Mulher") located in the Sao Paulo district. It focussed on cases in which the aggressions and treats occurred in actual or past marital and engagement relationships. The application of Law 9099 has been diagnosed as a factor of criminally disqualifying the offence against women and reclaiming it as private issue.

Apparently contradicting these conclusions, we observed an increased number of cases registered in the Police Stations for Women in the period that the Special Criminal Courts were installed, suggesting that these Police Stations and specialized courts have become an important tool for empowerment of women under violence situations. Analyzing the comings and goings of women that register more than one occurrence on the Police Stations for Women, DDMs, it is argued that the decision to turn to the police and the Legal System in the course of the process reveals a form of women exercising power. We attempt here to demonstrate that this new alternative model to the traditional and conventional Legal System respond to the women victims of violence expectations and reveal a new kind of relationship between gender, conflict resolution and the Legal System.

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.

Research Goals

The research explores the relations between restricted access to social-economic rights, interpersonal conflict, human rights and conceptions of justice and punishment and in particular the value attributed to the human life. It examines in how far the experience of deprivation of rights and fear of crime could foster an acceptance of violence and or of gross human rights violations. Comparisons will be made between the population expectations of justice and the value that is placed on the human life and the responses given by the criminal justice system to crimes against life- as expressed in the arguments used by high courts to justify sentences given in homicide cases (data that is being collect in research project 3: The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity).

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. It seeks to do so in part by disseminate information to the public and authorities, at municipal and state level, aiming at strengthening the public's capacity to pressure the authorities to adopt new approaches to public security and to its enforcement as well as to reduce the inequality in access to rights. The project also seeks to improve collective efficacy promoting peaceful conflict negotiations and thus reducing interpersonal conflict and hopefully reducing mistrust.

The improvement of the public's feeling of security demands in this perspective changes to the process of public security decision-making, at the local level. The definition of priorities, in this field, should take into account the public's definition of insecurity: what causes it and how this insecurity can be reduced. 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. The project gives priority to the interactions 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.

Background

Our assumption is that the growing failure of law enforcement agencies to ensure the protection of citizens, amidst the growth of violent crime in society, is fosters public demands for more and more severe punishment. At the limit such demands could encourage the acceptance of the rupture of the system of procedures of legal protections and the tolerance of the violation of laws by law enforcement agents as well as by private agents.

Calls for more and more severe punishment in a climate of growing fear are not novelty. In most societies when the crime rate grows so does public outcry. Such cries become problematic when they include illegal measures- i.e. when great discretionary power is attributed to the police. Moreover when this power is also given to other groups within society, unrelated to law enforcement, such as vigilante groups or even death squads. This attribution of (literally) power of life or death to police agents, and to other groups, occur amidst strong feelings of suspicion about the police forces and the judicial system and in a society with a very weak sense of citizenship. This represents a paradox since great freedom is being granted to groups that may not have credibility or trust. It is known that the more people trust the police the more they will grant discretionary powers to it (Young, 1990). It is also known that the reverse is true: the less they trust the police the less they grant such powers.

One of our challenges is to try to unravel the reasons for this attribution of freedom of action to law enforcement officers or civilians, when the police forces are generally perceived as corrupt, brutal, arbitrary and as committing felonies themselves? A weak citizenship could be part of the answer. Weak citizenship, in the sense of the efficacy people feel they have vis-à-vis the government as a whole, and to the judicial system in particular.

This low responsiveness of the system, to demands of the people, seems to be one of the key factors in the poor access to rights in general and to social and economic rights in particular. It is possible that frustrations generated by a poor access to rights affects people's conception of justice? If rights are perceived as universal only in theory, and if in practice the obstacles to them result in these being perceived as scarce "commodities", a competition for rights could start. If this is the case then it is expected that people will start trying to define who deserves and who does not deserve to have access to rights, and questions such as what constitutes entitlement may play a crucial role in the perception of human rights and in their evaluations of what is fair and just. In this research/intervention project we are simultaneously exploring:

- the connections between violence and access to rights,
- identifying people's commonsense theories of justice and of crime and deviance, and the connections between these and the actual access that people have to rights,
- disseminating the information collected about their circumstances to the community, as well as to public officials,
- promoting opportunities for dialogue between members of the community and law enforcement agents,
- promoting opportunities for community members to solve interpersonal conflicts in a peaceful way and thus reduce some forms of violence while strengthening the community's sense of collective efficacy, in particular for youth to develop conflict resolution/negotiation skills.

The research is based on multiple sources of data and on different types of data sets:

1-secondary data mostly produced by project 1- "Monitoring Human Rights" allow us to characterize the three areas selected for the study and to compare the areas with the municipality and with the metropolitan region and thus identify how the communities fare when compared to other areas and to explore at aggregate level, the relations between access/lack of access to rights and violence. The identification of secondary data that is relevant for this project is a continued activity. One example of this is that we started by characterizing the areas using data from the Census 2000, and 1991. As more data is made available by digital means this new data is being incorporated both in terms of the historical period covered and in terms of new variables. For instance, the Census Bureau has made available data for the smallest territorial division- the census tract, for the municipality of São Paulo as well as for a few of the municipalities of the metropolitan region that are subdivided in census tracts, for 1970, 1980,1991 as well as 2000. These data sets will allow us to trace the evolution of the three areas in the last 40 years and thus to be able to set in a larger time frame the present context. Data about family composition and family structure, length of residence, job availability in the area, and so forth are slowly being made available. Again this type of data allow us to refine the diagnosis made so far in terms of the elements of risk and of protection against violence. Secondary data come from a number of sources aside from the Census Bureau as described in project 1 and need to be continually updated as new information becomes available.

2- quantitative data collected by means of surveys that are repeated every two years and that allow us to monitor people's exposure to violence and its impact on their values and attitudes to human rights, to punishment, to violence, to the criminal justice system as well as their beliefs about justice.

2a- quantitative data collected by our own research/intervention group as the need arises, for instance, on public schools in the three areas to identify the magnitude and relevance of school violence, the means adopted by the schools to deal with violence, truancy and indiscipline, as well as the human and physical resources allocated to such schools. Quantitative data are also collected to establish sort of baseline for behaviors that we monitor such as interpersonal conflicts.

3- qualitative data collected by mean of focus groups and open ended interviews.

Data collection informs the interventions at local level and the interventions elicit new data collection. As the activities related to intervention evolve and as we disseminate information, as well when we bring representatives of the criminal justice and community's members together to

discuss their priorities in terms of public security the need for new information emerges. As we go in the field and explore means to implement arenas for peaceful conflict resolution and as we get more involved in the local schools, at times it is clear that we have to ask people questions to understand better their concepts, their expectations in order to tailor our interventions to their needs as well as to remove obstacles, in communication or in practices we have adopted. Since we need to monitor our efforts at times it becomes necessary to establish baselines for instance we need to know how much conflict exists in local school before we bring in the conflict negotiations techniques in order to monitor the effects of introducing these techniques.

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 approach public security demands 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 prevent violence re-socializing and motivating 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.

The project in course is being implemented in Capão Redondo, Jardim São Luís and Jardim Ângela, areas covered by the Movement in Defense of Life and Against Violence, one of the NEV'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.

Summary of previous results

Diagnosis of the area

In the previous two years, an in-depth diagnosis of the areas was carried out, using secondary data and primary data collection. Secondary data from the Census Bureau, from various municipal and state secretariats and departments, from the State Foundation for Social Economic Studies (SEADE) from planning agencies and so forth were collected, fed to data bases and used to characterize the areas in comparison to the city. This detailed profile allowed us to identify deficits of the area that could explain help understand the greater risks of violent victimization in the area as well as to identify potential sources of protection (resilience) against violent victimization. We also engaged in original data collection by means of:

- a survey (2001) at city level (with 700 residents) with a sub sample (341 residents) that allowed us to look more in-depth in the three areas selected for the exploratory intervention,
- qualitative research (focus groups discussion) with civil servants working in the region,
- analysis of archival data such as minutes 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);
- qualitative research (focus group discussion) residents in the city from different socio economic and age groups about their experience with conflict and conflict resolution,
- development of a data bases on municipal and state public policies implemented in the three areas that have a violence prevention potential.

The diagnosis revealed that the selected areas not only had much higher rates of violent crime than the rest of the city:

- homicide rates between 40% and 80% higher than the average rate for the city,
- higher rates of impunity 91,4 % of homicides (1992-1996) were registered as having been perpetrated by "unknown persons", a percentage that is much higher than the,

already very high, average for the city- 84,5% of unknown perpetrators in homicide cases,

- one third of the average number of police per residents in the city;
- 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 meaning that there are less adults available to supervise their activities and keep them away from trouble;
- **more overcrowding of the houses** (overcrowding is greater in the districts that are most affected by homicide);
- **more than 1/5 of the heads of household without any income** in the city of São Paulo live in the area;
- **more than 50% of the heads of household** present income levels below the poverty level- 3 minimum wages (roughly US\$ 180,00) per month;
- 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%;
- 1,8% of the heads of household have 15 years or more of education in the selected areas - while the average for the city is 14,1%;
- higher child mortality rates, defined as deaths per 1000 live births, is on average 20% higher than that of the city of São Paulo (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 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.

We identified a concentration of disadvantages⁴ in the areas selected for the intervention. We also explored the role that exposure to violence plays in this concentration of disadvantages to answer the question as to whether violence exposure is an obstacle to collective action and for the effective exercise of the social capital or collective efficacy that exist there. It is assumed, by the literature on the effects of the exposure to violence, that this exposure will affect social relations and social capital in the areas most affected by violence, but exactly how this occurs and how attitudes and values are affected is not known. So in the previous year (2001-2002) we began to explore this issue by looking into how people with different levels of intensity of exposure to violence evaluate their neighborhoods, think about the police and the justice system and trust their neighbors and judge the capacity of their community to act together as reflected in our survey data.

To summarize the findings from the year 2001 survey some of the results fitted our expectations and some were a surprise. As expected, direct experience with violence was greater in the three areas and that the type of violence involved was more serious. On average there were 1,03 direct violent incidents per person in the sample for the city, in the 12 months previous to the survey, and 1,28 direct violent incidents per person in the most violent areas. Residents in the three areas were more often victims of personal injuries, armed robberies and or even losing a relative victim of homicide than were residents in other areas of the city. 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.

Greater exposure to violence is related to:

- greater dissatisfaction with the neighborhood,
- greater disaffection from the neighborhood,
- greater disapproval of public services- infrastructure,
- greater perception that social relations are marked by incivilities,
- greater mistrust and feeling of being victims of prejudice from civil servants,

⁴ 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 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 greater the perception of social disorder: drugs and alcohol consumed and traded in public, etc.

Contrary to what was expected this negative image did not contaminate the immediate social relations, ie. those with closer neighbors, the greater exposure to violence instead is related to a more positive image of the people they know in their neighborhood and to a more positive assessment of the potential for collective action, a more positive image of the level of cooperation and solidarity among closer neighbors. Our conclusion was that if exposure to violence draws people apart, it does so in the broader context- in the neighborhood understood as the more anonymous level but it could have the opposite effect at the level of the street block, bringing people together.

As expected the more people are exposed to violence the more negative the image of law enforcement agencies in terms of:

- the quality and frequency of policing in the area: responding to calls, keeping streets safe, treating citizens respectfully,
- their efficacy vis à vis the police (they do not feel able to convince a police officer to investigate a crime in which they were victims),
- using excessive force when searching youth,
- accepting bribes,
- protecting drug dealers or yet
- being afraid of the drug dealers.

Also as hypothesized, despite this bad image of the police forces, the group more exposed to serious violence is more 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 than those who are not so exposed, suggesting that this exposure may foster some authoritarian traits: less trust in the judiciary and in the prison system, more willingness to grant authorities all powers to reduce violence, more support for draconian measures against individuals who are suspects, even if they violate constitutional rights in order to promote more public security. Exposure to violence does seem to foster the support for the violations of human rights.

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, that they are willing to 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 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, still 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

Qualitative data from focus groups discussions with residents and with professionals working in the areas corroborated information, from the survey, about the types of violence that are more commonly experienced by residents in the city and in the three areas, about who is most at risk, and about the experience they have with law enforcement. Verbal assaults, threats, robberies and thefts, are the most common types of violence experienced. Young males are the most likely victims. The police are perceived as violent and abusive towards youth, and as not efficient or trustworthy. People that are threatened or who have been victims of violent crimes express the feeling that the police encourage them problems by their own means.

Surprisingly, to us, there were more similarities between groups of different social economic status than was expected: all groups reported experiencing some sort of interpersonal

conflict (at home, with neighbors, at school, or at work) as well the feeling of impotence to solve conflicts be it because the police refused to act or because they lack of trust in the judiciary. We found more difference in the type of situations that elicited conflict and in types of solutions found, across age groups than across social economic status.

Civil servants working in the areas provided detailed information about the challenges faced by the professionals⁵ to deliver 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. As result there is no cooperation within professional groups and much less between groups (for instance, between health workers and teachers or social workers). Civil servants express hopelessness and helplessness vis à vis their work and circumstances, 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 results from the survey and that of the focus groups converge and complement each other. The structural conditions play a key role in the violence that prevails in the three areas. To prevent such violence there must also be improvement in the delivery of services in the community. Part of the obstacles to change the quality of the services delivered lays in the powerlessness of the residents and this in turn in the lack of exercise of their social capital. Part lays in the lack of motivation of civil servants in charge of delivering the services: feeling unsupported by their superiors and unappreciated by their clientele, solitary and fearful of the area they have little motivation to improve the quality of the delivery of the services.

Improving the delivery of services seems to demand that the dialogue between professionals acting in the area and the public be improved and that the decision making process be made more inclusive. This requires to our view the empowerment of local populations but violence at the local level can be a major obstacle both for participation and to empowerment. 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. Strengthening local capacity to manage interpersonal conflicts, in communities where violence has reached epidemic levels, is being approached as a strategy to prevent violence at the micro level. It is assumed that if small scale interpersonal⁶ or collective conflicts are prevented from becoming cases of full blown this will strengthen the residents self-esteem, their feelings of collective efficacy and their participation in collective efforts. In essence, that social capital will be strengthened.

Secondary data analysis and data collection scheduled for the next year (2002-2003)

To continue the detailing of the diagnosis of the area, and to refine the understanding of the relations between violence and lack of access to rights, it was decided to experiment working with census tract data. A decision had to be made to restrict the use of census tracts to the three areas selected for the intervention, since it nearly impossible to work with the large number of variable that we have identified, for all the census tracts in the city, as they represent thousands.

Since the performance of children in schools in the three areas is much worse than that of the rest 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 schools in the region. Data collection started on thirty schools in the three areas (matched by another 30 schools in the East part of the city) 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.

⁵ Teachers, social workers, health workers, postmen/women, law enforcement personnel.

⁶ Interpersonal conflicts, when brought to the attention of the police forces, are not given high priority, specially when local resources are in much demand by criminal offenses perceived by the forces as more serious and or as having higher priority.

A qualitative study of the expectations that the public have about the police, about the policing practices and styles and spontaneous attempts to work cooperatively with the police was scheduled to take place in the next year. The study was going to be carried through focus groups with community leaders and with representatives of the police forces.

The Two Intervention Projects

The conflict mediation project

In the previous year we identified the actual area for intervention after an analysis of 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 on the openness of the community to outsiders. It was also decided that there were different demands for conflict mediation according with the age group considered and that it was possible to identify three groups: a) pre-adolescents from the ages of 11 to 14, b) adolescents between 15 and 19 years, the most difficult to gain access to, and adults. We also identified partners to implement the peaceful communities initiatives, started work with pre-adolescents (11-14 years) in a school in Jardim Angela (building a safe school project), promoted an essay competition for the older students, published the essays as a book and distributed it to the students. In the community contacts were established with a number of organizations and groups of interested residents and started to disseminate the idea of a peaceful conflict resolution forum for the community linking with existing organizations⁷:

For the next year (2002-2003) it was planned that we would:

- 1- further disseminate the concept of peaceful conflict negotiation by making presentation to various community meetings, gatherings and groupings.
- 2- train members of partner organizations to mediate conflicts. The goal was 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 community.
- 3- in the school where work had started it was expected that a peaceful conflict resolution forum would be established and that this experience would spread to conflicts outside the school frontiers and that the students being trained will themselves train others.
- 4- the essay "competition" would be replicated in the next year as well as the printing of the book with the collected essays.

Local Security Contracts.

The diagnosis of the community was presented to the members of the Forum in Defense of Life so that the Forum could use the data to pressure local authorities (municipal and state) for changes. The diagnosis was also presented to a number of NGO's and other organizations that are partners in the Forum. The next stage was to present the diagnosis to the local authorities and this had been a challenge: the local administration underwent a major change with a new territorial division as result of a decentralization of the municipal government, a local sub-mayor was nominated with new responsibilities and duties. The idea is that now the local administration will manage all municipal services: education, health, housing, culture, leisure, sports, infrastructure, planning having to manage the respective budgets. This was to become effective in January (2003). In the meantime the old structure of the local administrations were being adapted to this change.

⁷ 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; Children and Adolescents Council at the Jardim Angela. (Conselho Tutelar da Criança e do Adolescente do Jardim Ângela). Councils in charge of overseeing that children's and Adolescents rights are respected; Sofia's House (Casa Sofia): is a house for victims of violence by their partners; Shelter Home (Casa Abrigo): Shelter for children and adolescents at risk; Alcohol and Drugs Community Unit (Unidade Comunitária de Drogas e Alcool -UCAD): Provides treatment and support for the reduction of substance abuse; 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 project supports young offenders (14 and 17 years) serving community services sentence.

The team also continued to monitor the work of the Community Policing Commission as well as the work of the Metropolitan Forum of Public Security.

For the next year (2002-2003) it was scheduled that the intervention would:

1- carry out a number of closed workshops between representatives of the criminal justice system and between them and local administration to discuss public security priorities in the area.

2- bring 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.

The work done in the past year: 2002-2003

Research- data collection

Scheduled activities

The continued characterization of the area

The detailed characterization of the area provoked a number of questions the evolution of the problems was one topic. We had data for the early 1990's and for the year 2000, and for periods in between. But violence started to grow there in the mid 1970's and it has not stopped. Are there historical trends that can help us understand today and moreover top forecast what obstacles for change exist? If residents are to act to reduce the overlapping deprivations that exist at present what obstacles are they likely to find? This led us to extend our time frame for data collection to the 1970's a move that was facilitated by the fact that the Census Bureau made available their data for the Census of 1970 and 1980 in digital format.

We bought the data from the Census for the 4 decades and for the past year our assistants have been teasing out the data that is relevant for the diagnosis and for our interventions: family structure, length of residence in the area, housing quality, concentration of youth, job availability in the region, the evolution of the concentration of disadvantages in the areas. Initially this was done for the Census districts of the metropolitan region. In the next stage the same data will be identified for the census tracts in the three areas selected.

Survey of the elementary, middle and high schools in the areas and in three control areas

Since the school, and school performance, play key roles in protecting or increasing the risk of violence of children and adolescents living in the three areas, and since the areas present higher educational deficits than the average for the city, it was decided to identify the profile of the schools in the region as means to understand the educational experience of children in that area. Schools are also considered to be key actors in violence prevention programs and in the provision of conditions for the positive development of children.

The state and the municipal governments are responsible for the schools in the areas. The state government, in theory should be responsible for the provision of High Schools while the municipal government should be in charge of all elementary and middle schools. In the past the state government was also responsible for some middle schools and in some cases the middle school also had the first four grades. The 1988 Constitution transferred to municipalities the responsibility for elementary and middle level education and states began to transfer their schools to local governments. This transfer, we identified, is still in course. Attempts to collect data about local schools from the state and municipal secretariats of education had failed. The secretariats could not provide much information about material and human resources and much less about conflicts, indiscipline, truancy, penalties applied to truant or violent pupils or statistics about such events regardless of the periodicity. Confronted with this scarcity of information a survey to collect data from the schools was designed. Additional data was collected from the police forces and from

the municipal guard as well as from newspaper clippings. Two undergraduate students collected, treated and analyzed the data.

Data from the two secretariats confirmed that the three areas present a high deficit of schools in relation to the local demand. This deficit is greater for pre-school and crèches and in job training facilities and for schools for children with learning disabilities or special needs. This means that children entering the system and leaving the system, both key moments in their development, receive less support. Pre-schools are recognized as a critical element in ensuring that children will perform better when in elementary school. Access to pre-school, besides encouraging social and cognitive development means that the children's physical development will also be assisted as there is greater likelihood that they will receive regular, balanced meals, that inoculations will be carried out and that they will have space to play while supervised.

Not surprisingly the three regions present much higher retention and dropout rates than the city's average. Schools are overcrowded and to reduce overcrowding there are multiple shifts, which in practice represents a reduced school journey. Most schools ran three shifts a day and some even four, as result pupils spend a maximum of four hours a day in school, more often less than three as teachers absenteeism runs very high. This means that children in the three areas have much free time as they spend at most only 25% of the hours that they are awoken, in school. On average it is expected that children will spend at least half of this period in school. With 75% of their free time without anything to do and without adult supervision there is ample opportunity for children in the area to be at risk of violence.

When we attempted to identify how much violence actually occurs in schools, or in the vicinity to schools, we discovered that the police have no disaggregation of data, though they do have a special school patrol. The statistics cover regions and cannot be broken down by schools and are irregular, in the sense of periodicity, moreover data from the school patrol do not match the data from 190 the police emergency call system, suggesting that there is no effort to produce consistent information. Without statistics means the police cannot assess the quality of their school patrol services⁸. The municipal guards are in charge of protecting the municipal schools, it was expected that they would have detailed statistics for the three regions, again, the data that exists refer to the region as whole and cannot be broken down by school. The lack of detailed data surprised us as often there is much public outcry about what is perceived as "growth of violence in schools" with calls for harsher measures and for metal detectors to be installed in schools and more policing. The media often gives much salience to news about violent exchanges in schools. Still the few victimization surveys indicate that youth are mostly victimized close to their homes and not in school.

Data were collected in the 30 schools in the three areas and in another 30 in three areas similar to the three but located in the East part of the city. The data collection was done in two stages. In the first stage data about the material and personnel resources were collected and in the second stage we collected data about the behavior of students and about the measures adopted by the school to prevent the occurrence of such behavior: indiscipline, truancy, interpersonal conflicts, substance abuse inside the school, and criminal behavior, violence, thefts and robberies were measured.

The results show that there is much difference between municipal and state schools in terms of material resources. In both regions of the city South and East, municipal schools are more equipped than the state schools and also have more staff. We gathered data about the physical conditions of the building and the installations and these revealed that most school headmasters/principals know little about the history of the building and much less about how much maintenance has been carried out in the last years. Most of them do not know the size of the plot or the size of the building. Most schools have had little upgrading and maintenance⁹ has consisted mostly of painting and installing some fences or raising the external walls to prevent thefts. Data

⁸ It was also surprising to discover that the police do not evaluate the few programs, such as education for drug prevention, that they deliver in schools.

⁹ Despite the fact that most buildings are between 20 and 40 years old and are intensively used.

from schools were collected both by asking the person in charge as well as by visiting the installations and rating the facilities. Most external walls were found to be covered with graffiti with aggressive messages; bathrooms were found to be in very poor conditions and to be used by the pupils to smoke cigarettes; whatever security equipment existed was to protect the premises and not the staff or pupils. Interestingly at the same time that there are alarms, high walls and guards contracted to take care of the school, illegal clandestine bars were found near 2/3 of the schools surveyed, plus some were found next to the bus stops used by pupils. The bars not only sold alcoholic beverages to pupils but cigarettes and liquor as well, apparently undisturbed by the police patrol and municipal guards.

The streets near the school often lack proper lighting, the streets are dark and the pupils who attend night school have to walk in the dark from the bus stop to the school. The existence of the police school patrol and of the municipal guards does not seem to be enough to inhibit the presence of drug dealers near the schools as most principals (or educational coordinators) mentioned that drug dealers are frequently found outside the school gates.

In terms of the actual school educational facilities most schools did not have a single room to be used as a science laboratory, worse the schools that did originally have a laboratory had turned it into a regular classroom. There were timid "libraries" or "reading rooms" with few books, some newspapers and some magazines. Although in theory the schools are equipped to receive distance teaching/learning courses¹⁰, with special antennae and television set as well as with computer rooms, in most schools the antennae were broken and/or no distance teaching/learning courses were being attended. Computer rooms were found to be insufficient to meet the demand, and often the rooms were closed room pupils were allowed their use only when supervised by a teacher. Overhead projectors were found in every school but not in sufficient numbers, photocopying machines are available for the administrative staff but not for teachers.

Classrooms seem to be overcrowded moreover no special facilities for pupils with special needs in terms of physical mobility exist in 2/3 of the schools. Most schools have three floors, which results in very restricted access for pupils with physical disabilities.

In terms of the distribution of personnel what this survey shows is that there seems to be little rationality in the distribution of personnel: schools of the same grade with the same number of pupils may present very different distribution of personnel. For instance, one middle and high school facility for 2000 pupils had 2 principals and another 6 principals. State run schools had no librarians and often janitors doubled as assistant cooks and controlling the entrance and exit of pupils. In terms of personnel, the lack of trained personnel to allow pupils to make full use of the scarce facilities (reading room and computer room), along with the lack of sanctions for teachers who do not show up for work, are some of the most serious, along with the high turn over of personnel. It was remarkable that principals would mention that, while pupils occasionally skipped classes, teachers "frequently" did not show up for work, also tardiness seems to be a great problem with teachers as well as with pupils.

We had expected to be able establish some sort of comparison between schools in terms of the ratio teachers to pupils and or staff to pupils. This we found to be impossible as different schools have different work schedule for teachers and staff, as result teachers work load in the schools present large variations. The deficit in High Schools in the three regions is very high, as result youth must leave their neighborhood in search for school placement. This is another factor that can foster violence: youth forced to move out of their known environment entering a new territory are more liable to be victims of bullying and if things escalate, of physical violence as well. Higher retention rates means that classrooms will often have pupils from different age bands a mixture that is considered to be bad for educational purposes as well as in terms of preventing violence.

In terms of problem behavior by the pupils the survey data show that schools in general, regardless of the type of administration do not a clear definition of indiscipline, and or have

¹⁰ In theory such courses are offered to pupils and to teachers as skills enhancing or to update their skills.

a clear set of rules about what pupils can and cannot do and about sanctions for poor behavior. Cases are dealt on a case by case basis. Recidivism may or may not be punished. Pupils are never expelled but “encouraged to transfer” to other schools. The survey tried to measure the prevalence of truancy, interpersonal conflicts, substance abuse inside the school, and criminal behavior, violence, thefts and robberies. Amongst the list of problem behaviors interpersonal conflict, resulting in verbal aggression between pupils, verbal disputes or light physical aggression that did not demand medical attention and vandalism were considered the most frequent occurrences. Truancy was admitted as a frequent occurrence in 10% of the schools. Cases of drug use inside the school and drug trade are also said to be rare. The same was said about alcohol use. Also said to be rare is the presence of pupils that carry guns to school.

When asked about the prevalence of criminal offenses in school in the past year some responses contradict what the school caretakers said earlier about some types of problem behavior on the part of pupils. Theft is the most frequent type of criminal behavior said to take place in school: the theft of electronic equipment is the most common, followed theft of food from the school pantry and of copper wiring, theft of teachers’ property, drug use in school and drug dealing arson, vandalism and bringing a gun to school. School authorities called the police in response to most of these occurrences except for drug use and drug trading which in some cases resulted in admonition and calling the parents to school. In 2/3 of the school the police forces were called at least once in the previous year to handle an incident.

It was expected that this scenario of indiscipline would result in a number of measures adopted by the schools, but most schools resort to written admonition or to calling the parents to school, suspensions are rare and expulsions are not adopted except as “mandatory” transfer.

Some exploratory statistical treatment of the data revealed that schools that present a combination of poor street lighting and illegal bars in the proximity to the schools are the ones that have greater presence of drug trading outside the gates and also the ones that present more problems of drug use inside the school.

The survey on school conditions has broadened our understanding of why schools seem to be failing to protect children and youth from the risks that exist in their community. The scarcity that plagues their communities are also present in their schools. The schools are no safe haven but replicate the deprivations they experience elsewhere. As result the little that the schools can provide is seen as presenting opportunities for some needier or more delinquent groups rather than as means for local youth and children to break away with the perverse cycles of poverty: the computer, TV, DVD, videos, cameras, photocopying equipment, even the copper wiring can be seen as means to get money quickly, to pay back a debit, or to buy some drugs and not as basic tools for their education. This apparent alienation from the uses that the equipments could provide for their longer term benefit is probably an unintended effect of the poor use that is made of the equipment, ostensibly due to the lack of trained personnel to supervise their use. This lack of personnel is certainly not eased by the frequent absences of teachers or by their late arrival to work.

If at the macro level the data point to an overlapping of deprivations the same phenomena seems to occur when we go down to the micro level of the school, when the installations are insufficient, when their maintenance is poor, when the staff lack motivation, when tensions abound it is hard to see in this institution a source of inspiration and a place where youth can develop self esteem and hope about the future.

Focus groups: the police that society wishes to have- Local Security Contract

This research started in mid November 2002. Focus groups were carried with community leaders throughout the city: three focus groups took place in each region of the city totaling 15 focus groups with representatives of local neighborhood associations, community security councils and housing associations. The leaders represented a cross-section of the community. The themes discussed were public security, police, policing and their attempts to work with the police forces.

Focus groups were also carried out with members of the Military Police. Two groups were organized one with the lower echelon and the other with officers who are active in policing (not involved in bureaucratic activities). Three group discussions were organized with members of the Civil Police: police detectives, police clerks and chiefs of police. One focus group was carried out with public prosecutors, a second one was to be set up with more traditional, or less liberal prosecutors but we never managed to overcome their problems with their agendas. The same problem prevented us from having a group discussion with judges from criminal courts.

The transcripts of the group discussions were analyzed initially by region of the city and then a joint analysis of all regions brought together what was shared between these regions and what was not. The same happened to the data from the police forces: first the data was analyzed by group and then by police force.

Results of the analysis are being provided to participants in the focus groups to discuss in regional workshops, and in a police workshop. Their comments will amend and correct the final draft. It is expected that this material will result in a publication that will close the series of books: Police and Society.

Research activities scheduled for the next year

- 1- Data collection for the second survey of the panel on exposure to violence, attitudes to human rights, the police and punishment.
- 2- Internal evaluation of the intervention projects.

Unscheduled research activities

Conflicts in school

As we moved to implement the peaceful conflict negotiation project in the local school it was decided to carry a baseline survey to measure how much interpersonal conflict existed before the forum was functioning to monitor for changes. The school principal, the educational coordinator and 3 teachers were interviewed with the help of an open ended interview guide. Also 44 pupils, from grade 5th through 8th were interviewed following an open ended interview guide. The interviews were carried out by researchers who had no previous contact with that school. The interviews focused on: climate in the classroom, interpersonal conflict in the school and in the classroom, reasons for the conflicts, other types of problem behavior (drug use, smoking, and alcohol use), and on the sanctions applied.

The results present two pictures of the school: according to the staff (principal, educational coordinator and student inspector) and teachers there is no violence in school, just routine forms of misbehavior, aggression and indiscipline. They admit that in the past there were problems: parents were alienated from the school, the school was a target of vandalism and thefts often occurred. Since the school actively began to encourage parents to take part and opened up to community activities the problems disappeared. Also according to the students' inspector truancy was a rare phenomena, fights were the result of verbal disputes that escalated but they did not tend badly and contestants generally walked away without further harm. If things got more serious the staff would intervene and send the culprits to the principals' office. The inspector admitted that vandalism subsisted and this along with aggression (physical or verbal) we deemed to be part of "everyday school violence".

Teachers' views are similar to that of the staff in the sense that they also deny that there is violence in the school, where they diverge is in that they see the unruliness of pupils in class as a problem. Unruliness, defined as students entering and leaving the classroom as they please, moving around the classroom, swearing, throwing paper balls, along with incessant conversation are considered to be "very distracting" but surprisingly are not considered to interfere with the learning process. Teachers also claimed that no episodes of physical aggression took place in that school in the past year. As for the use of drugs and alcohol in school while two teachers denied that this ever happened, in the past year, the third mentioned that it happened "daily" and that pupils under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol would "sleep through class". Physical aggression

outside the school walls was a recurrent event but they were also considered to be “not serious” but again, part of the routine.

The pupils seemed to be far more aware of violence in the school than the school authorities and more disturbed by the continual contact they had with violence. About ¾ of the pupils interviewed described the classroom climate as inadequate for learning because of the lack of discipline expressed in the general unruliness. Teachers are perceived as incapable of setting limits, and as not in control. This perception affects their relationship with the pupils. Pupils are divided in how they rate their relationship with the teachers: about half feel that teachers are not respected by the pupils and half that they are.

Classrooms are described as places where confusion, noise and continual talking encourage aggression. When asked about prevalence of verbal aggression in class in the past year a full more than ¾ of pupils said yes that they did witness aggression, and 1/3 said they witnessed physical aggression in class, 10% of all pupils said they witnessed such events more than once. Aggressions are motivated by bullying/gossiping, by jealousy and by thefts of school material. Culprits are sent to the principal's office, and occasionally suspended from school.

Violence is perceived by pupils as even more frequent at lunch time: 90% of the pupils interviewed said they witnessed physical fights between pupils, during lunch time in the last year. The students' inspector is said to be in charge and considered the person that has to decide on sanctions. According with the pupils when the fights are serious the parties involved are suspended, followed by a conversation with the principal, written admonition and calling the parents to school.

The picture painted by the pupils seems to be more coherent with the data collected in the schools survey. It could be that the school staff was trying to protect their image of the school and thus they presented a rosier scenario. Alternatively they could have normalized school aggression and problem behavior to a degree that both phenomena simply vanished from their perception. What is disturbing is the discrepancy in perception between them and the pupils. Both groups seem to inhabit different worlds. When they meet in the classroom they seem to perceive their contexts from very different perspectives: whereas the pupils would like to see some control exercised by teachers over the pupils so that they can concentrate on their tasks, the teachers, whilst also disturbed by what seems to be mayhem, go about their duties trying to ignore the background. This climate beside not conducive to learning is also providing wrong cues about what is socially acceptable and what is not, so the school seems to be failing the pupils not only in terms of the educational goals but in terms of its socializing roles as well. The question that keeps coming back is whether in this scenario the school is being a source protection against problem behavior and violence or as part of their reproduction.

The Intervention Projects

Conflict Mediation /Resolution

Continuing the dissemination and starting to train participants

In October 2002 training of conflict mediators started in the Jardim Angela with members of the partner institutions. Also new contacts were made with community organizations to install a forum for peaceful negotiation in two areas a favela “Morro dos Calados” and tentative contacts were established with a women's group in a local housing estate. Also in January 2003 tentative contacts were made with youth from the Youth Human Rights Observatory located in Jardim Angela, to start some conflict mediation in the areas where they were working lack of interest by the youth led us to drop this initiative.

Multiple presentations of the peaceful conflict resolution forum were made to authorities and are described in the “Knowledge Transfer” chapter.

Implementing the forum for peaceful conflict resolution

In the local school

The attempt to implement a peaceful conflict negotiation forum in one of the local schools (elementary and middle level) started soon after the return of the team from visiting the existing Forum in Rosario, Argentina. Between the end of September and October, 2002 the team presented the project to all of the 12 middle grade (5th to 8th) classes in the school. After this initial presentation a number of students (25) volunteered to take part in the activities that were train them to implement the Forum in their school.

Initially the team (3 researchers, two males and one female) sought to establish trust between them and the students. The team spent one day a week in the school, working the full day with the group, talking to teachers and workers, establishing a rapport. The initial work was aimed at forming a real group, encouraging collective activities so that the pupils would develop also trust between themselves. As trust within the group developed the concepts of human rights and tolerance were introduced by means of role playing. At first the dramatization followed a script produced by the researchers, next the pupils were encouraged to create and dramatize their own plot. In the sequence human rights were presented in a more detailed and informational way as specific rights such as the right to health, to security and to education. Themes such as civility and incivility in human relations and interpersonal conflict were introduced also through role playing. Again after having dramatized a situation proposed by the researchers the pupils were invited to develop their own situation.

In early January the creation of the forum was discussed and a name for this activity was found jointly with the pupils: the "safe and just schools" project. Throughout the month the pupils learned the steps to establish the forum, the ethical principles that guide this activity and started to prepare a presentation of the principles to other pupils in school. The pupils developed a story to use to illustrate the principles of peaceful conflict negotiation to their colleagues. At the same time the pupils prepared a list of the problems in school that, in their perspective, could feed conflicts between the pupils, and between them and the staff.

Presentations of the project were made to the pupils parents, also the pupils were brought to the University campus for a day of activities in the Centre for the Study of Violence so they would get to know the University, the Center' s work and the staff as well. The pupils were also given a presentation of the diagnosis of their neighborhood and about the work by the researchers with the other partners in their district.

From March 2003 onwards the "Safe and Just Schools Forum" began to be implemented when Enrique Font, the coordinator of the Rosario project, visited the school and presented the Rosario project to the pupils, who in turn presented their own version of the project to him.

To implement the Forum, the pupils had to define a set of rules to guide the conflict negotiation meetings, realizing that the pupils did not know how to use the school's computers to produce material for the meetings (posters, presentations and so forth) the researchers volunteered to teach them to use basic programs for text and presentations.

In late March the pupils presented the concept, the rules and the steps of the conflict negotiation forum to 23 of the Middle school teachers. The pupils did so through a play in which they highlighted the importance for the community to take their problems in hand and to join together to solve them and about the importance of finding a peaceful solution to interpersonal conflicts in the school community. The pupils appealed to the teachers to disseminate the idea of the forum to their colleagues and to their pupils and to give moral support to this initiative.

This presentation was followed by a request that the teachers evaluate the presentation and the viability of the proposal. All teachers that took part in the presentation answered the questionnaire, and though some could foresee challenges and obstacles, in general they supported the idea.

Before the forum was implemented it was decided that a baseline of the conflicts within the school should be drawn. Interviews were carried out with teachers, staff, pupils, and the educational coordinator in the school by other researchers from the team not working in that school

(results summarized in the item unscheduled activities).

The pupils prepared a presentation of the forum for their parents as well. About 50 parents attended to this presentation. Following this presentation the pupils, along with a group of older youth from a near by neighborhood (Jardim Bologne), wrote a "rap" song to present the concept of the forum to all the 12 Middle school classes, emphasizing how peaceful conflict resolution could improve the school climate and thus their experience in school. Also the pupils debated the results of their assessment of the school infra-structure and what they could do to improve it. As work progressed it became clear to pupils and the researchers that lack of resources in school encouraged conflicts between pupils. Should pupils attempt to find means to help supplement the deficits this would lead them to positive collective forms action with the potential to increase their involvement with the school. It was expected that if this positive involvement grew teachers would change their image of the school and of the students increasing cooperation from both side. At this time a group of conflict negotiators –the facilitators- was selected out of the initial group. They were introduced to the school as the persons pupils should refer to when looking for solutions for conflicts in the school.

Immediately after this presentation a conflict emerged between the teachers and the pupils. The teachers decided to change the seating arrangements in class, defining that pupils should seat two to a desk no longer according to choice but according to the name list. This caused a stir in the school because, according to the pupils they would be forced to sit next to people they did not get along with. Girls in particular were upset because forced to share a desk with a boy they felt they were likely to be victims of harassment. The pupils decided that this could be a good theme to bring to the Forum. First they went to the school principal and presented the case to the principal (who did not know about the changes) and then they invited the teachers to the Forum. This ended badly: teachers accused the pupils of indiscipline and refused to negotiate the issue. The failure of this first attempt to negotiate the conflict was to mark the next efforts.

In April the pupils brought to the Forum the issue of the use of the computer room. The room could only be used when a teacher was available to supervise the pupils. As result of the scarcity of teachers, this seemed to never be the case. The use of the computer was seen as means to improve the pupils access to their colleagues as they could produce material; posters, newsletters, means to inform their colleagues about the Forum's activities while learning to use computing resources. The researchers volunteered to supervise the use of the computers for a number of hours a week. This would give the pupils a structured, organized access to the room instead of the informal, random arrangement of only when a teacher was available. The researchers wrote the proposal for the supervised use of the room jointly with the pupils. And one of the pupils presented it to the principal. The principal felt offended by one line in the text as she interpreted it as saying that she had restricted the access of the pupils to the use of the room. This represented a major set back for the project as the principal refused to dialogue.

Late April early May the research team carried out an evaluation of what had happened and in this evaluation it was clear that any interventions that touched on administrative matters, moreover on the relationships between pupils and teachers/staff were likely to fail, since such interventions were interpreted as interfering with the existing power structure. Attempting to deal with the roots of some conflicts, between pupils, that were rooted in the structural aspects of the school's functioning was resulting in events that went in the opposite direction of what was desired: instead of proving that dialogue and tolerance were better strategies than imposing one's will, we were exposing pupils to frustrations and to more episodes of authority being enforced without compromise.

A decision was reached to work with the pupils and the conflicts between them. We then focused the attention of the project on the nature of interpersonal conflicts that exist in the day to day experience of the students. This process started by discussions within the group of volunteers. To the researchers surprise, the pupils reported that conflicts as result of bullying were a daily routine. Worse they also revealed that they were quite proud at reporting that most conflicts were solved by violence. Searching for explanations for this apparent "normalization" in the use of violence, the team prospected on what kind of experience the pupils had outside the school, when solving conflicts: at home, in their neighborhood, with friends. This was to result in further surprises for research team: conflicts and violence were routine at home and in their neighborhoods. Every

single pupil that took part in the project reported family violence, the use of violence verbal and physical by their parents, often bordering on the abuse. Violence and verbal abuse are also frequent in the school. Pupils reported that the school staff use abusive language to refer to them. This meant that the peaceful conflict negotiation project ran against the current. Most of their experience reinforced violence. We were proposing that they give up their coping strategies that were somewhat “successful”, even if in the long run such strategies could put them at risk of greater violence besides being socially undesirable, for something of “unproven efficacy” to their eyes.

The team began to work with the group to discuss issues such as anger management, the role of pacifist ideas, tolerance, equality, gender equality, through games, role playing, using films that presented relevant dilemmas to guide discussions on how to solve conflicts. During this period it became clear that bullying is a major problem in the school and one that is taken for granted: provocations, labeling, picking on each other’s soft spot are routine and underline the unruliness that affects all classrooms and further inspire an unpleasant climate in the classroom. It also became clear that the pupils are very reticent about bringing conflict to the forefront. In time the team discovered that even facilitators were afraid to bring conflicts into the open since, in their assessment, they doubted that this would put an end to the conflict. On the contrary, they feared that this would mark the beginning of an escalation.

The research team raised the possibility of developing some educational project about bullying in the school. This would require the cooperation of the school staff as well as that of the parents. At the moment this seemed unlikely, as the school was undergoing more changes, the principal was retiring and a number of teachers were being transferred. It was decided to involve the pupils in a bullying awareness effort: identifying and registering the incidents of bullying daily, and designing a campaign to increase the awareness of the school community to the risks that bullying represent. By September the pupils were developing a play about bullying and a handbook on bullying began to be prepared aimed at parents, teachers, school staff and pupils.

Activities for the next year of the “Safe and Just schools”

1- Internal Evaluation of the attempts to implement the Safe and Just schools project.

Interviews will be carried out with: the school staff, the teachers, the pupils (in general, not only the participants in the project). The interviews will cover their perception of the project, the adequacies, inadequacies of the project in terms of their needs and expectations. The interviews will be carried out by researchers not involved in the implementation of this project.

2- Review of the literature on Bullying

A literature review of bullying is informing the data collection on bullying incidents in the school and will feed the handbook on bullying.

3- Printing, distributing the second book of essays by the school’s pupils. The preparation of the book took longer than last years’ book because in the previous the team was fully supported by the 8th grade Portuguese teacher. The teacher left the school in August (the second and final semester for this group) and was not replaced. Help from teachers from other disciplines had to be sought by the team.

The second site for the peaceful conflict negotiation project: The Jardim Bologne.

In March 2003 contacts were made with a group of youth who work with graffiti and are well known amongst other groups in the region. The group was very motivated to implement a local forum as they understand that unsolved conflicts result in violence. Presentations were made by them to their community, they visited the University campus and visited the local school where the “safe and just schools” was in course and worked in a joint presentation with the young students.

The youth group was trained in the principles of the Peaceful Negotiation Forum and developed an information dissemination campaign to spread the idea in their community. Early on

in the contacts it was clear that their commitment to the project was limited not by their will but by their need to earn a living. The economic conditions of their families was very precarious. Often most members were unemployed subsisting on odd jobs. Finding means to help them to continue to take part and have some source of income became a concern of the project. Another problem identified was the lack of a place for meetings to occur, a building or a room where the forum could take place. Churches seem to be the only space available and this results in problems as some people may resist going to a church of a different denomination than the one they are a member of. Also the Forum is supposed to be non-denominational and if it occupies a certain church it could result in being interpreted as being an initiative of that church.

The youth group brought to the team two major conflicts in their neighborhood: conflict over the use of the football field, and about the location of a bar. The football field is an improvised earth field, surrounded by houses. It is one of the few vacant lots in the area that can be used for football. Players are mostly children and youth. As it is improvised there are no fences and no protection for nearby houses, from the flying balls. As a result balls end up in roofs, damaging roof tiles and causing all sorts of discomforts to residents, not to speak of costs. Some residents confiscate the balls as they fall in their property and this results in much attrition.

The second conflict refers to an illegal, clandestine bar that is open until very late, with. The clientele of the bar is very noisy and the neighbors complain that they cannot sleep at night because of the commotion caused by the clients of the bar.

On both cases the conflicts can escalate into violence and every one involved is aware of that still there is much resistance to bringing the conflict into the open. In both instances one side was willing to discuss the issue in public, generally the people who are on the "receiving end", the residents near the football field and the neighbors of the bar. Not having a fixed place for the forum to take place, with the youths who are to be the facilitators always on the move, as they have to be available to whatever odd jobs appeared, further complicated the implementation of the Forum.

Activities for the next year of the "Jardim Bologna Forum"

1- An internal evaluation of the attempts made so far to implement the Forum in the Jardim Bologna. Interviewing members of the youth group, residents who participated in the presentations about the Forum, residents who were willing to bring conflicts to the Forum and residents who were not willing to take part.

2- Reviewing attempts to solve family conflict by mediation in the poor areas of São Paulo and after the initial stages of an internal evaluation of the effort to introduce the peaceful negotiation forum it became clear that first the forum must have a fixed location, there is the need to have a room, a space in the area that people can identify with this activity. This has another advantage that is of signaling that this is not a transient commitment but one that is there to attend to their priorities and to stay and hopefully be transferred to them. We could detect some mistrust with NGO's a sense of frustration with groups that enter the community to help them, gather a lot of information and then are seen to disappear. Resources are being sought to rent a space in the area so the team and the local groups of facilitators can have a sort of headquarter. Resources are also being sought to be able to pay the most needy youth for the time they invest in the project.

The third site for the peaceful conflict negotiation project: The Peace Building group in Jardim Kagohara

This third site was identified with the help of the Igreja dos Santos Mártires and the Movement in Defense of Life. It is composed of a number of women resident in one of the poorest communities illegally occupying an environmental protection area and, as a result without any official access to public infrastructure and with much fear that they will be evicted. The women are young adults and mostly work from home. The concept of the Forum was presented to them and they proceeded to identify opportunities for the team to disseminate the concept to other residents in the

area. Also weekly meetings (20 weekly meetings) with the smaller group allowed for a number of definitions and refinements about: the nature of conflicts that a forum of this sort can handle, training facilitators, disseminating the information, persuading people to bring their conflicts to the Forum and attempts to carry out negotiations.

Through the weekly meetings, and through the presentations to other groups in the community a number of conflicts were brought forth: conflict over the destination of rain water- one neighbor's rainwater ran into the next door house damaging the foundations and causing much attrition, from an objective matter it was transformed into a personal matter and the neighbors relations were at the verge of turning violent; conflict over the potential occupation of the only vacant land in the area that is presently used "square", playground, play area, by homeless persons; and or private use of this area to keep building materials; conflict with an illegal bar nearby that has a very powerful sound system and uses it till late at night; conflict between sisters, two unemployed residents who share a house with their mother and with their children and who fight constantly.

Similarly to the conflicts in the other sites, while one side was willing to take part in the conflict negotiation, the other was hesitant and at the last moment refused to take part. The fact that in three sites this problem was recurrent led the team to review the process of intervention, in a preliminary form of internal evaluation. The first question raised by the team was whether conflict negotiation was a meaningful activity in the communities considered. The answer was yes, even in the school, despite all the apparent normalcy that conflicts have there is room for change and some willingness of the pupils to do so, this is not to say that there is no ambiguity about peaceful conflict resolution. In the team's assessment this ambiguity would be weaker had the adults, in school, presented less resistance to dialogue. This resistance was an unfortunate experience as it reinforced that of the pupils'. In the two other sites, there was much good will from participants. Not only did they open their homes for informal group discussions for with potential participants to meet with the team, but they gave up time they would spend with family and friends on Saturday and Sundays to take part in presentations about the project in meetings at churches, in meetings to deliver milk stamps, in various contexts.

What the team realized is that despite their willingness there is much fear. As bad as the situation is there is a certain equilibrium. The fear that they express is that any change will upset this frail equilibrium and that what will follow will be worse than their present. There is a collective denial of conflicts exactly because there is so much ground for these to arise. On example of how frail relations are one day the team gave a lift to one of the facilitators and drove her home in the University car and this led to a gossip in the area that caused much trouble to the facilitator. By pure coincidence the day after the lift, inspectors from the sanitation department of the municipality came to inspect the house of neighbor because some person had called the department to denounce that the neighbor in question was keeping "strange animals " in captivity. The word was spread that the facilitator was responsible for this inspection because she had been seen arriving a home in the University's car erroneously interpreted as being a car from the Municipality. The facilitator was threatened by the neighbor because of this gossip. The facilitator used her skills to dialogue with this neighbor and to present to him the concept of the peaceful negotiation project, and this cleared the relationship. But it was a consensus in this group that this type of incident could easily get out of hand.

This incident helped the team to understand the description of the area made by another resident: the area is described as a "mined field" where interpersonal relations have to be managed with extra care. The presentations of the project (altogether 13 presentations were made to various groups in the two sites: Jardim Bologne and in Jardim Kagohara) served as a form of awareness raising. The audiences often took part lively, complementing the conflicts that were dramatized by the team with the help of local residents giving clear indications that they did identify with the issues raised. Often after the presentations members of the audience would comment on cases they knew or experienced and indicated that they were willing to take part in the Forum. But the actual Forum seems to be another step that requires more than their willingness.

Activities for the next year in the Jardim Kagohara

1- Internal evaluation of the attempts to implement the local forum: interviews with facilitators, early participants who dropped out, persons who took part in the presentations.

2- Review the strategies to implement the Forum, continue with presentations and explore the concept of “mined field” and how to defuse the “mines”.

Local Security Contract (LSCs)

One member of the team went to France to investigate how the Local Security Contracts are implemented and with what results. The NEV has an exchange program with the Centre d'Analyse et de Intervention Sociologiques (CADIS) in Paris and through this exchange program we contacted the persons in charge of the Contracts in the French Ministry of Justice. The researcher identified a number of sources including some external evaluation done on the efficacy of the Contracts. This resulted in an extensive report that will be incorporated in a handbook on the Local Security Contract to be prepared by the team.

Presentations of the LSCs project authorities

The concept of the project was presented to a number of public authorities: after much delay it was presented to the sub mayor of the Southern region (M'Boi Mirim) responsible for Jardim Angela and Jardim São Luis in April 2003. The sub mayors initial response was very positive and in fact they volunteered to help the team to disseminate information about the project in the region offering to organize a local seminar in their offices. The seminar was not organized, in part because the sub mayor is a new administrative function, created in 2002 and the implementation of this local form of government is being met with multiple difficulties. It took them over a year to have an office, then the office was broken in and all electronic equipment robbed, then the computer centers, built for local residents to grant them access to the Internet amongst others, was robbed twice having, on both occasions lost all equipment and furniture. Then the sub mayor had to lead a process of designing the local master plan for the region on a very tight schedule.

The project was also presented to the local police forces in the region. During this presentation it became clear that the police forces have much difficulty in negotiating with the local government and with public utilities in the region and this interaction between various braches of government relate to the LSCs.

Presentations of the LSCs project to local NGO's

Formal presentations of the project with the results of the diagnosis of the region as compared to the rest of the city were made to all partner institutions (listed on footnote number 4)

Activities for the next year

1- continue presentations now including the newly analyzed data from the focus groups on police and the state of schools in the area.

2- Produce a handbook on Local Security Contract: the French experience and our attempts to adapt the principles to the local reality.

Literature reviews

In the past year a number of literature reviews were carried out. Some were made to update previous one and some on new topics. Youth violence and youth victimization, changes in the labor market and violence, exposure to violence, prevention of youth violence and youth victimization, bullying, and local security contracts. Some of the reviews were also used to write papers and to prepare lectures and some will be used to produce handbooks, in particular the on eon bullying will be used to produce a handbook for teachers school staff and parents as well as pupils to raise the awareness about the effects of exposure to bullying. The review of local security

contracts will be used in a handbook to disseminate the idea of local security contract to the general public.

Activities for the next year

Continue updating literature, use reviews to analyze panel data and to disseminate information (prepare papers) about the state of the art in the different topics covered.

Project 5 – The development of an integrated theory of Human Rights

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to develop an integrated theory of Human Rights, grounded on multidisciplinary research on the theme and empirically based on information from the Brazilian experience. Human Rights theory has been undergoing radical changes. Contemporary society is also experiencing the emergence of multiple and variable conflicts. This challenge is greater in a society like the Brazilian one, troubled by deep social conflicts and economic inequality. In this context one of the challenges that Project 5, faces is to analyze the integration of the international juridical systems of Human Rights and Brazilian National Law. In addition, we will analyze the role of agents and institutions in the implementation of Human Rights.

In order to meet such an objective, our research has established four thematic central points:

- 1) The theoretical models of Human Rights analysis;
- 2) Non-ethnocentric universalism;
- 3) The right to development;
- 4) The agents and institutions that promote and protect Human Rights.

Changes in the Research Design:

The Discussion group that focused on “The theoretical models of Human Rights analysis” came to an end because we concluded that the approach that most contributes to the construction of an “Integrated Theory of Human Rights” is the multidisciplinary one promoting a dialogue between the most diverse disciplines that comprise this theoretical field, namely: social sciences, law, history, social psychology, international relations, public health (etc.). The discussion group was reviewed to include besides the original law and social sciences students also students of history and international relations. In the next twelve months, we plan to incorporate students of social psychology and public health to the discussion group.

The second discussion group focused on the difficulties to build a worldwide cosmopolitan project that encompasses the different hopes and conceptions of diverse cultures. This group has been analyzing the concept of Cosmopolitan Right, defined as those forms of protection that precede the emergence of a new right, a right that is above the influence of sovereign States. This new perspective of human rights can be a complementary instance to the existing sphere of international protection. The debate on this form of right led us to study the major theories of multiculturalism as a necessary step for some form of intercultural dialogue or “diatopic hermeneutics” (as proposed by Boaventura de Souza Santos). Since cultural diversity exists not only between nations but within nations as well this intercultural dialogue is relevant also at the local dimension for the protection and the promotion Human Rights. “Cosmopolitan Right and multiculturalism” has been the topic discussed by this group.

The third discussion group “Right to Development” explored Amartya Sen’s theory of development as freedom, and poverty as deprivation of capacity. Amartya Sen’s theoretical proposition of “Development as Freedom” places the human being as the core subject of the process of development. The Seminar co-sponsored by NEV/USP and UNESCO (May 06 and 07, 2003), on “poverty as a violation of Human Rights”, allowed the discussion group to pursue more in depth this concept of the right to development as a tool to overcome poverty.

The fourth discussion group “Agents and institutions that promote and protect Human Rights” analyzed the roles that new agents that protect and promote Human

Rights have been playing since the 1990's. The discussion group is bringing together representatives of three organizations: The Human Rights Observatory, the Center of Referral and Support to Victims (CRAVI) and the National Consultative Human Rights Commission of France to to incorporate their contributions in the attempt to implement Human Rights to the theoretical debate.

The fifth discussion groups has focused on "Human Rights and Collective Intelligence" we created a study group named "Noosfera-Human Rights and Collective Intelligence". This group is exploring how the the promotion of Human Rights can be advanced by means of intelligent groups. The group is formed by young undergraduated students that first started at the NEV working as facilitators and trouble shooters at the distance education course (taught via Internet) "Violence, Human Rights and Education for Citizenship". This "Noosfera" integrates the SplN project, based at School for Advanced Studies (IEA/USP) coordinated by Professor Gilson Schwartz and by Professor Rogério da Costa from the Laboratory of Collective intelligence (LINC), of the Catholic University of São Paulo.

Changes in the working plan

For the next phase from (October 2003 to September 2004) the project is to continue to explore the following themes:

- 1) Human Rights and multicultural cosmopolitanism;
- 2) The right to development, and poverty as a violation of Human Rights;
- 3) Agents and institutions that promote Human Rights (*case studies*);
- 4) Collective intelligence and Human Rights;

The discussion group "Integrated Theory of Human Rights" is pursuing themes 1, 2, and 3. The discussion group on "Noosfera-Human Rights and Collective Intelligence" is pursuing theme 4 that meets once a month.

The NEV has also started an interinstitutional program with the Law School with the study group Hannah Arendt, since the beginning of September 2003. This group has joined that of discussion group "Integrated Theory of Human Rights". Hannah Arendt's texts are being studied during monthly meetings. The Arendtian reflection is guiding the four thematic points of the CEPID 05 research.

Senior researcher Andrei Koerner took on the position of substitute-professor in the Department of Political Sciences of the University of Campinas. The team was joined by the postgraduate student in International Law, of the Law School of USP, Silvia Menecucci de Oliveira, and the Master's degree student in International Relations, of the inter-institutional postgraduate program "Santiago Dantas" (USP-UNESP-UNICAMP), Gabriela Tedeschi Cano. Both have joined the discussion group on "Integrated Theory of Human Rights" group. A new senior researcher will join the group in the coming months.

Researcher Andrei Koerner will carry on with his personal research project related to the "Integrated Theory of Human Rights", entitled: "Human Rights in the Frail Democracies of the Mercosur region: testing a conceptual scenario for the analysis of Human Rights promotion in unfavorable contexts"; at the Department of Political Sciences of the University of Campinas (UNICAMP).

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The terrorist attacks of September 11 2001, may have delimited a new period of configuration of forces bringing back a concept of world logic defined by polarities. One of the unwanted side effects of this new logic is that beside the threats posed by terrorism there is the risk of sliding back in the protection and promotion of Human Rights.

In view of this scenario, we have identified the need to discuss mechanisms and

institutions that are able to overcome the limitations and to expand the international protections of Human Rights. This is the objective of this research project when it promotes the study of the Cosmopolitan Right.

Despite the development of international and regional systems, the theme of sovereignty of States has not been overcome as a concept or in practice. In the near future, one cannot foresee changes in the order of political and economic relations in the international sphere, that could enable the emergence of democratic institutions capable of promoting global governance. Thus both the international dimension of Human Rights protection and the issue of state sovereignty continue to be key elements of our analysis.

In order to study and promote new forms of implementation and protection of Human Rights, the research started to study Amartya Sen's theory "Development as freedom" and the concept of "collective intelligence" systematized by Pierre Levy.

We also promoted the debate of UN conferences of the decade was promoted by means of seminars with renowned specialists. In the second half of 2001 the following seminars were held: Environment and Development (ECO- 1992), by Prof. Dr. Guido Soares; Human Rights (Vienna- 1993), by Ambassador Gilberto Vergne Saboia; a balance of the UN Conferences and Social Themes, by Ambassador José Augusto Lindgren Alves. The seminars were recorded and their transcripts will be published in the near future.

ACTIVITIES

- Bibliographic review;
- Establish partnership with other research groups, particularly: *the Hannah Arendt study group of the Law School of the University of São Paulo, coordinated by Cláudia Perrone-Moisés and with Center of Collective intelligence of PUC-SP (Prof. Dr. Rogério da Costa-Coordinator);
 - SpiN (Prof. Dr. Gilson Schwartz).
- Contact IBCCRIM (Brazilian Institute of Criminal Sciences);
- Andean Commission of Jurists (Secretary Renzo Chiri Márquez);
- Center of Human Rights of PUC, Rio de Janeiro (Carolina Mello and Prof. Dr. João Ricardo Wanderley Dornelles);
- Center for Development and Human Rights—New Delhi (Director in charge Arjun K. Sengupta);
- Trivium (company responsible for exploring the software See-k that can put the Tree of Knowledge into operation (President Michel Authier);
- National Consultative Commission of Human Rights of France—executive Secretary Gerard Fellous;
- Weekly research seminars and supervision;
- Seminars with "special guests": Professor Christophe Swinarski, Professor Henry Steiner

5.1 Sub Project: Network of Human Rights Observatories **Coordination: Marcelo Daher**

Introduction

The Observatories collected qualitative information on Human Rights in communities affected by problems of violence and poverty, using the perspective of the young people living there. For this purpose, groups are formed and trained under the guidance of researchers. These groups then carry out the actual research, communicating the results to other residents and to the general public.

The project aims to empower young people and to involve them in community associations in an attempt to combine training in community action with a qualitative assessment of the Human Rights situation in the community. This assessment is intended to highlight day-to-day violations of

these rights, evaluate the local impact of public policies and identify possible local measures to solve the problems.

The groups of observers are formed through partnership networks between research centers, community associations, and civil society organizations, so that there is an exchange of information and experience among the various participating organizations and communities. In the final stage, all parties are involved in drawing up a report and a newsletter recording and publicizing their findings.

Objectives:

- To help reduce human rights violations by rebuilding young people's social identity and empowering local leaderships
- To create communal spaces, promoting and encouraging the involvement of young people in community associations.
- To gather information on the local situation with regard to human rights and perceptions of these rights, addressing this issue from the point of view of young people.
- To develop a network of human rights observatories for exchanging information and experience between the different organizations involved directly or indirectly with the project.
- To disseminate the results of this work through publications aimed at young people and the general public.

Activities

Between May and December 2002, the Network of Human Rights Observatories expanded to 27 new communities located in six Brazilian states, as planned in the previous report. This expansion was made possible through the systematization of the work methodology published in the "*Cadernos de Apoio*" (Support Notebooks) and implemented through the partnership with active non-governmental organizations in these sites.

In this period, approximately 180 people, including 135 young people who lived in the researched communities and 45 monitors and coordinators (university students, researchers and activists of civil society organizations), were directly engaged in the Observatories project. Activities were simultaneously developed in the 27 new communities, and were coordinated at the national level by São Paulo's Institute Against Violence and by the Center for the Studies of Violence.

The specific objectives of the national expansion phase of the project were:

- To train seven Local Work Groups (GTLs), responsible for the coordination and implementation of the activities of the Human Rights Observatories in the cities of Belém (PA), Pesqueira and Recife (PE), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), São Paulo (SP), Salvador (BA), and Vitória (ES);
- To create differentiated spaces for intervention in the communities involved, so as to enhance the participation of young people in these activities;
- To train 135 young people to be human rights observers.
- To collect qualitative information on the status of human rights and the perception young people have about it.
- To extensively publish and disseminate the Citizen's Report III and the third issue of LUPA's young newsletter, presenting a summary of the information researched.

All objectives were fully met within the expected timeframe. The emergence of communication between young people through the network and the systematization of the methodology contributed to considerable improvement in the education of young people, as well as to the quality of the information they recorded. The interest caused by the work developed in other communities and the organization of the work phases resulted in greater engagement throughout the research process and, consequently, greater participation of young people in the preparation of Citizen's Report III and Lupa's newspaper.

In December 2002, Brasília hosted the I National Meeting of Networks of Human Rights Observatories (see attached video). For four days, all project participants, members of partner organizations, and representatives of the public power presented and debated the results of the research conducted during 2002. On December 10, (day of the Declaration of Human Rights) the Citizen's Report III (attached) was released in the National Congress (Lower House), and, on

December 12, was delivered to the President of the Republic, Fernando Henrique Cardoso. In the first quarter of 2003, the Report was widely disseminated in each of the cities engaged in the project.

At the end of the work process, the National Coordination of the Network prepared an assessment questionnaire about the project and the work methodology. In February, the Assessment Report (attached) was disseminated and debated by project members. The recommendation of the analysis should permit improving the work proposal.

Results

1- Publications:

The Citizen's Report III has been divided into eight chapters. The introduction describes the objectives and the methodology used. The other seven chapters have the results of the work of each one of the GTLs (Local Work Groups). They focus on the following topics:

- Life history of the observers (who are we?)
- Description of the communities observed (where are we?)
- Description of the activities of partner community associations. (our partners)
- Description of a local initiative promoting human rights (Positive Initiative)
- Evaluation of the situation of the community in relation to the following themes (each community chose just one theme): Culture and Leisure, Education, Employment and Income, Equality, Health, and Security.
- Comments of experts on the work of young people.

In addition to the Citizen's Report III, the third issue of LUPA's newsletter (attached) was prepared with the intention of reaching the young population living in the places researched. In order to support the preparation of the newsletter, each GTL (Local Work Group) held a journalism workshop, as well as photography, drawing, and writing activities.

Some young people made films about their work experience with the help of cinema specialists. In São Paulo, two short fictional documentaries were produced: "*O longo caminho até a biblioteca*" (The long way to the library) and "*O longo caminho até a diretoria*" (The long way to the principal's office), entirely based on the Citizen's Reports (attached). The films are powerful tools to disseminate the content addressed by the project.

The project also developed a webpage with all the information about the methodology and information researched in Portuguese and English (www.nev.prp.usp.br/observatorio). All the publications of the Observatory, as well as the details about the evolution of the proposal are available on the webpage (attached).

3- Films

Network of Human Rights Observatories. *O longo caminho até a sala da Diretoria* (The long way to the principal's office) – Short feature film, 7'. São Paulo, 2002: Claraevidencia Produções.

Network of Human Rights Observatories, *O longo caminho até a Biblioteca* (The long way to the Library) – Short feature film, 29'. São Paulo, 2002: Claraevidencia Produções.

4- Page on the Internet

Network of Human Rights Observatories: www.nev.prp.usp.br/observatorio

Next phases:

The success of the national expansion of the project and the systematization of the methodology have led to the emergence of new implementation initiatives for the Observatories, proposed by the organizations that learned about the work in 2002.

In the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Municipal Departments of Work and Income and Education decided to implement at least 12 new groups of observers in the North and West zones of the city. Local organizations are in charge of carrying out the project, with the methodological support from the network coordination. In June, monitoring and coordination teams of the Observatories were trained in Cidade de Deus and in Campo Grande.

In Caracas, Venezuela, the Center for Peace of Venezuela's Central University also started to implement experimental Human Rights Observatories after April 2003. Also supported by the United Nations Development Program, the Venezuelan project was entirely inspired in the experience we developed and is being successfully implemented. For the future, we are considering expanding the program to other locations in the Andean region. The dialogue between young people from different countries is also an objective. Additionally, the Venezuelan and Brazilian teams intend to prepare a joint publication evaluating their experiences.

The Special Secretariat for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Program view favorably the possibility of continuing the project. A preliminary work proposal centered on the theme of the Millennium Objectives is being studied.

The non-governmental organization "Save the Children" has included the experience of the Observatories as an exemplary case of research with the participation of adolescents in a world report on the theme. The work strategy has also been mentioned as a model for a new research on violence against children that the United Nations is preparing.

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

Nancy Cardia

May 2003

Seminar “The Right to Global Justice: Poverty as a Violation of Human Rights”, sponsored by UNESCO and by NEV-USP.

Place: Universidade de São Paulo, Maio 05-07, 2003.

Theme: Social and Economic Inequality and Human Rights.

Audience: UNESCO representatives and consultants.

Title of the paper: Overlapping Deprivations and the Growth of Homicide: The Impact of Neglecting Economic and Social Rights.

Sérgio Adorno

May 2003

Seminar: Os Desafios da Inclusão, promovido pela Comissão Fulbright Brasil - V Encontro Nacional de Ex-Bolsistas Fulbright.

Place: Hotel Sofitel, Auditório RJ1 – Rio de Janeiro-RJ.

Theme: Social Exclusion, poverty, violence and marginality.

Audience: Fulbright Alumni.

Title of the Paper: “Círculos Viciosos entre Pobreza e Exclusão: falta de oportunidades, violência, marginalidade, detenção”.

November 2002

Seminar: Internacional Estratégias para Superação da Pobreza,

Place: Secretaria de Estado de Assistência Social, Brasília-DF.

Theme: A Pobreza Urbana”

Audience: Civil servants, representatives from international agencies.

Title of the Paper: “Cidade e Violência”.

Sérgio Adorno & Nancy Cardia

November 2002

Seminar: release of the Portuguese version WHO World Report on Violence and Health organized by the State Secretariat of Human Rights and PAHO- The Pan American Health Organization.

Place: PAHO's headquarters in Brasília-DF.

Theme: Presenting the report and discussing the implications for action.

Audience: Brazilian experts in violence research from different fields of knowledge.

Role of participants: coordinating the Panels.

Dissemination through the Media

14/09/03	TV Globo	Street lighting and public security	Nancy Cardia
15/08/03	Folha de S. Paulo	The growth of robberies followed by death	Sérgio Adorno
02/07/03	Rádio Eldorado	Migration of crime from the metropolitan region to middle sized towns.	Sérgio Adorno
27/06/03	TV Cultura	Public expenditure with public security	Nancy Cardia
27/06/03	Folha de S. Paulo	The growth of violent crime in	Sérgio Adorno

		middle sized towns.	
26/06/03	Rádio Eldorado	Public expenditure with public security.	Nancy Cardia
23/06/03	TV Globo	The growth of violent crime	Nancy Cardia
23/06/03	TV Globo	The growth of violent crime	Sérgio Adorno
21/06/03	TV Globo	NEV's site on the internet	Nancy Cardia
20/06/03	Rádio Eldorado	NEV's site on the internet	Nancy Cardia
12/06/03	Rádio Eldorado	NEV's site on the internet	Nancy Cardia
02/12/02	TV Gazeta	Crime Statistics	Nancy Cardia
02/12/02	Folha de São Paulo	National Data on homicide by the Census Bureau -IBGE	Nancy Cardia
01/12/02	TV Globo	National Data on homicide by the Census Bureau -IBGE	Nancy Cardia
29/11/02	Rádio Eldorado, Rádio Capital, Rádio Jovem Pan, TV Bandeirantes e TV Cultura	National Data on homicide by the Census Bureau -IBGE	Nancy Cardia
28/11/02	Rádio USP	Release of WHO do report on violence and health in Portuguese	Nancy Cardia
14/11/02	TV Globo	Release of WHO do report on violence and health in Portuguese	Sérgio Adorno
05/11/02	Folha de S. Paulo	Growth of crime in Brazil	Nancy Cardia

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

Presentations at Seminars

Marcos César Alvarez

Setembro/2003

Seminar: I Simpósio Internacional de Psicologia,

Place: UNESP, Campus de Assis.

Theme: Violence, citizenship and Human Rights

Audience: approx. 300 Psychology and History students, local residents.

Title of the Paper: "Violência e Cidadania",

Fernando A. Salla

May 2003

Seminar: "Violência Escolar

Place: Universidade São Francisco, em Bragança Paulista

Theme: School violence, human rights and youth

Audience: roughly 250 persons, students, teachers, school headmasters/principals

Title of the Paper: As contradições entre as políticas de Segurança Pública no Brasil em relação aos Direitos Humanos e os reflexos na violência dentro das escolas

Dissemination through the Media

25/08/03	Valor Econômico	Crime data from official sources-access and reliability.	Sérgio Adorno
05/08/03	Folha Bancária	Crimes and criminals at the beginning of the 20th Century	Fernando Salla
11/07/03	Rádio USP	Discussion on the on-line course on human rights and violence (distance learning)	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

07/07/03	Diário de S. Paulo	Major problems in Brazilian prisons in the last decade.	Fernando Salla
30/05/03	Rádio Eldorado	Integration of the police forces and the Federal government.	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
27/03/03	Rádio Eldorado	Policies of the Federal government for the Prison system.	Fernando Salla
24/03/03	Los Angeles Times	The history of organized crime in prisons.	Fernando Salla
18/03/03	TV Globo	Measures to ensure the personal security of judges	Sérgio Adorno
27/02/03	Rádio Aparecida	The armed forces and public security.	Fernando Salla
16/11/02	Rádio Eldorado	Killings inside the Prison system.	Fernando Salla
01/11/02	Rádio Eldorado	Prison riots.	Fernando Salla

Presentations at Seminars

2.1 Paulo Mesquita

September 2003

Seminar: First Journey on Violence and Public Security

Place: the Center for Research and Studies on Public Security [a research and study group created within the Academy of the Military Police in the State of São Paulo]. São Paulo, 17-18 th

Theme: : Police Accountability, Police Reform, Brazil

Audience: Military Police officers, cadets, and civilian teaching staff

Title of the Paper: "The Social Responsibility of Police Professionals"

July

Venue: Training course for municipal guards

Place: City of São Paulo's Center for the Formation on Urban Security. São Paulo, 1-7th.

Theme: Community Policing, Crime Prevention, Brazil

Audience: students at the Municipal Guards Academy.

Title of the Paper: "Community and Preventive Policing"

February

Venue: Training course for municipal guards

Place: City of São Paulo's Center for the Formation on Urban Security. São Paulo, 11th.

Theme: Community Policing, Crime Prevention, Brazil

Audience: students at the Municipal Guards Academy.

Title of the Paper: "Community and Preventive Policing"

Seminar: "The police and the growth of crime",

Place: Ministério Público Democrático, São Paulo

Theme: Police Reform, Crime Prevention, Brazil

Audience: Public prosecutors/court prosecutors.

Title of the Paper: The police and the growth of crime

Dissemination through the Media

02/09/03	Diário do Grande ABC	Middle sized cities and armed municipal guards	Paulo de Mesquita
02/09/03	TV Globo	Middle sized cities and armed municipal guards	Paulo de Mesquita
20/03/03	Correio Brasiliense	The distancing between citizens and the Military police.	Paulo de Mesquita

24/02/03	Folha de S. Paulo	Fear from the military police	Paulo de Mesquita
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Project 3-The identification and assessment of the level of criminal impunity.

Presentations at Seminars

Sergio Adorno

September 2003

Seminar: XI Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia,

Place: UNICAMP, Campinas-SP, - Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Theme: Society and knowledge

Audience: researchers, lecturers, undergraduates and post graduated students.

Title of the Paper: Violência e Contemporaneidade

July 2003

Congress: 55^a Reunião Anual da SBPC, Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência

Place: Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife-PE

Theme: "Combate à Violência e Rigor no Cumprimento da Pena"

Audience: Researchers, lecturers, undergraduate students.

Title of the Paper: "O monopólio estatal da violência na sociedade brasileira"

June 2003

Seminar: Seminário "Ordem Pública e Democracia"

Place: Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública e o Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro-IUPERJ. Rio de Janeiro-RJ.

Theme: Citizenship and justice

Audience: Researchers, lecturers, undergraduate students and practitioners

Title of the Paper: Citizenship and justice

February 2003

Seminar: Convênio USP-COFECUB

Place: CADIS and Centre de Recherches Sociologiques sur l'Ê Droite et L'Ês Institutions Pénales-CESDIP, Paris.

Theme:

Audience: Researchers, lecturers and post-graduated students.

Title of the Paper: O cenário da violência no Brasil e debate sobre as tendências à "colombização" da sociedade brasileira.

December 2002

Seminar: Workshop about Research in Law: "O que é Pesquisa em Direito?",

Place: Escola de Direito de São Paulo da Fundação Getulio Vargas e pelo Núcleo de Direito e Democracia do Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento-CEBRAP.

Theme: 2^a Mesa de Debates "Direito e Ciências Humanas".

Audience: Graduate and undergraduate Law students

Title of the Paper: The tradition of studies on violence in Brazil

Dissemination through the Media

11/07/03	Jovem Pan	The on line (distance learning) course on Human Rights and violence.	Wânia Pasinato
07/04/03	O Globo	Special supplement on violence	Sérgio Adorno
08/01/03	Isto É	Youth as victims and as perpetrators in unsolved cases.	Sérgio Adorno
11/12/02	Revista	Youth Crimes	Sérgio Adorno

	Superinteressante		
25/11/02	Rádio Eldorado	Violence against women: identifying and measuring criminal impunity	Wânia Pasinato

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

Presentations at Seminars

Wânia Izumino

March 2003

Seminar: LASA – Latin American Studies Association Meeting

Place: Dallas, Texas, 27-29th

Theme: (Panel) Women and Policing in Latin America: Consequences for Gendered Citizenship.

Audience: Social Science researchers, professors and students

Title of the Paper: “Delegacias de Defesa da Mulher: Violência, Gênero e Acesso à Justiça em São Paulo, Brasil”.

2002

November

Seminar: Seminário Violência Contra a Mulher: perspectivas ético-jurídicas.

Place: Laboratório de Regionalidade e Gestão; Frente Regional do ABC de combate à Violência Contra a Mulher, IMES. São Caetano do Sul. 5th and 6th.

Theme: Criminal justice system and violence against women.

Audience: journalists, lawyers, Law students, Women’s NGOs, activists in the women’s movement.

Title of the Paper: “Delegacias de Defesa da Mulher: apontamentos para a construção de uma cidadania de gênero”

October

Seminar: Seminário Gênero e Cidadania

Place: Organizado pelo Núcleo de Estudos de Gênero/UNICAMP. Campinas: 16-18th

Theme: Criminal justice system and violence against women

Audience: Law students, Social Sciences students, lawyers, social scientists.

Title of the Paper: “Gênero e cidadania: resultados do projeto”

Sergio Adorno

July 2003

Seminar: Programa de Apoio a Projetos em Sexualidade e Saúde Reprodutiva - PROSARE

Place: São Paulo-SP

Theme: “Violência Sexual contra a mulher – criança, jovem ou adulta”

Audience: health professionals, social workers.

Participant’s role: commentator.

Dissemination through the Media

24/07/03	Folha de S. Paulo	Violence by women against men.	Wânia Pasinato
10/02/03	Jornal do Campus	Five unsolved sex crimes	Wânia Pasinato
01/12/02	TV USP	Rape	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.

Presentations of the intervention project: local security contracts and conflict mediation to the community and to local authorities

The field research team:

April 1st 2003 – Meeting of the Coordination of the Metropolitan Fórum for Public Security: Presents the mayors of Santana de Parnaíba (Silvio Peccioli), Santo André (João Avamileno), Guarulhos (Elói Pietá), Itapeverica da Serra (Lacir Baldusco), Pirapora do Bom Jesus (Raul Bueno Júnior) Mairiporã (Antonio Jair Nascimento) and São Lourenço da Serra (Lener Ribeiro). The mayors coordinate various Working Group in the Fórum such as Municipal Guards, Violence Prevention, Crime Statistics, Social Communication Legislation and Prison System.

April 10th. – Subprefeitura de M'Boi Mirim (Local Borough Administration). Presentation made to the sub-prefeita Cristina Maria Alves Andreza Bezerra.

April 15th – Comissão Municipal de Direitos Humanos. Municipal Human Rights Commission. Presentation to the President of the Commission: Dr. Hélio Bicudo.

April 24th– Meeting of the Working Group on Violence Prevention of the Metropolitan Forum of Public Security.

Audience: Mayors of Franco da Rocha, Itapevi, Guarulhos, Cajamar, Embu Guaçu, Diadema, Vargem Grande Paulista, Mairiporã, Osasco, Santana de Parnaíba, Santo André, São Paulo, Guarulhos, São Bernardo do Campo, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, Suzano, Rio Grande da Serra, Ribeirão Pires; members of Fundação Abrinq, of the Caixa de Assistência aos Advogados de São Paulo (CAASP) (Fund for the support of Lawyers in the state of São Paulo), Head of Community Affairs and head of Community Policing of the São Paulo Military Police, UNESCO, Center for Victim Support Hospital Jabaquara, political advisor to the State Representative Vanderlei Siraque, representative of the City Council woman Lucila Pizani, and the Fórum Executive Secretariat.

Presentations at Seminars

Nancy Cardia

August 2003

Venue: Expert Meeting on the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children

Place: , Geneva, August 18-20th

Theme: Developing a tool to collect information on violence against children around the world.

Audience: Activists form NGOS, representatives from UN agencies and form Universities

Role in the meeting: advise on the tools to gather information.

February 2003

Venue: Documenting good practices for violence prevention

Place: Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention World Health Organization, Geneva, February 6-7 th,

Theme: evaluation of instruments to collect information of programmes to prevent violence around the world.

Audience: experts on violence and violence prevention.

Role in the meeting: provide feed back and advise on the documents being prepared:

October 2002

Seminar "Globalization and Urban Violence"

Place: Workshop on Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. University of Notre Dame

Oct.18-19,

Theme: Violence, the economy and globalization.

Audience: scholars, lecturers, post-graduated students.

Title of the Paper: "Globalization and Urban Violence in Sao Paulo"

Sergio Adorno

June 2003

Seminar: "Políticas Públicas para a Juventude"

Place: Secretaria Municipal de Saúde. Biblioteca Mario de Andrade, São Paulo-SP.

Theme: youth violence and delinquency.

Audience: Social workers, psychologists, sociologists and teachers from public schools.

Title of the Paper: Violence against youth and juvenile delinquency in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Helder Ferreira

May 2003

Seminar: II Seminário Nacional Violência Urbana e Segurança Pública: Estratégias Públicas e Sociais para a Superação da Violência Urbana, Comissão de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Interior – Subcomissão Especial de Violência Urbana;

-Comissão de Segurança Pública e Combate ao Crime Organizado, Violência e Narcotráfico;

- Fórum Nacional de Entidades pela Superação da Violência;

- Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos;

- Conselho Nacional de Saúde

Place: Plenário 14 – Anexo II – Câmara dos Deputados, Brasília, 27 de maio de 2003

Theme: "Experiências exitosas na superação da violência urbana"

Audience: Social Sciences students and Federal representatives

Title of the Paper: "Projetos para a Prevenção da Violência: Contratos Locais de Segurança e Mediação de Conflitos"

Eduardo Manoel de Brito

June 2003

Seminar: I Seminário de Escola Aberta da Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo, Secretaria Municipal de Educação, Coordenadoria de Educação da Subprefeitura da Mooca

Place: Universidade da Cidade de São Paulo – UNICID, 26 de junho de 2003

Theme: Violence, Youth, and Open School

Audience: headmasters, teachers, parents of pupils, members of the Parents and Teachers Association, Community leaders, Local government and volunteers in the Escola Viva Project.

November 2002

Congress: XIII National Meeting of the Brazilian Association for Population Studies.

Panel: Violências, o Estado e a Qualidade de Vida da População Brasileira.

Place: Centro de Convenções da Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto,

Theme: Violence and socio economic profile

Audience: university students and researchers, lecturers.

Debates and Roundtables

Nancy Cardia

March 2003

Debate “Vida de Jovem: Direitos Humanos ou violência?” (Youth’s lives: Human rights or violence?)

Series of Debates complementary to a art exhibit on violence: Claro Explícito, at the Itaú Cultural Art Center sponsored by the Instituto Itaú Cultural in partnership with CBN Radio.

Debates transmitted through the Internet.

Mediated by the journalist Claudiney Ferreira

Participants: Minister Nilmário Miranda, Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Nancy Cardia, vice-coordinator of the NEV, and Oscar Vilhena Vieira, executive- director of Conectas Direitos Humanos.

Audience: general public, youth students representatives of NGOs.

Cristina Neme

Seminar: Ciclo de Debates *Violência, Cidadania e Políticas de Segurança Pública*

Place: Biblioteca Municipal Alceu Amoroso, São Paulo

Theme: “Cidadania, Violência Urbana e Prioridades na Política de Segurança Pública”

Audience: open to the general public, activists from NGOs and Public Security Secretariat of the Municipal government and state public prosecutors)

Dissemination through the Media

01/08/03	Folha de S. Paulo	Discussing data on the projected growth of homicide in future years, by the IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Studies)	Nancy Cardia
25/07/03	Editora Ara Ilibres	The new government and public security policies	Nancy Cardia
08/07/03	Folha de S. Paulo	How people react to violence	Nancy Cardia
27/06/03	TV Cultura	Public expenditure with public security.	Nancy Cardia
26/06/03	Rádio Eldorado	Public expenditure with public security.	Nancy Cardia
05/06/03	Gazeta do Povo	Why public opinion give public security poor rates?	Nancy Cardia
02/06/03	Revista Terra	Fear in society	Nancy Cardia
27/05/03	TV Justiça	Urban violence	Helder Ferreira
15/04/03	Agência Internacional de Notícias (API)	Violence in the poor areas and youth	Nancy Cardia
15/04/03	Agência Internacional de Notícias (API)	Violence in the poor areas and youth	Sérgio Adorno
07/04/03	Revista Época	Police “reality shows” on TV.	Nancy Cardia
07/04/03	Rádio Eldorado	The federal government new public security program	Nancy Cardia
25/03/03	The Economist	Organised crime in Brazil	Nancy Cardia
04/12/02	Jornal do Brasil	Open TV tendency to over stress violence re-enacting	Nancy Cardia
12/11/02	Jornal do Brasil	Violence in Television	Nancy Cardia
05/11/02	Agência Estado	Th growth of youth involvement with crime.	Sérgio Adorno
03/09/02	BBC News	Media and elections	Nancy Cardia

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

Presentations at Seminars

Sérgio Adorno

August 2003

Seminar: Jornada de Direitos Humanos, sponsored by the Universidade São Judas Tadeu e ABA- Associação Brasileira de Antropologia.

Place: Universidade São Judas Tadeu -São Paulo-SP.

Theme: Human Rights and Anthropology

Audience: graduate Law students.

Title of the Paper: "Guerras, intolerâncias e direitos humanos".

July 2003

Seminar: "A Contribuição da Universidade na Formação em Direitos Humanos",

Place: Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Universidade Federal da Paraíba

Theme: Direitos Humanos em uma era de incertezas", João Pessoa -PB.

Audience: human rights educators, NGOs activists and students.

Title of the Paper: "A pesquisa em Direitos Humanos nas Universidades Brasileiras"; A formação em Direitos Humanos no Ensino, na Pesquisa e na Extensão Universitária"

May 2003

Seminar: "Justiça e os Direitos Humanos"

Place: Comissão de Direitos Humanos da Universidade Federal de Sergipe e Escola Superior do Ministério Público do Estado de Sergipe. Aracaju-SE

Theme: Justice and Human Rights.

Audience: Federal and state- Judges, Public Prosecutors, attorneys, public defenders.

Title of the Paper: "A Crise na Justiça Penal Brasileira".

Fernando A. Salla

February 2002

Seminar: "Direitos Humanos na América Latina"

Place: do Projeto "Agenda Nacional e Internacional para o Trabalho de Direitos Humanos na América Latina"

Theme: Human Rights, civil society, government

Audience: activists, lecturers,

Guilherme A. de Almeida

September 2003

Seminar:

Place: Veracruzana University, September 19th. , 2003. Veracruz (Mexico)

Theme: Accountability and Human Rights

Audience: 50 Human Rights activists from across Latin America.

Title of the Paper: Human Rights, Public Security and Accountability.

Seminar:

Place: Tobias Barreto Theater, Aracaju- Sergipe. September 03, 2003.

Theme: Non-Violence as a Principle of the International Law of Human Rights

Audience: 800 undergraduate and graduate students of Tiradentes University (UNIT)

Title of the Paper: "Human Rights and Non-Violence"

June 2003

Seminar:

Place: Law Work Group in the III International Colloquium on Human Rights, June 03, 2003.

Theme: The International Law of Human Rights and the Construction of Cosmopolitan Right.

Audience: 20 activists from Brazil and Africa.

Title of the Paper: "On the Path Towards Cosmopolitan Right"

May 2003

Seminar:

Place: opening of the III International Colloquium on Human Rights, May 26, 2003.

Theme: Citizenship of world citizens as a form of protection of Human Rights

Audience: 100 students from Mozambique, Angola, South Africa, Nigeria, and Iran.

Title of the Paper: "Human Rights and Planetary Citizenship"

Seminar "The Right to Global Justice: Poverty as a Violation of Human Rights".

Auditorium of the Administration of the Polytechnic School /USP.

Theme: poverty as a violation of human rights.

Audience: 30 experts on Human Rights

Title of the Paper: "Poverty as Deprivation of Human Dignity".

Participation in the preparatory meeting for the conclusive work of the Regional Reflection Group (Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Peru, and Brazil) as part of the project "National and International Agenda for the Work on Human Rights in South America". Coordination by Jose Zalaquett and Juan E. Mendez. May 22, 23 and 24, 2003 (Lima-Peru)

Seminar: "The Right to Global Justice: Poverty as a Violation of Human Rights".

Place: Auditorium of the Administration of the Polytechnic School /USP. May 06 and 07, 2003 in the administration building of the Polytechnic School.

Theme: poverty as a violation of human rights.

Audience: 20 international scholars on the issue of poverty.

Title of the Paper: "Poverty as Deprivation of Human Dignity".

April 2003

Participation in the CEJA Workshop (Center for Justice Studies of the Americas) at Hotel Glória, Rio de Janeiro, April 25, 2003.

Seminar:

Place: Auditorium of PUC-RJ Post-Graduation

Theme: The many concepts of collective intelligence as a form of protection of human rights.

Audience: 200 undergraduate and graduate students.

Title of the Paper: Human Rights, Theatre and Collective Intelligence. (Roundtable with Bosco Brasil, author of the play "New Guidelines for Times of Peace")

February 2003

Seminar

Place: Leblon Theater in Rio de Janeiro. February 9, 2003.

Theme: Torture as a violation of human dignity.

Audience: 100 people who were watching the play "*Novas Diretrizes para Tempos de Paz*" (New Guidelines for Times of Peace), by Bosco Brasil.

Title of the Paper: Torture and Human Rights

Participation in the Brazilian study group that prepared the report of the Regional Reflection Group (Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Peru, and Brazil) as part of the project "National and International Agenda for the Work on Human Rights in South America".
Coordination; along with Fernando Salla and Andrei Koerner, the preparation of the report. February 03 and 04, 2003 (São Paulo)

Andrei Koerner

September 1, 2003

Seminar:

Place: Faculdade Campo Limpo Paulista –
FACCAMP Legal Week,

Theme: Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil.

Audience: 300 students undergraduate Law students

Title of the Paper: 'Human Rights and Democracy'

July 2003

Seminar: 19th World Congress of Political Science

Place: Durban, South Africa

Theme: The 1990'S and the new subject of law in the international law of Human Rights

Title of the Paper: « *L'Ordre Politique et le Sujet de Droit dans le débat des droits de l'homme lors des années 1990* »

Audience: Reseachers, lectureres, practitioners, undergraduate and graduated students of Political Science.

June 2003

Seminar: Seminar *Strength and Legitimacy: new perspectives?*

Place: NADD, Center for Support to Research on Democratization and Development, of FFLCH/USP

Theme: Use of force limited by Human Rights in the international order

Audience: 50 Social Sciences students

Title of the Paper: "*Usos e abusos da força e suas conseqüências* "(Use and abuse of force and its consequences)

Seminar:

Place: : UFSCAR Post-Graduation Program in Social Sciences (May 19,

Theme: Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil.

Audience: 60 Social Sciences students

Title of the Paper: Three Concepts of Democracy

Seminar:

Place: Extension course on 19th century Brazil at University São Marcos (May 10

Theme: The Judiciary Power in Brazil;

Audience: 100 Law students

Title of the Paper: The Judiciary Power and Citizenship in Brazil

Seminar:

Place: School of Government

Theme: Human Rights and Democratic Government

Audience: 150 Law students

Title of the Paper: Training Course for Public Administrators

October 2002

Seminar:

Place: Communication to the work group 'Democratic controls and citizenship' in the *XXVI National Encounter of ANPOCS – National Association of Post-Graduation and Studies on Social Sciences*, Caxambu-MG

Theme: Human Rights in democratic politics.

Audience: 100 participants in the Congress

Title of the Paper: « *O papel dos Direitos Humanos na Política Democrática* » (The Role of Human Rights in Democratic Politics).

Seminar:

Place: Faculdade Campo Limpo Paulista – FACCAMP Legal Week, September 1, 2003

Theme: Democracy and Human Rights in Brazil.

Audience: 300 Social Sciences students

Title of the Paper: 'Human Rights and Democracy'

Roundtables

Dissemination through the Media

02/09/03	Rádio Nações Unidas	Myanmar	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
29/08/03	Rits (Rede de Informações para o terceiro setor)	About Sergio Vieira de Mello	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
21/08/03	Rádio Cultura	Human Rights and violence in internacional conflict	Guilherme de Almeida
21/08/03	BBC	Human Rights and violence in internacional conflict	Guilherme de Almeida
19/08/03	TV UNIP	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Guilherme de Almeida
18/08/03	CBN	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Guilherme de Almeida
18/07/03	All TV	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Guilherme de Almeida
11/07/03	Rádio 9 de Julho	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Guilherme de Almeida
11/07/03	Rádio 9 de Julho	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
11/07/03	Rádio USP	The on line (distance learning) course on Human Rights and violence.	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
08/07/03	Debate na Folha de S. Paulo	Urban Violence and Human Rights	Guilherme de Almeida
08/07/03	Revista Problemas Brasileiros	Massacres of Vigário Geral and Ianomâmis Indians	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
06/06/03	Jornal da USP	Release of the 2º National Report on Human Rights	Nancy Cardia
26/05/03	Rádios Eldorado, Jovem Pan, and Bandeirantes; O Estado de S. Paulo, Folha de S. Paulo, Jornal da Tarde, IG, Folha On line, Agência Estado	Release of the 2º National Report on Human Rights	Nancy Cardia
26/05/03	Rádios Eldorado, Jovem Pan, and Bandeirantes, O Estado de S. Paulo, Folha de S. Paulo, Jornal da Tarde, IG, Folha On line, Agência Estado	Release of the 2º National Report on Human Rights	Sérgio Adorno
26/05/03	Eldorado,	Release of the 2º National Report on	Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

	Bandeirantes, O Estado de S. Paulo, Folha de S. Paulo, Jornal da Tarde, Jovem Pan, IG, Folha On line, Agência Estado	Human Rights	
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5.1 Human Rights Observatory

Presentations at Seminars

December/2002

I Meeting of the Network of Human Rights Observatories – Network of Human Rights Observatories - Brasília, DF.

2002

Seminar: “Human Rights Education”

Place: College of Education – USP / UNESCO’s Human Rights Education Chair

Theme: Human rights and subjectivity

Audience: 100 seminar participants

Title of the Paper: “Human Rights and Life History”

Seminar: “Pedagogy Week – Thinking about the Dimensions of Public Policies: From making/building the school to making/building the city”

Place: ABC University (Santo André - SP

Theme: Youth observatories as an instrument to prevent violence

Audience: 150 seminar participants

Title of the Paper: “Youth Observatories–research and training” in the panel “Successful Experiences in the Fight Against Violence”

February 2003

Debate: “Vida de Jovem: cultura e lazer ou violência?” (Youth’s lives: culture and leisure or violence?)

Series of Debates complementary to a art exhibit on violence: Claro Explícito, at the Itaú Cultural Art Center sponsored by the Instituto Itaú Cultural in partnership with CBN Radio.

Debates transmitted through the Internet.

Mediated by journalist Heródoto Barbeiro

Participants: rapper Rappin Hood, journalist Gilberto Dimenstein and researcher Núcleo de Estudos da Violência Marcelo Daher

Audience: general public, youth and students.

Dissemination through the Media

02/09/03	Rádio Eldorado	Map of youth and violence in São Paulo by the Municipal government.	Marcelo Daher
15/08/03	Problemas Brasileiros	Community participation and the the history of the city	Marcelo Daher
09/12/02	Globo.com,	Release of the Citizenship Report III	Marcelo Daher

	Rede TV Internacional, TV Globo, Jornal do Brasil, Diário de S. Paulo, Estado de S. Paulo, O Globo, Carta Maior		
28/11/02	Rádio Eldorado	Release of the Citizenship Report II	Marcelo Daher
22/11/02	TV Cultura TV Gazeta Folha de S. Paulo CBN Rádio Eldorado	Release of the Citizenship Report II	Marcelo Daher
07/11/02	Jovem Pan	Violence and youth in poor districts.	Cristina Hilsdorf

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Centro Dom Helder Câmara de Direitos Humanos / City Council of Recife (Recife, PE, March 17, 2003)

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Movimento Emaus / City Council of Belém do Pará (Belém, PA, March 13, 2003)

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Instituto Sou da Paz (São Paulo, SP, March 07, 2003)

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Organização do Auxílio Fraternal / Library (Salvador, BA, February 20, 2003)

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Movimento Fraternal de Ação Comunitária / Arcoverde University (Arcoverde, PE, February 18, 2003)

Release of the Citizen's Report III – Network of Human Rights Observatories / Caritas Arquidiocesana / State Legislature of the State of Espírito Santo (Vitória, ES, December 18, 2002)

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 Societé 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, **Policiamento Moderno** (Modern Policing), Michael Tonry & Norval Morris (orgs.), **Aspectos do Trabalho Policial** (Aspects of Police Work), Egon Bittner, **Policiando uma Sociedade Livre** (Policing a Free Society), Herman Goldstein, **O que faz a Polícia** (Ce que fait la police), Dominique Monjardet **Policiamento Moderno**, Michael Tonry & Norval Morris; and **A Política da polícia** (The Poliitcs of Police) by Robert Reiner.

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

This project was developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization. The aim of the project was to implement 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. The next training took place between January and February 2003.

UNICEF evaluation Project.

A research to identify and map the good practices that local and state governments have implemented to reduce institutional violence against children was carried out between January and July 2003 by Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno and by Prof^a Dr^a Ana Lucia Pastore Schritzmeyer, no período de Janeiro a Julho de 2003. Th research was carried out at the national level. The research demanded a literature review on the legislation, the identification of sources of information, complemented by a search on the internet and field trips to interview and to collect secondary data on the experiences that were identified. A set of criteria to define good practices was another product of this research.

Firearm impact in Brazilian Violence: considerations for the development of violence prevention programs.

This work is part of a World Health Organization and Small Arms Survey Project, named “The Sustainable Security Initiative: responding to the human security dimension

of the small arms issue by preventing armed violence”, that will be progressively implemented in a total of 11 low-income countries. WHO and SAS initiative aims to collaborate with the development of violence prevention programs in low-income countries, is composed of three phases which general objectives are: (1) to produce knowledge on magnitude and distribution of firearms violence in Brazil, (2) give technical support to specific violence prevention programs in high risky areas and (3) evaluate the effectiveness of violence prevention programs in selected municipalities.

In Brazil the project is being developed in the Center for the Study of Violence of São Paulo University. The first phase, named “The impact of firearm in Brazilian mortality: an ecological study, 1991 – 2000” has already been concluded and is being prepared for publication. The objectives of this first phase were: 1) analyze the magnitude, distribution and evolution of firearm mortality in Brazil, its five major regions, States and state capitals, 2) describe the firearm death and analyze its evolution by gender and age groups and 3) analyze the correlation between socio-economic indicators and firearm mortality rates in Brazilian states in year 2000. The second phase of the project – in its initial phase of planning – will consist in an effectiveness evaluation of a violence prevention program in Rio de Janeiro Municipality, which was implemented two year ago in an area characterized by low life conditions and high violence rates.

Others related to the CEPID:

Seminars organized by the NEV

1- Seminar on Cruelty, Barbarism, Terror and Terrorism, and Human Rights, chaired by Professor Teresa Caldeira continued during part of this last year. The biweekly seminars started in September 2001 and continued until the end of the year 2002 and were later resumed in mid 2003. The seminars were based on the following texts:

2002

October 14th - Welcome to the desert of the real - Slavoj Zizek.

November 13th- Settling Accounts - Violence, Justice, and accountability in postsocialist Europe - John Borneman.

November 25th –Jamais fomos modernos (We were never modern) - Bruno Latour.

2003

August 13th - Powers of Freedom (Introduction and the first 3 chapters -Nikolas Rose.

August 28th - I came to sabotage your reasoning!

Violence and Resignifications of Justice in Brazil. Teresa P.R. Caldeira.

2- Seminar by Prof^a Dr^a Angelina Peralva, Université Toulouse II researcher from CADIS-Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques. “*Mídia e Violência*” - 20 de agosto de 2003.

3- Lecture by Prof^a Dr^a Kim Anderson, from the School of Social Work, University of Missouri-Columbia - “*Family Violence in the United States*”.

4- Roundtable and debate with Prof. Henry Steiner, Director of the Human Rights Program at Harvard University Law School. “*Direitos Humanos no Mundo em Transformação: O Papel dos Atores Estatais e dos Não Estatais*”, dia 29/05/2003.

5- Seminar “The Right to Global Justice: Poverty as a Violation of Human Rights”, sponsored by UNESCO and by NEV-USP. Universidade de São Paulo, May 05-07, 2003.

6- Presentation by Prof. Johan Goudsblom, from the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research, about Norbert Elias work *"Elias, o processo civilizador e a violência"*. 18/03/2003.

7- Lecture by Prof. Dr. Michel Wieviorka, Director of the Centre de Recherches et d'Analyses Sociologiques, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales on new theories about violence. *"La violence et la hypothèse du sujet"*. 14/03/2003.

8- *The age of Victims "A Era das Vítimas"* – How the victim became the central actor in collective life and in political and social analysis. 12/03/2003.

9- ITAU Cultural- Multimedia Debates on the exhibit "Claro Explícito"- November 2002 to February 2003.

10- The First National Seminar to discuss Human Rights in South América- 1º Seminário Nacional de Discussão Brasil – Direitos Humanos para a América do Sul (Grupo de Reflexão Regional), organized by the NEV-USP to encourage ideas, proposals and a reflexion about the implementation of Human Rights in South América: *Projeto "Agenda Nacional e Internacional para o Trabalho de Direitos Humanos na América do Sul"*, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Instituto de Defesa Legal- IDL. Hotel Park Plaza, 3-4/Fevereiro/03. São Paulo-SP.

11- Debate with Profª Drª Nacira Guénif, from Université de Paris XIII, researcher from CADIS - Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques - *"Le genre de la violence: garçons et filles des banlieues en France"*. 11/12/2002.

12- Seminar: The American strategy for National Security and international Law: the concept of terrorism and the political legal legitimacy of the ' War on terror' " ("A estratégia norte-americana de segurança nacional face ao direito internacional: o conceito de terrorismo e a legitimação jurídico-política da "guerra contra o terrorismo") by Dr. Christophe Swinarski (International Consultant in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law) commented by Prof. Dr. Rafael Duarte Villa (professor de Relações Internacionais do Depto de Ciência Política/FFLCH-USP). NEV-USP. 04/12/2002.

13- Release of the Second Citizens Report and the second newsletter LUPA: Observatório dos Direitos Humanos at the headquarters of the Neighborhood Association UNAS that congregates residents in two large favelas Heliópolis and São João Clímaco (Associação União de Núcleos e Associações de Heliópolis e São João Clímaco). 22/11/2002.

14- Seminars: Public Security Policies and Academic Research "Políticas de Segurança Pública e a Pesquisa Acadêmica" , NEV-USP and The Metropolitan Fórum of Public Security and broadening the debate on violence in São Paulo: "O Fórum Metropolitano de Segurança Pública e a Ampliação do Debate sobre a Violência em São Paulo", 15/10/2002.

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

Public lectures about the work done by the Center:

Dissemination through the Media of the CEPID Projects as a whole

June/03	Revista Fapesp	Impunity and Violence	All researchers
11/07/03	Rádio USP	Closing of the course (on line) on violence and human rights.	Sérgio Adorno
21/11/02	Radio Suisse Romande	NEV's role in the study of violence in Brazil.	Sérgio Adorno
20/11/02	Rádio USP	The roots of violence and crime in Brazil	Sérgio Adorno
12/11/02	TV CBI	The role of the NEV and the biography of the researcher.	Sérgio Adorno

4. Educational activities.

Four educational activities were programmed for the third year of activities of the Center. All activities and lectures were carried out in 2003 as scheduled (see table 1.e.):

Human Rights and Education for Citizenship, joint activity with the Department of Sociology at USP and the Municipal Commission on Human Rights of São Paulo.

Syllabus: The main objective of this course was to provide basic knowledge on human rights and on violence in Brazil for municipal public schools teachers, headmasters/principals in the São Paulo. To educate pupils for active exercise of citizenship is one of the goals of teaching and a key factor for the consolidation of the rule of law in our country.

Broadening the understanding of the phenomenon of violence and human rights is expected to support changes in values and behaviors. It was expected that the course would contribute to teachers working in poor districts to improve their performance and the atmosphere within their classrooms allowing for the overall improvement of the pedagogical activities in schools.

The course covered:

- Basic Human Rights concepts,
- The history of Human Rights from the French Revolution to The UN System,
- Citizenship in the Brazilian Constitution,
- Social and cultural prejudices against race, sex, gender, generation and against people with special needs,
- Education for citizenship,
- Violence in schools– case studies,
- The role of school on education to human rights,
- Media and human rights.

Target public: delivered to 40 teachers and headmasters from public schools of the municipality of São Paulo.

workload: 64 hours.

Period: March-April, 2003

Preventing violence: limits and possibilities, joint activity with the Department of Sociology at USP.

Syllabus: The Course “Violence prevention: limits and possibilities” had as its general aim to give the students conceptual and theoretical instruments to understand and formulate violence prevention proposals adequate to Brazilian reality. It was carried on from May 13th 2003 to July 15th 2003, with a total of 64 hours, 56 hours of which were delivered as lectures and 8 hours of supervised readings to prepare seminars. The target public was composed of:

health professionals (physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, community health agents),

law professionals (lawyers, Military Police Officers),

Education,

And undergraduating students from Social Sciences, Law and Journalism.

Civil servants involved in activities of violence prevention or similar were given priority of enrolment. As result, in the course there were law enforcement agents from Community Policing Program (Secretariat of Public Security of the São Paulo State), project Resgate

Cidadão, and “Call-violence” (both from the Secretariat of Health of the Municipality of São Paulo), Civil Police officers and Military Police officers, as well as other professionals.

The two first lectures were introductory. We opened the course discussing the violence epidemics in Brazil, through the analysis of homicide mortality data, as well as the prevention models (primary, secondary and tertiary prevention). Community, family and individual risk and protective factors were presented and discussed with students. Themes such as violence against women, domestic violence, violence against children, or child abuse, youth violence and violence against youth, school violence, urban criminality, violence and social inequity were presented in specific sections, presenting research results carried when data was available. It was emphasized the importance of the development of intersectorial and integrated public policies to violence prevention, giving special emphasis to specific sectors such as community policing, the prison system, schools, health sector, leisure, culture and public spaces. Two examples of integrated interventions with community involvement – conflict mediation and security local contracts –were presented and discussed with the students.

Target public: delivered to 40 health professionals, agents in charge to applying the law and teachers and headmasters from public schools of the municipality of São Paulo.

Workload: 64 hours.

Period: May-June, 2003

Violence in the Brazilian society: causes, characteristics and trends, joint activity with the Department of Sociology at USP.

Syllabus: The main goal of this course was to introduce students to the study of causes, characteristics and trends of violence in contemporary Brazil from the viewpoint of the humanities and social sciences. The course presented an overview of the research in Brazil in the last two decades. It explored subjects such as: the social and political meaning of violence in Brazilian history; social fear and collective insecurity; the transition to democracy and gross Human Rights violations; the evolution of urban crime and violence; social inequality and urban segregation; violence in every-day life; Democracy, and Rule of Law, social control and public security policies and the protection of Human Rights. The course was based on lectures, seminars, group discussions on selected topics and videos. The course intended to disseminate the findings of the five on-going CEPID projects.

Target public: delivered to 40 agents in charge of law enforcement, teachers, headmasters from public schools of the Municipality and the State of São Paulo, undergraduate and graduate students in Social Sciences, Law, Arts and Communications, Psychology, and for Journalists and Human Rights activists.

Workload: 64 hours.

Period: August-September, 2003

Distance Course: Education for Human Rights, joint activity with the School of the Future (an institute from USP specialized in distance learning).

Syllabus: The main objective of this course was to provide basic knowledge on Human Rights and of the violence in Brazil for educators, from public schools, in São Paulo's city. Education for the citizenship is one of the key goals of the educational activity and essential factor for the consolidation of the Rule of Law in our country. Under this perspective, understanding violence and its relations to Human Rights is an important tool to change mentalities and behaviors. The course was based on 7 lectures delivered by

lecturers and on lectures delivered by the internet and assisted by monitors trained to solve the participants questions on-line. Our partners were The School of the Future and the LARC-USP as well as the Municipal Commission of Human Rights. The course included subjects such as: the epidemic of violence in contemporary Brazil, violence against women, school violence, children and adolescents and urban violence, organized crime and drug trafficking; the concept of Human Rights; citizenship in the Brazilian Constitution; social and cultural prejudices against race, sex, gender, generation and against people with special needs; the media and Human Rights; education for citizenship in the XXI Century; Brazil and the international agreements on Human Rights; The Brazilian National Human Rights Program.

Target public: delivered to 110 teachers and headmasters from public schools of the municipality of São Paulo and 10 students from Social Sciences and Psychology at USP whose role was to monitored the internet lectures and answer participants queries.

Workload: 90 hours.

Period: March-June, 2003

Some non-scheduled activities were carried out as well:

Sociology of Violence: theory and research. (FSL608, Department of Sociology at USP).

Syllabus: The goal of this course was to introduce the students to the social theory of the sociology of violence and human rights. It explored the main theoretical schools encompassing themes such as: violence, domination (Weber, Elias, Dahrendorf) and the problem of freedom (H. Arendt) as well as questions about democracy, the state monopoly of violence, violence and social legitimacy, human rights in the context of western civilization process, law and order, public policies of security and penal justice, social control, symbolic violence. It presented an overview about violence and contemporary society in particular the Brazilian society. This topic was addressed to discuss facts such as genocide, cruelty, torture, organized crime, and the new means of violence in the social and political context of the war against terrorism, drugs and on forms of religious radicalism.

Target public: delivered to students in social sciences and humanities from USP.

Workload: 12 weekly lectures and seminars to discuss selected papers.

Period: March-June, 2003

HUMAN RIGHTS COLLOQUIUM

As part of the activities of the consortium for human rights formed by the University of São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of 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 included activities such as round-tables, courses, conferences and work groups which focused on four topics: human rights education, international and regional human rights systems, public policies, new communication technologies, as well as media and human rights. The main theme was: "The Rule of Law and the Construction of Peace".

In 2003, the III Colloquium brought together 100 human rights activists from Mozambique, South Africa, Angola, Nigeria and Iran. Guilherme Assis de Almeida was one of the coordinators.

Next year (2004) the Colloquium will be held in South Africa.

New courses in Education:

Proposal for a course on “Community and Preventive Policing”, with the objective of disseminating the contents of books in the series “Police and Society”, by the Center for the Study of Violence, printed by Edusp, with the financial support of The Ford Foundation.

6- Results in education

5.1

- 135 young people trained as human rights observers, divided into 27 groups in the cities of Belém (PA); Alagoinha, Arcoverde, Pesqueira and Recife (PE); Vera Cruz and Salvador (BA); Cariacica, Serra and Vitória (ES); Nova Iguaçu and Rio de Janeiro (RJ); Diadema and São Paulo (SP).

- 27 monitors and 7 pedagogical and research coordinators trained in the same places mentioned above.

Educational activities scheduled for 2004

No Activities planned

5. Changes in plan.

Problems faced

Described in the report, major problem has been the lack of adequate facilities to carry out courses and for researchers. Lack of space is preventing us from developing more courses and to house visiting lecturers and researchers. The University was supposed to have provided for a larger installation, but no progress has been achieved so far. The optical fiber system connecting the Center to the main server was to have been upgraded allowing for our site to have more support and be used to disseminate more information but despite the efforts of the Pro-Rector for research who granted the financial resources, the Computer Division of the University is being very slow to respond.

6. Complementary budget

The Ford Foundation	US\$ 125,000.00
OMS	US\$ 32,250.00
Ministry of Justice	US\$ 43,500.00
UNICEF	US\$ 17,900.00
PNUD	US\$ 77,000.00
US \$ CNPq (research and students fellowships)	US\$ 22,300.00
CNPq	
Real \$	
USP (salaries of research staff and administrative staff)	R\$ 108,522.00
Building and infrastructure	R\$ 49,500.00