12th Report
Center for the Study of Violence
University of São Paulo

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12th Report of the Center for the Study of Violence
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The key issues which this research program is designed to address are:

“What kind of democracy prospers in an environment where there is continued violation of human rights” and secondly “How can change take place so that ‘good’ democracy can develop?”

The importance of these issues is highlighted by the survival in Brazil of forms of violence that collide with the concept of rule of law, or that challenge the idea that democratic rule of law prevails in this country and protects most of the people against abuses from powerful groups whatever their source of power.

The most visible indicators of the fragility of the rule of law are the continuing: a) abusive use of lethal force by the police across the country- extra-judicial executions, b) executions by organized groups, c) lynching, and d) torture. Other indicators are the high level of impunity or conversely, the low visibility of efforts by the State to identify perpetrators, bring them to justice and punish them, which reinforces feelings that the laws are not universally applied. Such feelings are further strengthened by the disclosure of cases of corruption that again appear to go unpunished.

The specific questions we asked were: what kind of rule of law has emerged, what type of accountability and responsiveness, and how have these affected the public’s perceptions and support for a human rights regime? In addition we asked: have human rights become morally and legally binding behavioral norms, despite the people’s experience of growing urban violence? To answer these questions we proposed to carry out a series of integrated analyses of the data we had collected so far, and to continue to monitor human rights violations in order to identify what changes, and what does not, in society and in the state.
BACKGROUND
1. An Incomplete Democracy

This research program, which is comprised of three lines of study, assumes that the democracy that has prevailed so far in Brazil, is best described as a “delegative” democracy. This means that it is a democracy in which there is weak horizontal accountability, as well as vertical accountability. This has been assumed to be derived at least in part from “a severe incompleteness of the state, especially its legal dimension” (O’Donnell, 2004 p.41). A result of this incompleteness would be the existence in Brazil of the “un-rule” of law1:

**An Incomplete State Monopoly Of The Use Of Force**

This incompleteness of the state was assumed to be related to the apparent failure by the state in Brazil to ensure its monopoly of the use of violence within the legal constraints imposed by rule of law. The state right to exert force to inhibit violence between individuals, to impose its will over others, or to solve interpersonal conflicts is perceived to fail, when its exercise: a) does not fully cover the national territory, and is not exercised in a homogeneous way within cities and states, and b) if in its place, the abusive use of force, in particular that of lethal force, is not controlled or punished. This failure to apply laws universally, has been interpreted as strategic for the maintenance of asymmetric power relations between governed and government, reinforcing uncertainty and fear, thus securing the survival of archaic power relations. If laws are not perceived to be universally applied, trust in laws as sources of protection for individuals and as a means to solve interpersonal conflicts is hindered. If people do not fully trust laws, then laws cannot be sources of self-control. In such a situation the questions raised were:

*Can people support Rule of Law if they do not feel fully protected by laws?*

*Can a culture of respect for human rights develop in such circumstances?*

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1 Mendez, O’Donnell and Pinheiro, 1999
Support for Rule of Law

Another question posed concerns the role that rule of law plays in the development of a human rights culture, a process that can be called civilizing (Elias, 1994). What is societal support for rule of law? Though we still cannot answer this question, the underlying assumptions are that a) such support provides a powerful obstacle to the return of repressive measures and b) for Rule of Law to be enforced, citizens must hold values conducive to this enforcement. When public support for Rule of Law is strong this indicates that the process of civilizing is in place (Elias, 1994). From Elias’ perspective, the civilizing process and the state monopoly of violence are mutually reinforcing. The capacity of authorities to enforce laws that are “non-retroactive, and in public knowledge universal, stable, predictable and non-ambiguous” or Rule of Law, is a pre-requisite for a peaceful society. Effective Rule of Law ensures that the State itself is bound by laws and thus that it does not “act arbitrarily or capriciously” (Gibson, 2004). An erratic exercise of the monopoly of violence by the state and random application of laws results in uncertainty as to what is, and what is not, allowed:

“Where power is arbitrary, personal, and unpredictable, the citizenry will not know how to behave; it will fear that any action could produce an unforeseen risk. Essentially, the rule of law means: (1) that people and institutions will be treated equally by the institutions administering the law: the courts, the police, and the civil service; and (2), that people and institutions can predict with reasonable certainty the consequences of their actions, at least as far as the state is concerned (Lipset, 1994:14).”

When laws are applied “as an instrument to be embraced when useful and ignored when expedient” (Solomon, 1992:260) we have the opposite of Rule of Law: a form of “legal nihilism” not uncommon in authoritarian regimes (Gibson, 2004). The specificity of Brazil is that this “legal nihilism” appears to be something that has survived irrespective of the political regime.

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2 The questions we are raising here are also inspired by Elias contributions on the civilizing process that predominated in modern western states. This process occurred simultaneously in two spheres: in the private domain (changes in sensitivity, in what is allowed in terms of interpersonal relations) and in the centralization of political power that resulted in the state monopoly of violence, a characteristic of modern states. Between the XII and the XVIII centuries, while the state monopoly of violence repressed the use of physical violence in interpersonal relations, thus controlling violence in the social sphere, changes in sensitivity-in the patterns of what was socially acceptable behavior emphasized the control over affect and emotions. This granted greater legitimacy to the state’s use, or threat of use of coercion to ensure peace and universal respect for laws. Self-control and the control of violence walk hand in hand. Furthermore it was between the XIX and XX centuries that this control resulted in the development of democratic regimes, their consolidation, and the progressive extension of human rights to most citizens.
Public support for rule of law and a culture of respect for human rights are closely related. Gibson (2004) has stressed the importance of a cultural legitimation of human rights. By this he means that human rights must be perceived as legitimate by the local culture in order to “establish respect for human rights in practice”. Though he was referring to South Africa this can also be applied to contexts such as that of Brazil.

A culture of respect, or the legitimation of a human rights culture demands the presence of different attitudes, values and beliefs of which Gibson highlighted six: a) **Support for the rule of law** defined as “the preference for rule-bound governmental and individual action”; b) **Political Tolerance** defined as “the willingness of citizens to ‘put up with’ their political enemies; c) **Rights’ Consciousness** defined as “the willingness to assert individual rights against the dominant political, social, and economic institutions in society”; d) **Support for due process** defined as the “commitment to non-arbitrary, explicit, and accountable procedures governing the coercive power of the state”; e) **Commitment to individual freedom** defined as the “ability of individuals to make unhindered choices”; and f) **Commitment to democratic institutions and processes** defined as the belief that “the rights of both majorities and minorities are essential to making democracy function effectively”. According to this perspective public support for rule of law demands a human rights culture, in which people value human rights, are willing to guard them against intrusions and are unwilling to sacrifice them under most circumstances.

**DEMOCRACY AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

In contemporary society human rights present a new standard of civilization as they:

“rest on a morally attractive vision of a life of equality and autonomy and present a relatively effective response to several major threats to human dignity posed by modern markets and states” (Donnelly, 1998).

Democracy and human rights regimes are “works in progress”3 at national and international level (Montgomery, 1999). In how far are the two processes related? Today, more than ever, it is evident that democracy and human rights are inseparable (Bobbio, 1990). The two processes are intrinsically connected. For democracy to prosper human rights must be implemented; citizens must feel protected not only from arbitrary behavior by powerful

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groups in society (have the right to physical integrity) but must also share in the wealth that is generated in this society (social, economic and cultural rights). This perspective demands that sound research in the field of human rights is produced at the same time as we assess the development of democracy.

There is a need to understand better how countries perform in terms of respect for human rights. Nowadays how citizens perceive their governments human rights’ record is often used to measure the progress of democracy in transitional countries. But this is a new field. Not only is there a lack of systematic studies, but existing studies have ignored how the Rule of Law is implemented in each of the conditions examined (Anderson et al, 2004; Altman and Peréz-Liñán, 2002; Hofferbert and Klingmann, 1999).

Democracy demands popular control and political equality. Translated into the language of rights, this means the right to express opinions, to be informed, to freely associate, to move freely inside and between countries. Moreover these rights can only be exercised if people feel free and secure, and if due process prevails. Access to economic, social and cultural rights are being increasingly interpreted as key elements for the exercise of democratic rights since if individuals lack access to health and education and a secure livelihood they cannot enjoy their civil and political rights (Beetham, 2002).

**THE QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The research programme developed was also informed by a literature review on democratization processes across the globe. This review highlighted the complexity of relations between human rights and democratization and the fact that though we cannot fully disentangle the relations between human rights and democratization, one fact is clear: democratic regimes present fewer human rights violations than non-democratic ones.

Though the respect for human rights is essential for democracy to prosper, this does not seem to be a mandatory result from the process of democratization. In fact the process seems

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4 Davenport and Armstrong (2004) analyzed the records of 147 countries over a 30 years period (1976 to 1996) and concluded that political bans, censorship, torture, disappearances and mass killings decrease as democracy progresses in the countries studied. The key element in reducing state violence seems to be the degree of democracy that has been achieved.
to be exceedingly complex involving both internal and external sources of pressure\textsuperscript{5}. Incomplete democracies, such as Brazil, differ from the ideal “good” democracy—described as that in which there is “a stable institutional structure that realizes the liberty and equality of citizens through the legitimate and correct functioning of its institutions and mechanisms” (Morlino, 2004; p.12).

Democracies can be evaluated in terms of results (the level of legitimacy they have vis a vis citizens), in terms of content (the amount of freedom and liberty citizens, communities and organizations enjoy) and in terms of procedures (in how far citizens can check and evaluate how laws are implemented). In sum, democracies can be assessed by the extent to which they implement Rule of Law, their accountability and responsiveness to civil society and citizens’ demands, and the respect they show for rights and greater political, social and economic equality.

Though all aspects are relevant, the capacity of authorities to enforce Rule of Law is considered to be a pre-requisite for all the other dimensions. Still, even if Rule of Law is respected, the “critical features” for good democracy, such as how universally and independently laws are applied, need to be analyzed. This from Morlino’s perspective means that in a “good democracy” one finds: a) an integral application of the legal system, at all levels of the territory, guaranteeing the rights and equality of citizens; b) there are no areas dominated by organized crime; c) there is no corruption in the political, administrative, and judicial branches; d) that at local and central government level a competent civil bureaucracy universally applies the law and assumes responsibility in the event of error; e) there is an efficient police force that respects the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law; f) that citizens have equal, unhindered access to the legal system in the case of lawsuits either between private citizens or between private citizens and public institutions. This also implies that citizens know their rights and can obtain representation; g) that criminal inquiries and civil and administrative lawsuits have reasonably swift resolution; and h) there is complete independence of the judiciary from any political influence (Morlino, 2004).

We may also ask what changes with the establishment of democracy and what does not change? Do changes brought about by transitional democracy lead to the pre-conditions for

\textsuperscript{5} Moravcsik (2000), for instance, analyzing the progress of human rights regimes in Postwar Europe concluded that the success of the European Court of Human Rights was not the result of efforts by consolidated European democracies but of the new or re-established democracies strategically employing international commitments to consolidate democracy at the domestic level.
the “good” democracy or do they produce more mixed results? The pre-conditions for the “good” democracy have been studied either from the perspective of the analysis of transitional democracies or of the expansion of human rights - but not from the perspective of how laws actually operate or of changes in the values and beliefs of those in charge of implementing the laws.

To unravel the complex relations between democracy and human rights, not only in transitional contexts but also in democracies undergoing crisis (the “dissatisfied” democracies) where the public’s confidence in institutions, in particular in political parties, has declined, it seems vital to explore various themes: Rule of Law, state accountability, state responsiveness, implementation of human rights, democratic values and re-socialization, culture, change and permanence or recurrence- or active resistance to change.

**Democracy: A Work in Progress**

In the case of Brazil the question is why changes that did occur in this period failed to break institutional patterns and cultures, especially those of the political and justice systems? It is our purpose to analyze the obstacles to the implementation of democratic Rule of Law, by identifying what has changed as well as what has not both in society and in the justice system, in the realm of ideas, values and norms towards human rights, law, justice and the institutions that should enforce them as well as in citizens’ actual experience with institutions, in order to unravel the connections between permanence and change in an historically authoritarian culture.

Brazil provides support for the conclusion that “the adoption of some democratic elements will not automatically decrease repressive activity, something implied within the majority of research within this area”(Davenport and Armstrong, 2004). The fulfillment of a minimalist definition of democracy may not be enough to ensure that human rights violations will decrease, because it is not sufficient to ensure democratic Rule of Law. A higher level of democracy requires more responsiveness by authorities to societal demands. Without accountability there is no responsiveness. Thus stronger democracy, in the sense of more controls over authorities, may be necessary for human rights abuses to be reduced (Davenport and Armstrong, 2004).
Recent history has shown that it is easier to change laws than it is to change practices. This is not a privilege of Brazil, as it has been found in other transitional democracies in Latin America⁶, and one reason may lie in the distance between lawmakers and those who have to implement the laws and thus exercise control.

**THE PARADOX OF CHANGE WITH AUTHORITARIAN CONTINUITY**

Our research program was developed to explore the paradox of this unstable combination of changes and authoritarian continuities. At the broader level we sought to address the question about what kind of democracy can develop in such complex contexts such as Brazil. *This necessitated the study of the actual process of governance in order to identify in how far basic tenets of democracy were being respected. The focus was on public security but we also continued and are continuing to monitor human rights in the full meaning of the term, giving priority to the right to physical integrity (to be protected from violence either by agents of the state or by others as a key requirement to enjoy to other rights).*

Governance is to be evaluated both by the actual results produced in public security but also in terms of how this performance is evaluated by the public and its effects on the development of a human rights culture and on support for Rule of Law.

**CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES**

*The problems that have persisted through time*

Over two decades after democratization, Brazilian society has experienced greater changes in the field of social rights than in political and civil rights. Conservative forces maintain a strong presence in the political sphere and Rule of Law continues to be precarious in most areas of Brazil. Crime and some types of violence have worsened. Brazil is still struggling with seemingly intractable problems: abusive use of lethal force by the police forces, extra-judicial killings, lynching, torture, and abominable prison conditions⁷. Moreover

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⁶ Lutz and Sikkink, 2000
⁷ Brazil has been denounced by UN Rapporteurs on the endemic use of torture in the prison system.
corruption in the criminal justice system persists and though there are indicators that this corruption is systemic, successive administrations have avoided confronting this problem.

Phenomena such as torture and the abusive use of lethal force by the police, continue to occur despite attempts to reform, exemplified by legislation that: a) has characterized what constitutes torture, b) has moved the jurisdiction to try military police officers accused of homicide to civilian courts (instead of Military courts, as previously) and c) has promoted institutional building, in particular by the creation of a Special Secretariat for Human Rights, attached to the Presidency of the Republic as well as Police Ombudsperson offices to attend to civilian complaints about police behavior.

Relations between governed and government remain however rather asymmetric. Though there is greater participation of citizens in the definition of the political agenda (than there was during the military dictatorship) and in the decision-making process, this participation is essentially for consultation and not for deliberation.

Conservative strongholds have ideologically captured each government democratically elected since 1989. Conservatives tend to resist the promotion of access to rights by the majority of the population. This is interpreted as a risk to their own interests. This is very visible in the case of land reform, but it is not the only case. Attempts to reform political parties, political representation (to reduce the deep bias of representation inside the country, which results in an overrepresentation in the National Congress of the least populated states), the judiciary, the Penal Code and even the Civil Code have met with extraordinary resistance. This is also the case for legislation which seeks to reduce economic and social inequalities, thus giving real meaning to what is formally in the Constitution but absent from real life. There is much political disillusionment, as attested by many polls (Latinobarometro8). Politicians receive the worst ratings ever (except for the President) as is the case in most Latin American countries.

Highly publicized cases of corruption are not investigated by independent and impartial groups, or commissions. On the contrary, the public follow blatant attempts to prevent any serious investigation in total powerlessness. Worse still is that persons who denounce wrongdoings, such as journalists and human rights activists, are threatened and even killed.

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8 Research published in Latinbarometro (2010) shows that a substantial minority in Brazil (32%) and in Mexico (31%) grant low levels of legitimacy to democracy. This percentage aggregates respondents who presented low approval for democracy and agreed that democracy can exist without the National Congress and political parties. This is the highest percentage found in the 18 countries surveyed.
Even candidates to political appointment, in middle size or smaller towns, may run serious risks if they are in opposition to local political elites. As a result large sectors of the population do not enjoy real autonomy to decide how they will vote, as they are not truly protected from pressures and threats.

Civil rights are still a challenge for democracy in Brazil. The links between the protection of human rights and public security policies are still weak as they remain perceived as autonomous spheres of governmental action. Many still believe that suspected criminals are not entitled to any form of protection including that against torture, as criminal behaviour must be controlled whatever the cost. This seems to indicate that we are still quite distant from what has been termed a human rights culture. In the development of such a culture an effective democratic Rule of Law plays a key role.

At the level of states the challenge of controlling crime while respecting the laws remains. Institutional performance in law enforcement is seriously jeopardized by imbalances in pay scales, unattractive career structures, lack of accountability and of external forms of oversight. Preventative policing still follows a military model in which priority is given to containing organized crime if and when operating in poor neighborhoods or favelas. In such situations casualties, even if involving law abiding residents, are generally accepted and go unpunished. Elected officials in all ranks express support for the use of lethal force. The involvement of policemen with crime, their role in death squads, their involvement with the torture of suspects, and their participation in private security enterprises have at best received mixed attention and at worst no attention. Crimes committed by the police receive no effective investigation and thus no punishment.

The prison population grew from 30 prisoners per 100,000 residents in 1969 to 214,8 per 100,000 residents in 2006. In 2010 it reached the level of 259,2 per 100,000 and in 2012 there was another increase to 288,1 per 100,000 residents (INFOPEN, 2012).

This growth was not followed by a growth in resources to re-educate or re-socialize. On the contrary resources are so stretched that the ratio of prison officers to prisoners has dropped to 1 officer per 8 prisoners. Crowded prisons, with no educational, work, sport or leisure activities for prisoners has had as a perverse side effect the encouragement of forms of organization of prisoners inside prisons that have extended to the outside world. Organized crime from within the prisons threatens communities and represents a new form of risk for society at large.
Of the new forms of violence that have emerged in contemporary Brazil in the last two decades that of organized crime, whether or not linked with international drug trafficking, has stimulated a complex social and institutional network connecting violent delinquents, lawyers, politicians, entrepreneurs, public servants and citizens. This network nourishes corruption and has had an impact on collective beliefs about the efficacy of democratic institutions to guarantee law and order.

ADVANCES ACHIEVED

The present experience with democracy has been unique in Brazilian history in a number of respects: there is no precedent for its longevity, the extent of political competition, the universality of suffrage, the access to information (freedom of the press) and the freedom to protest (mass demonstrations), the greater urbanization of the country, and the number of organizations that play watchdog roles.

There has been a significant change in power relations between “elites” and “non-elites” with the election of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010), when for the first time in Brazilian history, a person from the working class, an ex-steel worker, reached the highest position of power. It is unquestionable that his election represented a watershed in the power structure of the country.

Freedom of the press, the absence of censorship and freedom of speech have allowed, as never before, the denouncing of abuses by those in power, of corruption, and of the use of the state structure for private gains. There is progress in the transparency of some governmental procedures, through public access to budgets and accounting procedures via the internet, and through the institution of ombudsmen in different areas of government.

In the domain of protection of individual rights, in particular the right to security, the Federal Police have performed well9 in repressing crimes under its jurisdiction, especially international crimes. However, although the Federal Police has received much support from Federal Prosecutors, the high profile cases they process, are taking years to reach the courts and when they do, they linger on for many years. This is more evident when they involve politicians, who are granted special privileges and can only be tried by the Supreme Court. The

9 Between 2003 and 2006 the federal Police investigated 260 cases of corruption and arrested 1200 persons involved in the cases
backlog of cases seems insurmountable. The creation and building of federal prisons represent another advance as they did not exist until very recently, but they are still insufficient to meet the demands.

After two decades of economic stability there have been major improvements in the income of the poorest sectors of the population with the 10% poorest having a per capita gain in income on average of 69.1% (between 2001 and 2009). In the same period the gains in income for the 10% of wealthiest averaged 12.6% (Neri, 2011). There have been improvements in the country’s position in terms of the Human Development Index as result of gains in social indicators. However, despite such improvements, access to public services by the poorest groups is still precarious.

Data on mortality from the health sector and from the public security area point to a drop in homicide in the country starting in 2003 after three decades of continued growth. The drop in homicide is not homogeneous across the territory, nor is it present in all states in the federation or even in all metropolitan regions. It is greater in places like the metropolitan region of São Paulo. Despite the fall, national homicide rates are still very high (26/100,000 residents) when compared to other countries, and the total number of cases per year remain close to a staggering 50,000 homicides. This drop is surprising since there were no concerted efforts, from different levels of government to reduce homicide both in terms of preventative measures or of public security policies to deter violence.
2. The way forward

We seem to be caught in a process in which when resistance to reform is overcome and reforms are introduced, measures that at first seem to flourish, within a few years seem to lose their efficacy and credibility. Those forces within the State apparatuses and in the political arena that resist change seem to prevail. This points to a number of issues: the role that social norms play, as informal sources of control at the micro level, the type of messages that institutions send to their members (mixed or clear) and the exercise of vertical accountability.

The new century has brought new challenges for human rights in Brazil: since the beginning of the 2000s political, social and economic rights present new paradoxes. Improved access to socio-economic rights in the context of the reduction of homicides should have resulted in the reduction of gross human rights violations and improved exercise of political and civil rights. These in turn should have reduced political asymmetry, improved access to social welfare agencies and increased trust in the Rule of Law as a means to control violence and reduce gross human rights violations.

The questions we attempted to answer were set against the hypotheses we developed concerning the barriers in the way of the civilizing process that evolve in a context of suspension of laws (the temporarily “failed states”), non-universal law enforcement, fear, insecurity and low trust in institutions among the population. Particular attention was given to the paradoxical drop in homicide combined with the growth of organized crime, continued human rights violations (including gross human rights violations) and institutional resistance to change - in particular to the implementation of the democratic Rule of Law.

To answer the key question about how ‘good’ democracy can develop in the midst of continued violation of human rights, we proposed to identify what has changed, and what has not, in society and in the state. In particular focusing on the right to life, we identified how the state secures or fails to secure this right, and how this success or failure effects the public’s

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10 Similar process of resistance to democratic change has been identified in Guatemala and El Salvador (Dodson and Jackson, 2004).

11 Affonso (2004) studied the efficacy of the legislation that removed from the Military Police the privilege of trial by Military courts in cases of homicide of civilians in São Paulo. Affonso’s research shows that impunity continues to reign as public prosecutors (the members of the Ministério Público) do not pressure the police forces to carry out proper investigations and in fact seem to be in collusion with the police forces to drop charges.
perceptions and support for a human rights regime, and thus in how far human rights become morally and legally binding behavioral norms. The questions that guided our program were:

- If democracy and a human rights culture demand the existence of effective democratic Rule of Law, what can be expected for the future of democracy in Brazil?
- Why do improvements in economic and social rights, in the context of a decline in violence, co-exist with the expansion of organized crime, corruption and gross human rights violations?
- Why despite such improvements, are there still territories dominated by organized crime, where systemic corruption continues to plague the political, administrative, and judicial spheres?
- Can there be public security without universal access to civil rights, such as the right to life? In particular what role does impunity play for the development of a human rights culture and in the support of democratic Rule of Law (Mollino, 2004)?
- What support do we find for the Rule of Law among the population- what are the pre-conditions for a human rights culture?
- To what extent do human rights violations continue to occur in Brazil and who are the groups most at risk?
- What extent is the lack of closure promoted by the general amnesty (a pre-condition for the transition to democracy) an obstacle to effective democratic Rule of Law? In other words can we have democratic Rule of Law while denying past violations?

These questions, as we have noted, are to be examined in the light of our hypotheses about the nature of the civilizing process as it has taken place within Brazilian society. Two extreme cases in which the suspension of laws resulted in temporarily “failed states” (Acre and Rondonia, frontier states), were interpreted as representing periods of acute collective experiences of non-universal law enforcement, fear, insecurity and low trust in institutions. They enabled us to explore what happens to the civilizing process in such contexts. It was hoped that this analysis would allow us to develop models of what had happened in the past, or might yet happen in the future, elsewhere in the country.
Our aim was to analyze the paradox of the drop in homicide and growth in organized crime and the continued presence of human rights violations and their impact on the public’s perceptions, in particular the support for the Rule of Law. In addition we planned to examine the legacy of the “unsolved past” on the present day. What role did the Amnesty and the denial of access to memories (the truth) have in promoting access to rights?

The measurement of the de facto level of impunity accorded to perpetrators in cases of homicide as well as the performance of the criminal justice system in such cases was deemed to be crucial if we were to answer the question about how a human rights culture could be developed and to understand the public support or lack of support for democratic Rule of Law. It was considered similarly important to follow how actual contact with violence effected people’s attitudes, values and beliefs about human rights and their support for rule of law.
3. The Way Forward

The questions listed called for a comprehensive research program to be addressed in three research lines:

**Line 1. The Implementation (or Lack) of Democratic Rule of Law: Public Security or Insecurity?**

A group of core questions refer to the survival of states of “Un-rule of law”, or the opposite of the Rule of Law, in an otherwise democratic context. This survival can be found in the actual functioning of institutions in the country or, at the extreme, in whole territories. The survival of the “Un-rule of law” can be interpreted as a symptom of the weakness of the institutions and it is visible in the presence of systemic corruption within sectors of the civil service, within political parties and courts and by the growth of organized crime and also in institutional resistance to change.

To represent extreme conditions of Un-rule of Law, covering two different periods in recent history, the states of Acre and Rondonia were selected for the project “Violence and Frontiers” (Violências e Fronteiras). This project offered a privileged starting point from which to examine the impact that such extreme conditions have on citizens’ support for democracy and the Rule of Law.

In these two states disrespect for the Rule of Law, combined with the presence of mostly informal and illegal economic activities, which fostered the presence of organized crime, in a context in which law enforcement agencies failed, or did not even attempt to apply the laws, resulted in massive human rights violations. This project taught us much about the extent to which damage caused by a state of near anarchy in local government, can be remedied once investigations take place and some punishment occurs.

It comes as no surprise that, in the most distant areas, which were economically less important to the Brazilian state and had therefore less political power, there are even greater obstacles to the Rule of Law. These two states are also very interesting for analysis because their periods of severe institutional crisis do not overlap: Acre’s crisis reached its peak in 1999, after which a number of more freely elected governors produced a turn around, while
Rondonia is still experiencing serious difficulties as result of a major crisis in 2006 when on the eve of national elections the Federal Police arrested all the major authorities in the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of state government as well as prominent members of the state accounting office. The governor of the state was the only authority not arrested at the time though his vice governor was.

These two frontier states were selected for the study as they were the focus of investigations at all levels of government, due to evidence that corruption, fraud, and mismanagement of public funds were taking place amidst violence perpetrated by state officials against the population and coercion of voters during elections. They are the most recently created states in Brazil: Acre became a state in 1962 and Rondonia in 1981.

They were also more recently populated with more than half of their present population born in other regions/states in Brazil. Being on the extreme frontier of the Western Amazon region they are also the frontier in terms of economic development and in their history present examples of what can take place when economic development takes precedence over any type of control in society. In the two states economic growth was not followed, much less guided by regulations; instead there seems to have been a total laissez-faire system in place where results meant more than respect for laws. It seems the country’s resources to control, regulate and mediate economic activities, and conflicts between social groups, were largely concentrated in the most developed areas of the Southeast and South while the rest of the country, the frontiers in particular, were left to their own devices. 

**Description of the case studies:** In the analysis of the two states we used multiple sources: official documents, parliamentary reports, court documents, coverage by the press, NEV’s databases, NGO’s, data collected through open ended interviews carried out by NEV researchers with significant informants, as well as a survey with residents in the state capital of Porto Velho and one scheduled to take place in Boa Vista.

We asked the question: what role does impunity play for the development of a human rights culture and public support for the democratic rule of law? This question was addressed

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12 The fluid frontier between what is licit and what is illicit and consequent threats to democratic Rule of Law are not a privilege of frontier states, but appear episodically or chronically in different regions of the country: São Paulo experienced episodes of attacks attributed to one organized crime group (the PCC) that extended for four months in 2006, Espírito Santo, in the not so distant past, almost suffered intervention from the federal government in order to restore public security, and in Rio de Janeiro the state has had to be helped by the federal government to regain control of parts of its territory.
by the project: *Police investigation and judicial process in São Paulo: the case of homicides.* (A *Investigação Policial e o Processo Judicial do Crime de Homicídio no Município de São Paulo*). The objectives of this project were to assess: 1) the working conditions of the police (human and material resources) when investigating homicide cases; 2) work load and routines; 3) organizational culture (values, perceptions of perpetrators and victims, perception of how laws should be enforced, priorities for investigation, meaning of homicide, procedures for investigation, criteria for selection of cases to be investigated, etc.). This study contextualized the analysis of homicide cases retrieved from court archives, providing data clarifying why impunity for homicide is so high and in particular what are the relevant variables that explain the performance of the police forces in the investigation of homicides. Homicide cases were followed from their initial registration by the police to the result of the trial or to the decision to archive the case for lack of evidence.

Further analysis of factors that affect the institutional performance of the criminal justice system in the case of homicides was to be based on technical reports, institutional evaluation documents, historical documents available at NEV’s database (laws, norms, procedures, decrees that guide investigations and the judicial process) and qualitative data from interviews with members of the criminal justice system covering the same period as that of the actual cases of homicide13 - the source of the data for the analysis of their performance (1991-1997). New interviews were to be carried out with police investigators and with forensic experts, with criminal prosecutors and judges acting in criminal courts to identify how they assess homicide investigations and judicial processes as well as to ascertain what are, in their view the causes for success and failure in such investigations and trials. The archival documentation on homicide cases that were retrieved in the previous study was also to be analyzed.

Feelings of impunity derive not only from the perception that cases are not properly investigated but also from the length of time between the reporting of the case and final sentencing. The project “Police investigation and judicial process in São Paulo: the case of homicides” focussed on the length of time between the actual reporting of the cases and final

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13 Homicide cases that were the focus of the project “Assessment of the level of penal impunity (1991-1997)”. This study revealed that high levels of impunity are in part due to the selectiveness of police investigators. Two variables were identified as explaining this selectiveness: known aggressor and whether the perpetrator was arrested in flagranti. Homicide cases that fell in one or another of the two conditions were more often object of a police inquiry. When cases are referred to prosecutors, and thus to courts, there is more formality and less selectiveness of law enforcement agents. This research has revealed the actual level of penal impunity; the identification of legal and extra-legal factors that explain the decision to archive cases and actual decision to punish (sentencing) or not (not guilty).
sentencing. This is a much neglected area in studies about the criminal judicial system in Brazil. “Time taken to reach judicial settlement its impact in the production of penal impunity” was to measure the time that it took for the different phases of the police inquiry and the penal process to be processed and analyze the relationship between this and its impact on penal impunity.

The impact of the performance of law enforcing agencies on the public’s trust in these institutions, and in the trust in laws to deter violence, as well as their effects on the public’s support for the Rule of Law, and in particular their reactions to impunity was measured by the sub-project The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights. This series of surveys, regularly applied by NEV since 2001 to residents in São Paulo, allowed us to answer questions concerning the obstacles to the development of a human rights culture, and to explore the role that fear and insecurity play in the resistance to the concept of universal access to human rights. In this project the focus was on the role that exposure to violence (victimization) plays in socially shared representations, attitudes and values about justice, punishment and human rights; how such exposure affects citizens’ perception of their neighborhood and of public services. We were particularly interested in the quality of citizens’ experiences with law enforcement agencies and the expectations that they hold about future contacts, their experience of social capital and civility within the community, their views about the causes of violence and their acceptance or rejection of the use of violence as a legitimate means to solve conflict and to discipline children. Since youth is the most victimized age group, and also the group that has the worst relationship with law enforcement agencies, part of the survey explored youth’s values and expectations for the future as well as the experiences of their peers as victims of violence. The survey was replicated at national level in cities that have presented high rates of homicide.

Data from the survey was used in a number of other studies; in the project centred on Police investigation and judicial process in São Paulo; in two projects to identify the causes for the fall of homicide: in the state São Paulo “The fall of homicide in the state of São Paulo: a diagnosis of the magnitude and causes” (A Queda dos Homicídios em São Paulo: Um diagnóstico de Magnitude e Condicionantes) and in another study among youth at risk in the city of São Paulo “Analysis of the fall in the homicide rate of youth in the city of São Paulo, 2000-2008”. (Análise da queda nas taxas de mortalidade por homicídio de jovens no município de São Paulo, 2000 a 2008).
LINE 2. OBSTACLES FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS CULTURE

The growth of homicide has been interpreted by researchers as an indicator of the failure of the state and of democracy to reduce existing deprivations. There was a double failure of the state: to improve access to rights (on the prevention side) and to repress by punishing those responsible for crimes (the deterrence side) while respecting the laws.

Is the fall in homicide a consequence of radical change in the state’s provision of rights? Can this fall be attributed to major improvements in access to rights and in the performance of the criminal justice system? To discover the causes which underlie the fall in homicide, specifically in the state of São Paulo two projects were initially designed: one concentrated on the state of São Paulo (“The fall of homicide in the state of São Paulo: a diagnosis of the magnitude and causes”\(^{14}\)) and the other on the city of São Paulo (“The fall of homicide in the city of São Paulo: a diagnosis of the magnitude and causes”). A third project looked at youth and homicide in the city of São Paulo (“Analysis of the fall in the homicide rate of youth in the city of São Paulo, 1996-2008”).

The first two projects were expected to be able to answer one of the major questions of the research program: Why and how in the context of an expansion in organized crime, corruption and gross human rights violations, was homicide declining? The two projects were expected to answer a key demand for information about the evolution of lethal violence within the state, allowing for systematic comparisons between regions. Official data on homicide from law enforcement agencies as well as mortality data from the health sector was to be collected as well as information about other variables such as: number of firearms apprehended, investments in public security, education, income, housing conditions, work, public policies targeted at populations at risk.

It was assumed that there would be no single explanation for the fall in homicide, in particular for a drop as large as the one for São Paulo, where homicide fell by over 50% since 2002. The studies explored various factors which may have intervened: a) improvement in the economy, in particular the growth of formal jobs; b) more private and public investment in high homicide areas; c) greater presence of organized civil society in high risk areas; c) changes in the demographic profile of the population (ageing population, less youth at risk); d) changes

\(^{14}\) The fall of homicide in the state of São Paulo: a diagnosis of the magnitude and causes” was to identify the size and the causes for the fall in homicide in the state, and in key economic regions of the state: Campinas, Ribeirão Preto e Franca, São José do Rio Preto e Votuporanga, e Presidente Prudente in the period between 1996 and 2008.
in the type of drugs being used, in particular in the type of crack cocaine circulating; e) improved police work- more punishment for crimes perpetrated; f) high rate of imprisonment- the prison population tripled in 8 years in the state of São Paulo, g) the implementation of a disarmament legislation that created numerous obstacles to the lawful possession of guns.

Despite this drop in homicide other forms of violent crime continued to grow: aggravated assault, armed robberies, kidnapping and offenses associated with drug use and trafficking. Similarly gross human rights violations such as executions, lynching and the abusive use of force by the police continued to occur. Data on gross human rights violations collected from NEV’s databases (lynching, executions and use of force by the police) provided a broader context against which to analyze the other data sets. Data on the independent variables will be analysed over a longer period (1980 to 2010) as the present fall in homicide may have been the result of changes that have accumulated over time.

The project “Analysis of the fall in the homicide rate of youth, in the city of São Paulo: 1996-2008” is particularly interesting. Recent data from the Ministry of Health reveal that the homicide rate in the city of São Paulo fell by 75,8% between 2000 and 2008 and in the age group between 15 to 24 years this fall was even greater – the rate fell by 85,1%\(^\text{15}\). Despite this fall, homicide is still the first cause of death in this age group. The objective of this project was to identify the determinants of the fall in homicide rate and to identify what are the risk factors for violent death in the city of São Paulo. In addition we planned to examine how this risk affected the identity of youth, between 15 and 24 years of age, and the role organized crime plays both in the risk of death by homicide, and in the definition of that identity.

The research was to have a quantitative and a qualitative component: the quantitative study was designed as an ecological time series study using the same variables and time span as the previous subprojects, disaggregated by census districts, as well as other variables to cover local specificities. For the qualitative study life trajectories of youth in general, youth that were victimized by homicide, and juveniles serving sentences for crimes against life were to be re-constructed. This was to be complemented by focus group discussions with adolescents and youth living in high risk areas and with key informants in the same communities.

\(^{15}\) Based on data from the Secretariat of Health of the City of São Paulo: PRO-AIM. Data retrieved from the site on the 3\(^{rd}\) of August 2011.
**LINE 3. MONITORING HUMANS RIGHTS – THE PRESENT**

The project “Monitoring Human Rights Violations” is a core component of the NEV research program. Since 1987 NEV has monitored human rights violations in Brazil, through the systematic collection of data from official sources such as: the Census Bureau-IBGE, in their household surveys (PNADs), data from public registrar offices (birth and death), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing, Institute of Research and Applied Economics (IPEA), State Secretariat for Human Rights, FUNAI (National Indian Foundation), CIMI (Catholic Church Missionary Council for Indians), human rights NGOs, reports on the profile of the criminal justice system, on human development, information on threats to the freedom of press from International Press Associations, on gross human rights violation using national newspapers as sources (Police Violence, Lynching and Executions), and so forth.

Previous reports published by NEV cover the full breadth of rights and use indicators that allow comparisons across time. They systematically cover all states in the country, complement official data with that of non-governmental groups and draw upon international as well as national and local sources. This monitoring allows us to answer some of the key questions raised: for example to what extent do human rights violations continue to occur in Brazil and who are the groups most at risk? Data from the project monitoring human rights have been used in different sub-projects, for instance in the project “Violence and Frontiers” and in research on the extent of, and causes of, the reduction in homicide.

**3.1. THE PAST**

Here we ask questions about the past and the future. How much of what is experienced today is a direct consequence of a past that was never properly dealt with? How can we have a different future? The issue of the past leads us to discuss the extent to which the general Amnesty (a pre-condition imposed by the military for the transition to democracy) prevented closure and in how far this in turn has become an obstacle to effective democratic Rule of Law. This was an experience not unique to Brazil but one that was shared with most Latin American countries that moved from military dictatorships to democracy. Though at first the terms of the negotiated Amnesties were kept in most countries, in time they started being challenged and as result Truth Commissions and eventually trials ensued. But Brazil has been very resistant to face the past. The Supreme Court has ruled that the terms of the Amnesty are still in force and only very recently a Truth Commission was established. What are the costs of
denying the past, or if not denying it neglecting its role in the present. In other words, can we have democratic Rule of Law while denying/ignoring past violations?

Also during the military dictatorship at a certain moment international agencies attempted to secure respect for the Rule of Law and prevent further human rights violations. How successful were their efforts? Were particular types of intervention more successful than others? In terms of the future, if past injustices were made possible because of the social inequalities that existed at the time, could the promotion of the human right to economic and social development be a protection against the temptation to return to authoritarianism or even fascism, whether of the state or of organized crime? Could the focus on such development help to clarify the concept of human rights and remove from it the pervading ambiguity the expression presently has and which leads to its rejection? Too often the concept of human rights seems to be translated as “rights for perpetrators as opposed to victims”; such misperceptions underpin both a general resistance to human rights and lead to the denial of universal entitlement to such rights.

The project “Mechanisms of extra-judicial reparation for victims of human rights violations: the Latin American experience” analyzed the different approaches adopted by the different judicial systems in Latin America to provide reparation for human rights violations, such as Truth Commissions, during and after the transition to democracy. In countries in which the transitions were negotiated with dictators, who only agreed to step down after their demands were met, a major challenge emerged after a few years - how to conciliate the authoritarian past with the present democracy? Transitions that are the consequence of unequal negotiations and pacts that protect one side rather than another are blemished by a type of original sin. In time there is regret. What were the limits of such transitions? Despite all pressure to forgive, to grant amnesty and for national reconciliation the unsolved past is a heavy burden for new democracies. In the last few years a number of different alternatives to the judicial one have emerged, as well as different types of reparations.

The objective of this project was to evaluate the results of Truth Commissions in Latin America and the adequacy of these to repair the damage caused by the violations, reduce victims’ pain, satisfy the need for truth and fulfill the right to memory. The focus was on the right to truth and the nature of reparations for gross human rights violations, in particular in the Brazilian case, where resistance to truth is still massive. The victims are those who suffered forced disappearances, and political prisoners. The analysis centered on the relationship between local norms and practices about reparations and the respect accorded to the Inter-American system of protection for human rights and the Truth Commissions. Comparisons
were to be drawn between the reparations made on the basis of: a) the norms used to justify or to guide decisions; and b) the pace at which states in the region are moving to repair violations and protect human rights.

3.2. THE FUTURE

The theme of the right to development was addressed through the project *Fostering healthy early development*. This project is aimed at pregnant adolescents, one of the most at risk groups for violent victimization, and for experiencing violation of their rights. It aims at the prevention of violence, neglect and abuse and injuries to the child, as well as to the mother, and in addition to providing useful information about rights, advises on the different stages of child development and on how to stimulate the child.

This project is guided by evidence-based research that has concluded that investments in early child development are the ones most likely to have impact throughout the life cycle, producing benefits in education, income, access to jobs and in the prevention of risk behavior, such as drug use and violence, in adolescence.

This project seeks to promote the early development of children by encouraging the mother to seek medical assistance during the pregnancy and by informing her about the development of the child and about available social assistance programs. Information is also provided about rights and the means of access to rights (health, education, social welfare and work) and the ties between the mother and the child reinforced. This home visitation project is designed to address the needs of children between 0 and 2 years. It is recommended by the World Health Organization16 and by the CDC (Centre for Disease Control) as a model program in the primary prevention of violence. It is also a program that improves access to rights. Though multiple home visitation programs are in place in the Northern hemisphere they are not frequent in Brazil and none have previously focused on adolescents.

The project consists of home visitation during the pregnancy, and after the birth of the child up to 6 months of age. This is followed by group work with the mothers and children until 24 months and improved training for creche workers to ensure that the children receive proper care.

16 Since 2004 NEV is a WHO Collaborating Center on Violence Prevention.
A study about adolescent pregnancy revealed that this phenomenon is more frequent in the areas of the city where youth homicide is higher. These are the neediest districts in the city with the result that schools and health facilities are more stressed and youth in need of the services receive less attention.

This project is being implemented with technical support from a Brazilian Expert Committee (child psychologist, experimental psychologists with expertise in post natal depression, pediatrician, representative from the State Secretariat of Public Health) and by an international expert committee composed of a representative from the WHO, one expert from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), one from the Centers for Disease Controls – Violence Prevention Department, an epidemiologist from the University of Michigan and one from the Instituto de Salud Publica de Mexico.
4. Key Results

The different research projects that comprise the research program vary in terms of the research design (case studies, cross-sectional studies based on secondary data, cross-sectional surveys, longitudinal study of the flow of homicide processes, institutional follow-up, and so forth).

The projects also vary in terms of the territory covered: three Latin American countries (the Truth Commissions in Peru, Argentina and Chile), all Brazilian states (Monitoring Human Rights), two frontier states (Acre and Rondonia), 11 state capitals (Survey), the city of São Paulo (impunity in the case of homicide, the fall in homicide, surveys), specific districts within the city (part of the survey, fostering healthy childhood, qualitative study of the fall in homicide). One study concentrates on a particular age group – youth (survey, homicide and fostering healthy childhood).

In order to present the answers to the key questions we formulated, first it is necessary to provide the key results from the different projects. In this section we present a summary of these key results, observing that the full reports are available at the NEV website (nevusp.org) and in the publications listed.

We start with a review of how Amnesty Laws have been reviewed in Latin America and what lessons have been learned and then we move to the results from monitoring human rights in Brazil. Next we present the results from the studies on homicide: on the fall of homicide rates, and on impunity. This is followed by the study on violence and the frontier. The key results of the surveys in São Paulo and in the 11 state capitals is presented next; the final reporting covers the results from the experimental program to prevent violence by working with adolescent mothers and their children.

**Mechanisms of extra-judicial reparation for victims of human rights violations: the Latin American experience- Amnesty laws in the context of International Law and transitional justice**

This project provided historical contextualization for the research program developed over the recent years. By analyzing what took place in neighboring countries in relation to the
Amnesty laws that framed the conditions for the return to democracy we expected to learn more about our own transition. While Chile, Peru and Argentina, and more recently Uruguay (countries which for years through public referendums had refused to revoke their Amnesty law) did confront their past, Brazil until very recently avoided this confrontation. A recent ruling by the Supreme Court ratifying the legality of the Amnesty was a cold bath for those who expected that changes were due.

The Analysis of the Amnesty laws through time in Latin America revealed that:

A. Amnesty laws lose efficacy with time as international pressures grow.

- Though Amnesty Laws may contribute to social stability in the short run, in the long run they create obstacles for a stable democracy that respects human rights and Rule of Law.

- In Latin American countries such as Argentina and Chile it was possible through the public review of Amnesty laws to demand that the State accepted responsibility for past deeds, reviewing them in the context of a partial or total annulment of Amnesty Laws. Such processes have contributed to disseminate the idea that impunity is not going to protect those who, while in power, violate human rights.

- There is a growing international movement from human rights international law to condemn Amnesty even if this is granted by new regimes (instead of the one that is leaving). Some national courts are relying on international law to rule that crimes against humanity and genocide allow for penal prosecution despite national Amnesty. The Supreme Court in Argentina for instance, ruled that the Amnesty Law was not constitutional based on a ruling by the Inter American Court on Human Rights.

- There is a certain consensus in the international community that a State cannot invoke an internal need to deny international responsibility, in particular when that State has contributed to create that condition of internal need.

- The Latin American context provides some evidence that societies will tolerate impunity for a limited period of time and eventually either the particular State or officers of a State who perpetrated gross human rights violations in the past will be prosecuted.

B. Analogies with Brazil – lack of responsiveness and a accountability

- Comparing the Brazilian case to the processes in neighboring countries it appears that here the internal interdiction to account for past human rights violations has not been
lifted. This is due to the lack of two things: responsiveness and accountability. The State in Brazil tends to present low rates of responsiveness and this is made more difficult to change by the resistance of legal and bureaucratic institutions to change when faced with new concepts of justice by society.

The failure by the State to admit past mistakes is one clear example of the deficit of responsiveness. Progress has been made; the state has acknowledged that people died under the dictatorship and has accepted responsibility for this. Payments have been made to the families of the deceased, (the Commission on the Dead and Disappeared). More recently a Truth Commission was formed with a mandate to find out how they died, and disappeared and who was responsible. Still there will be no penal prosecution as the terms of the Amnesty remain valid. As a result truth may be known but punishment cannot take place. If there is no responsiveness and no accountability on the part of those involved in human rights violations, recognition that what happened was wrong is not likely. Accountability involves: information, justification, punishment or compensation (Morlino, 2010). Democracy in the Brazilian context is failing to publicly acknowledge past behaviors and to fulfill society’s expectations of justice.

C. Amnesty Laws and democracy - legal mutability

Legal change, the capacity of a State to review its legal framework in Brazil, in as far as that refers to the Amnesty, suffers from a “legal blockade”. Laws formulated by the past regime, have acquired in time a supra legal status.

This legal blockade has acquired greater visibility with the recent ruling (December 2010) by the Inter American Court on Human Rights concerning the Araguaia Case. The case was taken to the Court by families of the persons killed or who disappeared in the Araguaia region during the dictatorship. The Court ruled against the legality of the Amnesty law, demanded that the deaths be investigated, responsibilities identified and those responsible brought to justice, among other issues. The coverage by the national media of the ruling was intense as this was the first time that an International Court had challenged the legality of the Amnesty.

An analysis of 15 months of national press coverage on this ruling revealed some patterns of behavior which it is important to explore in the search for explanations of the longevity of the Amnesty Law in Brazil. The first reaction by prominent lawyers and law experts and Supreme Court judges was to rally in defense of the ruling of the Brazilian Supreme Court that reiterated the legality of the Amnesty Law.
The ruling was interpreted as a sort of “challenge” to the Brazilian Supreme Court. International rulings were considered innocuous in the national context. The responsibility of the Brazilian government to implement the terms of the ruling was denied. In sum, the reaction of prominent legal leaders, and of key persons was to decline any responsibility vis a vis a Court that their country had helped establish, when its ruling did not satisfy them. To disseminate such an interpretation of the concept of law is not in tune with the country’s aspirations to play a bigger role internationally. This analysis indicates the survival of authoritarian traits at different levels of the society as well as within the state. There is a disjunction between the meaning of an international ruling for Brazil and the country’s expectations about its insertion in the international scenario. Support for the Amnesty Law undermines any commitment to mobilize support for rulings of the Inter American Court of Human Rights.

**MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS**

This Project has been providing the broader context against which we follow the progress and challenges faced by democracy in Brazil. Five bi-annual reports have been produced in the last 12 years. Data for this Project has been drawn from three sources: NEV’s data bases on gross human rights violations, state secretariats of justice and/or human rights in each of the states in Brazil as well as the Federal Districts and Non-governmental organizations across the country. National and international reports on human rights in Brazil, whether focusing on a single theme (such as torture or extra-judicial executions) or reports on threats to journalists or to the press, are also used.

Results presented here summarize the latest report published in December 2012 in which NEV produced an account of key human rights issues during the last decade. Early on in this reporting it was decided that the focus should move in this 5th Report from a broad coverage of rights that include civil, social economic, cultural and environmental rights to report in depth on the status of the right to life. Since risk and vulnerability are not homogeneously distributed across society the following themes were selected for the report: children’s rights, young offenders, youth victims of homicide, homicide and race, indigenous peoples and homicide, homophobia and homicide, police use of lethal force, violence in the prison system, torture, violence against journalists and violence against candidates to elected posts.
Child Mortality

Most of the data concerning the right to life of children comes from the health sector. Violence against children, child maltreatment and even homicide of children remain invisible in Brazil: there is little systematic data on the phenomena.

Child mortality fell by 38% between 1999 and 2008, having reached the figure of 17.6 deaths per 1000 live born\(^\text{17}\). The reduction in child mortality was general. All states presented high rates of reduction in the period but imbalances survived; the North (23.1 deaths per 1000) and the Northeast (21.7/d per 1000) still have higher rates than other regions such as the South, where the rate is 12.6 deaths per 1000 live born, the best rate in Brazil. The quality of the national data has been improving despite the fact that in some rural areas under-reporting continues to be a problem. The reduction of child mortality has been associated, in Brazil as elsewhere, with improvements in pre-natal care, breastfeeding and improved sanitation (Sousa, 2012).

Another source of threat to children is child labor. Between 2000 and 2010 the statistics on child labour fell, though less than than they did between the second half of the 1990s and early 2000. By 2004 according to the Census Bureau National Household Survey 11.8% of children between 5 and 17 years were working; by 2009 this percentage had fallen to 9.8% (Rocha, 2012).

Since 1988 much progress to protect children from labour was achieved due to a broad mobilization of local and international (UNICEF and ILO) children’s rights groups and organizations. The 1988 Constitution included a chapter on children’s rights and the Statute for Children and Adolescents (1990) defined in detail how they were to be treated. Brazil ratified the International Conventions 138 and 182 and implemented programs to abolish child labour and to protect children from exploitation\(^\text{18}\). Surveillance systems were also set in place to track child labour at the local level – the Sistema de Informação Sobre Focos de Trabalho Infantil 1.0 (SITI), and the Bolsa Família (Rocha, 2012).

Missing from the official numbers are the most serious forms of child exploitation: the involvement of children in the drug trade and prostitution. This gap along with the lack of data on violent victimization, abuse and maltreatment highlight the unevenness of progress in

\(^{17}\) Despite the progress this rate is still well above that recommended by the WHO of 10 deaths per 1000 live born.

\(^{18}\) Plano Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil e Proteção ao Trabalhador Adolescente (2004), later evaluated by the Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (FNPETI), as well as the Programa Nacional do Primeiro Emprego.
ensuring children’s rights and fulfilling the terms of the Convention for the Rights of the Child. Also missing from the official records and reporting are accounts of the treatment that states dispense to children born in prison while mothers are serving sentences. Here the state has clearly played the role of a major violator of the CRC.

Thus the balance in terms of ensuring children’s right to life is ambiguous: progress co-exists with enduring problems and challenges. Groups most at risk of early death, neglect, abuse and maltreatment seem to remain at high risk. The perception of children as having a claim to the protection of rights regulation is still weak: the public debate on the Law 7.772/2010 that aimed at the prohibition of corporal punishment gave visibility to all sorts of misconceptions and prejudices about children, in particular about how a child develops and what are the effects throughout life of corporal punishment (Lagatta, 2012).

Data from The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights (Cardia, 2012) show that, despite a small decrease, most people interviewed reported having been physically punished as children: 79% (1999) and 70% (2010). The data revealed that people who report more serious experience of corporal punishment as children (greater frequency combined with instruments that can cause serious harm), also report more victimization by strangers as adults and greater vulnerability to violence from the police. Also, between 1999 and 2010, for all hypothetical situations listed in the questionnaire, the number of interviewees who were willing to use corporal punishment to discipline their children grew19, indicating that the costs of corporal punishment for children throughout their lives remain ignored or underestimated.

Finally, according to the results of the Research on Child Maltreatment Prevention Readiness in Brazil it has been observed that the policies of protection in Brazil tend to focus only on trying to protect children from recurring violence; little attention is given to primary prevention, that is, to preventing violence from ever taking place.

Young offenders

Legal progress has been made in terms of young offenders. A new law (Lei Federal nº 12.594/2012) created the National System for Social Educational Support (SINASE) to ensure that young offenders do receive the educational, health and social assistance guaranteed in

19 To skip school, lying, steal, misbehavior in school, graffiti, smoke marijuana, staying out at night until very late.
the social welfare perspective of the System to Guarantee Children and Adolescents’ Rights\(^{20}\) (SGD). This new law should ensure that young offenders are not deprived of rights as result of their being under the state’s jurisdiction (Jesus et al, 2012).

Despite this legal progress young offenders are still mostly subjected to sentences in closed institutions, in direct violation of the Statute for Children and Adolescents. The number of individuals in youth detention centers grew considerably over the last decade: from 5,5 adolescents per 10,000 interned in 2002 to 8,6 in 2010. Conditions in the Detention Centers violate the Statute as they are characterized by overcrowding, overall precariousness, physical and psychological aggression, and the absence of educational and training activities (Jesus et al, 2012).

**Youth Homicide**

Youth are the most at risk group for homicide across the world. In São Paulo and in six other states in Brazil homicide rates for the age group 15 to 24 fell in the last ten years. In São Paulo alone the fall was 71%. However in another eight states youth homicide continued to grow, doubling, tripling and even quadrupling (in Bahia) over the last ten years. Compared to other age groups, nationally youth homicide rates continue to be much higher than those of other age groups (Peres, 2012).

Young people continue to report very tense relations with the police. *The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights* (Cardia, 2012) reveals that in the 11 state capitals surveyed (1999 and 2010) reports by young people between the ages of 16 to 19 years of “being assaulted by the police” remained stable in the period under consideration (6,5% in 1999 and 6,8% in 2010), while adults reported a small drop in this type of victimization from 3,1% in 1999 to 2,1 in 2010. In the same period, instances of police extortion reported by the young group remained stable while for adults rates for this type of victimization fell.

**Race and Homicide**

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\(^{20}\) Sistema de Garantia de Direitos de Criança e Adolescente (SGD) established by Law numbers 113 and 117, of the Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (CONANDA), in 2006.
Brazilian legislation to criminalize racially motivated crimes has progressed in recent years (art. 5º 1988 Federal Constitution, laws n°. 7.716/89 and 9.459/97). This has been strengthened by the ratification of international documents and by the acknowledgement of, and greater internal debate about, race issues in domestic policies. Some examples are: the creation of specific councils, the inclusion of race as an important variable in public documents, design and implementation of public policies to increase inclusion and greater relevance accorded to this issue in the National Human Rights Program.

As with other issues, despite some progress being made, many challenges remain: blacks are more often victims of violence and abuse. Homicide mortality rates for blacks are around twice as high as those for whites. Although the rates fell between 2001 and 2009 (from 42,2 to 29,9) the rates for whites (which fell from 20,6 to 16,3) remain much lower, while that for mulattos actually grew in the same period (from 30,9 to 35,4) (Carvalho, 2012). This trend is reflected in other research; according to Waiselfisz (2012) among the white population, the number of homicides decreased from 18.867 in 2002 to 14.047 in 2010, or a 25,5% drop. On the other hand, among the black population, the number of homicides grew from 26.952 to 34.983 representing a 29,8% growth in the same period.

Blacks are also more often victims of police abuse; data from the police ombudsman in São Paulo revealed that the majority of victims of police use of lethal force were blacks -54% in 1999 and 44% in 2000 (Carvalho, 2012 apud NEME, 2011). Compared to the percentages of black people in the population of the São Paulo state - 26,78% in 1999 and 27,23% in 2000 -, this numbers are considerably higher. It is worth noticing that those the percentages of victims were calculated only considering the cases that were reported to the police ombudsman.

Indigenous people as victims of homicide

Though the indigenous population represents a minority in the North, South and Mid-West regions of the country, in two of these regions (North and Mid-West) indigenous people are over-represented in figures for death by homicide. In 2009 the homicide rate for the

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21 Such achievements in the international context started with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 which established on articles 1º, 2º and 3º the equality of all people before the law, with no distinction of any kind and protection against any discrimination. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ratified by Brazil in 1968 determined in articles 1º and 4º that affirmative action programs do not contradict the principle of equality but empower social compensation for groups historically marked by marginalization. Brazil’s ratification of the Convention predates the 1988 Federal Constitution by 20 years.
indigenous population in the Mid-West region was 75.8 per 100 thousand and in the North region this rate reached 117.1 per 100 (Carvalho, 2012).

**Homicide and gender**

One of the problems in analyzing the right to life statistics for different groups in society is the difficulty of access to data. At national level the major source of data for monitoring the violation of the right to life - deaths due to aggression/violence - is still the mortality data from the Ministry of Health: in most other countries the data comes from the Ministry of Justice. Though the quality of data has been improving in recent years, the data as provided have limited possibilities for the disaggregation which could help us to identify the profile of victims (gender included) and the context in which the cases have taken place.

More recently the legislation to curtail violence against women has advanced with the establishment of law nº 11.340, (2006). This law, also known as “Lei Maria da Penha”, along with the ratification of international treaties and covenants22, is a consequence of the greater visibility given to cases of violence against women (Pasinato, 2012).

**Lesbians, gays, transsexuals and homophobia**

According to the Grupo Gay da Bahia, the number of homicides involving homosexuals doubled between 2000 and 2010 in Brazil: 130 cases were recorded in 2000 and 260 cases in 2010. Surveys carried out with participants of Gay Pride Parade show that in 2005 72% had experienced discrimination and 66% had been victims of violence. Similar results were found among participants in similar parades in Porto Alegre and in Rio de Janeiro (Adami, 2012 *apud* Carrara et al, 2006).

**Suspects and persons serving prison sentences**

Police violence against suspects and members of the public, and in particular against youth and Black youth in Brazil has often been documented. Between 1999 and 2009, 66 cases against the Brazilian government were presented by individuals or non-governmental

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22 Two important documents ratified by the Brazilian government are: the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of violence against women, or the “Convention of Belem do Para” (ratified by Brazil in 1994) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, ratified in 1984).
organizations from Brazil to the Inter American Commission for Human Rights. 15 involved police violence and 6 violence within the prison system (Bastos, 2012).

Not only the police, but society as whole seems not to recognize the rights of suspects and convicted people. According to The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights (CARDIA, 2012), life in prison, the death penalty and forced labor are considered suitable punishments for a number of crimes. For example, in 2010, when asked what type of penalty a kidnapper should be given, 31% chose life imprisonment; 12,8% the death penalty and 18,6% forced labor. For a person convicted of rape, 34,3% of respondents chose life in prison; 39,5% the death penalty and 11,1% forced labor. As for drug dealers, 27,3% said they should be sentenced with life in prison, 14,2% the death penalty and 23,5% forced labor.

Data from the Human Rights Violation Database of NEV allows us to examine the incidence of summary execution, police violence and lynching from 1980 to 2010, in the context of some key social and political events.
The nature of our sources does not allow us to assume that we have access to complete or reliable data. However reading between the lines, patterns in the graph suggest at least three important facts. First, it is very clear that visits from UN Human Rights Rapporteurs in 2000 and 2003 are related to increases in reports about police violence and summary executions. This is likely to indicate considerable underreporting of such cases when the theme is not receiving attention in the media or when the country is not under international pressure. Secondly, it is evident that even when the instances of police violence and summary executions are less frequent, the overall number of cases is still high. In 2005, which has the lowest numbers in a period of 13 years, approximately 200 cases of police violence and 200 cases of summary execution were identified. Lastly, only for lynching do we find low figures consistently reported: moreover, since 2000, the number of cases identified hardly varies and may even indicate a decrease over the last ten years.

**Police violence**

Police use of lethal force in Brazil is far from being a rare event. In fact the number of cases is so high that it seems to describe a habitual pattern of behaviour. To identify whether this use of force is or is not abusive, we need to look at how confrontations between the police and civilians are classified in police records. At present such confrontations are registered as “resistance followed by death”\(^22\). This classification often results in cases being dropped as the police officer is seen as the victim, and the civilian who resists arrest is viewed as culpable. If the accused is dead there is no one to punish and nothing to investigate. The police officer’s version is thus the official version and no investigation follows. This type of classification of events thus encourages what has been termed the “normalization” of the use of lethal force.

National data on police use of lethal force is not available. In the state of São Paulo, some information has been made available to the public since 1995. For example, according to The State Official Press between 2001 and 2011, 5591 persons died in cases of resistance to arrest. Data is also available on the total number of civilians injured, as well as police officers killed or injured. However this information is not enough to determine whether the police action was legal or not, since there are strong indicators that some of these deaths involved abusive use of force. We note that: a) many more civilians die in such circumstances than policemen; b) the number of civilians injured is smaller than that of civilians dead; c) the

\(^{22}\) Resolution number 516, published in December of 2000 in the Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo.
percentage of civilians who die while resisting arrest is increasing and higher than we might expect in relation to the total number of victims of homicide. For instance in 2005 they represented 4% of all deaths due to homicide and in 2010, this percentage reached 9%.

Despite the continued high incidence of what we may suspect to be abusive use of force there have been many attempts in the last few years to improve policing activities and to introduce innovations. The state of São Paulo, responding to pressure from organized civil society was the first state in the country to implement a number of measures. Amongst these are: mandatory monthly reports on the number of victims of police activity, the introduction of Local Community Security Councils (CONSEGs), to implement a program of support for police officers involved in high risk missions (PROAR), community policing, the setting up of a police ombudsman office, the introduction of training to encourage police officers to use fire arms in a non-lethal way (Giraldi Method), and the development of standard procedures (POP) and methods to reduce the use of lethal force in policing actions. More recently all cases of resistance followed by death must be referred to and investigated by the Homicide Squad (DHPP) (Cubas, 2012). However, as noted earlier, the challenges have not disappeared.

Violence in the prison system

Overcrowding in the prison system in Brazil has been denounced in various national and international reports as well as by UN Special Rapporteurs. Nevertheless, in the past decade this overcrowding has continued to grow. New prison facilities are built but the rate of increase in imprisonment is greater than that of the building of facilities. In addition, the number of prison wardens and administrators has failed to keep pace with the growth of the prison population. As a result violence, abuse and illegal activities have continued to grow within prisons as have the risks to the inmates (Dias, 2012).

An increasingly large prison population, poor service, decaying buildings, lack of trained manpower all converge to define a very unstable situation in which organized groups of prisoners develop strategies to survive. Once such organizations develop within the system it is impossible to maintain control. In 2003 in an attempt to regain control a new system of discipline to be implemented in the prison system (Regime Disciplinar Diferenciado (RDD), Law 10.792) was approved at federal level. Though the federal government has been trying to improve policies that target the prison system, and has a dedicated budget to this end, at state level states seem to fail to use such budgets to at least mitigate some of the problems. Worse still, throughout recent years states have been reducing their use of the budgets to improve
programs and services in prisons: whereas in 2000 roughly 70% of the federal budget to this end was requested and used by state governments, in 2010 only 36% of this budget was used. (Salla, 2012).

The building of new prisons has been the strategy for reducing prison overcrowding in the state of São Paulo. In 1990 there were 37 prisons in the state, while in 2010 there were 148. This increase was associated with the growth of the prison population but there were also some other positive changes. For example prison administration was transferred from the Secretariat of Public Security to a newly created Secretariat for Prison Administration. This meant that prisoners would no longer be kept in improvised cells in police precincts as was the case in 1997 when 45% of the prisoners in the state were being kept in such conditions. Instead of being guarded in precarious conditions by policemen, the prisoners were now to be under more professional supervision and suffer under less dire conditions.

Despite the advances that the building of so many facilities represents, other improvements did not follow: the rate of prisoners to wardens went from 1 warden per every 2,2 prisoners (in 1994) to 1 to every 5 prisoners (in 2006). If only fully trained prison officers are considered the ratio is worse: 1 such officer for every 7,3 prisoners (2010). This ratio is actually an overestimate, since wardens’ work is divided into shifts of 12 hours of work followed by 24 hours rest. This lack of professionals in adequate numbers to secure their own safety as well as to implement policies within the system results in the state having little capacity to impose order and to regulate conditions inside the system. Wardens must cooperate with prisoners in order to gain their good will.

In such contexts where structural and historical problems of prison administration combine with inadequately trained staff, and where there is no means of prisoners combating boredom in a fruitful way through work, education or sport, the growth of the prison population has resulted in more problems for society. For example, unofficial organizations are formed in prisons, offering to protect inmates from what is seen as the arbitrary behavior of wardens and administrators. In time such organizations can take over the system and begin to control as well as protect their associates. Administrators confronted then by their own powerlessness, can be induced to “delegate” to such often criminal organizations the “internal control” of inmates. Criminal organizations empowered by this delegation (their part of the bargain is to keep “peace”- no riots or mutiny) are met outside the gates by more repressive measures by the state and this in turn results in the growth of the prison population under the control of such organizations. In this way a very perverse cycle is developing in some prisons in Brazil (Dias, 2012).
The State’s lack of interest in prison conditions seems to be mirrored by the general public. According to The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights (Cardia, 2012), in 1999, 64% of the sample thought it was not fair to cover the costs of the prison system with money from taxes and in 2010 though this percentage decreased to 56% it was still the opinion of the majority. Also during this period the image that prisons do not re-educate, re-socialize or dissuade people from criminal activities grew. Prisons through federal government programs, and policies, are perceived as functioning merely to curtail the criminal’s freedom.

Torture

Torture continues to be a problem in Brazil, from the first contact with the police, through police custody to the prison system. Despite advances such as law 9.45524 (1997) which clearly defined what was to be considered torture and the National Plan against Torture (2001-2003), public prosecutors are still unwilling to investigate cases denounced by the public. Numerous attempts have been made more recently through federal government programs, and policies to reduce the incidence of torture, but the outcome is unclear. A key difficulty preventing assessment of the efficacy of the programs is the lack of access to information about torture within the prison system or police precincts.

In view of the conditions inside the prison system, the level of overcrowding, the poor supervision and the lack of public pressure for changes, it is likely that the situation has not improved from that identified in reports by the UN Rapporteurs (Jesus e Jesus Filho, 2012). In 2009, 211 cases of torture were reported in Brazil25. When the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Nigel Rodley, visited the country in 2000, 348 cases in 18 states were reported. The UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture concluded in 2011, that there was not enough institutional protection in Brazil against torture and ill treatment, stressing that impunity plays an important role in the continuation of these practices26. Among 181 agents of the state prosecuted for torture in 2008 in Brazil, only 33 were found guilty of this crime (Jesus, 2010).

24 Before this law, cases of torture were prosecuted according to the Law Abuse of Authority (4.898/95), or as assault and ill treatment, articles 129 and 136 of the Penal Code. Torture was only mentioned on the Penal Code, as aggravated form in homicide cases, when the cause of death was torture, or aggravation on kidnapping (JESUS e JESUS FILHO, 2012).

25 See the report of Pastoral Carcerária, 2010.

When compared to other Latin American countries, Brazil has very high rates of violent death in prisons. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, 325 violent deaths in prisons were recorded in the five years from 2003 to 2008; in Chile, 136 violent deaths were reported in the four years from 2003 to 2007. In Brazil in 2002 alone, there were 303 violent deaths in prison and in 2007 there were 257 (Salla et al, 2009).

**Journalists and freedom of press**

Journalists face many challenges when reporting: they may encounter police violence, violence commissioned by local politicians disgruntled by how they report their activities, as well as violence from organized crime and censorship by the judiciary. For instance the number of cases of intimidation, threat and even killing of journalists has been growing: in 2008 twenty four violations were denounced, in 2009 thirty, and in 2010, thirty one. The main forms of violence in the period between 2000 and 2010 involved: a) journalists being physically prevented from reporting, generally by the police or another state official (82 cases); b) threats and intimidation, including attacks on buildings (media headquarters and or the home of journalists) including bomb explosions and/or fire (46 cases); c) murder of 13 journalists and 2 cases of attempted murder. Among the cases of murder/attempted murder, six were reported to have been committed by persons holding some public office/ state officials, five by criminals, two by police officers and in two instances the identity of the perpetrator was not mentioned. This means that more than one journalist a year has been the victim of the most serious form of violence – murder or attempted murder. It is also important to note the location of these cases: six of these murders were committed in the Southeast region and six in the Northeast. Though organized crime has more recently become a serious threat to journalists, most of the violence against them still usually originates from public officials, the police, or elected politicians (city councilmen, mayors, state representatives etc.). In total such bodies are responsible for 72% of all cases of violence against journalists (Astolfi & Souza, 2012).

**Threats to politicians – candidates for electoral positions**

According to the Human Rights Violation Database of NEV, between 2000 to 2010, 58 politicians or candidates for political positions (in the legislative or in the executive branch) were killed, an average of more than five deaths per year. Twenty-two of them belonged to the executive branch and 36 the legislative branch. In the same period, there were also 16
cases of attempted murder or assault; in this case seven victims were from the executive and nine from the legislative. Of the total cases, 20 were reported in the state of São Paulo and 26 in the state of Rio de Janeiro.


THE QUANTITATIVE STUDY

a) Macro Perspective: the Municipality and the Administrative Regions in the city of São Paulo.

Homicide rates fell by 73% in São Paulo during the period of this study. This drop in homicide rates in the city of São Paulo began in 2001 and affected all age groups, races, gender and social groups. Data from the Public Security Secretariat of the State of São Paulo show that the homicide rate fell in the city from 55.7 homicides per 100,000 residents in 2000 to 14.9 homicides per 100,000 in 2010.

The fall was greatest amongst male youth aged between 15 – 34 years living in areas characterized by overlapping deprivations. The fall of homicides involving firearms was large. The reduction in homicide, and in particular that of homicide by firearms, may be an indicator of a more general reduction in community and criminal violence in the deprived areas of São Paulo. This interpretation is based on the fact that numerous previous studies in Brazil have established a link between greater risk of homicide for male youth living in deprived areas in large urban centers (Souza, 1994, Mello-Jorge et al., 1997), due to the higher presence in such areas of high levels of community and criminal violence as result of drug trafficking and other illegal activities (Peralva, 2000, Zaluar, 2004).

Our analysis of homicide rates by Administrative Regions (96 regions) in the city of São Paulo has revealed that homicide dropped in 89 of the 96 regions. In sum the drop in homicide was not limited to specific areas. This finding would suggest that homicide dropped due to macro-structural changes that affected the pattern of urban violence in the city as a whole. A more detailed analysis revealed that the greatest reductions took place in those Administrative Regions furthest from the center of the city.

Homicide rates started to fall in those regions that presented the highest concentrations of groups at risk: male youth, low income and low educational level groups,
and blacks. Results also revealed a greater fall in homicide rates in regions that presented worse social economic and quality of life indicators. This reduction was not enough to reduce the inequality in distribution of the risk of death by homicide in the city as a whole, contrary to what was hypothesized by Peres et al. (2011) when they analyzed homicide rates according to the level of social inclusion/exclusion of the regions. Thus the fall in the peripheral areas although it was greater than that in other parts of the city still left the peripheral areas as the areas of greatest risk. Despite the reduction in homicide rates, data from the City Secretariat for Health show that the risk of death in general, and by homicide in particular, remains higher in the periphery regions.

What then explains the fall in homicide rates? Studies point to socio-economic and demographic factors as possible determining factors in the reduction of homicide rates. Our analysis points to a strong correlation between homicide rates and the proportion of youth, unemployment, and state government investment in education, leisure, culture, health and sanitation.

The research literature (Phillips, 2006) has stressed the importance of changes in the demographic profile of the population, in particular a reduction in youth, the group most at risk of being victims of homicide, in the reduction of homicide rates. In São Paulo the proportion of youth between 15-24 years increased only a little between 1996 and 2000: from 18,9% of the total population to 19,3% in 2000. After that date the proportion of youth and homicide rates started to fall simultaneously. Our data would suggest that approximately 30% of the drop in homicide rate may be related to the reduction of youth in the population of São Paulo. A similar association was noted by Mello & Schneider (2007) for the state of São Paulo (ESP), after controlling for school drop-out and population size. However, despite the size of the association, it is unlikely that such a large fall in homicide rates can be attributed to a single cause.

Pampel & Gartner (1995) and Phillips (2006), stress that the association between homicide rate and age distribution, tends to become irrelevant when other social indicators are considered. Investment in social programs and improvements in social economic indicators and in quality of life are also associated with the reduction of homicide. Economic growth, reduction of unemployment, income growth and improvement in the population’s buying power are other important factors for the reduction of homicide.

In the city of São Paulo the growth of employment does mirror the trend in the fall of homicide, though not the time curve: homicide started to fall two years before employment
started to grow. Still it is feasible that the reduction in unemployment since 2004 has been contributing to the sustained fall. The data collected indicates that for each one point reduction in unemployment there has been a 10% reduction in homicide.

Analysis of the investments made by the state and municipal governments in social programs in the city revealed that those made by the state government in education and culture were associated with the fall in homicide, although further statistical analysis is needed to control for possible confounding factors. Similarly the state government investments in health and sanitation were found to be associated with the fall in homicide. This might suggest that the fall in reported deaths is not due to any reduction per se of violence in the society, but is the result of improvements in emergency services which have reduced the likelihood of death following violence. To test this we would have to analyze morbidity due to other causes and other forms of violent crime, such as armed robberies for the same period.

More investment in public security has also been seen as potentially contributing to the reduction of homicide. The growth of such an investment is usually assumed to mean improvements in technology, information systems, human resources training, better wages, new policing practices and so forth. Other aspects of public security that have been hypothesized to influence homicide reduction include an emphasis on preventative policing and a greater respect for human rights.

Our analysis of the role that public security investment has played in the reduction of homicide in São Paulo also indicated that there was a correlation between state and municipal investment in public security and the reduction of homicide. In both cases an increase in the budget dedicated to public security was associated with a fall in homicide rates, which could be seen as supporting the hypothesis of a causal relationship between this investment and the fall. Another important factor appeared to be the correlation between increases in imprisonment and the fall in homicide rates. The impact of imprisonment on violent crime reduction has been extensively studied by LaFree (1999), Levitt (2004) and Blumstein et al. (2000). In our analysis the correlation between the two rates was strong and significant 27. We must stress though that in the case of São Paulo the rate of imprisonment started to grow before homicide rates started to fall and this growth has continued regardless of the drop in cases of homicide. The data however do indicate the importance of imprisonment for the reduction of homicide in São Paulo.

27 Similarly to what was found by Nadanovisky (2009) for the state of São Paulo.
Another factor studied was the role that restrictions involving the ownership of firearms has played in this reduction: the Law restricting the ownership of firearms was approved in 2003 and major campaigns for people to surrender firearms started in 2004. Such measures are considered a very important factor in the reduction of homicide. Our analysis revealed a strong and significant correlation between yearly seizure of firearms by the police forces and the fall of homicide. The number of firearms confiscated by the police grew immediately after the law was approved and over subsequent years this number has declined. One limitation of the analysis is that the number of firearms apprehended by the police does not provide a full picture of the number of firearms in circulation as only illegal firearms are confiscated and the state does not provide data on legal ones. Also the police records do not allow us to estimate with any accuracy the numbers of illegal firearms in circulation. Consequently another approach has been used to estimate the presence of firearms and to investigate their role in the fall in cases of homicide. In some contexts other researchers have used data on suicide by firearms to provide an alternative way of estimating the number of firearms in a given culture. This method which was suggested by Cook (1978) has been widely used and was adopted in the present research despite our reservations about the problems of under reporting usually found in cases of suicide. Our results showed no significant relationship between the drop in homicide and availability of firearms when this was estimated by their use in suicide. This result goes against previous studies that point to a relationship between access to firearms and homicide. It is of course possible that there is under recording of suicide by firearms and/or that firearms are less used for suicide in Brazil than in other cultures.

Other key factors associated with the fall of homicide have been new policing practices and procedures such as community policing, operations intense policing and social action, in sum programs targeting specific areas considered to be more violent or in greater need of policing. Unfortunately there are no data to test the efficacy of such practices. Similarly the increase in police numbers cannot be associated with the fall in homicide in the city of São Paulo. Regression analysis indicates that both police activity and homicide rates fell. It could be argued that this is a case of reverse causality - the fall in homicide could have resulted in less police activity. But police activity fell two years before the homicide rate started to fall. This discrepancy could be attributed to the police activity indicators used in this study. International studies usually adopt the number of police officers as an indicator of Police activity. In the present study police activity was measured by number of arrests made by the police per 100 thousand residents. This was due to the lack of data on the size of the police forces in São Paulo and the lack of information on policing practices and programs such as the
ones available for New York City, which allowed for complex analysis of the fall of homicide in that city.

In sum, key indicators of public security found to be correlated to the fall of homicide were: percentage of the state and municipal budget allocated to public security, the imprisonment rate and the confiscation of firearms by the police. Also analyzed were the role of public security indicators in the reduction of homicide rates in relation to social economic and demographic variables. Models of regression were designed to analyze the three main hypotheses concerning the drop in homicide: public security, social and economic improvements and demographic changes.

Many difficulties arise in the development of multivariate models in social science – there is often a lack of strong correlations between the predicting variables at aggregate levels and there is the omnipresent problem of co-linearity. For these reasons results should be interpreted with caution.

Our results show that public security measures lose explanatory power once we control for social and economic and demographic changes. The association between number of deaths by homicide and the rate of imprisonment and between number of deaths by homicide and police activity lost power and significance after controlling for changes in unemployment and the proportion of youth in the population. Access to firearms (estimated by the number of suicides using firearms) and deaths by homicide are not correlated when tested by simple regression analysis. On the other hand the association between levels of unemployment, deaths by homicide and the proportion of youth in the population remained strong in all models.

In conclusion, our research provides support for the hypothesis that both macro and micro determinants are responsible for the large reduction in homicide in São Paulo. Findings show that to explain why homicide rates have fallen, we need to consider public security measures and programs implemented in specific regions of the city, together with changes in the demographic profile of residents as well as social and economic changes and public investment in the regions. There were also indications that we needed more data on social capital: what role does the mobilization and participation of residents and organized crime play in very deprived regions? The need for this type of data led us to carry out a qualitative study on the fall in homicide rates. The key results of this project are presented in the following sections.
b) Micro/local perspective: Census data in São Paulo

The striking reduction of 73% in homicide rates in São Paulo between 2000 and 2008 was not homogeneous or systematic when analyzed from the perspective of the smallest geographic areas - the census districts. In order to explore this further, each census district was analyzed in relation to its neighbors: i.e. comparisons were made between each census district and neighboring districts defined as all those districts with which it shared a continuous frontier. When analyzed from this perspective over the period of the study a number of patterns of spatial distribution were found, which differed from those found for Administrative Regions. This analysis at micro level revealed patterns that showed relative stability over the period covered (2000-2008). The spatial analysis identified:

- Census districts that presented no homicide cases between 2000-2008 surrounded by census districts with very high rates of homicide throughout the period.
- Census districts with high homicide rates surrounded by census districts with equally high rates of homicide.
- Census districts with no homicides in the period of study surrounded by census districts equally devoid of homicide.
- Census districts with low rates of homicide surrounded by census districts with equally low rates of homicide.
- Census districts with low rates of homicide surrounded by districts with very high rates.
- Census districts with high rates of homicide surrounded by districts with low rates.
- Census tracts with no stable pattern for at least 5 of the 9 years of observation.

A second stage of the study consisted of identifying the demographic profile of each census district using data from the 2000 and the 2010 Census. Data about substandard housing (favelas, cortiços etc.) was also collected for 2000 and 2010, as well as indicators of the presence of organized crime. These were combined with the seven patterns of spatial distribution of homicide to explore which variables were related to the different patterns of homicide in the census districts. Our analysis indicated that a reduction in homicide is not necessarily associated with social and economic improvements or with improvements in the infra-structure. Although in some areas improvements in social and economic indicators were negatively related to homicide - the greater the improvements the less homicide - in others there was no relationship and, even more surprisingly, in some paradoxically there seems to
be a positive association, with improvements co-existing with a growth in homicide. Although there were indications that other socio-economic and demographic factors had some explanatory power, caution should be exercised as they proved to be significant to explain the fall in mortality rates due to homicide only when the rate was less that 28 per 100.000 residents.

We can conclude that homicide rates are conditioned by multiple interdependent factors, that interact in volatile ways, and are influenced by aspects of the context. In sum factors may vary in importance through time and place. What remains stable is the finding that male youth, in particular pre-adolescents, adolescents and young adults (10 to 19 and 20 to 29 year olds) are at higher risk of being victims, particularly if they live in high density areas, where there is a concentration of people with low levels of education and precarious housing and where there are signs that organized crime is active.

**THE QUALITATIVE STUDY**

Two districts were selected for the qualitative study: one in the East region (Cidade Tiradentes) and the other in the South region (Jardim Angela). Both regions had experienced very high population growth over the last 40 years. The districts selected for the study also shared similar socio economic indicators, and infrastructure. Both had also presented very high rates of homicide, before rates started to fall.

Despite these similarities the history of settlement in both regions was very different. Jardim Angela had been occupied for a longer period and in a more diversified way. It was first occupied in the XVII century by farms and in 1950 the farms started to give way to urban occupation. In the early 1970s it was already a place for factory workers to live. The workers came from rural areas of São Paulo as well as from other states. After the 1970s the expansion of the area was very intense and disorganized. The district in 2010 had a population of 295.434 inhabitants (IBGE Census 2010).

Cidade Tiradentes on the other hand is a mammoth public housing estate built in the late 1970s or early 1980s in what used to be a large private farm. Apartment buildings were built in the area to try to reduce the housing deficit for the low income population waiting to buy homes from the Municipal Housing Company (COHAB). It is now a massive housing estate with a population of 211.501 inhabitants (IBGE Census 2010).
Despite the differences in the actual process of occupation, the two districts present similarities: the majority\textsuperscript{28} of the participants in the group discussions in both areas perceived many improvements to their districts in the last 10 years. These involved: the quality of public services such as schools (new buildings, Unified Schools Centers – CEUs, technical schools) health facilities (hospitals and local health centers), transport (bus terminals, extensions of bus lines) and public security (military police local bases, community policing, fire brigade, more policemen in the area and more police cars patrolling the area).

Improvements were attributed to concerted efforts by the local community and NGOs to sensitize the city and state governments to the need to invest in the areas and thus reduce the risks to the residents. Social and economic improvements in the profile of the population were also mentioned as important, and were perceived to be the consequence of new job opportunities in the districts for local residents. Income distribution programs by the federal government were also quoted as important.

Nevertheless residents reported that improvements did not reach all areas of the districts in a homogenous way but identified “pockets” of severe need that survived; it was in such pockets that crime was salient.

Most participants in the focus groups were aware of the fall in homicide rates during the last decade and identified the start of this fall in early 2000. Many reported that they no longer saw dead bodies on roads/streets as they used to - a spectacle that provoked much insecurity. This perception of the fall in homicide rates paradoxically existed alongside the perception that organized crime had grown and expanded in the districts during this decade, in particular through the drug trade. Participants feared that the security they experienced could vanish at any moment, and that violence might return. This fear was possibly enhanced by the insecurity they expressed about the local police; they reported many instances of inadequate police behaviors, some of which bordered on illegality while others were definitely illegal.

Their views about why homicide had fallen in their districts was consensual in that they did not attribute this fall to a single cause but to multiple causes: participants raised spontaneously\textsuperscript{29} a set of potential causes for the fall, and attributed different weights to these

\textsuperscript{28} In the two districts, a total of 38 interviews were carried out and 15 focus groups were organized with people working in different fields - education, health, security, social security, NGOs, community leaders and residents.

\textsuperscript{29} The interview schedule included two questions about changes in homicide rates in the area: an open question allowing interviewees to speak freely about whether homicide had fallen and if so what were the causes for this fall and a more direct question. In this the interviewer listed the main hypotheses in the literature and invited the interviewee to discuss any which he/she had not mentioned when answering the open question.
causes. The causes identified were: police action, improvements in local infra-structure and public services by the state and city government, the participation of the community in collective fora, NGO development, social assistance programs for families and children’s councils, social and economic improvements with better income levels and a social mediating role exercised by organized crime in the areas. By NGO development participants meant that new NGOs helped residents organize and pressure the authorities to improve services and in so doing residents’ self-esteem and assertiveness improved. NGOs provided different types of training to local youth helping them diversify their search for jobs. Moreover NGOs are believed to have promoted changes in values: they are credited with having enhanced the value of human life and promoted dialogue to solve conflicts.

Improved policing in particular was considered to be an important element in the fall in homicide rates. As mentioned earlier participants in the focus groups noted various improvements: there were more policemen, more police installations, more cars, more patrols, community policing and more investigation. Also the police had started to work in schools with drug and violence prevention programs. Nevertheless there were still shortcomings: the presence of the police was not ubiquitous and this had facilitated the emergence of “pockets” where social economic and environmental precariousness combined with the presence of organized crime.

The absence of police in such areas provoked doubts as to what were the reasons for the police not to police the areas: were police officers avoiding such areas in order to allow them to “work in peace”? That is - were police officers colluding with criminals, or were they afraid of the criminals? This territorial exclusion provoked fear and reduced trust in the police.

The presence of the police was sometimes a source of problems: participants reported numerous incidents of police inefficiency, abuse and violence when searching youth - in particular black youth, and there were even cases where there had been an exchange of sexual favors in order to save individuals from arrest for drug possession. Other criminal behaviors by the police were mentioned: some referred to destruction of personal documents (ID), others to the faking of evidence, corruption, extortion (in particular from drug dealers), and involvement in extra-judicial executions.

The role of restrictions to the ownership of firearms

Few participants mentioned restrictions to the ownership of firearms as a key factor in the reduction of homicides, though policemen participating in the professional group discussion rated this as an important factor.
The role of organized crime in the fall of homicide

Has organized crime “helped” to reduce homicide by regulating who gets killed and when? For most of the local residents who participated in the focus groups this was an important factor. This implies that: a) organized crime is present in the communities, b) its actions have visibility, c) it is perceived as having power over some groups and d) this power to impose order is legitimated. This “control” by organized crime was not perceived to be the result of a concern with violence but was believed to be due to a very pragmatic reason; it avoided the presence of special divisions of the police who might have interrupted the criminals’ business. If this is true and organized crime also plays a role in the fall in homicide in the city of São Paulo, the question remains - in how far can the resultant drop in homicide be said to represent improvement in the civilizing process and in trust in laws as a means for solving conflicts?

POLICE INVESTIGATION AND JUDICIAL PROCESS IN SÃO PAULO: THE CASE OF HOMICIDES

Data for this project were collected in 14 police precincts and 2 special police precincts for the defense of women. These 16 precincts constitute the larger part of the 3rd Sectional Division of the police in the city of São Paulo which in total encompasses 21 police precincts in the Western region of the city. This is a vast territory covering very diverse neighborhoods in terms of socio-economic and demographic profiles, as well as in terms of urban infra-structure, and public services, including public security. In the 1990s approximately 15% of the city’s population lived in this region, or 1.471.047 residents (1996). The data collected refer to the period between 1991 and 1997. This was the period in which violent crime, and homicide in particular was growing across the city. At this time other forms of violence were also growing, such as police use of lethal force, lynching and executions as well as the circulation of drugs in society.

Data collection was carried out in three stages: the first phase focused on how the police recorded cases and how formal investigations started. At this stage researchers identified 2954 cases that, once reported, had led to a formal police inquiry. In the second phase of the research, 720 of these cases were selected to be analyzed in depth. Unfortunately only 197 could be retrieved from the Courts’ Archives. These cases involved 243 accused persons. The third phase focused on qualitative analysis of the police inquiries, the judicial process and the trials. The focus was on the evidence collected and on the performance of the diverse
institutions involved: police divisions, public prosecutors, judges, defense lawyers, court clerks and so on. Secondary data were used to complement the analysis.

Analysis revealed that of all homicide cases reported to the police over the period selected for study only 60% of cases led to a police inquiry. While homicide in the region grew by 16%, police investigations of homicide grew by only 8%. The gap between cases reported and cases investigated shows that impunity also grew because of the sheer lack of any investigation.

In sum, more than a third (40%) of homicides are never formally investigated. Furthermore, in almost a fifth of such cases (20%) the identity of the perpetrator was actually known, or the murderer was caught in flagranti. Even in these circumstances formal investigations were not always carried out for 100% of cases (90% of the cases of “identity of perpetrator known” and 98% perpetrator arrested in flagranti).

The international literature on homicide clearance provides some answers. In the USA, Keel et al. (2008) point to the need to define “clearance” which according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] means:

“(…) cleared by arrest or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution” (FBI, 1984, p. 41 apud Keel at all. 2008 p. 55).

Clearance rates for homicide tend to be high in most industrialized nations. According to Innes (2002) in the United Kingdom roughly 700 homicides are reported to the police a year, most of which involve acquaintances (p. 670). The clearance rate in England and Wales is 90% (Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary - HMIC 2000 apud Innes 2002 p. 670). In 2002 high clearance rates were also found for Japan (95%), and Germany (96%) (Roberts 2007 pp. 82). In Australia, the rate of clearance has been on average around 88% (Mouzos et al. 2001 pp.1). In the case of Canada researchers have produced contradictory figures. According to some, although there has been a fall in clearance rates, these are still high: the rate fell from 95% in 1966 to 80% in 1993 according to Regoezzi et al. (2000 p. 135). However according to others in the 1960s 92% of the cases were solved in comparison to only 66% in 1996 (Riedel and Jarvis 1998 p. 279) and 61% in 2006 (Kell et al. 2008 p. 50).

Compared to these countries, with the exception of Canada, the USA has been considered by some authors to have a low rate of clearance. According to Roberts (2007) in 2002, only 64% of homicides were cleared (p. 82). FBI data reveals that homicide clearance rates have been falling in the USA as has been observed in Canada over the last half century. Still despite this fall homicide clearing rates are higher than those for other types of crime.
Litwin (2004) shows that in 2000 the clearance rate for homicide reached 63% while that for aggravated assaults was 57% and that for other crimes 21% (p. 327).

In Brazil penal impunity has been mostly studied from the perspective of the criminal justice system flow (in orthodox longitudinal, or transversal and regressive longitudinal studies). Some researchers have worked with the concept of clearance rate (defined as the identification of a possible perpetrator as result of a police investigation). Others have focused on the number of police reports that result in a formal police inquiry. Despite the differences these approaches have a common denominator: methodological difficulties due to the low quality of the data. There are typically no uniform crime reports across the country and researchers’ access to whatever data exists is notoriously difficult. Thus lack of studies in this field results from: a) lack of an integrated information system fed by the different justice system agencies across the country; b) differences in procedures used to investigate and process different types of crime; c) high research costs due to the methodological demands (Ribeiro 2010, pp. 164).

Despite such difficulties in developing trustworthy indicators based on official statistics, the national literature on homicide is consistent in pointing to a low rate of clearance, to few reported cases becoming police inquiries and to a low rate of conviction for those cases brought to trial.

The international literature has been focusing on the reasons why homicide cases are not cleared. There are two major trends: research that emphasizes the role that socioeconomic factors related to social stratification play: a) the social integration potential of communities where homicides occur; b) the cultural dimension, in particular the organizational capacity of the community to pressure the authorities; and c) informal social control, more present in urban than in rural areas (Black 1976; Graham et al. 2012; Litwin 2004). The second line of enquiry is based on the assumption that homicide, being a very serious crime, can put much organizational and public pressure on the police to clear cases which in turn may encourage the police to make every effort to solve the cases, minimizing extra-legal factors (Bynum, Cordner, & Green, 1982; Gottfredson & Hindelang, 1979; Klinger, 1997 apud Roberts pp. 83, Litwin 2004). From this perspective the key factors that influence homicide clearance rates are: the place where the case occurred, the context, the instruments used, the profile of the population in the area and the relations between victim and perpetrator.

As mentioned previously, Brazilian studies suggest that there is high penal impunity as the number of reported cases that lead to a police inquiry is low. Such studies focus on police organization and on the analysis of the police inquiries. Little attention is paid to the flow of the processes through the system and to the interagency dynamic. In particular few studies
explore the performance priorities of agents and fewer yet the role that public prosecutors, legal assistance and courts play in this high impunity - in sum they fail to examine the share of responsibility of the different agencies in the resulting impunity.

The study by NEV/USP on penal impunity sought to explore both exogenous and endogenous factors that can explain the different levels of impunity identified. In terms of endogenous factors the research explored the hypothesis that impunity is produced to a large degree by competing interpretations of the role of the law by the different agencies involved: police, public prosecutors and judges.

The research identified that there is no standard procedure in the 16 police precincts studied. They vary in terms of the number of cases reported and in the percentage of cases which result in a formal police inquiry. In some precincts a very high number of cases are reported and a very high number lead to an inquiry: in others a relatively low number of cases are reported and very few lead to inquiries. Keeping in mind that the study focused on homicide and according to the law every case reported should result in a formal inquiry, this is a very surprising result. In fact 7 patterns were identified by combining the following variables: level of homicide reporting, (high, medium and low reporting) and the frequency of inquiry for homicide (high, medium and low). An analysis of the socio-economic profile of the area of the police precinct revealed that in neighborhoods with higher income and an older population more of the registered cases led to a police inquiry whereas in precincts in areas with a high concentration of youth, overcrowded housing and low income a much smaller number of reported cases resulted in a police inquiry.

In sum, the greatest barrier preventing perpetrators from being brought to justice is the absence of a police inquiry. At this stage endogenous and exogenous factors combine to promote impunity. The endogenous causes refer to police precincts’ internal dynamics and to aspects of the cultural organization which grant priority to investigating crimes involving in which “the identity of perpetrators known” when the case was recorded by the police. Exogenous causes refer to the greater or lesser availability of social capital in the area served by the police precinct. Areas with greater social capital seem to exert more pressure upon the police to investigate.

Results for the second phase of the research show that (28%) of those accused and brought to trial were sentenced for homicide. All others were either acquitted, or the case was dropped for various reasons. Of the 197 cases, 36% were archived; out of 243 persons accused, 40% were tried by jury, and 28% were sentenced.

The longer the inquiry stage of the penal process has taken, the greater the likelihood that the accused will be excluded from the system. The inquiries in the archived cases lasted
on average 775 days (25.8 months) between the report and the request to archive by the public prosecuting office. In cases in which someone was indicted, the inquiry took on average 130 days (or 4.3 months). The greater the time spent in the first steps of the investigation the smaller the chances that the investigation would proceed.

The length of the sentences meted out to convicted murderers also produces a measure of impunity: 64% of those found guilty of murder were sentenced to 5 years in prison or less; 13% to sentences between 6 and 10 years; 21% received sentences between 12 and 17 years; and only one was sentenced to more than 30 years. The most common sentence was 4 years (40%) in prison. In addition, no difference is drawn between the more serious crime of homicide and the less serious attempted homicide, despite the fact that the law recommends longer sentences for homicide and that in the view of the public, homicide is a more serious crime than attempted murder.

Results show that criminal cases with similar characteristics can result in very different judicial outcomes. By similar we mean instances where the evidence was equally weak or the prosecutors and judges’ arguments equally poor.

Moreover results reveal that technical-scientific evidence plays a secondary role in determining culpability. Often the scene of crime was not protected, and materials, documents and other objects were not collected for forensic examination. When evidence was collected, often it was not preserved in forensic laboratories and therefore deteriorated before it could be of use. Again, the defense often requested such evidence long after the events, when testing the materials was no longer feasible. Technical evidence presented in the cases analyzed often had errors, or did not allow for conclusions. Overall scientific and technical evidence is little used, and when used it is of low quality.

Most of the evidence used is based on witness statement. However, due to the time taken to bring cases to court, witnesses often cannot be located. This is a major difficulty when it comes to presenting evidence in court. During the period of instruction or at trial, when witnesses are located they often feel threatened or fearful and remain silent or deny the facts. There was no indication in the cases analyzed of any concern with maintaining a balance between scientific evidence and testimonials.

Results point to much uncertainty about the behavior of institutional actors, regardless of the fact that the Brazilian Code of Penal Process is quite thorough in defining each step of the penal process. Breaches of the Code were found in the cases, for instance the use of arguments presented by the police, when the Code allows only evidence and arguments collected during the judicial phase. The Code allows the judge much discretion in determining the quality of the evidence but it seems that this prerogative is not well supported by regard
for technical criteria. Often it is the accused who must prove he/she is not guilty instead of the state proving guilt. The same was observed with cases in which there was doubt about the accused’s guilt. In most cases the principle of “in dubio pro reu” was ignored and the accused convicted\(^\text{30}\).

Often the prosecutor does not articulate in a logical and convincing way the three elements necessary for conviction: material evidence, the accused’s culpability and motive. There were cases in which the three elements were not clearly demonstrated and yet the accused was convicted. In the cases analyzed we also identified procedural “informalities” such as open bargaining between the prosecution and the defense, to agree on the sentence and its length. Such bargaining is not allowed by the Brazilian Penal Code.

Based on the results summarized here, it seems that the principles of universality, neutrality and autonomy that characterize modern penal justice are not being fully met in Brazil (Bourdieu). This also means that procedural predictability, a basic tenet of modern criminal justice, is not secured. Predictability is ensured by standards of conduct for prosecutors, defense lawyers and judges which are rooted in a technically framed interpretation of laws and in an organizational culture that gives legitimacy to a balance between law and a sense of justice. Though an ideal, the normative model of justice aims to ensure that those with the power to judge and to punish do not act arbitrarily but fulfill the public’s expectations for justice.

The international literature stresses the negative effect of impunity on trust in the system. Following this line of inquiry a second analysis derived from our data examined the role that impunity plays in citizens’ trust in the criminal justice system and in the police in particular. Since the police is the branch of the criminal justice system closest to the public, in this analysis we examined the relations between precinct performance in homicide cases and the local population’s trust in the police.

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\(^{30}\) The research Pre-trial Detention and Anti-Drug Law in Brazil: identifying the obstacles and opportunities for greater efficacy (JESUS et al, 2011) identified similar problems: lack of respect for the principles of fair trial. In cases of those suspected of drug trafficking, the testimony and statements of the defendants are clearly disregarded while the police testimony is considered beyond any doubt. This happens during the investigation as well as at trial. There are no clear criteria in the law to decide whether the drug in possession of the suspect is for personal use or traffic and the decisions of the police seem completely arbitrary. Worse, bias on this decision according to the social class of the suspect was identified by researchers. Lastly, in 17% of the cases studied the search for drugs was illegally made in the home of the suspects without warrant. Such practices are not questioned by judges and prosecutors. To the contrary, they appear to support such practices at least when the suspect is accused of drug trafficking. Justice system operators claim that the possession of drugs is an ongoing crime which would justify the practice which they name “entrada franqueada”, an entrance that the suspect would have “authorized” (JESUS et al, 2011).
It was expected that in areas where precincts presented low levels of impunity there would be high trust in the police and conversely that where impunity was high there would be low trust in the police. Data for each police precinct on the proportion of homicide cases reported to the police that resulted in police inquiry was used to establish the level of impunity. Also used to rate the performance of the precinct was the overall number of violent crimes reported and the overall number of inquiries opened for such crimes\textsuperscript{31}. There were 344,767 crimes reported to the police and 21,886 subsequent police inquiries. Census data for the census districts were used to identify the social economic and demographic profile of residents.

Data on attitudes towards the police came from the surveys (which measured attitudes, norms and beliefs about violence) carried out by NEV-USP in 2001 and 2010\textsuperscript{32}. The questionnaires included information about the census district where the data was collected, making it possible to match the questionnaires with the areas of the police precincts studied. 718 questionnaires were identified in the census districts covered by the 16 police precincts. Hierarchical cluster analysis allowed us to identify two patterns of police performance. In cluster A, below average levels of violent crime were reported and there were high levels of police inquiries. Cluster B was characterized by an above average level of violent crime reporting and low levels of police inquiries.

The second stage of the analysis consisted of the identification of the profile of residents in the two clusters. In cluster A we found more households with heads of families who were older, more highly educated and had a higher income, whereas in cluster B we found more heads of families in the age group 20-29 years, as well as more heads of family with no education and no income. Thus there were more extreme conditions in the profile of residents in cluster B than in A. Of the dependent variables in the survey fear was the one found to be most significant. However, paradoxically fear was higher in cluster A than in cluster B. This may be at least partially explained by the age of residents. The literature on fear of crime repeatedly shows that fear of crime is higher among older people, regardless of the actual levels of crime or of their experience of victimization. Trust in the police was not found to be a significant factor which may be due to the fact that trust in the police is consistently low across the city. These results corroborate other studies (Adorno, Cardia, Nery et al, 2012).

\textsuperscript{31} These included besides homicide, robbery, robbery followed by death, rape, drug trafficking, theft, and drug use.

\textsuperscript{32} Field work refer to two different periods, though data was collected in the same area. Data on homicide cases were collected for cases registered in the period between 1991-1997. Survey data was collected for the period between 2001 and 2010. The assumption was that the effects of the performance of the criminal justice system would impact the community in the future.


VIOLENCE AND FRONTIERS

The two case studies allow us to refine our questions about the quality of democracy in Brazil, in terms of the characteristics of the “good’ democracy suggested by Morlino (2004).

The case of Acre

Analysis of official documents and reports for the decades of the 1980s and 1990s provide a picture of a community in which human rights violations were a constant feature; governmental institutions were precarious, in particular the law enforcement agencies. In Acre during that period, the principle that all are equally subject to the law was routinely broken.

The two police forces military (the preventative police) and civil (the judiciary police) were taken over by organized crime groups: the police became involved in drug trafficking, murder, kidnapping, and extortion; they also threatened voters at elections to ensure that their own candidates would be elected and thus their activities would continue unchallenged. Criminals running the police felt so in control that they even organized a Special Operations Command in order to provide special support for their criminal activities. The most visible leader of this process was the then federal representative Hildebrando Pascoal, an ex-military police officer. The law was not enforced, except in the case of the “informal” law designed by the group that held power de facto.

A key element for the reconstruction of the state was the imprisonment of Hildebrando Pascoal by the Federal Police at the end of the 1990s. The election of Pascoal to the National Congress, which seemed at the time to demonstrate his power, became his Achilles’ heel. Once he left his home state, his actions gained more visibility to the rest of the nation. This led to investigations and trials. The removal from Acre of key figures in this criminal organization - they were sent to prisons outside their home state - allowed for the re-organization of civil society, and broke the cycle of impunity that had reigned until then. The re-construction was possible as a result of the trial and the sentencing of the criminals.

33The National Council for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice received complaints about the violations taking place in Acre in particular involving their Representative at the National Congress. The cases informed to the National Congress involved horrific killings in which Pascoal was said to cut people with a chainsaw before finally killing them. Investigations started and gained impetus with the National Parliamentary Investigations on Drug Trafficking that revealed the networks of criminals running Acre at the time. With protection by the federal government witnesses came forward to report what they knew. All investigations were carried out by the federal government and thus outside the influence of the local criminals. Pascoal was tried for numerous crimes and is serving a long sentence. <http://www.direitoshumanos.gov.br/noticias/ultimas_noticias/2006/12/MySQLNoticia.2006-12-11.5310>
formerly in command. The political leadership in the state was then totally renewed. Having removed the figures who inspired fear, trust in the institutions grew.

**The Case of Rondonia.**

As in Acre, in the state of Rondonia, citizens also experienced a period in which private interest overran public interest, although there was less use of brute force than in Acre. Here white collar crime prevailed, with groups organizing themselves to profit from the local treasury. This “privatization” of the state was made public by investigations carried out by the Federal Police; in 2006 the Operação Dominó revealed the criminal practices of members of the Legislative, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutors’ Office and the Executive (the vice-governor). All branches of power at local level had colluded to profit by fraudulent tenders and bidding processes as well as contracts. The management of the state was neglected, although numerous problems and conflicts involving land disputes, disputes over mining areas, disputes with the indigenous populations as well as drug trafficking, were resulting in very high homicide rates.

The removal of the leaders in this process of depleting the states’ resources, represented progress, but it was not enough to eradicate such practices from local institutions. In 2011 another investigation by the Federal Police (Operação Termópilas) led to the imprisonment of 8 of the 24 state representatives at the local State Assembly including the President of the Assembly. Again these officials had colluded to present fraudulent tenders, bids and contracts to provide services for the Assembly. This time the Local Public Prosecutors’ Office helped the Federal Police, as did the local Judiciary which points to very positive changes in that sphere. However the Federal Police had also to rely on the General Accounting Office (federal) and have the support of the Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Force. The fact that yet another federal investigation was needed to uncover the misdeeds of local politicians is an indicator of the challenges facing democracy building and removing systemic corruption at the local level.

The intervention of Federal institutions: federal police, federal prosecutors’ office and the judiciary at federal level appears to have been vital in reforming and strengthening local institutions. Residents in the capital appear to acknowledge this role of the federal police, as over the last decade its image has improved: in 1999 only a minority of 40 % rated this police as very good/good, whereas by 2010 a sizeable majority of 70% gave them this rating. This is a far larger improvement than has been found for all the other 10 Brazilian state capitals
surveyed in 2010. There the increase in ratings of very good/good was from 39% in 1999 to 57% a year later.

Improvements were also identified in the image of other key institutions for democracy such as the judiciary: while in 1999 only 26% considered the local judiciary to be very good/good, 64% said so in 2010. This improved perception of the judiciary also effected citizens’ expectations about how they would be treated by a judge should they have to go to court over some matter. Between 1999 and 2010 the consensus that they would receive fair treatment (1999 - 84%; 2010 – 98%), that their view of the matter would be given a fair hearing (1999 – 94%; 2010 - 98%) and that their rights would be respected (1999 – 88%; 2010 – 97%), grew, on average reaching over 90% of respondents. Trust in the laws as source of protection also grew in this period.

The image of the local police and public perception of their performance had improved over the decade: for example the number of reports about violence and extortion fell in this period. Also the expectations about future improvement were very high (77% expected that police services would be better in the next year). This was consonant with citizens’ willingness to delegate to the government “all power” to make decisions concerning public security. They were also more willing to allow the police to use force as they saw fit. Residents in the capital of Rondonia (Porto Velho) expressed less fear of moving around the city (by day or night) than in the other state capitals researched, but also put more trust in guns for self-protection.

Such results are indeed very positive, though there remain many ambiguities: for instance, on average in Rondonia citizens’ evaluation of police performance in terms of how fast they respond to calls, how polite they are when stopping citizens and how safe they keep the neighborhood, are worse than in the other state capitals surveyed. It is also somewhat disturbing that there is greater agreement with the use of force by the police against suspects than elsewhere. There is also more general acceptance of the use of force to solve interpersonal conflicts.

The survey also reveals that in Porto Velho social capital is still very weak: neighbours seem to interact and cooperate very infrequently and communities do not appear to organize in the defense of collective needs. The fact that most of the population is migrant may be related to this poor interaction. There is a perceived lack of civility in daily life and social and physical disorganization in the neighborhood. In sum conditions for a strong civil society capable of exerting continuous action to defend and protect society from abuses by those in power do not appear to be plentiful.

Homicide rates in Rondonia have been above the national average throughout the last decade. Rates have generally been the highest in the North Region. Despite this between 1999
and 2010 the perception that violence was growing in Porto Velho fell from 87% to 57%. Victimization reported by respondents also fell in the period. But this improvement in the perception of, and contact with, violence, as well as in the image of key institutions (judiciary, the police) and a large reduction in fear, have not proved enough for a strong support for human rights to ensue. There are clear signs that, as far as the issue of human rights is concerned, the acceptance of authoritarian practices is widespread in Porto Velho.

Similar data collection is being scheduled for Boa Vista, the capital of Acre. We expect this will allow for more systematic comparisons to be drawn between the two cases. At present each state presents singularities although in general the information available suggests that some of the characteristics of the “good democracy” described by Morlino are not plentiful in either place. The good democracy requires that:

- There is an integral application of the legal system, at all levels of the territory, guaranteeing the rights and equality of citizens;
- There are no areas dominated by organized crime;
- There is no corruption in the political, administrative, and judicial branches;
- That in both local and central government a competent civil bureaucracy universally applies the law and assumes responsibility in the event of error;
- There is an efficient police force that respects the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law;
- Citizens have equal, unhindered access to the legal system in the case of lawsuits either between private citizens or between private citizens and public institutions. This also implies that citizens know their rights and can obtain representation;
- Criminal inquiries and civil and administrative lawsuits have reasonably swift resolution;
- There is complete independence of the judiciary from any political influence.
The Quasi Longitudinal Survey Study: Exposure to Violence and Socially Shared Representations and Attitudes to Justice, Punishment and Human Rights

This survey was comprised of four waves of data collection in the city of São Paulo and one survey in 11 state capitals in Brazil, including São Paulo34. The questionnaire used in the four waves (2001, 2003, 2006, and 2008) was essentially the same.35 The survey in 11 state capitals also used the same questionnaire36. In the four waves of data collection in São Paulo the sample varied from 1000 (2001 and 2003) to 1300 (in 2006, 2008) and 1200 (in 2010)37. The data presented here refer to the city of São Paulo only.

The survey used batteries of attitudinal questions to address a number of key issues: victimization (whether experienced personally, witnessed or merely heard about in the neighborhood), levels of fear, behavioral changes due to fear, stability and attachment to the neighborhood, social capital, perception of social and physical disorganization, perceptions of police services and image, perceptions of the judiciary, public prosecutors and legal defense, attitudes to police use of force and to the use of force by civilians to solve conflicts, willingness to abandon legal protection, willingness to delegate power to authorities to decide on public security issues, trust in the police, efficacy vis a vis the police, perception of procedural justice, perception of the law, attitudes to human rights (the use of torture, police and human rights, civil rights, political dissidence, privacy, censorship) expectations about punishment and image of the prison system as well as the use of corporal punishment as a means to discipline a child. Youth (between 16 and 19 years) were also interviewed about their values and expectations and peer group contact with violence.

Priority has been given to reporting the results from the surveys in São Paulo which deal with citizens’ experience of violence and/or have wider relevance for the development of civil

34 In 1999 a survey was carried out in 10 state capitals using a smaller version of the questionnaire. Data from this survey which includes São Paulo have been used for comparisons when possible. The 1990 sample had 1600 respondents and that of 2010, 4025 respondents.

35 A new question introduced in 2006 to measure whether the respondents had “ever” been victims of ... or prevalence of victimization to complement the data on “recent” (past 12 months) victimization.

36 One question was removed from this questionnaire (evaluation of infra-structure in their neighborhood) and one question about corporal punishment as children and one on use of force by the police was added (to allow comparisons with data collected in 1999).

37 In every wave of the survey and in the 11 state capitals survey respondents were interviewed at home, the sample was proportional and respondents were 16 years onwards. Sampling error was 3.7 for the samples in São Paulo in 2001 and 2003. In 2006 and 2008 the sampling error was 3 points and the sample for the national survey had a 2 points percent error margin.
society: a) the image of key institutions with reference to the enforcement of laws, b) the support for rule of law, c) crime, fear and voter abstention, d) fear and mobility within the city, and the impact of corporal punishment on violent victimization.

**The image of key institutions**

The period over which the data was collected coincided with the large drop in homicides in the city of São Paulo, in the metropolitan region as well as in the state of São Paulo. Though our studies have focused on the fall of homicide in the city of São Paulo it must be stressed that homicide fell from 34 homicides per 100,000 residents (in 2000) to 10 homicides per 100,000 residents (in 2011) in the state. Not only did homicide fall but other forms of violent crime did so as well, and again the fall took place in the state as well as the city and the metropolitan area. Armed robberies, kidnapping, theft, car theft, car robberies, cargo hijacking all fell over the period. On the other hand drug trafficking and more recently rape grew over the same period.

Since the repeated surveys in São Paulo took place at the time that this change in violent crime was occurring, we can explore the potential impact of the fall for people’s attitudes to violence as well as for their trust in laws, law enforcement agencies and the criminal system. This means we can also examine whether this reduction is likely to improve the support for human rights and for rule of law. In this section we summarize some of our main findings on these issues so far.

The drop in violent crime should result in a drop in reported victimization in the surveys over the decade. This drop is clear in our data: victimization for serious crimes (robberies, injuries by firearms, loss of a close relative who was a victim of homicide, aggression and or extortion by a police officer ) the figures for all of these fell over the decade. It was expected that fear would be reduced as well. However fear did not fall as much as expected: fear of walking in daylight in areas of the neighborhood did fall up to 2006 after which it started to go up again. Fear of walking by night also fell but again continues to present important fluctuations. Fear to move around was found to be associated with age and gender: women and older respondents expressed more fear as well as reporting more exposure to violence. Thus persons who have been exposed to violence as well as women and the elderly will report more fear regardless of the actual crime statistics.

It was also expected that the image of law enforcement agencies would improve over the period, in particular that of the criminal justice system, including the prison system. In general there were significant improvements in the image of the different police forces,
although this was less pronounced in the case of the municipal guard and the judiciary. Satisfaction with the police was analyzed in greater detail, and consideration given to examining relevant aspects of police contact with the public. Satisfaction with the police has fluctuated but in general remains above the levels recorded in early 2000. This will be addressed in more detail in the next section.

The image of the police

As reiterated in previous reports, the quality of police performance is a key factor in reducing levels of fear and insecurity. How the police enforce the law impacts on the quality of democracy as this is one of the basic institutions responsible for translating rights into actions. When providing security, the threshold between ensuring and violating rights is very thin (Jones et al, 1996). The effect that the performance of law enforcement agencies has on trust in institutions was analyzed using data from the five surveys in São Paulo. In 1999 a reduced version of the questionnaire used from 2001 onwards was applied to 10 state capitals in Brazil. Data from 1999 was used in this analysis along with the other five waves whenever possible.

Over the 11 year period the federal police is the branch of the police that has shown the greatest improvement as far as evaluation by the public in São Paulo is concerned. Between 1999 and 2010 positive evaluations increased by 20 percentual points: from 29% of very good/good to 50% very good/good. This was not the highest percentage reached, for in 2008 the majority 53% of respondents gave this rating to the federal police.

Improvements were also found for the Military and Civil polices as well as for the Municipal Guard though these were not as impressive as for the federal police: ratings of very good/good for the Military police went from 34% (in 2001) to 41% (2010), results for the civil police were very similar as they went from 34% (2001) to 40% (2010) and the Municipal Guard from 32% (2001) to 38% (2010).

This improvement was coherent with the greater satisfaction expressed for the performance of the police in relation to the overall quality of the police services in the neighborhood, how quickly they arrive when called and how safe they maintain the streets in the neighborhood. There were also improvements in expectations about the future performance of the police. The majority expected that services would continue to improve or that they would continue to be “as good as today”. In addition although in 1999 the majority (68%) disagreed that the police secured the safety of people, in 2010 people were more divided with 50% still disagreeing that the police did provide security for people. People are
also divided as to whether they would be able to convince a police officer to investigate a case in which they had been victims: in 1999 only 43% believed they would and by 2010 to 45%.

Police-citizen contact clearly remains a challenge as respondents remained dissatisfied about whether the police are polite when stopping citizens (in searches, for instance) with only 1/3 third of respondents in 2001 and in 2010 satisfied with police behaviour. Recent experience of victimization by the police, whether through assault or extortion, was rare, although taken over a lifetime, 6% reported having such an experience.

Questions about other serious police failings have resulted over the years in high levels of non-response. These questions refer to police relations with drug dealers in their neighborhoods: whether the police fear drug dealers, whether the police provide support/protection for drug dealers or whether the police receives money from drug dealers. Despite the high rate of non-response the questions were kept in the questionnaire. Interestingly, respondents who had been exposed to very serious violence were the most willing to assess police behavior in all aspects. They presented the lowest rates of non-response although their attitudes and opinions were not necessarily the most favorable. They were the group that was most critical of the police. The profile of who did, and who did not answer these questions is undergoing further analysis.

The determinants of the image of the police in São Paulo were analyzed and results from regression analyses revealed that over the six waves of the survey: gender and age but not race were critical elements when it comes to determining attitudes to the police. Men were more critical of the police and rated police services less favourably than women. Age on the other hand had a lesser role in the evaluation of the police, although the older age groups tended to be more positive in their evaluations and youth (16-17 and 18-24) far more critical of the police. Race is a factor that in the international literature is often found to relate to police image. It was not however found to be statistically significant in our surveys. Other variables such as educational level and income were found to be statistically significant in some waves of the survey but not in all; in general the higher the level of education the better the evaluation; the same was found for higher income.

Less favourable evaluations were found among those more likely to have face-to-face interactions with the police: male youth and those who were low income, of low educational level and non-white. This is also the profile of most victims of serious violence. The most positive evaluations were made by older persons, females, white people, those who were more highly educated and had higher incomes. Coincidently this was also the profile of the persons least likely to come into contact with the police.
The literature on police image emphasizes the importance of police behavior when face-to-face with citizens if public support for the police is to increase. Numerous researchers (Skogan, 2006; Weitzer & Tuch, 2005) have claimed that this aspect of their performance has more importance than clearance rates and crime rates when it comes to citizens’ evaluation of their police force. The literature also highlights that this is a dimension of police behavior over which police administrators and/or public administrators have more control than over investigation results. Just and fair treatment by the police requires adequate police behavior and policing practices. Police legitimacy depends more on just and fair behavior than it does on policing outcomes (Jackson & Bradford, 2010; Tyler, 2004; Tyler & Fagan, 2008). Data from São Paulo corroborates this: how the police was perceived to behave in the neighborhood effected how residents evaluated the performance and the overall image of the police.

During the past decade the image of the police has improved: expectations about police behavior are positive, and have improved over the years. The surveys have also produced strong indications that this improvement is related to the actual experiences people have with the police. For trust to develop, equity and fairness on the part of the police in treating the public seems to be essential (Jackson & Bradford, 2010; Tyler, 2004; Tyler & Fagen, 2008; Tankebe, 2008). However in Sao Paolo improvements in the image of the police were not enough to induce certainty that the police would respond to the public’s priorities in terms of public security. In our view police interactions with citizens and police responsiveness remain underestimated challenges by our police administrators.

**The image of other institutions**

Improvements in the image of the police, combined with the fall of violent crime, would suggest that there is now more public trust in the authorities to make decisions concerning public security. However this improvement in the image of the police is occurring in the context of an evolving democracy in Brazil. This may encourage citizens to be more willing to delegate power to authorities to make such decisions, but it also makes citizens more likely to demand that they be heard, since in a democracy the authorities are expected to encourage the public to participate in decision making. Our data however reveal a continued willingness on the part of citizens to delegate “total power” to authorities to decide. This type of delegation is not generally believed to encourage accountability and responsiveness from authorities. This is a surprising result as nearly half of respondents do not feel that the police secure the safety of persons like him/her nor do they believe that decisions made by the authorities are necessarily the best ones for the public. Feelings of efficacy vis a vis the police
have not improved over the decade either: people were divided in 2001 and continue to be divided in 2010 about their ability to convince a police officer to investigate a crime in which they were the victim, mostly because they doubt the responsiveness of the police.

The good results in terms of the reduction of violent crime were also expected to improve evaluations of procedures adopted by judges. The results show that there is stability in the public’s expectations about how judges will behave. Though these expectations are mostly positive, it is surprising that in the period surveyed there has been little change in respondents’ beliefs about their capacity to influence a judge’s decision. In 2001 half of those surveyed believed they would be able to influence a judge’s decision and in 2010, this percentage had not changed (52%).

What did change was the perceived efficiency of prisons to: punish, dissuade potential perpetrators, re-habilitate and control people who represent a threat to society. In the period under study the perceived lack of efficiency of prisons increased in respect to all of the above. Thus it can be said that prisons lost credibility over the period despite the large scale of imprisonment that took place over the past decade.

Multiple regression analyses indicated that exposure to violence is associated with the image of law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system. Results were consistent over the decade: for each wave of the survey the more exposure to serious violence, the less people believed in the system and in law enforcement agencies. Women and the elderly, in particular those with higher levels of education, tended to believe more in the institutions. They were also less likely to have been victims of severe violence and less likely to have come into contact with the police and justice system, although they had greater trust in their own capacity to convince a judge and to persuade a police officer to investigate.

Those who had been exposed to more serious violence tended to have a more negative evaluation of the institutions and wished to delegate less power to authorities to decide on public security issues. More exposure to violence was also found to be associated with greater acceptance of the use of torture by the police, perhaps due to the greater fear that they expressed, and their more negative image of the judiciary and the fairness of legal procedures.

To conclude, exposure to violence does have a cost, not only to individuals but to society: data from our surveys reveal that such costs are cumulative and longlasting; they contaminate how people view their immediate surroundings, their neighborhood, how they perceive their neighbors and the ways they interact. The more affected they are, the less they believe in the police, in courts or in public security. It is also disturbing to consider that negative effects seem to resist even long-standing improvements; this cautions us to
appreciate that any upsurge in instances of violence in the future may evoke even more extreme reactions than those which took place in the past.

**NEW DEMOCRACIES AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: DOES A CULTURE OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EVOLVE WITH THE RETURN TO DEMOCRACY?**

Other analyses of the survey data focused on what we can learn about the development of a culture of respect for human rights over the last decade. Priority was given to respect for human rights in the context of public security, with particular reference to the right to physical integrity: to be protected from violence either by agents of the state, or by others. This was seen as a key element in ensuring access to other rights. This analysis was inspired by research done by Gibson (2004) in South Africa on the role that the country’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission may have played in the development of a culture of respect for human rights.

Concern with a culture of respect for human rights is a major concern in democratic transition studies where there is risk of a return to an authoritarian or even totalitarian regime. It is a major assumption in the field that the presence in a society of widely shared values, beliefs and attitudes which are pro-human rights is likely to protect that society against the temptation to return to an authoritarian regime in times of crisis, or of strong internal conflicts and/or disputes. The presence of a culture of respect for human rights should make it more difficult for manifestations of “legacies” from previous regimes, such as gross human rights violations represented by torture, lynching, executions, abusive use of lethal power by the police, to persist.

In the development of such a culture, an effective democratic Rule of Law plays a key role. We adapted to suit our context Gibson’s six dimensions – support for rule of law, political tolerance, rights’ consciousness, support for due process, commitment to individual freedom and commitment to democratic processes. As did Gibson (2004), we selected for this study the dimension “Support for the Rule of Law” as the dependent variable. Support for Rule of Law is understood to express a willingness to abide by the laws, a rejection of short-cuts to the laws and a rejection of the use of force to achieve justice. The following set of independent variables were used: a) “Support for due process”- measured by unwillingness to accept measures such as emergency lifting of Constitutional guarantees; b) “Tolerance towards political opposition/dissidence” measured by the rejection of any measures or actions by government that would prohibit/punish/prevent/ opponents from voicing their dissidence; c) “Procedural justice”- trust in the fairness of procedures used in Courts; d) “Trust" in
government in matters of public security; e) “Autocratic empowerment”- measured by willingness to grant authorities all the power to decide on public security issues f) “fear of violence”; g) “exposure to violence, and h) socio-economic and demographic variables.

Support for due process was measured by combining responses to nine questions measuring support for, or rejection of, particular practices used by the police or the state to obtain evidence from suspects as well as beliefs about the type of evidence which should be admissible in Courts. Tolerance towards political opposition was measured by combining responses to seven questions measuring what is accepted or rejected in terms of government behavior as regards the dissemination of opposing ideas to the mainstream in the media, demonstrations and so forth. Procedural justice included questions on expected treatment from Courts. Trust involved questions concerning the confidence respondents have in the ability of government to provide public security for persons like themselves. Autocratic empowerment was measured by questions about delegating power to authorities to decide on public security as a whole and specifically to investigate suspects. Fear of violence was measured by questions about fear of moving around by day and by night in their neighborhood. Exposure to violence was measured in terms of reported victimization over the past 12 months, in the years 2006, 2008 and 2010 and also prevalence over a lifetime.

Multiple regression analyses were carried out for all sets of data. Support for Rule of Law was consistently positively associated with “support for due process”, with perceived “fairness of procedural justice” and age. Older respondents were more supportive of Rule of Law. For the data collected in 2006, 2008 and 2010 other variables were also found to be positively associated with support for Rule of Law. These were: tolerance for political opposition/dissidence, trust in the government’s capacity to provide public security, gender (women were more supportive) and income (the higher the income, the more support). Exposure to serious violence was negatively associated with Rule of Law - the greater the exposure to violence the less support was granted to Rule of Law.

The relations between support for due process and Rule of Law and exposure to violence give rise to concern. Though in most cases the literature on the effects of exposure to violence highlights the effects of direct and indirect victimization (witness) over a short period of time (12 months), our data sets suggest that other factors need to be considered. Prevalence (ever directly exposed to violence) and whether firearms were involved influenced support. Some exploratory analyses we carried out suggest that it is not just the recency of exposure to violence that matters but its seriousness (how life threatening) and how often it is repeated in a lifetime. Bringing those variables into the analyses helps us to understand why,
although violent crime rates have declined, the effects of exposure do not necessarily mirror this decline: effects may accumulate over time.

Most of the innovative literature on support for Rule of Law and for a culture of respect for human rights has developed within perspectives that give emphasis to the legal aspects, to political and sometimes legal socialization or re-socialization as the case may be. Only rarely do they include objective characteristics of the context, such as the experience of violence. When violence is brought into the picture it is as a background to explain some attitudes and/or beliefs. The effects of contact with violence have not received enough attention. It is a major gap in the literature because these appear to be important and their unraveling should be given some priority if we are to advance in our understanding about the barriers to progress both in terms of respect for the laws and the protection of rights.

**Fostering Healthy Early Development**

This was a pilot violence prevention project, for pregnant adolescents. The objective was to develop an affordable methodology to prevent violence and injuries to the child by providing their mothers with information about: child development and needs; the means to promote such development; mothers’ rights and governmental programs that should deliver such rights. The program also provided support for mothers in seeking rights, such as the right to a birth certificate for the child. This home visiting program was designed to be delivered by paraprofessionals - local women and experienced mothers, who had been trained and were regularly supervised. These paraprofessionals visited the mothers on a weekly basis and continued to do so after the birth of the child for a further 2 years. In a three year period 72 adolescents and their children in the South region of the city took part in the program. Four paraprofessionals were fully trained and have been delivering the protocol. Thirty four adolescents joined the program early on in the pregnancy and have been followed throughout. The profile of the adolescents in the program is that of adolescents at risk: 80% are no longer in school (average age is 16,4 years) and over half of them had left school before the pregnancy, while the others left due to the pregnancy. Only one third lives with the father of the child, the rest live with their own family. This explains the delay in obtaining a birth certificate for the child and the absence of the name of the father on one third of the birth certificates. The results from this experimental intervention were very heartening. They indicate so far that: all adolescents that entered the program at the beginning of the pregnancy followed all stages of pre-natal care, attended all the monthly examinations and 80% had a normal delivery. Almost 80% of the children born have regular contact with the
father. A key challenge in the program was to overcome the resistance to breast feeding and one third of the children were breast fed for six months, 45 % for between 2 and 3 months. Health care for the child is being closely sought after by the mothers with high attendance at local health services. All children were inoculated at the right age. Serious developmental deficits were observed only in children born with serious problems such as hydrocephaly and Down syndrome.
5. **What have we achieved in terms of improved knowledge?**

As we set out to investigate the quality of democracy in Brazil in this first decade of the 21st century we drew a profile of our national context in which we highlighted the problems we envisaged as hindering the development of the ideal “good” democracy, as described by Morlino (2004), in which there is “a stable institutional structure that realizes the liberty and equality of citizens through the legitimate and correct functioning of its institutions and mechanisms”.

We identified as central the continuing survival of forms of violence that collide with Rule of Law. There are clear indications that the law in Brazil is failing to provide universal protection from abuses perpetrated by powerful groups. Some forms of violence - abusive use of lethal force by the police, extra-judicial executions, lynching, and torture - have high visibility. Other forms of violence, although they are less evident at the national level, nevertheless have very high impact at local level. These involve attacks on politicians or candidates for office in smaller towns, on journalists in the local media, or on leaders in a social movement.

Another indicator of the State’s failure to apply Rule of Law is the perceived impunity granted to perpetrators of serious crimes. Impunity (or what we euphemistically termed- “the low visibility of efforts” by the State to identify perpetrators, bring them to justice and punish them) reinforces feelings that the laws are not universally applied, further enfeebling trust in Rule of Law.

Following Morlino, we set out to look for answers about the quality of democracy guided by the characteristics of the “good” democracy where:

- **A)** There is an integral application of the legal system, at all levels of the territory, guaranteeing the rights and equality of citizens;
- **B)** There are no areas dominated by organized crime;
- **C)** There is no corruption in the political, administrative, and judicial branches;
- **D)** That in both local and central government a competent civil bureaucracy universally applies the law and assumes responsibility in the event of error;
E) There is an efficient police force that respects the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law;

F) Citizens have equal, unhindered access to the legal system in the case of lawsuits either between private citizens or between private citizens and public institutions. This also implies that citizens know their rights and can obtain representation;

G) Criminal inquiries and civil and administrative lawsuits have reasonably swift resolution;

H) There is complete independence of the judiciary from any political influence.

These characteristics of the “good” democracy revolve around the issue of how the laws are applied. On whose behalf, in which places or circumstances and how diligently are they implemented? How civil servants behave in relation to the law also features prominently. Their accountability and responsiveness are important features of public administration in this context. If civil servants show these qualities, it is expected that this will strengthen public support for rule of law and for human rights. In other words how the State enforces Rule of Law can have a re-socializing effect on the public. Though we cannot claim as yet to have answered these questions definitively, we have already made significant advances in our understanding by gathering and analysing key factual and attitudinal data, which have in turn enabled us to reframe important theoretical issues.
To what extent human rights violations continue to occur in Brazil and who are the groups most at risk?

To what extent the lack of closure promoted by the General Amnesty, a pre-condition for the transition to democracy is an obstacle to effective democratic rule of law? In other words can we have democratic rule of law while denying past violations?

A concern with the paradoxical coexistence of authoritarian continuities and democratic changes permeated this research program. When we explore the theme of human rights this conflict is visible. Though the number of formal initiatives such as attempts to build institutions, new legislation, design of national and state programs, all with the objective to expand the protections and the access to human rights is commendable, their lack of effectiveness is frustrating.

One example of the continuity in time of authoritarian attitudes is the negative connotation that the expression “human rights” carries for those members of the public who associate human rights with “rights of delinquents” or “rights that prevent the police from working”. Despite all the positive initiatives in the field of human rights that should have at least challenged this interpretation, over 1/3 of the public hold this perception and this number has remained stable over the last decade. There are a number of reasons which have been advanced to explain why this is the case. It has been suggested that perhaps people do not realize what is being achieved through the National Human Rights Program, or the work of the different secretariats for human rights at state level as well as the federal one. In other words the efficacy of the laws to promote access and to protect are not being communicated. However the problem seems to involve more than communication. As indicated in the previous part of this report, human rights violations continue to take place despite all the efforts, and moreover the profile of victims remains the same: the most vulnerable groups in society. Somehow improvements in socio-economic conditions have not had an impact on the powerlessness of the disadvantaged to ensure that laws are implemented.

Another problem we have identified is the lack of visibility of victims of human rights violations. This could explain in part the survival of negative connotations attributed to human rights. Lack of visibility is the result of the continuing lack of data that would allow us to identify the profile of the groups that have their rights violated. The federal government fails to provide national data and individual states fail as well. New legislation on access to information can improve this scenario but only if states grant some priority to collecting the primary data in the first place.

Our project “Monitoring human rights” revealed that the effort put into institutional and legislative development was not followed by any evaluation of outcomes. Evaluations would
have required data which might in turn have resulted in changes in the culture of data production. Furthermore evaluations could lead to improvements in human rights legislations, programs, practices, and initiatives. Successes and changes could then be communicated to the public and hopefully, the image of human rights might acquire a more widely-shared positive connotation. Instead serious human rights violations, in particular to the right to physical integrity, continue to occur while attempts to punish them and to deter further violations continue to fail. Torture is still practiced in police precincts, as well as in semi-public spaces (by the Military Police) and abusive use of lethal force is routine. In addition there is little information at national level to allow a clear view of the extent of these problems or a proper diagnosis of their causes and consequences. Since between 2000 and 2011 almost 6000 people died in the state of São Paulo alone as a result of being shot by the Military Police while “resisting arrest”, it is reasonable to estimate that the numbers of victims of police violence in the country as a whole are not entirely negligible and that having national statistics should be a priority. When information is available we find that most victims of torture and of the abusive use of lethal force by the police are young, poor and often non-white. This is yet another reason to plead the urgency for authorities to monitor such violations closely.

A popular Brazilian saying states that in this country “there are laws that ‘catch on’ and laws that ‘do not’”, meaning that some laws are credible and enforced and others are not. In the field of human rights violations, this seems to be very true given the number of laws to ensure rights, that are neither enforced nor fulfill the intended effects. In this context the resistance to any review of the Amnesty Law which followed the Military dictatorship is disquieting; it suggests that authoritarian submission is perhaps one of the most insidious legacies from our past experiences with authoritarianism.

Transitions from authoritarian periods to democracy in the 20th century in Brazil have had a pattern (Pinheiro, 2001): in the pacts negotiated between conservative elements and those who supported democracy, a key condition has been to maintain institutions as they were, in particular the police and justiciary. These institutions’ resistance to change, albeit weaker than in the past, still presents a formidable challenge. Police forces have been the most resistant to changes in the Constitution and the reform of the police has not progressed over the last 25 years.

An effective democratic Rule of Law, and a culture of support for Rule of Law, require information about the violations of human rights across the country, present and past. The different projects developed in our research program converge in that they expose the stability over time of lack of knowledge about such violations. Results of our study of how our neighboring countries have dealt with their own Amnesty laws38, (also negotiated as condition for the dictators to leave power), highlight the importance for citizens that the nation

38 Research: As leis de Anistia face ao direito internacional e à justiça de transição (Bastos, 2011)
confronts its recent history. Denying the past seems to be a means of ensuring that transgressions will be repeated, because they have not even been acknowledged as such. Research in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Guatemala provided interesting insights for the Brazilian context. The differences between the Truth Commissions in these countries were assessed in terms of their success in/ or the attention paid to: a) repairing the damage caused by the violations, b) reducing the victims’ pain, c) satisfying the need for truth and fulfilling the right to memory, d) addressing the causes, the contexts as well as consequences of political violence that resulted in the violations. While the initial Truth Commissions in Argentina (1984) and Chile (1991) did not address the causes for political radicalization, or the development of state repression apparatuses, or yet the corruption in the state, or the rupture with the of rule of law, more recent experiences, such as the Truth Commissions in Peru (2003) and Guatemala (1999) have done so, and this has resulted in full reports of these countries “dirty wars”. The Truth Commissions have already paved the way in some countries for the revoking of Amnesty Laws and for trials to take place”.

As pointed out by Bingham (2010) “the rule of law requires compliance by the state with its obligations in international law as in national laws”. A previous study by Bastos (2009) which analyses all 63 cases concerning Brazil that were submitted and accepted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) between 1971- 2008, revealed that the country’s behavior towards the Court and the IACHR rulings did not change when the dictatorship was replaced by democratic rule: in general Brazil did not cooperate with the Court; only in a very small number of cases was a negotiated solution achieved. More importantly in all cases Brazil was found guilty of human rights violations.

The recent sentence on the Araguaia case (2010), by the Inter American Court of Human Rights, has produced a similar reaction only more intense for the sentence rejected the validity of the Amnesty Law. The reaction of the Brazilian courts to this ruling has been particularly hostile, in view of its questioning of the validity of the Amnesty Law. In this way by ignoring the need to comply with international agreements, freely ratified by the country, the Brazilian state is infringing a key aspect of rule of law as well as sending citizens conflicting signals about in how far a democratic regime is willing to fulfill its obligations to international law. This “mis”-behavior by the state does not appear to be acknowledged by the public at large, and few groups in society are protesting against this lack of compliance, which suggests that people in general do not establish a link between the past, the fate of the victims and the present challenges that the democratic regime faces in upholding the law. This lack of general awareness about the importance of the past for the present is also probably related to the relative lack of salience granted to the right to political dissent. When societies have one might expect that, when the regime changes, people would place high value on the right to have access to information and to political dissent. The fact that this is not the happening in Brazil indicates that democratic gains have not generalized to full awareness of the need for citizens to be freely informed or to express their dissidence without fear of reprisal. Perhaps such
rights have yet to acquire the status of fundamental rights (Cardia et al, 2012). The low salience of such rights could also be an indication of the survival of a certain degree of authoritarian submission.

The apparently low relevance for most people of the right to be informed and of the right to dissent is the more troubling given the high presence of the two themes in the media due to the new Access to Information law (n. 12.527/2011) and the establishment of the Truth Commission to investigate past human rights violations. Both measures could be incentives for the formation of a human rights culture in the country.

As we have reported above, lack of awareness of the importance of human rights continues to be reproduced by the state and reflected in society. Our project Human Rights Monitoring, has identified a potentially disquieting association between the seriousness of a human rights issue (in terms of the risk to the right to physical integrity) and the lack of trustworthy information about it. An informational black hole covers up the continued violation of the rights of the most vulnerable groups in society, whose situation has not been much changed by overall improvements in the country. Lack of information seems likely to ensure that such violations continue indefinitely.

This perpetuation of the vulnerability of certain groups is very visible in the case of children. Improved data production has recorded a consistent fall in child mortality during the last decades. On the other hand, the quality of data on child mortality due to external causes has not improved. Given that “external causes” can encompass many phenomena and that forms of maltreatment, infanticide and homicide may be disguised under “accidents” or “no cause identified” it would be expected that for instance deaths due to external causes of children between 1 day and 2 years of age should always be reviewed by experts. This does not happen and the violent victimization of children continues to be underreported, despite all the scientific data about the long term effects of such victimization.

Information about prison conditions, or about prisoners and persons in mental hospitals and asylums, threats to activists in rural areas, to human rights groups, to journalists, to judges, continue to be lacking or non-existent. Another information gap concerns cases involving police use of lethal force when the victim was suspected of some criminal offense. There seems to be in general two types of failure to inform on human rights violations: one is based on the profile of victims- some persons (suspects or persons serving sentences, for instance) seem not to be perceived as citizen “enough” while in other cases, the types of violations appear not to be relevant enough to be a priority for data production.

Despite their specific dynamics, these are facets of the same problem that leaves opaque many issues of public interest, thus blocking vertical and horizontal accountability. Without information, there is no responsiveness, and consequently no accountability. This should be reason enough for the state to approach the production and dissemination of information on human rights violations as a public policy. How can people support human
rights or pressure the authorities to fulfill rights, and develop a human rights culture without information? Without this “informational environment” the functioning and the legitimacy of the democratic state is jeopardized.

When we evaluate the precariousness of the right to access information in Brazil, we do not mean that governmental agencies are totally opaque or that they resist their duty of transparency, but that these efforts are erratic and vary in space and time. This indicates again the problem of the unpredictability of state actions, and also a type of selectiveness in the performance of its duties. This selectiveness results in unequal conditions for the democratic control of political power, contributing to a similar selectivity in society’s support for the rule of law and for the support for individual and democratic freedoms. In other words, the lack of universality and equality in the exercise of power by the state seems to inspire a pragmatic or merely self-serving support for democratic institutions and human rights on the part of the population, who show little interest in the collective good.

From this viewpoint, access to information about the past and the present, is a pre-condition for the effective democratic rule of law. Human rights issues must be monitored and the citizenry must be informed about both achievements and failures in this field. Such information is necessary if the state’s responsiveness is to promote a human rights culture.
**WHY IMPROVEMENTS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS, IN A CONTEXT OF DECLINE OF VIOLENCE, CO-EXIST WITH THE EXPANSION OF ORGANIZED CRIME, CORRUPTION AND GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?**

We may ask if improvements in social and economic rights have actually been achieved. All the data available indicate that there have been substantial improvements in the last few years, after the control of inflation: economic growth, income re-distribution, reduction in inequality, low rates of unemployment, improved standards of consumption, reduction of poverty, improved years of education (Pochmann, 2010) have all been documented. Still we must keep in mind that in the past the levels of inequality within the country were very high and that recent improvements have not been enough to eliminate differences across the country or within cities.

Poor housing, poor schools as well as poor access to health and to jobs continue to be a problem for many across the country. The vulnerabilities of certain groups - children, the elderly, women, blacks, youth and Indians - though less critical, survive. The relationship between the presence of multiple overlapping deprivations and violence, gross human rights violations and organized crime has become more complex. In São Paulo this can be detected in the greater heterogeneity in terms of access to improvements in the peripheries. Thus at present, areas that were in the past visually very different from the “consolidated” city, cannot now be so clearly distinguished. Gated communities, middle class high-rise residential areas, shopping malls, diversified shopping areas, banks, large supermarket chains, private schools and in particular schools to teach specific skills (English, computing), leisure areas, have expanded to the former peripheries.

Precarious housing has given way to new buildings for commercial use, or for multiple dwellings or have been upgraded. Still this has not eliminated precariousness, which has simply been pushed further outside, so that a periphery of the former “periphery” has crystallized. This change can be detected by the eye, by the profile of the population in the

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39 The Gini coefficient, which assesses inequality in per capita income decreased from 0,583 in 2003 to 0,543 in 2009 (Pnad IBGE /IPEA Data).

40 The poverty rate, or the percentage of people with per capita income below the poverty line, decreased from 35.8% (2003) to 21.4% (2009) (Pnad IBGE /IPEA Data).

41 According to Freitas et al. (2012), “[...] the per capita income of the 20% poorest grew by 109% while that of the wealthiest group grew by 64% between 2003 and 2009” (p. 62).
census tracts, in the analysis of the territorial distribution of homicide and in the discourse of leaders and activists living in the areas.

Whereas in the past we would speak about “the periphery”, now we have to conceptualize a patchwork of pockets of consolidated regions bordering very precarious ones. This suggests that competition for public services (the better schools, the more equipped hospital, etc.), and for public spaces, now involves actors that in the past may have been similar, but who have experienced differences in social mobility. Some areas, in which for over two decades the highest rates of homicide were concentrated, have recently experienced major improvements in the reduction of violence. However once again it is important to recognize that this is not uniformly the case. Homicide continues to be higher in peripheral areas compared with the rest of the city, and within them, more often occurs in the more precarious census tracts. In the rest of the “old” periphery another type of fatality continues to rise and surpasses that occurring in the older areas of the city. As the number of motor vehicles has increased, so have traffic accidents and deaths due to traffic.

We may ask whether the unequal reduction of inequalities is specific to São Paulo or part of a broader pattern. If we take homicide rates as an indicator that something is not right, over the past decade the total number of homicides yearly reported in the country did not change: on average about 50,000 cases a year. What has changed is the distribution across the country. Rates have risen in Paraná, Pará, Alagoas and Bahia and have dropped in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The states that present the highest growths in homicide coincidently have high rates of economic growth. Could this be an indication that economic growth has increased localized inequality? This needs to be further explored.

Poverty does not explain homicide, but as inequality appears to play an important role we must study the association in greater depth. The claim that inequality plays a role in vulnerability to violence, though noted by many authors\textsuperscript{42}, has not been thoroughly studied at micro level. Higher homicide rates have been statistically related to greater social and economic inequality in large urban centers. This we can describe but not explain. In order to explain we must focus on the dynamics, which means we must focus at the micro level, for at the aggregate level you miss important features, as well as the dynamics of the processes. Why is it that in some census tracts not a single case of homicide was reported over a period of 15 years despite the fact that these were surrounded by other census tracts with consistently very

\textsuperscript{42} Barata and Ribeiro, 2000; Cano and Santos, 2001; Macedo et al., 2001; Lima et al., 2002; Cardia et al., 2003; Gawryszewski and Costa, 2005
high rates of homicide? If we could answer this question we would be able to understand better the connections between homicide and social economic variables. Resilience to homicide seems to exist and knowledge about the sources of this resilience would be of benefit for violence prevention projects.

Economic prosperity, overall improvement in social assistance and in public services do not necessarily result in universal improvement. This is due to numerous reasons including the limits that the State has in providing quality services for everyone, as well as by the lack of control over how services are actually delivered. Whether in the surveys or in focus groups or interviews or through secondary data analysis, our different research projects have converged in identifying that the services provided by the State (public security, education, health, transport, culture, leisure) though perceived to have improved, are still failing to meet the public’s needs both in terms of quality and quantity. Thus the reduction of economic inequality has not reversed patterns of unequal treatment of citizens, in particular with respect to law enforcement and to the provision of services in health and education. Resistance to equal treatment vis a vis the law survive and these gain visibility when new protections are enacted or new legislation, with a focus on securing universal protection or access to some social good, is first enforced. The source of resistance to the universal application of such laws is found both within institutions (the Police, courts, prosecutors’ offices, for instance) and amidst the public.

O’Donnell (2000) suggests that social and economic inequality represents an obstacle to secure and broaden access to other rights including political and civil ones, because poverty and inequality weakens individual autonomy and feeds authoritarian power relations, thus preventing the poor from being perceived as equally entitled to rights. Sadly however the reduction of economic inequality does not automatically reverse these dynamics or change perceptions about who is entitled to what.

Although our projects did not address the actual delivery of public services, except for punishment in the case of homicide, the public’s perception of the State’s failures to ensure equal access seems to be grounded on reality. If we take our homicide research as an example of what may happen to the delivery of particular rights, in this case the right to security, the project on impunity in the case of homicide not only identified a very high level of impunity but also rejected the excuse usually used by the police to justify the lack of police investigations – the pressure of high demand combined with limited resources. The thoroughness of police investigation was in fact found to be unrelated to the actual number of cases (high demand). This result suggests that the delivery of public services may be unsupervised, as such discrepant performance over a type of crime that should be a priority for public security, could not go undetected for so long should there be any effective supervision in place. In sum, it may
be that ensuring universal access to services, rights and protections has not been a top priority in the agenda of governments at all levels.

The project focused on fostering the healthy development of children born to adolescent mothers has provided a poignant picture of deprivation that extends over multiple generations of premature motherhood. Again in this case the level of need is so great and the means to cope, either individually or as a family, so limited, that without external intervention the cycle of deprivation is unlikely to be broken. There are laws and programs in place to protect children and adolescents, and to secure the means for them to develop. These involve health, education, social welfare, civil rights, etc. but they fail to be actually implemented. Though it was not an objective of the project to evaluate laws or programs, we did identify some problems that could explain their failure, at least in part. These included: stigmatization of the population, underestimation by public servants of the hardships faced by their clientele, lack of empathy with the clientele and above all a perception that this population is different from others, not quite “like us”- not feeling and suffering like we do.

In general, therefore, social and economic improvements co-exist with inequalities, although perhaps nowadays with different dynamics. This conclusion is reinforced by another result of our research: it is not only that few homicide cases are investigated, it is that the most serious ones, involving strangers are “ensured” impunity due to the discretion used and somehow legitimated (because unchecked) by the police. This is extremely serious as it has multiple repercussions for the community: how can people trust that laws will protect them, when so many crimes against life go unpunished? Worse still is that this selectiveness of the Police in investigating homicides is much higher in the communities where there is greater concentration of youth, of low income residents and of poor housing conditions, areas where there is less social and economic capital available to put pressure on the authorities (Black, 1976; Litwin, 2004; Graham et al., 2012). These are also the areas at greater risk of homicide.
**Why despite such improvements there still are territories dominated by organized crime, and systemic corruption continues to plague the political, administrative, and judicial spheres?**

Another condition of the “good democracy” is the “absence of areas dominated by organized crime and of corruption in the political, administrative, and judicial branches.” The qualitative study on the fall of homicide in São Paulo revealed that organized crime was present in some areas of the periphery. The question is whether this presence is due to an absence of the State, or is the result of unstable alliances between some public officials and members of organized crime. In sum, is this a result of a weakness of the state or of corruption and an unwritten policy of neglect? If so who stands to gain?

For many years we attributed the lack of universal protection by the law to a failure by the Brazilian State at federal as well as at the local level to provide for personnel in sufficient numbers (as well as with adequate training) to serve the population. However as we monitored the distribution of human resources in the police and in the justice system across the country (judges, prosecutors, police officers, legal aid) we were forced to abandon many of our assumptions. What we found was the reverse of what we expected: in numerous states and in particular in Acre and Rondonia the number of judges, public prosecutors and legal aid lawyers per resident far exceed those found for São Paulo. Whereas in São Paulo there are 6 judges per 100.000 residents and 1,5 legal aid lawyers, in Acre the number of judges reach 8,7 and that of lawyers 6,6 per 100.000 residents. While a judge in São Paulo is in charge of on average 9800 cases in Rondonia the average is 2800. While there is one legal aid lawyer in São Paulo for every 48.500 low income residents, in Acre this ratio goes down to 10.700 residents. So lack of universal access to justice is not just a matter of insufficient human resources to deliver that right but of how the existing system works and what priority is given to problem solving. It is also clear that citizens do not have “equal, unhindered access to the legal system in the case of lawsuits either between private citizens or between private citizens and public institutions”. Nor do “citizens know their rights and can obtain representation” as proposed by Morlino (2004). Nor, as advocated by Bingham (2010), are the means provided “for resolving, without prohibitive costs or inordinate delay, bona fide civil disputes which the parties themselves are unable to resolve”.

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Before we can answer the question about how socio economic improvements and the fall in homicide rates can co-exist with the growth of organized crime we have first to explore other paradoxical results. Official statistics and victimization surveys would seem to prove that the state has achieved considerable success in terms of controlling violence, a top priority of the public in any survey about governance. Despite this, trust in, and the image of, the criminal justice system has not improved as much as this success would appear to justify. Is this due to the fact that people are not aware of the fall in violent crime? It does not seem to be so as most people express awareness that violence is not growing as it used to. Yet, the fall in violent crime rates has not led to any improvement in the image of the police, prosecutors, and courts. Could it be that the public do not attribute this fall to their performance?

This perception in turn may be a result of what people witness/experience daily in their neighbourhoods, and in general in the city. Though it was not a primary focus in our previous projects to investigate what kind of personal contact people have had with each institution in the criminal justice system, we did ask questions in the surveys, about their experiences with the police in their neighbourhoods. Ratings for politeness, quickness of response, provision of security, amount of policing improved steadily over the decade, in the city as well as in the previously high homicide rate districts of the periphery.

On the other hand items referring to police contact with drug dealers show some apparent contradictions. In the city the perception that the police fear local drug dealers fell from 31% in 2001 saying that “the police in their neighborhood always fear drug dealers” to 18% in 2010. In the former high homicide rate districts there was a similar drop from 40% in 2001 to 28% ten years later. Still while the perception that the police protect drug dealers fell in the city (from 22% to 16% saying always and almost always and never and almost never grew from 25% to 31%) in the three high homicide rate districts there was no change: 25% perceived the police protecting (always and almost always) drug dealers along the decade while 29% denied that this protection existed. Non response was stable in the city and in the three districts. A similar fall (in the city) and stability (in the three districts) were found for the police receiving bribes from drug dealers. Aggain in both settings non-response remained stable throughout the decade.

If the perception of police fear of criminal elements fell and the perception that some police officers are involved with the drug trade by “protecting” or by extortion remained stable, something changed in this period in how some policemen relate to drug trafficking. More perplexing still is the fact that drug trafficking is the crime for which police reporting and arrests grew non-stop during the last 13 years (contrary to the general trend), according to the
official records. In sum the numbers would indicate that the police are very active in this respect. The perception of nearly 1 person in 5 (1 in 4 in the periphery) that police officers, in their neighborhood have collusive relations with drug dealers may be signaling that the relations between part of the police and organized crime are not exactly ruled by principles of law enforcement. Would this explain the apparent disconnection between the fall of violent crime and the growth of organized crime?

Organized crime is growing from within the prison system (Adorno e Salla, 2007; Dias, 2011; Feltran, 2012) as a result of the increase in the number of people imprisoned\(^4^3\) combined with the violence, corruption and arbitrariness in the system. This growth has been strengthened by the lack of efficiency of the criminal justice system in investigating and breaking up the criminal organizations. Arrests for drug dealing have grown substantially over the years. Between 2006 and 2010 numbers increased and as a result the percentage of the prison population in the state of Sao Paulo convicted for drug dealing more than doubled from 12% to 25% of the prison population (Jesus et al., 2011). Arrests for drug dealing are generally in flagranti and police inquiries are far more likely to be instigated than in other circumstances (Adorno and Pasinato, 2010). Also our research on how the new legislation on drug use and trade was being enforced (Jesus et al., 2011) revealed that most arrests for drug trading involved small amounts of drug, amounts that would be best classified as for personal use. Arrests and trials for the possession or sale of large amounts of drug are extremely rare though large volumes of drugs are confiscated by the police, because those responsible for such volumes are not identified or located.

Since the drug trade is a very profitable criminal activity, it is not surprising that the police are arresting so many people involved with it. It does surprise that only small dealers/users are being arrested and tried. If the criminal justice system is so discretionary about the definition as to whom is using and who is trading, and only the “small fish” are being caught, we are sending to prison the people most likely to join the main, or at least the most visible, crime organization in the state, the PCC. This organization provides protection to their members, while within the system, on the understanding that once leaving the system that person will continue to work for them to pay the debits contracted. It is perverse that by focusing on lesser drug offenses our system is enlarging the ranks of organized crime.

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\(^4^3\) From 94 prisoners per 100 thousand residents in the state in 1992 to 413 prisoners per 100 thousand in 2010 (Dias, 2012).
The possibility raised here that some policemen are interacting with criminal elements and breaking the law is strengthened by reports from the public. In our qualitative focus group research on the fall in homicide rates, community leaders recounted many instances of violent and arbitrary, and sometimes corrupt behavior by police officers while searching residents, particularly young people. While this is not the official view, police officers are seen as representing the State; therefore to residents the State is breaking the law. To make matters worse, local organized crime tries to impose its own set of rules and regulations to secure a proper context for their economic activities. When law abiding citizens come into contact with the law, this is enforced by the police, who may or may not be in collusion with criminals and who may, for part of the time at least, obey the rules and regulations set by the latter. Thus despite the clarity of the written law, the uncertainty of its enforcement leads to the citizens’ experience of un-rule of law, and the distinction between what is legal and what is not becomes fuzzy.

How can people develop trust in the laws when they experience a very contradictory enforcement of laws? Organized crime will inevitably grow if there is complicity on the part of public officials. If organized crime is not investigated, if money laundering is not severely prosecuted, if the justice system is slow in trying cases involving multiple perpetrators due to deficiencies in the penal code to typify such crime, and if legislators do not promote new legislation to remove such technical hurdles, it can be said that willingly or not the State is conniving with organized crime.

Thus in such situations the state is failing to uphold the law by not taking action against organized crime, by not controlling arbitrary action by police officers and by not punishing police officers who deviate and commit crimes. This lack of action represents more than an “absence of the state”: by ignoring such activities the state can be seen as actively conniving with crime thus breaking the rule of law:

"Furthermore, if the legal system is supposed to texture, stabilize, and order manifold social relations, then when state agents or even private actors violate the law with impunity, the rule of law is truncated. Whether state agents perpetrate unlawful acts on their own or de facto license private actors to do so, does not make much difference, either for the victims of such actions or for the (in)effectiveness of the rule of law."

The presence of organized crime in some areas was identified not in our quantitative surveys, but in the qualitative study on why homicide rates fell in the city. This is not surprising as organized crime is notoriously difficult to study and survives on the basis of little visibility as measured by statistics. Another qualitative study on violence in the frontier states provided some information about other forms of organized crime:
1- that of collusion to appropriate state finances for their own benefit on the part of individuals in powerful positions within local legislative, executive and the judicial bodies. Some of their activities may involve more than corruption and what is known as white collar crime and extend to traditional criminal activities, such as trafficking in minerals, timber, drugs, persons etc. and the use of violence as a means to intimidate. The case of Rondonia is an clear example of this type of organization;

2- the other type is that found in Acre where a criminal organization set up by a group within the executive (within the military police) expanded to other spheres of government and preyed on both the public and on the state by means of extraordinary use of violence. The study in the two states revealed that the power of organizations of this type could only be removed by external intervention, that is by the federal government. This is similar to the situation in some areas in the periphery of São Paulo: if organized crime is controlling the territory it is doing so not because the state cannot control it but because the state has chosen not to do so. The residents in such areas can be freed of this type of presence only by moving out or by the state moving in.

In Acre, in Rondonia and in some areas in the periphery of São Paulo there are indications that in some instances there has not been in place “a local and centralized civil bureaucracy that competently, and universally applies the law and assumes responsibility in the event of error” nor has there been for periods “the complete independence of the judiciary from any political influence” as suggested by Bingham (2010).
Can there be public security without universal access to civil rights, in particular to the right to life? In particular what role does impunity play for the development of a human rights culture and in the support of democratic rule of law (Moruino, 2004)?

Results from our various researches revealed that a key requirement of Rule of Law, that laws are universally applied, is not yet a reality. Public officials in different areas of the state selectively apply laws: as a result some social groups are far more repressed and punished than others. The results of our study on the use of prison sentences in the case of offenses involving drugs and our monitoring of human rights violations converge in confirming that public security agencies act in arbitrary ways which classify certain criminal offenses according to their own interests regardless of the seriousness of offenses for the public’s security. Our studies have also revealed that public security agencies often break the law by using unnecessary violence against suspects and witnesses as well (Jesus et al., 2011; Jesus and Jesus Filho, 2012; Cubas, 2012). Comparative analyses of trials on charges of drug trafficking showed that the social and economic characteristics of the accused are used to define whether the accused is indicted as user or as dealer. These result in a totally different judicial process and dissimilar outcomes. Selectiveness is also present in the profile of victims of police use of lethal force (Cubas, 2012) and in the victims of police extortion and aggression as identified in the surveys in São Paulo. Informed observers in the focus groups in our qualitative study on the fall in homicide rates reported that this is particularly true for those living in areas where there is a higher incidence of violence.

The study on impunity in the case of homicide produced compelling evidence that at least some characteristics of the “good democracy” as proposed by Morlino and some conditions of Rule of Law (Bingham, 2010) are absent or profoundly lacking. We are falling to ensure that the law affords protection for fundamental human rights (Bingham, 2010) or that the law ensures the rights and equality of citizens in all areas; or that there is swift resolution of criminal, civil and administrative lawsuits and that there is an efficient police force that respects rights and freedoms guaranteed by law (Morlino). The few cases that are investigated take a long time to be processed, and do not necessarily ensure that persons tried for similar offenses, with the same quality of evidence will receive similar sentences. Thus the differences in length of time and in outcomes and the differential treatment ascribed to the cases, all converge to demonstrate that equality before the law is not being observed. As a result, some groups receive less protection from the laws than others (Litwin, 2004).
Again in too many cases homicides are archived by the police and by the public prosecutors’ office because they have not been cleared, and this is not checked by any of the relevant authorities, which indicates that there is little concern about responding to the public’s expectations that the law is enforced. Moreover, there is little inter-institutional supervision, although prosecutors are required by law to look into police investigations and it is the responsibility of the judiciary to oversee both the police and prosecutors. It must be kept in mind that we are referring to homicide, a type of crime that in the public’s perception should always be punished.

In addition comparatively few of the cases that reach the courts are tried. Many cases are archived because of poor evidence. Worse still, most of the cases tried result in either acquittal or short sentences, on average four years of prison for attempted murder and for murder.

Analysis of the cases also revealed how arbitrarily prosecutors, police officers and the courts behave when interpreting the law. Disputes in this field between the three institutions, though expected in modern judicial practice are not regulated by laws and norms. If in the modern penal justice system the debate centers on proof and motivation and the debate between the defense and the prosecution is about the evidence, in the cases analysed the evidence is poorly structured, and poorly used by both sides. The fact that most of the evidence is based on the testimony of witnesses and that very little scientific evidence is presented only further jeopardizes the debate. Murder does not result in any certainty of punishment due to the combined effect of the selectiveness of the police in choosing to investigate some cases and not others, and the lack of cogent arguments advanced by prosecutors, judges or police officers to justify decisions. When such crimes do reach the courts, trials are not regulated by laws and judicial procedures with full respect for due process, but are subjected to patterns of internal negotiations between the institutions involved that escape the transparency demanded in a democracy. Equality before the law, and rationality in the application of the law are not secured. Though our study on impunity in homicide involved cases that took place during the decade of the 1990s, more recent studies of how the criminal justice system operates in Brazil corroborate many of our findings: the limited number of cases tried, the inadequate investigation carried out by the police forces, the short sentences applied, and so forth (Blay, 2003; Misse e Vargas, 2007; Barata et al., 2008; Ribeiro, 2010; Riffiotis 2006; Ratton et al., 2007). Thus contrary to what was expected, twenty five years after the New Brazilian Constitution important failures in the application of the law
and the consequent impunity enjoyed by offenders, continue to hinder full implementation of
*Rule of Law*.

Homicides are not a priority in the Brazilian criminal justice system, and the somber conclusion is that the basic right to life is still not secured as one would expect in a modern society. This lack of assurance jeopardizes the civilizing process: if authorities do not send a clear message to the public about what is and is not admissible in this society and priority is not granted to investigate, identify and to bring to justice those accused of crimes against life, but secures rights for the accused, the public cannot trust the system or the law to protect their lives or those of their family members. This can encourage people to look elsewhere for “justice”, strengthening private forms of justice. Examples of such forms can be found in the “kangaroo courts” found in some areas where members of organized criminal groups solve their internal disputes as well as punish members and associates for violations of their “codes”. Although mostly used to secure the obedience of subordinates, such “tribunals” can also be used to satisfy citizens’ need for justice when called to do so (Feltran, 2010).

Our study of homicides thus provides a poignant example of how we are failing to meet some key expectations about what constitutes both the good democracy and de facto rule of law: we found no evidence that laws are universally and independently applied (Diamond and Morlino, 2005); homicides are “not resolved by application of the law and not by the exercise of discretion”, nor are the laws of the land applied “equally to all, save to the extent that objective differences justify differentiation” (Bingham, 2010). It is not surprising then that the impunity granted to criminals hinders the development of a human rights culture and undermines support for the democratic rule of law.

In terms of controlling violence, a top priority of the public, official statistics and the results of any survey about governance or victimization would seem to prove that the state has achieved a large measure of success; nevertheless trust in, and the image of, the criminal justice system has not improved as much as this success would seem to merit. Is this due to the fact that people are not aware of the fall in violent crime? It does not seem to be so, as most people express awareness that violence is not growing as it used to. Another explanation for the failure of the fall of violence to improve the image of the police, prosecutors, and courts could be that people are not attributing this fall to their performance as mentioned before. Given the results of our study on impunity in the case of homicide, this assessment seems to be not unrealistic.
What support do we find for the Rule of law among the population- what are the pre-conditions for a human rights culture?

Does the support of the public for Rule of Law matter? Gibson (2004) has stressed that although:

“‘Rule of law’ is a concept typically applied to the state. ... the referent for the rule of law need not be limited to the state; instead, the concept refers to both the citizen and the state. Just as the authorities ought to be constrained by legality in a law-based regime, individual citizens must respect the rule of law in their own behavior.”

The development of a human rights culture demands an effective democratic Rule of Law. This requires that there is trust in the laws to mediate conflicts, to deliver justice, to solve grievances, and to contain behavior. This in turn is related to how effectively laws are enforced. The public support for Rule of Law provides a powerful obstacle to the return of repressive measures; it is also a strong indicator that the process of civilizing is in place (Elias, 1994) for the antithesis of the Rule of Law is what is experienced during authoritarian or dictatorial regimes\(^{(44)}\) when exceptional powers allow for all sorts of arbitrary actions to take place: arbitrary arrests, detention without trial, torture, intimidation at elections etc.

The capacity of authorities to enforce laws that are “non-retroactive, and in public knowledge universal, stable, predictable and non-ambiguous” or Rule of Law, is a pre-requisite for a peaceful society and public support. However, the broader research programme within which our studies are situated explores the hypothesis that: “The failure to apply laws universally, and to maintain the state monopoly of violence, paradoxically is strategic for political elites in the maintenance of asymmetric power relations between governed and government, reinforcing uncertainty and fear thus securing the survival of archaic power relations”\(^{(45)}\).

What are the pre-conditions for a culture of respect for human rights? For Gibson (2004) this involves “the creation of a set of political values and attitudes favoring human

\(^{(44)}\) Gibson (2004) reminds us that not all authoritarian regimes reject rule of law. Still this rule of law that may be in place is not the same one we are referring here, thus the need to emphasize its democratic character. Nazi Germany functioned under the authority of law, laws that legitimated all sorts of abuses, similarly other regimes did operate under laws.

rights”. His definition of a culture of human rights is that this is one in which: “people value human rights highly, are unwilling to sacrifice them under most circumstances, and jealously guard them against intrusions into those rights”.

Data from our surveys raise questions about in how far human rights have become highly valued in our society. Failure to do so cannot be ascribed to any neglect in institutional building as multiple institutions have been created and set in place to enforce rights: a Ministry, Secretariats, Commissions, Ombuds offices as well as National Plans, State Plans, and so forth. Despite this, it seems that over the last two decades changes in the values and attitudes that would signal improvements in this area have been slow and the attitudes and values that do not favor a culture of respect for human rights are still very much present. For instance, over the past decade a stable percentage (over a third of respondents) in São Paulo, as well as in our three “high homicide rates” districts, have associated “human rights” with the rights of delinquents, as well with rights that actually prevent the police from doing their job. On the positive side around 40% perceive human rights as actually guiding police work.

Over the last decade a sizeable minority of those interviewed continue to misunderstand how the concept of human rights relates to police work or to persons who have broken the law. A similar tendency to underestimate the importance of the right to voice political dissent and to criticize those in power has been observed, together with a worrying acceptance of state censorship and the adoption of harsh measures to prevent such dissent from being expressed. The fact that at least 40% of those interviewed have continued to support such measures gives reason for concern about the strength of democratic values. Equally disturbing is the fact that support has been falling for the protection of individual privacy from governmental intrusion. This lack of a strong and clear support for the right to dissent suggests the survival of traits of authoritarian submission or what O’Donnell has defined as “socially shared authoritarianism”. This is being observed in all areas of São Paulo and in Porto Velho, and appears to be a stable finding.

Such authoritarian traits also appear in the support for the use of violence to obtain information from suspects. Over the last decade, although a very high percentage (around 70%) of respondents reject the statement that “courts accept evidence obtained through torture”, when asked about how suspects of perpetrating crimes of different degrees of seriousness should be treated by the police while under interrogation we observed that the support grew during the same period for the use of methods of interrogation which, according to the Brazilian legislation are considered to be torture and degrading treatment with: 48% accepted that violence be used to interrogate a suspect of rape in 2001, this percentage
reached 54% in 2010. In sum the data show that support for the interdiction of the use of torture is falling.

This is not a pattern that is exclusively Brazilian, as international surveys (46 reveal that the use of torture to obtain information from persons suspected of involvement in terrorist activities has been growing. However in our case the scenarios presented to respondents do not refer to the prevention of imminent terrorist attack, but involve those suspected of perpetrating common crimes, and to police practices of gathering evidence. This gives the approval “of the use of violence by the police” a different meaning: the force approved is one that “hastens” punishment, and thus suggests the approval of short cuts to due process.

The growth of the support for torture could be the result of the growing perception of the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators of crime. It is also related to the overwhelming perception that a lot of people escape justice through gaps in the laws, and that courts are too concerned about the rights of persons accused of perpetrating crimes. With regard to the last issue, we observed an interesting difference between residents in the city as whole and those in the three districts with “very high rates” of homicide. Over the last decades attitudes that are more favourable to legal protections for those accused of crimes grew in the most deprived areas, with 52% disagreeing in 2010 that the courts are too concerned about the rights of accused, whereas in 2001 55%, agreed with this statement. Meanwhile in the city as a whole the percentage agreeing with the statement remained stable at 54%. As mentioned before, the distribution of homicides across the city was never uniform. When homicides started to fall, the drop was more evident in the “very high” homicide areas, with the result that the reduction was more visible there. In the rest of the city people learned about the fall through the media but did not witnessed it personally. The fall of homicide, combined with the large number of arrests in these areas (not for homicide but for other offenses) could be driving this difference in perception.

On the other hand neither in high crime areas or in the city generally has the fall in homicide rates been accompanied by a change in citizens’ feelings of inefficacy vis a vis the police over the last decade: 46% at the beginning of the decade and 48% in 2010 felt they could not convince an authority to investigate a case in which they had been a victim, while in the three high homicide rate areas these figures were 50%-2001 and 52%-2010. Their trust in

46 BBC WORLD SERVICE POLL , 2006; GRONKE, P et al., 2010; KOHOT, A. & DOHERTY, C., 2009; KULL, S. et. al., 2008; WORLD PUBLIC OPINION, 2008 and 2009
the authorities to ensure their security did not improve in the period either: 48% in 2001 and 52% in 2010 in the city felt that the police did not ensure their security whereas in the three districts this 50% agreed with this statement in 2001 and 52% in 2010. Paradoxically however our respondents have continued to delegate to the authorities all the power to decide on matters of public security: with 82% delegating “all power” to the authorities in 2001 and 72% doing so in 2010. In our surveys, respondents’ trust in procedures used by the judiciary (80% in 2001 and 82% in 2010) and their perception of their own ability to successfully argue their case in front of a judge (44% in 2001 and 47% in 2010 agreeing with this statement) remain very close to what they were at the beginning of the decade of monitoring. In all of the above there is little difference in the responses from residents in the city and in the three high homicide rate areas during the ten years of monitoring. This suggests that actual visibility or proximity to a reduction of one type of violence (homicide) does not necessarily effect the perception of the criminal justice system as a whole. Whatever the individual experiences have been these have not altered people’s perception of their own powerlessness in relation to the authorities. Whether this is due to the lack of accountability or to poor responsiveness of the authorities to their initiatives we cannot tell. In the end, however, our surveys show that respondents continue to feel that they do not exercise any control over the authorities at least not in issues related to public security.

The improvements in the image of the institutions of the judiciary, the polices and public prosecutor’s offices identified in our research did not seem to have an effect on people’s feelings of efficacy in relation to them. This may be related to the day-to-day interactions that people have with these institutions with regard to how they respond to small-scale (and sometimes not so small) law-breaking behaviors. Over the decade our research has shown that there is a growing perception amongst respondents that in their neighborhoods laws, regulations and norms are not being enforced while they continue to witness “a lot” of: illegal and legal (alcohol) drugs used and sold in public, nighttime disturbances and noise due to people partying until late, refuse/garbage on the pavement, and graffiti, all of which suggest some neglect on the part of public authorities.

On the positive side however, respondents’ attitudes that people should obey the laws even when they think these are not right have remained stable (71% agreeing in 2001 and 68% in 2010), though “there is no significant fall in the percentage of people reporting that they do not feel protected by laws in the ten year period (78% agreeing in 2001 and 73% in 2010). The unwillingness to accept short cuts: disobeying laws they do not consider right, at least in relation to this topic, reveals a potential support for a culture of respect for human rights. The
problem lies in the lack of awareness of the need for laws to grant universal protection, i.e. protection for all, including those who are suspected of crimes and those who express dissident political views. It is disquieting that after almost three decades of democracy, 40% still agree that the state can expel persons for voicing political opposition or imprison people for the same reason. A sizable minority (again around 40%) also support the right of police to stop and search persons on the basis of their physical appearance, and to beat up a prisoner who has tried to run away. This intolerance of political opposition combined with the growing support for the use of violence in police interrogation of suspects—does not bode well for Rule of Law. Nor does the fact that over this past decade a stable third of respondents has expressed support for the statement “should justice fail we can take justice into our hands”.

This lack of support for universal protection from arbitrary/abusive power represents a challenge for strengthening a culture of respect for human rights. There continues to be a lack of tolerance for the expression of political dissent, weak support for freedom of expression, submission to authoritarianism, and occasional acceptance of law-breaking. Together with a more general reliance on the discretion of those in powerful positions when seeking to achieve justice, as if “the end justifies the means”, these attitudes demonstrate that support for Rule of Law is weak and violations of the laws by those in charge of upholding them are not universally condemned.
IF DEMOCRACY AND A HUMAN RIGHTS CULTURE DEMAND THE EXISTENCE OF EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC RULE OF LAW, WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED FOR THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN BRAZIL?

“Truly democratic rule of law that ensures political rights, civil liberties, and mechanisms of accountability which in turn affirm the political equality of all citizens and constrain potential abuses of state power. Seen thus, the rule of law works intimately with other dimensions of the quality of democracy (O'Donnell, 2004).”

In the previous section we reported what we have learned from our surveys about the development of a culture of respect for human rights and for Rule of Law. In this final section we will report what we have learned from those of our projects which examine how laws have been applied and how controls over arbitrary power by the state have been implemented. In sum, we will discuss what our various research projects have taught us about the actual exercise of Rule of Law in Brazil.

When we consider the literature on Rule of Law, the control of the exercise of political power by means of the law is the aspect which is most developed. The literature is not consensual about the relations between democracy and Rule of Law but, as noted earlier, more recently various authors (O'Donnell, 2004; Gibson 2004) have referred specifically to the democratic Rule of Law. Democratic Rule of Law is closely related to changes in the state brought about in particular by the greater importance attached to rights after World War II and the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Respect for, and implementation of, human rights demand a democratic Rule of Law.

As we have noted, in our research programme we approached the development of a human rights’ culture as a key element in societal support for Rule of Law. This human rights’ culture was assumed to be the result of a daily experience of respect for laws47. Laws, again, were assumed to be interpreted as universally applied and deemed to prevail over private interests. It is also important to reiterate that this support for laws was expected to guide not only the practices of state institutions but also the behaviours of individuals in society (Gibson, 2004).

47 We are aware that the idea of culture implies many and even contradictory interpretations. Here culture is considered as the set of values and beliefs of citizens of a given society and how these values and beliefs articulate with behavior. We assume that there is a very complex and multifaceted relation between values and action. Those aspects influence each other, not in a way that they only are juxtaposed. Concerning this matter we did not observed if people respect or not the law, but which values concerning rights and laws are present in the imagery of citizens.
2004). The functioning of democratic institutions would depend on, as well as influence, a culture of human rights.

Rule of Law implementation as identified in our research programme

Our research on impunity in the case of homicide provided a great deal of evidence about how the penal code is implemented by the police and by the criminal justice system. Two other research projects carried out by NEV, not as part of the Cepid research, but within the same time period, also provided evidence as to how Rule of Law is exercised: these involved a study of how the new legislation on drugs was implemented\(^{48}\) and research on police ombuds offices across the country. Furthermore one of NEV’s external activities, being represented in the Department of Public Safety Commission that Oversees the Use of Lethal Force by the Military Force, again provided subsidiary information about the control of power within one state institution.

The evidence we have about how Rule of Law is implemented is limited to the aspect of law enforcement. In the four projects listed above, we have covered how the law is applied, and the external controls governing the process, in the case of the police only. Though limited to this sphere, findings may be interpreted as a sample of how political power in an institution is exercised and controlled.

Political power is controlled in order to prevent arbitrary behavior which generally involves abuse of power or its opposite - the willful neglect of groups or areas of government, which results in rights not being fulfilled and abuses not being curtailed. Rule of Law thus not only limits abusive power but also inaction, which may deny access to rights. When the state does not act and encourages private citizens to solve matters that demand to be mediated by law, there is a power void and arbitrariness will rule. The two conditions listed are not mutually exclusive and abuse of power can co-exist with neglect.

In our research this was clearly evidenced in the state of Acre\(^{49}\) where a criminal organization formed within the executive government generalized to all instances of the state in the context of a poorly developed citizenry with little capacity to act, to organize or demand changes. Violence was used to intimidate citizens and to ensure that abuses could take place undisturbed. The infiltration of the judiciary by the criminals from the executive branch of

\(^{48}\) This legislation aimed at a clear separation of drug users from drug dealers in order to assist users referring them to treatment while sentencing dealers to prisons.

\(^{49}\) CEPID Research “Violência e Fronteiras”
government meant that there were no institutions, at the state level, capable of interrupting
the process of State takeover by local organized crime. Rule of Law was only re-established
through external intervention by the federal government.

Of the state institutions few surpass the police in terms of the visibility of abusive use of
power when this does occur. The abusive use of force by the police has a long tradition in
Brazilian history and this is related to how public security policies have been designed and
implemented and what priorities have been selected. Lack of national data on police use of
lethal force and of torture in police premises indicates the ambiguity of the democratic state in
relation to such abuses. The existing data refer mostly to the state of São Paulo, where in
response to pressures by organized civil society, abusive use of force by the police has been
monitored for nearly two decades. Nevertheless, this monitoring has not resulted in more
efficient deterrents to the abusive use of force; neither the implementation of policies that de-
incentivise abuse nor the greater probability of punishment for those who do abuse has had
the desired effect. In fact over the years, different policies have been adopted and abandoned
as interest in this topic waxes and wanes. The end result is that police abusive use of force
never seems to be under control at least not for extended periods of time (Cubas, 2012; Jesus,
2010 e 2012)\textsuperscript{50}. It must be kept in mind that such abuses are not only a problem for the
population most at risk (the poor, youth, those living in favelas, prisoners, etc.). If it is left
uncontrolled, we risk the repetition of situations such as the one in Acre when delinquents
took over the police and “governed” so to speak the state.

Throughout the last 20 years numerous initiatives which have sought to reduce or
diminish this abusive use of force have failed because often they clash with public security
policies that continue to rely on repression more than prevention (Lima, 2012). One example
of a policy to reduce the abusive use of force by the police was the establishment of police
ombuds offices across the country. Initially established in the state of São Paulo in the early
1990s this institution was set up in most Brazilian states (in 17 out of 26 states) by the end of
that decade. However, in 2008 a research project conducted by NEV in all states showed that
most ombuds offices have precarious working conditions, whether in terms of their legal
frameworks, their mandates or their physical installations. Thus they exist on paper but have
little or no ability to perform any supervision of police work\textsuperscript{51} (Cubas, 2010). Since state

\textsuperscript{50} CEPIID research “Monitoramento de Direitos Humanos”

\textsuperscript{51} The research “Ouvidorias de Polícia e Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais no Brasil” was developed by
NEV/USP in partnership with the Special Secretary of Human Rights (SEDH) and the European Union in the year of
2008. The goal was to identify the conditions and structure of functioning of the ombudsman offices of the police in
governments are responsible for ensuring their working conditions, and given that the police ombuds offices have as a key objective to secure that the police act according to the law, the lack of the necessary conditions to fulfill this mission is a strong indicator that state governors are not totally convinced that this is a goal that they wish to support, although neither are they willing to pay the political price of eliminating this service all together. Providing just enough to keep the offices open so that the public can present their complaints, but not providing conditions for Ombuds persons to respond to the public can result in such institutions losing credibility, so that in the long run they can be closed without any outcry.

Lack of accountability still plagues the police forces not only in São Paulo but across the country as well. Attempts to prosecute police officers for abusive use of lethal force have not prospered though the military police are no longer tried by military courts but by civilian courts. This change of jurisdiction has not affected the sentencing rate as the initial investigations are still carried out by military policemen, which has led to many complaints by prosecutors about the quality of the evidence. Poor investigation combined with the traditional resistance of juries to condemn policemen for using lethal force has resulted in very high rates of acquittal.

Our research programme has also identified collusions in the exercise of power and in the absence of law enforcement that are very disturbing in many ways. One example of such collusion is the space allowed to organized crime to run pockets of territories in very deprived areas. In such areas it appears to the outside that the state is non-existent and that it does not control the territory. As is well established in the literature, organized crime can only survive with some connivance by public officials. What is less well understood at present is which kinds of arrangements, deals, negotiations and mutual benefits are obtained through this apparently “accidental”, random abandonment of areas to organized crime.

A similar process is observed within the prison system with jails and prisons apparently being run by the prisoners themselves. A state that has the second budget in the country (after that of the federal government), and a police force of nearly 130 thousand men/women, a prison population of nearly 200 thousand prisoners, and that spends on public security almost as much as it does on health, is not incapable of running the prison system. Somehow choices have been made, the rationality and long-term consequences of which are unknown to the public. What were the choices, what deals were made, what costs were averted or postponed?

the Brazilian states, and to develop a methodology to collect and analyse data on the use of lethal force by the police to be used by the ombudsman offices.
All this is unknown and the public remains in the dark about decisions that affect both the present and the future. In this context an apparent power vacuum may be feeding further future arbitrary exercise of power.

In the view of some residents in peripheral areas of the city, homicide rates fell because of the actions of organized crime bosses\textsuperscript{52} who introduced “kangaroo courts” to mediate local conflicts and to discipline gang members who deviated from their rules. It is not that there is a power void so much as that there is a nebulous zone where the criminal justice system, social policies, the police and organized crime can each in their turn be activated, depending on “need”.

Our research projects also focused on the actual application of the law, specifically on how the penal code was applied in cases involving homicide and drug offenses. In the two projects it was possible to observe how universally the law was applied, how faithfully the police, prosecutors and the courts followed the laws and due process was observed and ensured and how fairly the accused were treated and how equal they were before the law. The two projects provided much evidence about four key aspects of law enforcement:

\textbf{A) Expected horizontal accountability} (Diamond and Morlino, 2005): this type of accountability in the penal process where the police investigate, the prosecutors accuse and the courts try is an absolute necessity to ensure due process and Rule of Law. However both in the study on impunity in cases of homicide and in the drug use/trade study, little inter-institutional control was observed. Prosecutors did not question the police, nor did the judiciary oversee the work of either police or prosecutors in order to ensure that the law was respected, even when there were clear signs that illegalities had been perpetrated and arbitrary measures adopted by the police. Judges and prosecutors appeared to exercise very lax control over the police granting them an extraordinary freedom of action and credit. The broad credit granted to the police was clearly apparent in cases involving abusive use of lethal force by the police, in which superficial investigations presenting faulty evidence and lacking forensic evidence went unquestioned by either prosecutors or judges\textsuperscript{53}. It was no surprise that confessions obtained through torture were still accepted by courts\textsuperscript{54} (Jesus, 2010) as was evidence obtained by the police without court warrants\textsuperscript{55}.

\textsuperscript{52} CEPID research “Queda dos homicídios no Município de São Paulo – Análise Qualitativa”.
\textsuperscript{53} Research “Ouvidoria de Polícia e Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais no Brasil”
\textsuperscript{54} Master degree dissertation “O crime de tortura e a justiça criminal” (JESUS, 2010).
B) Biased prosecution due to a lack of, or poor, evidence: Since forensic evidence was lacking in the majority of the cases researched, the brunt of evidence was provided by witnesses, in particular by police officers. Since most of the accused had little opportunity to provide an alternative narrative to that of the police, fairness or a balanced production of oral evidence was not secured. Since courts naturally granted more credibility to police officers, and the police investigation was poorly supervised by prosecutors, police officers were not encouraged to look for more robust evidence to support their version of events. 

C) Lack of predictability in law enforcement: Very similar cases had very different outcomes: some persons were acquitted and others found guilty for similar offenses with similar evidence without any attempt to explain the difference in sentencing. For example, what quantity of drug determines a charge of trafficking as opposed to the minor charge of personal use? This was not clear in the study on the application of the law on drug trade. Our research concluded that the definition was arbitrary and that the social economic background of the accused was more important than the actual amount of drug found in his/her possession. Inequality in the application of the law due to the lack of clear definitions of this sort, provides opportunities for arbitrary behavior.

D) Duration of the legal process: The longer the process takes the smaller the probability that the accused will be tried. As result victims will not be granted justice.

If Rule of Law is ineffectual, this has a direct impact on the quality of democracy. Rule of Law is the basis for democracy and its deficiencies compromise the development of democratic values (Diamond & Morlino, 2005). As we are now experiencing, when Rule of Law fails in practice either to prevent abusive power by public officials in the realm of public security or to ensure that the penal system follows due process, the result is that the law is unequally applied, outcomes are unpredictable, processes extend over time, and institutions do not exercise mutual control. Other aspects, such as the lack of government responsiveness to citizens, also jeopardize and enfeeble trust in Rule of Law. As noted by Diamond and Morlino (2005):

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55 Research “Prisão Provisória e Lei de Drogas”: Estudo sobre os flagrantes de tráfico de drogas na cidade de São Paulo” carried out by NEV/USP in 2011 with the support of the Open Society Foundation.

56 Research “Prisão Provisória e Lei de Drogas”

57 CEPID research “Estudo da Impunidade Penal”

58 CEPID research “Prisão Provisória e Lei de Drogas”

59 CEPID research “Estudo da Impunidade Penal”
“when the Rule of Law is weak, participation of the poor and marginalized is suppressed; individual freedoms are tenuous and fleeting; civic groups may be unable to organize and advocate; the resourceful and well connected have vastly more access to justice and power; corruption and abuse of power are rampant as agencies of horizontal accountability are unable to function properly; political competition is distorted and unfair; voters have a hard time holding rulers to account; and thus, linkages vital to securing democratic responsiveness are disrupted and severed” (DIAMOND & MORLINO, 2005, p. xv)

In Brazil we have a fragile Rule of Law and a relatively weak culture of respect for human rights. The reasons for this are still unclear, as we do not know in how far it is the poor enforcement of the laws that causes the poor support for human rights and for Rule of Law or if they are mutually interdependent phenomena. It appears that the greater responsibility rests with institutions as their role is to socialize citizens into trusting and valuing the laws, democratic processes and institutions and in particular human rights. Therefore how citizens rate the functioning of institutions and their relations with citizens is key to understanding the legitimacy of Brazilian democracy and people’s support for a culture of respect for human rights as indicated in the survey results.

To conclude

Returning to our question: What has changed and what has not changed since the transition to democracy in Brazil? Do changes brought about by transitional democracy necessarily lead to the pre-conditions for the “good” democracy or do they produce more mixed results? Our different research projects provide an incomplete but consistent picture in which Rule of Law, seen from the perspective of how the penal code is implemented, appears at best rather faulty.

The police, prosecutors and courts seem to fail to ensure equality before the law, whether this is seen in terms of all citizens being equally subject to the law, regardless of their social and economic circumstances, or in terms of all receiving the same sentences for similar offenses. Thus the law does not appear to be universally enforced. This is true not only of the penal code but also where laws that should protect people’s rights are concerned. It is therefore no surprise that comparatively few respondents in the surveys, believe that Rule of Law provides universal protection for citizens.

As mentioned above, one current limitation of our research programme is that we cannot establish causation. We have been able to describe, but not define the direction of
causality. We have also been unable to explore as we would have liked how Rule of Law relates to the control of political power. This would have demanded that we focus on the exercise of power and on the relations between the different branches of government. What we can say is that effective Rule of Law in Brazil is in the comparatively early stages of the process of being built. The quality of democracy in our country reflects this stage: it is faulty and lacking in many instances; nevertheless, given time, there is hope that the learning curve will show improvements.

In sum if we are to resort to Diamond & Morlino (2005) once more, our evidence suggests that:

A) We still do not have an integrated and functioning legal system, at all levels of society and in all areas of the country which guarantees the rights and equality of citizens;
B) There are areas that appear to be dominated by organized crime for periods of time;
C) There is some evidence of corruption in the political, administrative, and judicial branches of government;
D) Few citizens have equal, unhindered access to the legal system in the case of lawsuits either between private citizens or between private citizens and public institutions. This also implies that few citizens know their rights and can obtain representation;
E) Criminal inquiries and civil and administrative lawsuits do not have reasonably swift resolution;
F) We do not know whether there is complete independence of the judiciary from any political influence.

However on a more positive note:

G) There is some evidence, that at local, state and federal government levels a competent civil bureaucracy applies the law, although this is not the case universally and that sometimes this bureaucracy assumes responsibility in the event of error;
H) Part of the police force is efficient and respects the rights and freedoms guaranteed by law.
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Title: Workshop Multiple Modernities, Normative Integration Spheres and Experiences of Violence: Brazil and Germany Compared.  
Organized by: Vitor Blotta (Organized in partnership with the Institute for Social Research at the Goethe University of Frankfurt)  
Date: 11-12 December 2012  
Place: University of São Paulo  

Event: Seminário Internacional sobre Visitação Domiciliar  
Organized by: Renato Alves  
Date: 9-11 May 2011  
Place: São Paulo, Brazil

Conferência Internacional sobre o Direito à Saúde - o caso das Empresas Farmacêuticas Transnacionais  
Organized by: Prof. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Guilherme de Almeida e Thana Cristina de Campos.  
Date: 30-31 August 2010  
Place: Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP

Title: International Conference on Human Rights – Protecting Dignity  
Organized by: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Date: 21st December 2009  
Place: MuBe – Museu Brasileiro de Escultura, São Paulo – SP

Title: International Conference on the Right to Truth  
Organized by: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Date: 19-20 October 2009  
Place: University of São Paulo  
Web-site: www.nevusp.org/direitoaverdade

NATIONAL EVENTS ORGANIZED BY NEV

Title: Seminário Temático: Cursos de Michel Foucault no Collège de France  
Organized by: Marcos Alvarez (NEV-USP e DS-FFLCH-USP)  
Place: NEV-USP/Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP  
Date: 23 March - 29 November 2011

Title: Democracia, Judiciário e Direitos Humanos na Venezuela Hoje  
Organized by: Instituto de Relações Internacionais (IRI/USP), Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV/USP) and Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância do IEA/USP  
Place: FEA/USP, São Paulo, SP  
Date: 1 June 2011

Title: Por que é tão difícil reduzir o uso e a escala das penas de prisão?
Panelist: Prof. Dr. Álvaro Pires (Ottawa University)
Organized by: Graduate program of Sociology (USP), Graduate program of Antropology (USP), Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito (NADIR-USP) and Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV-USP).
Place: FFLCH/USP, São Paulo, SP
Date: 30 November 2010

Title: Ciclo de debates em torno do 3o Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Organized by: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância do Instituto de Estudos Avançados, ANDHEP and CTV.
Place: FFLCH/USP; IP/USP; São Paulo, SP
Date: 5 and 19 May 2010

Title: Genocides and political violence in a new geo-political order
Panelist: Profª Drª Marina Calloni (Universidade Nacional de Milão-Bicocca)
Place: Filosofia e Ciências Sociais - FFLCH/USP – Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Date: 30 June 2010

Title: Seminar Sexo e Poder: A Familia entre 1900 e 2000
Panelist: Göran Therborn (Cambridge University)
Place: FFLCH/USP, São Paulo, SP
Date: 24 September 2009

PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS: SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONGRESSES

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Title: Le contrôle démocratique de la violence au Brésil: anciens et nouveaux défis
Event: Mode d’emploi – Un festival des idées: Quels sont les défis de la surveillance et de la sécurité en milieu urbain?
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Lyon, France
Date: 29 November 2012

Title: Police Ombudsman in Brazil
Event: Brazilian Government and Politics
Researcher(s): Viviane de Oliveira Cubas
Place: Kings College, London, United Kingdom
Date: November, 2012

Title: A face da saúde na pesquisa sobre violência
Event: III Encontro Internacional de Pesquisa em Enfermagem
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 29-31 October 2012

Title: Violence falls but is it controlled? What are we learning in São Paulo
Event: Second Annual Lemann Dialogue In The United States: Brazil And The Future Of The Global City
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: Harvard University, Cambridge, United States
Date: 25-26 October, 2012

Title: Human rights in contemporary world
Event: Global Leadership Awards Dinner
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: New York, United States
Date: 23 October 2012

Title: Enforcing Children’s Rights.
Event: Violating Children’s Rights: harmful practices based on tradition, culture, religion or superstition
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: UN, New York, United States
Date: 15 October 2012
Title: Os Conselhos Comunitários de Segurança – a experiência de São Paulo  
Event: III Congresso de Derechos Fundamentales y Derecho Penal  
Researcher(s): Roberta Astolfi  
Place: Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina.  
Date: 10-12 October 2012.

Title: Biopolítica e segurança. 2012  
Event: Colóquio Internacional Transformações da Biopolítica  
Researcher(s): Marcos C. Alvarez  
Place: PUC-SP, São Paulo, Brazil  
Date: 8-11 October 2012

Event: Expanding and Shrinking Areas of Liberty: Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt and Syria  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Columbia University, New York, United States  
Date: 29 March 2012

Title: Democracy, Human Rights and the punitive discourse  
Event: 2nd ISA Fórum of Sociology  
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas  
Place: Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Date: 1-4 August 2012

Title: The Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Syria.  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Washington, United States  
Date: 12 March 2012

Title: New democracies and respect for human rights: Does a culture of respect for human rights naturally evolve with the return to democracy? The primeiro comando da capital (PCC) and the articulations between the world inside and outside of the prisons: A new paradigm of public safety?  
Event: 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology - Social Justice & Democratization  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno

Title: Evaluating submissions for grant  
Event: Social Science Research Council Drugs Security and Democracy Fellowship Program  
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Place: New York City, United States  
Date: March 2012
Title: Being a UN Special Rapporteur
Event: Leo Nevas Human Rights Luncheon Award
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Date: 2012

Title: The Human Rights Situation in Syria
Event: UN Security Council Arria Formula Meeting
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Date: 2012

2011

Title: Outline for action on Detention
Event: Launch of the Panel on Human Dignity 2011 Report
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Geneva, Switzerland
Date: 19 December 2011

Title: The Human Rights Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic
Event: 18th Special Session of the Human Rights Council
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Geneva, Switzerland
Date: 2 December 2011

Title: Prisão Provisória e Lei de Drogas no Brasil
Event: Encuentro Latinoamericano sobre Justicia Previa al Juicio
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: México - DF
Date: 29 November – 2 December 2011

Title: NEV’s activities in violence studies and in violence prevention
Event: 21st Annual meeting of Heads of WHO Collaborating Centers on Injuries and Violence Prevention
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
Date: 29-30 November 2011

Title: A banalidade da Violência contemporânea: o problema da anestesia moral
Event: Colóquio Internacional Eichman em Jerusalém: 50 anos depois; anti-semitismo e genocídio, entre memória e história
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: UFPR, Curitiba, Brazil
Date: 11 November 2011

Title: As Nações Unidas e a Primavera Árabe
Event: XI Colóquio Internacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 5-12 November 2011

Title: Loucura, Dor e Sofrimento
Event: IV Colóquio Internacional Michel Foucault
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: PUC/SP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 25-26 October 2011

Title: Violencia juvenil - factores de riesgo y vulnerabilidad en México, Brasil y Colômbia
Event: Medición de Grupos Sociales Vulnerables
Researcher(s): Maria Fernanda T. Peres, Arturo Alvarado, Alberto Concha-Eastman
Place: UNAM, Cidade do México, Mexico
Date: 18 e 19 October 2011

Title: Violência, Desigualdades Sociais e Segurança Cidadã
Event: V Reunião Ciencia, Tecnologa y Sociedad. Promocão do Programa Argentino Brasileño de C&T y Sociedad e SBPC
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Buenos Aires, Argentina
Date: 14-16 October 2011

Title: Esfera Pública Política e Mídia: elementos para uma nova epistemologia dos direitos humanos
Event: II Congresso Internacional de Filosofia Política e Teoria
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Place: Universidade do Minho, Portugal
Date: 12 October 2011

Title: État-Nation, frontières et marges: redessiner les espaces frontaliers du Brésil contemporain
Event: Entre le licite et l’illicite: migrations, travail, marchés. Colóquio internacional
Researcher(s): Marcos Alvarez e Fernando Salla
Place: Cerisy-la-Salle, France
Date: 17 September 2011

Title: Developing Professional Capacity: Teacher Training in Preschool and Early Primary
Event: Uniting to Promote the Development of Children aged 0 - 8 in Timor-Leste
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Place: Ministry of Education - Dili, East Timor
Date: 15-16 September 2011
Title: Chronologies du Crime Organisé à S. Paulo. Régulations de la Mort, Contrôle de la Vie
Event: Coloque Cerisy – Entre le licite et l’illicite: migrations, travail, marchés
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: CCI de Cerisy, Paris, France
Date: 13-16 September 2011

Title: A disseminação da insegurança: um estudo de caso no contexto das “mortes de maio” em São Paulo. GT04 - Controle social, legitimidade e seguridade cidadã
Event: XXVIII Congresso Internacional da ALAS
Researcher(s): Juliana Feliciano de Almeida, Caren Ruotti, Viviane Massa, Maria Fernanda T. Peres
Place: UFPE, Recife, Brazil
Date: 6-11 September 2011

Title: Qualidade da democracia e monitoramento de direitos humanos na América Latina
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas, Roberta Astolfi, Silviana Monteiro, Denise Carvalho
Place: UFPE, Recife, Brazil
Date: 6-11 September 2011

Title: Acesso à Justiça, gênero e violência numa perspectiva comparativa. Fórum Temático - Contribuições dos estudos sociojurídicos para a análise das relações sociais no âmbito da Justiça
Event: XXVIII Congresso Internacional da Associação Latino-Americana de Sociologia
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: UFPE, Recife, Brazil
Date: 6-11 September 2011

Title: Fostering Healthy Early Development: The Healthy Childhood Project
Event: The 5th Milestones in a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention Meeting
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Place: WHO, Cape Town, South Africa
Date: 6-7 September 2011

Title: Abordajes desde distintas disciplinas y experiencias comparadas en la región
Event: Taller Latino Americano sobre prisión preventiva y funcionamiento de la justicia penal
Researcher(s): Amanda Oi e Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: Auditório Del IDES, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Date: 18-19 August 2011

Title: The Fascination of Authority and the Authority of Fascination. Rationalization and Legal Theory in Habermas Revised
Event: XXV World Congress of Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Place: Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany
Date: 15-20 August 2011

Title: Public Hearings as Institutionalization of the Political Public Sphere Policies. An Intersubjective Approach
Event: XXV World Congress of Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Place: Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany
Date: 15-20 August 2011

Title: La justice pour mineurs
Event: Le procès de l’enferemenet des enfants étrangers
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Paris, France
Date: 14 May 2011

Title: La violencia en el Brasil contemporáneo y su impacto en las instituciones de justiça. El caso de la impunidad
Event: Seguridad Ciudadana e Violencia. Desafíos para la Consolidación Democrática en América Latina
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Centro de Estudios Brasileños, Salamanca, Spain
Date: 11-13 May 2011

Title: Uma proposta de avaliação do programa Infância Saudável
Event: Seminário Internacional sobre Visitação Domiciliar - Prevenção a Violência e Promoção do Desenvolvimento Saudável na Primeira Infância.
Researcher(s): Maria Fernanda T. Peres
Place: USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 10 May 2011

Title: O Relatório Mundial sobre Violência contra criança
Event: Seminário Internacional sobre Visitação Domiciliar
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 9-11 May 2011
Title: Programa Infância Saudável
Event: Seminário Internacional sobre Visitação Domiciliar - Prevenção a Violência e Promoção do Desenvolvimento Saudável na Primeira Infância.
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Place: USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 9 May 2011

Title: The Human Rights Imperative to End Violence Against Children
Event: Understanding and Preventing Child Sexual Abuse and HIV Risk: Presentation of Research Findings and Intervention
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Port of Spain, Trinidad e Tobago
Date: 4–6 May 2011

Title: Justicia Penal Juvenil: Avances y desafíos en Sudamérica
Event: Mesa Redonda: Justicia Penal Juvenil: Avances y desafíos en Sudamérica
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Buenos Aires, Argentina
Date: 3 May 2011

Title: The Fascination of Authority and the Authority of Fascination. Rationalization and Legal Theory in Habermas Revised
Event: Conferência Philosophy and the Social Sciences
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Place: Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic and Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
Date: May 2011

Title: ¿Por qué el combate a la violencia contra los niños es una prioridad principal para los sistemas de protección internacional de los derechos humanos?
Event: Encuentro Sudamericano de seguimiento al estudio de las Naciones Unidas sobre Violencia contra niñas, niños y adolescentes
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Lima, Peru
Date: 28–29 April 2011

Title: Hacia la eliminación de la violencia contra niñas, niños y adolescentes y confrontando el autoritarismo
Event: Conferência Magistral abierta al Público
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Asunción, Paraguay
Date: 28 April 2011

Title: Seguridad Ciudadana e Derechos Humanos
Event: XIX Reunión de Altas Autoridades en Derechos Humanos y Cancillerías del MERCOSUR
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Asunción, Paraguay
Date: 25–27 April 2011

Title: Banindo el castigo corporal infantil
Event: Panel: Los medios de comunicación y su impacto en la violencia contra NNA, la violencia en las escuelas y el castigo corporal
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Asunción, Paraguay
Date: 24 April 2011

Title: The creation of the Brazilian Truth Commission
Event: Brazil’s Truth Commission
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Washington, Unites States
Date: 22 March 2011

Title: La victimización de jóvenes: sin saber ¿cómo tratar la violencia juvenil?
Event: Primer coloquio internacional: Violencia juvenil y acceso a la justicia en América Latina
El Colegio de Mexico
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico
Date: 14-16 March 2011

Title: Victimización de jovens em São Paulo: entre o risco e a vulnerabilidade
Event: Primero Coloquio Internacional de Violencia Juvenil y Acceso a la Justicia
Researcher(s): Maria Fernanda T. Peres
Place: El Colegio de México, Mexico
Date: 14 a 16 March 2011

Title: The feasibility of a Human Rights Court
Event: “Improving Enforcement, Accountability and Redress in the 21st Century: Towards an International Court of Human Rights?”
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Genebra, Switzerland
Date: 8 March 2011

Title: Developing together a new partnership for strengthened cooperation
Event: Symposium of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Peace, Democracy and Bioethics
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Bergamo, Italy
Date: 3 -4 de March 2011
2010

Title: BJSS/JRSA Conference Features Key Research and Statistics Issues
Researcher(s): Rafael W. Cinoto
Organization: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) e Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)
Place: Portland, United States
Date: 28-29 October 2010

Title: Prevenção aos maus-tratos infantis
Researcher(s): Pedro Lagatta and Claudinei Affonso
Organization: Organização Mundial de Saúde
Event: Workshop on Fetzer Child Maltreatment Prevention Readiness Project
Place: Geneva, Switzerland
Date: 11-12 October 2010

Title: Seguridad y Democracia: Sociología de La Violencia y Políticas Públicas de Seguridad
Event: La UNCuyo en El Debate Social
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Mendoza, Argentina
Date: 22 September 2010

Title: Capacitação de leigos para o estímulo ao aleitamento materno: relato de experiência (Pôster)

Event: II Congresso Internacional de Saúde da Criança e do Adolescente
Researcher(s): Alder Mourão
Place: Faculdade de Saúde Pública/USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 26-29 August 2010

Title: Training lay individuals to encourage breastfeeding: an experience report
Event: VIII Conference Global Network of WHO Collaborating Center of Nursery and Midwife
Researcher(s): Alder Mourão
Place: São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 28-30 July 2010

Title: Rapporteurship on Children
Event: 139th IACHR Period of Sessions
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Washington, United States
Date: 12-16 July 2010

Title: Democracy, human rights and criminal punishments: the hidden paradoxes of the humanistic discourse.
Event: XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology, 2010
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas
Place: Gothenburg, Sweden
Date: 11-17 July 2010

Title: Challenges to prohibiting all corporal punishment and how to overcome them Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Middle East & North Africa Regional technical workshop: Law reform to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Beirut, Lebanon
Date: 30 June-2 July 2010

Title: Further Musings of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights
Event: The Role of the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council in the development and promotion of international human rights norms
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Leeds, United Kingdom
Date: 24-25 June 2010

Title: Brasil y sus Fronteras
Event: Seminário “Es posible Gobernar La Seguridad Ciudadana en Zonas de Frontera?”
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: Facultad Latino-americana de Ciencias Sociales, Quito, Equador
Date: 21-22 June 2010
Title: El Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Event: Presentación del Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Panama City, Panama
Date: 16 June 2010

Title: El Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Event: Presentación del Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: San Salvador, El Salvador
Date: 14 June 2010

Title: Protección de la Niñez contra la Violencia
Event: Congreso Internacional sobre la Violencia contra los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes y el Trabajo Infantil
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Toledo, Spain
Date: 8-10 June 2010

Title: Violence Prevention Alliance Annual Meeting
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: Rome, Italy
Date: 3-4 June 2010

Title: Towards prohibition of all forms of violence against children
Event: National integrated strategies to eliminate violence against children
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Vienna, Austria
Date: 20-21 May 2010

Title: El Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Event: Presentación del Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana de la CIDH
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Buenos Aires, Argentina
Date: 11 May 2010

Title: Transição democrática, direitos humanos e o sistema de justiça criminal.
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas
Place: Salvador, Brazil
Date: 12-19 April 2010

Title: Rapporteurship on Children
Event: 138th IACHR Period of Sessions
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Washington, United States
Date: 15-26 March 2010

Title: Situación y perspectiva de la niñez indígena en América Latina
Event: Encuentro Latinoamericano - Hacia una protección efectiva de los derechos de los niños, niñas y adolescentes indígenas en situación de trabajo infantil por abolir
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Cartagena, Colombia
Date: 8-10 March 2010

Title: Mal-Tratamento All’Infanza
Event: V Congresso CISMAI
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Rome, Italy
Date: 4-5 February 2010

Title: Violência, Instituições e Coesão
Event: Exploring the Megalopolis
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Universiteit Utrecht , Netherlands
Date: 2010

2009

Title: Ten Years Review of the Department of Violence and Injury Prevention- PAHO
Date: 18-20 November 2009
Organization: Organização Panamericana de Saúde
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Event: Análise dos últimos dez anos de atividades do Violence and Injuries Prevention Program do Department of Violence and Injuries Prevention da Organização Panamericana de Saúde e recomendações para o futuro: THE WAY FORWARD: VIOLENCE AND INJURY PREVENTION
Place: Washington, United States

Title: Rapporteurship on Children
Event: 137th IACHR Period of Sessions
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Washington, United States
Date: 29 October-13 November 2009

Title: Regimes Autoritários
Date: 28 October 2009
Organization: Open Society
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: How to Engage Authoritarian Regimes: The Case of Burma
Place: New York, United States
Title: Reconhecimento e direito à Diferença  
Date: 1 October 2009  
Organization: Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul  
Researcher(s): Eduardo Bittar  
Event: Quarto Simpósio Internacional de Justiça  
Place: Porto Alegre, Brazil

Title: Reconhecimento e Justiça de Transição no Brasil: uma abordagem da teoria crítica para as razões para uma comissão de verdade sobre o regime militar 1964-1985  
Date: 29 de Setembro  
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta e Wilson Levy  
Event: Quarto Simpósio Internacional de Justiça  
Place: Porto Alegre, Brazil

Title: Juvenile Justice  
Date: 28 a 30 de Setembro  
Organization: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organización of American States  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Reunión de Expertos sobre Justicia Penal Juvenil y Derechos Humanos en las Américas  
Place: Montevideo, Uruguay

Title: Justiça de transição  
Date: 25-28 September 2009  
Organization: Laboratório de Estudos da Intolerância - FFLCH-USP  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Seminário Internacional: 30 anos de Anistia no Brasil: O direito à verdade, memória e justiça  
Place: São Paulo, Brazil

Title: Direitos Humanos e infância  
Date: 24 September 2009  
Organization: Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Visita a Campo - Institución Educativa Pitágoras  
Place: Lima, Peru

Title: Direitos Humanos e infância  
Date: 22-25 September 2009  
Organization: Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: XX Congreso Panamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes  
Place: Lima, Peru

Title: Violence Prevention  
Date: 17-18 September 2009  
Organization: WHO  
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Event: Fourth Milestones in a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention Meeting - Boosting global violence prevention  
Place: Geneva, Switzerland

Title: Direitos Humanos no Direito Internacional  
Date: 16-17 September 2009  
Organization: Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Reséau ID (Internationalisation du Droit) Franco – Brésilien  
Place: São Paulo, Brazil

Title: Maltratos às crianças  
Date: 16 September 2009  
Organization: Organização Mundial de Saúde  
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Event: Project on Child Maltreatment Prevention Readiness Workshop  
Place: Geneva, Switzerland

Title: Direitos Humanos e Infância  
Date: 6-7 September 2009  
Organization: European Union  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: 11th Annual EU-NGO Forum on Human Rights, Focus on Children  
Place: Stockholm, Sweden

Title: Justiça e adolescentes  
Date: 31 August 2009  
Organization: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organización of American States  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Consultation on Juvenile Justice in the US and Canada  
Place: Washington, United States

Title: Direitos Humanos  
Date: 22 July 2009  
Organization: Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Swiss Initiative Meeting – Analysis of Papers Presented  
Place: Geneva, Switzerland

Title: Democratic Governance, Development and Human Rights  
Date: 7 July 2009  
Organization: Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights
Title: Human Rights
Date: 6 July 2009
Organization: United Nations Development Programme
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Steering Committee for the publication on "Mainstreaming Human Rights in Governance Assistance" – Meeting 2
Place: Vienna, Austria

Title: "Riso e esquecimento – direito à verdade, dever de memória"
Date: 12 July 2009
Organization: Latin American Studies Association
Researcher(s): Ludmyla Franca
Event: XXVIII LASA International Congress – Panel "Archaeologies of Human Rights"
Place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Title: Latin American Context
Date: 11-14 June 2009
Organization: Latin American Studies Association
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: XXVIII LASA International Congress - Kalman Silvert Lecture
Place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Title: Citizen Security and Juvenile Justice
Date: 6-7 June 2009
Organization: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organização of American States
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Consulta Sub-Regional para países de Centroamérica, Cuba, México y República Dominicana sobre Seguridad Ciudadana y Derechos Humanos y Justicia Penal Juvenil en las América
Place: San José, Costa Rica

Title: Justiça e adolescentes
Date: 24-29 May 2009
Organization: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organização of American States
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Consultation on Juvenile Justice for the Caribbean Region
Place: Bridgetown, Barbados e St. Lucia

Title: Human Rights
Date: 16 April 2009
Organization: United Nations Development Programme
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Steering Committee for the publication on "Mainstreaming Human Rights in Governance Assistance"
Place: Vienna, Austria

Title: Violência contra meninas
Date: 9 -10 March 2009
Organization: The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: International Conference on Violence against the Girl Child
Place: The Hague, Netherlands

Title: Linchamentos e Poder
Date: 4-7 February 2009
Organization: Minho University – Social Sciences Institute
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Event: X Congresso Luso-Afro-Brasileiro de Ciências Sociais
Place: Braga, Portugal

Title: Human Rights
Date: 22-24 January 2009
Organization: Wilton Park
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Contemporary and Future Human Rights Challenges
Place: London, United Kingdom

Title: What should a future human rights agenda cover and what are the major challenges in addressing this?
Date: 20-24 January 2009
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Protecting Human Dignity: An Agenda for Human Rights
Place: London, United Kingdom

2008
Title: Child Maltreatment and the World Report on Violence against Children
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Launching The Lancet "Child Maltreatment" series
Place: London, United Kingdom
Date: December 2008

Title: An Agenda for Human Rights
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Geneva, Switzerland
Date: 5 December 2008

Title: Opportunities and obstacles for violence prevention
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Event: Violence Prevention Alliance Meeting
Place: OPAS, Washington, United States
Audience: Representatives of funding organizations to prevent violence and non-governmental organizations to prevent violence.
Date: 2-3 December 2008

Title: A extradição de Fujimori
Researcher(s): Cláudia Perrone-Moïsés
Event: Réseau ID (Internationalisation du Droit) Franco-Brésilien
Place: Unité Mixte de Recherche (UMR), Paris, France
Audience: Professors, judges and researchers of international law
Date: December 2008

Title: Mudança Social e Cidadania
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Event: I Congresso de Estudiosos do Brasil na Europa
Place: Universidade de Salamanca - Salamanca, Spain
Date: 17-23 November 2008

Title: Early Childhood Care and Impact on Poverty Reduction and Violence
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Event: V International Seminar of Early Childhood - Organized by the State Health Secretariat of Rio Grande do Sul and UNICEF
Place: PUC-RS, Porto Alegre – RS, Brazil
Audience: Public administrators, health professionals, an expert on the subject, domestic visitors, students and teachers
Date: 24-25 November 2008

Title: Seguridad ciudadana y derechos humanos en las Américas
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Event: Seguridad ciudadana
Place: Assunción, Paraguay
Audience: Experts on the topic of juvenile justice and security of the countries of South America
Date: 20-21 November 2008

Title: Descentralización y Seguridad Ciudadana: un análisis desde la teoría crítica de la sociedad
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Event: Gobiernos Locales y Seguridad Ciudadana
Place: FLACSO, Quito, Ecuador
Audience: Representatives of the governments of several Latin American countries, police, researchers and students
Date: 21 November 2008

Title: State of the art of Juvenile Justice
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Consulta Cono Sur - Estudios Seguridad Ciudadana y Justicia Penal Juvenil
Place: Asunción, Paraguay
Date: 20-21 November 2008

Title: Violência Urbana.
Organization: Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Event: Seminário Internacional La Violencia em La sociedad actual: contextos, impactos y respuestas
Place: Centro de Convenciones Alfonso López Pumarejo, Bogotá, Colombia
Date: 07-10 November 2008

Title: 
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: International Conference on Systematic Work for Human Rights Implementation
Place: Stockholm, Sweden
Date: 6- 7 November 2008

Title: 
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights
Place: Bilbao, Spain
Date: November 2008

Title: A Atuação do NEV no estudo e prevenção da Violência
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Event: 18th Annual meeting of Heads of WHO Collaborating Centers on Injuries and Violence Prevention  
Place: WHO, Geneva, Switzerland  
Audience: Researchers from the WHO collaborating centers  
Date: 27 - 28 October 2008

Title: Violencia y Estrategias de Control del Delicto en America Latina / Teoría y Practica de Tres Experiencias de Seguridad Ciudadana en Brasil: policiamiento comunitario, ouvidorias de policía y centros de integración y ciudadania.  
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta  
Event: Consulta regional para o Relatório de Segurança Cidadã nas Américas  
Place: Universidad del Litoral, Santa Fé, Argentina  
Audience: Representatives of the governments of countries diferentex South American researchers and students  
Date: 14 October 2008

Title: Ending Violence against Children in Juvenile Justice Systems  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: From Words to Action 2008  
Place: Brussels, Belgium  
Date: 1 - 3 October 2008

Title: Reading Burma  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: A Benefit for Cyclone Relief and Freedom of Expression in Burma/Myanmar  
Place: New York, United States  
Date: 23 September 2008

Title:  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Bogotá, Colômbia  
Date: 14 - 19 September 2008

Title: The Myanmar’s Road Map to the consolidation of military authoritarianism  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Asia-Pacific Security Challenges: Implications for Europe and the Atlantic Alliance  
Place: Prague, Czech Republic  
Date: 7-9 September 2008

Title: Estado, Legitimidad y impunidad  

Organization: ISA- International Sociological Association  
Pesquisador: Sergio Adorno  
Event: First ISA Forum of Sociology  
Place: Barcelona, Spain  
Date: 5-8 September 2008

Title:  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Swiss Initiative to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR Meeting  
Place: Vienna, Austria  
Date: 30 August 2008

Title: Global Standards / Local Action  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: 15 Years Vienna World Conference on Human Rights  
Place: Vienna, Austria  
Date: 28-29 August 2008

Title: Desafíos para el cumplimiento pleno y efectivo en el hemisferio del Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño relativo a la venta de niños, la prostitución infantil y la utilización de los niños en la pornografía.  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideú, Uruguay  
Date: 21-22 August 2008

Title:  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Save the Children’s Nordic Summer Festival  
Place: Stockholm, Sweden  
Date: August 2008

Title: La violence à l’égard des enfants  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Nantes, France  
Date: 1 July 2008

Title:  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Event: Swiss Initiative to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR Meeting  
Place: Oslo, Norway  
Date: 11- 12 June 2008
Title: The problem of crime in the Americas: Implications for Democratic Institutions over the next decade
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Event: Confronting Crime in the Americas: Implications for Democratic Institutions - Sponsored by the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs and the Office of External Research, Bureau of Intelligence & Research (INR) U.S. Department of State.
Place: Washington, EUA
Audience: Servers State Department and other U.S. agencies involved in security issues and / or Latin America
Date: 3 April 2008

Title: Estado e Segurança Pública no Brasil
Organization: Fundação Konrad Adenauer
Pesquisador Sergipe Adorno
Event: IX Simpósio Brasil – Alemanha
Place: Berlin, Germany
Date: 19-26 April 2008

Title: Protection of the Rights of the Child
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: European Parliament Hearing on the EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child
Place: Brussels, Belgium
Date: April 2008

Title: National inventory of interpersonnal violence prevention program in Brazil
Researcher(s): Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres, Caren Ruotti, Aline Galafassi, Tais Viudes Freitas, Juliana Feliciano de Almeida, Vanessa Orban, Diego Vicentin, Tatiana Bellucci, Guilherme Ieno.
Event: Conferencia mundial sobre prevención de lesiones y promocion de la seguridad
Place: Mérida, Mexico
Audience: Students, researchers and the general public
Date: 15-18 March 2008

Title: O acolhimento de Crianças e Jovens em instituição: perspectivas, desafios e paradigmas.
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Porto, Portugal
Date: 27-28 March 2008

Title: Bacharéis, Médicos e Criminologistas: os criminosos e seus “cientistas” no Brasil republicano
Researcher(s): Marcos César Alvarez
Event: IX Congresso da BRASA – Brazilian Studies Association
Place: Tulane University, New Orleans, United States
Audience: Students, researchers and the general public
Date: 27-29 March 2008

Title: Panorama da situação da Tortura no Brasil
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: FAU/USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Audience: Military police, civilian officials, representatives of the justice system (judges, prosecutors, etc.), representatives from government, NGOs, researchers, students and general public
Date: 27 February 2008

Title: Rights of the Child
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Event: Jamaica’s Peace Month
Place: Kingston, Jamaica
Date: February 2008

Title: Medo e tortura: Ética, valores e crueldade nos dias atuais
Researcher(s): Marcos César Alvarez
Event: I Seminário Internacional sobre a Tortura, do Núcleo de Estudos da Violência / USP
Place: USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Audience: Military police, civilian officials, representatives of the justice system (judges, prosecutors, etc.), representatives from
PARTICIPATION AT NATIONAL EVENTS: SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONGRESSES

2012

Title: Queda dos homicídios no Município de São Paulo
Event: 10º Congresso Brasileiro de Saúde Coletiva
Researcher(s): Maria Fernanda Peres
Place: Porto Alegre - RS
Date: 14-18 November 2012

Title: Encarceramento em massa e sistema prisional (Debatedor)
Event: 36º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: Águas de Lindóia - SP
Date: 21- 25 October 2012

Title: Violência e Fronteiras: uma análise da gestão dos espaços fronteiriços no Brasil contemporâneo
Event: 36º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Marcos Alvarez, Fernando Salla, N. Almeida
Place: Lindóia, Brazil
Date: 21-25 October 2012

Title: A reforma das instituições penais em São Paulo na Primeira República
Event: II Simpósio Nacional História do Crime, Policia e Justiça Criminal
Researcher(s): Marcos C. Alvarez
Place: UFU, Uberlândia, MG
Date: 17-29 October 2012

Title: Políticas Públicas de Segurança Pública
Event: II Ciclo de Debates Café com PP (Políticas Públicas)
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: UFABC, Santo André - SP
Date: 9 October 2012

Title: Arqueologia, governamentalidade e os estudos de Michel Foucault: ressonâncias no campo do direito, da educação e da saúde
Event: II Colóquio Michel Foucault
Researcher(s): Marcos C. Alvarez

Place: UFPA, Belém, Brazil
Date: 1 October 2012

Title: O trabalho policial nos flagrantes de tráfico de drogas
Event: Prisão Provisória e Seletividade: debate sobre seu uso contemporâneo
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: Brasília - DF
Date: October 2012

Title: Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos
Event: I Seminário sobre Segurança Pública "Direitos Humanos para Todos
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: UNIFESP, Santos, Brazil
Date: 21 September 2012

Title: Violência, produção de dados e enfrentamentos: bullying, o caso LGBT e os 6 anos da Lei Maria da Penha.
Event: III Semana de Gênero e Sexualidades na UNIFESP
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: UNIFESP, Guarulhos, Brazil
Date: 19 September 2012

Title: Os desafios da ciência que busca dialogar com as políticas públicas
Event: II Simposio Internacional de desenvolvimento na primeira infância
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 12- 13 September 2012

Title: Panorama sobre as Delegacias Especializadas de Atendimento às Mulheres: discussão sobre atendimento, procedimentos e desafios de implementação
Event: Encontro Nacional de Delegacias Especializadas no Atendimento às Mulheres
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: Brasilia, Brazil
Date: 7 -8 August 2012

Title: Os Direitos, a Pesquisa e a Universidade
Event: Inauguração do Núcleo dos Direitos da Pró-Reitoria de Cultura e Extensão Universitária da USP
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 1-4 August 2012
Title: Violência nas Metrópoles Brasileiras e os Desafios à Gestão da Segurança Pública
Event: Ciclo de Conferências Segurança Cidadã: construindo confiança
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Date: 27 June 2012

Title: Lei de Acesso à Informação: conectando tributação e direitos humanos
Event: Lei de Acesso à Informação, Ministério Público e Procuradorias: o que muda na prática?
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 25 June 2012

Title: Poster
Event: 39º Encontro Nacional de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas
Place: CERU, USP, São Paulo, Brazil
Date: 1 June 2012

Title: Democracia, direitos humanos e os paradoxos dos discursos humanistas
Event: 7º Encontro da ANDHEP
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - PR
Date: 23-25 May 2012

Title: GT 11 – Estado, Conflitos e Acesso à Terra (Mesa)
Event: 7º Encontro Andhep - Direitos Humanos e Acesso à Terra, 2012
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: UFPR, Curitiba, Brasil
Date: 23-25 May 2012

Title: Segurança, Desenvolvimento e Integração: um trinômio de gestão das fronteiras nacionais
Event: 39º Encontro Nacional de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos (CERU)
Researcher(s): Thiago Thadeu da Rocha e Amanda Oi
Place: FFLCH-USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 May 2012

Title: Homicídios de adolescentes nas cidades da faixa de fronteira do Brasil: reflexões em torno da questão da vulnerabilidade
Event: 39º. Encontro Nacional do CERU
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 May 2012

Title: Coordenação Mesa Migrações e Fronteiras I
Event: 39º. Encontro Nacional do CERU
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 May 2012

Title: A "culpílidade" entre o trabalho policial e da justiça criminal nos casos de tráfico de drogas em São Paulo
Event: III Seminário de Estudos Prisionais, Violência e Controle Social
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, Amanda H. Oi, Thiago Tadeu da Rocha e Pedro Lagatta
Place: UFBA, Bahia, Brazil
Date: 3-4 May 2012

Title: O que há de errado com a Sociologia da Punição?
Event: III Seminário de Estudos Prisionais, Violência e Controle Social
Researcher(s): Marcos César Alvarez
Place: UFBA, Bahia, Brazil
Date: 3-4 May 2012

Title: Violência e a gestão das fronteiras do Brasil
Event: III Seminário de Estudos Prisionais, Violência e Controle Social
Researcher(s): Amanda H. Oi, Thiago Tadeu da Rocha
Place: UFBA, Bahia, Brazil
Date: 3-4 May 2012

Title: Violência: representações, fatos e linguagens
Event: Aula Inaugural do Programa de Pós Graduação em Ciências Sociais da UERJ
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: UERJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Date: 16 March 2012

Title: Participação da Universidade na Produção de Relatórios Nacionais de Direitos Humanos
Event: Debate: Direitos Humanos e produção acadêmica: tema e dilemas
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: UFABC, Santo André - SP
Date: 14 March 2012

Title: Entre tramas e redes. Obstáculos e Desafios para a aplicação da Lei Maria da Penha Event: Roda de Conversa Lei Maria da Penha: Rede de Atenção A Mulheres em Situação de Violência Researcher(s): Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato Place: Salvador, Brazil Date: March 2012

Title: Fontes de dados e abordagens analíticas Event: Workshop: o impacto do PCC no movimento dos homicídios em São Paulo: Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery Place: FGV, São Paulo - SP Date: 9 February 2012

Title: Violência na Escola Event: Workshop Prefeitura de Suzano Researcher(s): Claudinei Affonso Place: Suzano - SP Date: 2012

Title: O Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente Event: Workshop Prefeitura de Suzano Researcher(s): Claudinei Affonso Place: Suzano - SP Date: 2012

Title: Criação da Comissão Nacional da Verdade, o contexto latino-americano e seus desafios. Event: Comissão Nacional da Verdade Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro Place: OAB-RJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Date: 2012

Event: Reunião da Comissão de Premiação do "Grande Prêmio Capes de Tese Paulo Reglus Naves Freire" Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno Date: 2012

Title: Trabalho Policial nos Casos de Flagrantes em São Paulo. Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus Event: Seminário A Prisão Provisória no Rio de Janeiro e em São Paulo Date: 2012 Place: FGV, São Paulo- SP

Title: Apresentação e discussão da pesquisa Prisão Provisória e Lei de Drogas Event: Reflexões sobre a Lei de Drogas e a atuação da Defensoria Pública Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Place: Defensoria de São Paulo, São Paulo - SP Date: 2012

Title: Memória e Verdade Event: XI Semana Acadêmica do Curso de Serviço Social da Faculdade de Mauá Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus Place: Mauá, Brasil Date: 2012

2011

Title: Violência no Mundo Contemporâneo – jovens, Criminalidade e Punição. Event: Violência e a Criminalidade e a sua representação em algumas esferas da produção humana Researcher(s): Fernando Salla Place: DEPEN, Curitiba - PR Date: 08 December 2011


Title: Apresentação das atividades da Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos humanos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância Event: Workshop Intergrupos do Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP Researcher(s): Sérgio Adorno Place: IEA/USP, São Paulo - SP Date: November 24, 2011

Title: Coordinated the event Poder Local e Políticas Públicas Event: 19º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica Researcher(s): Marcos César Alvarez Place: Universidade de São Paulo. Date: 21-25 November 2011.

Title: A banalidade da Violência contemporânea: o problema da anestesia moral Event: Colóquio Internacional Eichman em Jerusalém: 50 anos depois; anti-semitismo e genocídio, entre memória e história Researcher(s): Sérgio Adorno
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - PR
Date: November 11, 2011

Title: Surveys sobre atitudes, normas culturais e valores em relação à violência
Researcher(s): Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira
Place: UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Date: 7 November 2011

Title: Pesquisa empírica
Event: Metodologia de pesquisa no campo do Law School
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: Auditório IBCCRIM, São Paulo - SP
Date: 7 November 2011

Title: Apresentação da pesquisa e discussão sobre eventuais alterações legislativas
Researcher(s): Thiago Rocha
Place: Recife - PE
Date: 07 November 2011

Title: Os crimes contra a humanidade e a lei de tortura no Brasil
Event: Direito Internacional e tortura, Faculdade de direito da USP
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: São Paulo
Date: 3 November 2011

Title: Diversos - Discussões sobre projetos de lei em tramitação (revista vexatória, audiência de custódia, drogas)
Event: Reuniões da Rede de Justiça
Researcher(s): Amanda Oi
Place: Câmara dos Deputados, Senado Federal, Ministério da Justiça e Casa Civil, Brasília - DF
Date: 26-27 October 2011

Title: Coordinated the work group
Criminalidade e Punição no Brasil
Event: 35º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Marcos Álvarez
Place: Caxambu-MG
Date: 24 -28 October 2011

Title: Painel Os ecos da desigualdade racial nas rotinas de suspeição e abordagem da Polícia Militar
Event: 35º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Denise Carvalho
Place: Caxambu-MG
Date: 24 -28 October 2011

Title: Controle Disciplinar e relações de poder nas prisões em São Paulo
Event: 35º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Fernanda Salla and Camila Nunes Dias
Place: Caxambu - MG
Date: 24-28 October 2011

Title: A prisão provisória: punição antecipada?
Análise de casos de tráfico de drogas
Event: 34º Encontro Anual da Anpocs
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: Caxambu, Minas Gerais
Date: 24-28 October 2011

Title: Apresentação da Pesquisa Violência e Confiança na Democracia
Event: Seminário “Crimes e penas no Direito brasileiro”, coordenado pela Subcomissão de Crimes e Penas da Câmara dos Deputados
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: Ministério Público, São Paulo - SP
Date: 14 October 2011

Title: Os paradoxos dos direitos humanos como resposta à violência
Event: Seminário sobre violência, tolerância e direitos humanos, USP
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: ESALQ/USP, Piracicaba - SP
Date: 22 September 2011

Title: Drogas e Segurança Pública
Event: Semana de Debates sobre Sociedade, Psicotrópicos e Políticas Públicas
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: FFLCH/USP, São Paulo – SP
Date: 22 September 2011

Title: Atendimento aos presos provisórios a promoção de inspeções aos Centros de Detenção Provisória (CDPs)
Event: 252ª Sessão do Conselho Superior da Defensoria Pública
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Place: Defensoria Pública de São Paulo, São Paulo - SP
Date: 9 September 2011

Title: A Violência nas Fronteiras Brasileiras.
Mesa Redonda Fronteiras, Mobilidades, Violência
Event: Ciclo Roger Casement “Fronteiras, Violência Escravismo e Direitos humanos do Trabalho”
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 2 September 2011

Title: Violência contra a mulher e sistema de justiça criminal
Event: II Enadir - Encontro Nacional de Antropologia do Direito
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Emy Matsuda
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 1-2 September 2011

Title: Coordinated the work group Antropologia e questões infanto-juvenis
Event: II Enadir - Encontro Nacional de Antropologia do Direito
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 1 September 2011

Title: Imagem da Polícia no Brasil, 1999 e 2010
Researcher(s): Frederico Castelo-Branco Teixeira
Place: Conselho de Defesa dos Direitos da Pessoa Humana, na Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República, Brasília/DF.
Event: 21 August 2011

Title: Jovens, Violência e Política. Mesa Socialização Política, Juventude e Políticas Públicas
Event: VI Simpósio Brasileiro de Psychology Política
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: EACH/USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 10-13 August 2011

Title: Violence and quality of urban life
Event: SBCS11 - 4º Simpósio Brasileiro de Construção Sustentável – Papel da Construção Sustentável no Desenvolvimento das cidades
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia
Place: SBCS, São Paulo - SP
Date: 4-5 August 2011

Title: Desafios metodológicos para estudos sobre o(s) fluxo(s) da justiça na aplicação da Lei Maria da Penha (Lei 11.340/2006). Sessão Especial “Problemas metodológicos nos estudos de fluxo do sistema de justiça criminal no Brasil”

Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia - SBS
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - PR
Date: 26-29 July 2011

Title: Democracia, Direitos humanos e o discurso punitivo
Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: Curitiba, PR
Date: 26-29 July 2011

Title: Debatedora dos trabalhos apresentados no GT 12 - Mercados ilícitos
Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: Curitiba, PR
Date: 26-29 July 2011

Title: Estado-Nação, fronteiras, margens: redesenhando os espaços fronteiriços no Brasil contemporâneo.
Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla and Marcos César Alvarez
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - SP
Date: 26-29 July 2011

Title: A produção acadêmica da Sociologia no Brasil. No Fórum FR03 - Rumos da Sociologia no Brasil, 3a. Sessão
Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia, promovido pela SBS
Researcher(s): Sérgio Adorno
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - PR
Date: July 29, 2011

Title: Work group Mercados ilícitos e processos de criminalização: desafios metodológicos; and coordinated alone (Round Table Coordination)
Event: XV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia, promovido pela SBS
Researcher(s): Sérgio Adorno and Michel Misser (UFRJ)
Place: UFPR, Curitiba - PR
Date: July 27-29, 2011

Title: O tráfico de drogas e a seletividade da justiça
Event: Semana de Reflexão Jurídica.
Researcher(s): Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, Amanda Oi, Thiago Rocha and Pedro Lagatta
Place: Defensoria Pública, São Bernardo do Campo - SP
Date: 21 July 2011
Title: Como o MPF pode contribuir para o cumprimento da Decisão da Corte Interamericana de Direitos Humanos Humanos no caso Guerillha do Araguaia
Event: Leituras do Caso Araguaia - IV Reunião do IDEJJUST
Researcher(s): Lucía Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos, Inês Virginia Prado Soares and Renan Quinilha
Place: Brasília - DF
Date: 9 July 2011

Title: Adolescentes em Conflito com a Lei: balanço de uma experiência de pesquisa
Event: 38º. Encontro Nacional de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos do CERU
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla and Marcos César Alvarez
Place: USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 16–18 May 2011

Title: O perfil da violência brasileira contemporânea e as respostas do Estado
Event: 19º Seminário Violência, Estado, Sociedade e Cultura
Researcher(s): Sérgio Adorno
Place: FUNDAP, São Paulo - SP
Date: May 31, 2011

Title: A situação da violência
Event: De olho na violência, na perspectiva da Cultura de Paz
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Place: Conselho Parlamentar pela Cultura de Paz da Assembleia Legislativa do Estado de São Paulo
Date: 15 May 2011

Title: Políticas de Segurança nas regiões de fronteira
Event: 5º Encontro do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla and Marcos César Alvarez
Place: Taguatinga - DF
Date: 13-15 May 2011

Title: Ouvidoria de Polícia e Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais no Brasil
Event: 19º Ciclo de Seminários Políticas Públicas - Violência: estado, sociedade e cultura
Researcher(s): Viviane de Oliveira Cubas
Place: FUNDAP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 5 May 2011

Title: O monitoramento das violações de direitos humanos: problemas e reflexões sobre a idéia de proteção da dignidade humana
Event: VIII Semana de Humanidades UFC
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: UECE, Fortaleza - CE
Date: 3-6 May 2011

Title: Violência e vulnerabilidade de jovens em São Paulo: reconstrução de duas histórias de vida
Event: V Congresso Brasileiro de Ciências Sociais e Humanas em Saúde
Researcher(s): Viviane Massa, Caren Ruotti, Maria Fernanda T. Peres and Lilia Schraiber
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 17-20 April 2011

Title: Punição e Sociedade
Event: II Seminário de Estudos Prisionais
Researcher(s): Marcos César Alvarez
Place: UFBA, Salvador - BA
Date: 23-24 March 2011

Title: Presentation of research results
“Violência, Risco e Vulnerabilidade: homicídios e e violações de direitos humanos em São Paulo”
Researcher(s): Viviane Massa, Caren Ruotti and Maria Fernanda T. Peres
Place: CRAVI, Sao Paulo - SP
Date: February 2011

Title: Crime, violence and social control
Event: FAAP Global Connection - Brazil Interdisciplinary Perspective
Researcher(s): Mariana T. Possas
Place: São Paulo
Date: 2011

2010

Title: Entre Midia e Esfera Pública: Diagnósticos e propostas para o problema da violência na comunicação
Event: II Seminário sobre Midia e Violência
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar
Place: Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Aracajú - SE
Date: 1-2 December 2010

Title: Diálogos Prisão e Sociedade: a experiência do Group d’Informations sur les Prisons
Event: II Seminário “Diálogos com o Cárccere”
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: Faculdade de Direito da USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 19 November 2010

Title: Como reduzir os acidentes e as violências de trânsito: uma responsabilidade individual e pública
Event: 1º Fórum Municipal de Educação para o Trânsito e Mobilidade
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: Guarulhos/SP
Date: 17 November 2010

Title: Violência e Fronteiras no Brasil: tensões e conflitos nas margens do estadonação
Event: 34º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla and Marcos César Alvarez
Place: Caxambu - MG
Date: 25-19 October 2010

Title: Violência nas grandes cidades: impacto sócio-econômico e desafios para o futuro
Event: 4º Simpósio Avanços em Pesquisas Médicas dos Laboratórios de Investigação Médica do Hospital das Clínicas da FMUSP
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: Faculdade de Medicina-USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 September 2010

Title: Oficinas de Trabalho dos Presidentes de CPG e Coordenadores de Programas de Pós-Graduação
Event: Seminário A USP Pensa a Avaliação da Pós-Graduação
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: Águas de Lindóia – SP
Date: 26-29 September 2010

Title: Articulação federativa em prol da segurança pública: a Estratégia Nacional de Justiça e Segurança
Event: X Encontro Nacional de Estudos Estratégicos
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: Brasília/DF
Date: 23 September 2010

Title: Avaliação dos Planos de Ação
Event: Seminário de vigilância de violências e acidentes da Coordenação de Vigilância em Saúde
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: São Paulo/SP
Date: 22 September 2010

Title: Desafios da Educação em Direitos Humanos
Event: Curso Desafios da Democracia e dos Direitos Humanos na Realidade Brasileira
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar
Place: Auditório do Fórum Ministro Henoch Reis, Manaus - AM.
Date: 6-10 September 2010

Title: Imigração, Violência de Criminalidade
Event: Seminário “Imigração Latina no Brasil: o caso dos bolivianos em São Paulo”
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla  
Place: Universidade São Francisco, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 20-21 August 2010  

Title: Segurança nas Metrópoles  
Event: A Pós-Graduação e o desafio das Metrópoles  
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno  
Place: CAPES - Brasília - DF  
Date: 9-10 June 2010  

Title: Sacrifício e trabalho na sociedade moderna  
Event: Série de Palestras da Cátedra Martius  
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar  
Place: FFLCH- USP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 28 May 2010  

Title: Adolescentes em Conflito com a Lei: pastas e prontuários do Complexo do Tatuapé (São Paulo/SP, 1990-2006)  
Event: 37º Encontro Nacional de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos  
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla  
Place: FFLCH – USP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 16-18 May 2010  

Title: A importância da perspectiva territorial  
Event: Oficina de Elaboração do 2º Informe de Situação e Tendências - Violências e Saúde  
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery  
Place: Brasilia/DF  
Date: 11 May 2010  

Title: O Poder Judiciário e a Proteção da Criança e do Adolescente  
Event: XXIII Congresso da ABMP  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Brasilia - DF  
Date: 5-7 May 2010  

Title: Mecanismos extrajudiciais de reposição às vítimas de violações aos direitos humanos: caso brasileiro.  
Event: II Reunião do Grupo de Estudos sobre Internacionalização do Direito e Justiça de Transição (IDEJUST)  
Researcher(s): Lucia Elena A. Ferreira Bastos e Inês Vírginia Prado Soares  
Place: IRI-USP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 8-9 April 2010  

Title: O acervo autoritário na cultura jurídico-políticas brasileira: o papel das Comissões de Verdade  
Event: II Reunião do IDEJUST – Grupo de Estudos sobre a Internacionalização do Direito e a Justiça de Transição  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: IRI-USP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 8-9 April 2010  

Title: Metodologia para a educação em direitos humanos  
Event: I Curso de Educação em Direitos Humanos  
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar  
Place: Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo, São Paulo – SP  
Date: 7 April 2010  

Title: Ferramentas de gestão policial para execução do policiamento com base no controle e análise de indicadores: Sistemas de Informação Geográfica  
Event: IV Encontro Anual do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública  
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery  
Place: São Paulo/SP  
Date: 15-17 March 2010  

Title: Violências e Fronteiras no Brasil  
Event: IV Encontro Anual do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública  
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 15-17 March 2010  

Title: Conjugando justiça de transição em um contexto nacional  
Event: O Direito Penal Internacional e a Justiça de Transição  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 1 March 2010  

Title: Metodologia do ensino em/para os Direitos Humanos  
Event: Curso de Especialização em Direitos Humanos, Segurança Pública e Cidadania  
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar  
Place: Ministério Público do Estado da Bahia, Salvador - BA  
Date: 5 February 2010  

Title: Educação em Direitos Humanos  
Event: Curso de Extensão da UniFIEO  
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar  
Place: UniFIEO, Osasco - SP  
Date: 2010
Title: Educação e metodologia para os direitos humanos: análise e fundamentos dos direitos humanos na sociedade moderna
Event: Convite do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Direito
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar
Place: Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém - PA
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Aristóteles – Ética a Nicômaco – Livro V
Event: Convite do Programa de Pós-graduação Lato Sensu em Direito Processual Civil
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar
Place: Escola Superior da Procuradoria Geral do Estado, São Paulo – SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: O direito na pós-modernidade
Event: Convite do Programa de Pós-Graduação Lato Sensu em Direito Processual Civil
Researcher(s): Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar
Place: Escola Superior da Procuradoria Geral do Estado, São Paulo – SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Violência e Fronteiras
Event: Violência, democracia e segurança pública: consolidação democrática e qualidade da democracia
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: FFLCH–USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Alguns Aspectos das Prisões no Brasil
Event: Reunião Ordinária do Conselho Penitenciário de São Paulo
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: Conselho Penitenciário de São Paulo, São Paulo - SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Perspectivas e estratégias preventivas de segurança pública
Event: Dinâmica urbana e violência na cidade de São Paulo: desafios para 2022
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: São Paulo/SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Estudo da Morbimortalidade por Violências e Acidentes: Experiência de Trabalho – Sistemas de Informação Geográfica e Georreferenciamento
Event: Mesa de Discussão Sobre Acidentes de Trânsito e Transporte (Coordenação de Vigilância em Saúde)
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: São Paulo/SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Regimes espaciais: a importância da perspectiva intra-urbana para analisar a dinâmica dos homicídios na cidade de São Paulo
Event: Violência, democracia e segurança pública: consolidação democrática e qualidade da democracia
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: São Paulo/SP
Date: 2010

Title: Evento: Geoinformação e séries históricas dos micródados censitários
Event: Seminário sobre os usos possíveis, no âmbito público e privado, das novidades dos micródados do Censo 2010
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Place: São Paulo/SP
Date: 2010

2009

Title: Evento: Arquivos Públicos
Event: Inauguração da nova sede do Arquivo Edgard Leuenroth
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: IFCH, Unicamp, Campinas - SP
Date: 13 November 2009

Title: Evento: Ensino e Recusa dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil: A Ambivalência das Origens, dos Fundamentos e da Eficácia dos Direitos Humanos
Event: XVIII Congresso Nacional do CONPEDI
Researcher(s): Arthur Roberto Capella Giannattasio
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 6 November 2009

Title: Evento: O Direito no Divã. Por uma discursivização do Gozo no Telespaço Público
Event: XVIII Congresso Nacional do CONPEDI
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 6 November 2009

Title: Evento: Formação (Bildung) para a Responsabilidade de Decidir – uma crítica à metodologia da dogmática jurídica moderna a partir da hermenêutica de Hans-Georg Gadamer
Event: XVIII Congresso Nacional do CONPEDI
Researcher(s): Mariana Pimentel Fischer Pacheco  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 5 November 2009

Title: Da crítica da dogmática jurídica à hermenêutica constitucional: reflexões sobre a (in)eficácia das normas de proteção do meio ambiente saudável  
Event: XVIII Congresso Nacional do CONPEDI  
Researcher(s): Wilson Levy  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 5 November 2009

Title: O Juiz e a Sombra: uma análise dos fatores extralegais que influenciam a atuação judicial a partir da psicologia analítica  
Event: XVIII Congresso Nacional do CONPEDI  
Researcher(s): Jaqueline Santa Brígida Sena  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 5 November 2009

Title: Crime, violência e Punição  
Event: 33º Encontro Nacional da ANPOCS  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: Caxambú - MG  
Date: 26-30 October 2009

Title: Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes  
Event: Workshop sobre Direitos Humanos de Crianças e Adolescentes  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: Universidade Bandeirante, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 16 October 2009

Title: Dilemas, projetos e questões para o futuro das ciências sociais  
Event: Workshop: Seminário 40 Anos do Curso de Ciências Sociais na UnB  
Researcher(s): Prof. Sergio Adorno  
Place: UnB, Brasilia - DF  
Date: 24-25 September 2009

Title: Hermenêutica Intercultural  
Event: V Encontro da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos – Ensino e Pesquisa (ANDHEP)  
Researcher(s): PERUZZO, P. P.  
Place: Belém - PA  
Date: 19 September 2009

Title: Violência, Políticas de Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos  
Event: V Encontro da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos – Ensino e Pesquisa (ANDHEP)  
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme  
Place: Belém - PA  
Date: 18 September 2009

Title: Políticas Criminais, Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos  
Event: V Encontro da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos – Ensino e Pesquisa (ANDHEP)  
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme  
Place: Belém - PA  
Date: 18 September 2009

Title: Metrópole e Exclusão  
Event: Seminário Nacional Entre o Global e o Local no Contexto Urbano/Metropolitano  
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno  
Place: PUC-SP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 15 September 2009

Title: Projeto de Reforma do Processo Administrativo Fiscal (PAF) – esclarecimentos sobre a etapa de entrevistas  
Researcher(s): Mariana Pimentel Fischer Pacheco  
Place: GV Law School, São Paulo  
Date: 1 September 2009

Title: Direitos Humanos, Violência e Reforma Políticas  
Event: III Seminário Adolescente em Conflito com a Lei  
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno  
Place: Universidade Bandeirante, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 14 August 2009

Title: Conference on Police Action Control  
Researcher(s): Viviane Cubas
Place: Chamber of Federal Deputies, Brasilia - DF
Date: 13 August 2009
Title: Crime, Violência e Punição – Crime Organizado e Violência
Event: XIV Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Date: 28-31 June 2009

Title: Contextualização da 1ª Conseg
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 23 June 2009

Title: Mídia e Segurança Pública
Event: 1st National Conference on Public Security
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Place: Ministry of Justice, Brasília - DF
Date: 27 May 2009

Title: Mesa de Debates Desenvolvimento Urbano, tratando do tema da violência
Event: Congress Sustainable City
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: UNICAMP, Campinas - SP
Date: 26 May 2009

Title: Violência, Democracia e Segurança Cidadã
Event: 1st National Conference on Public Security – Regional and Municipal rounds
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Place: São José dos Campos - SP
Date: 26 May 2009

Title: Crime organizado, prisão e mundo urbano em São Paulo e no Rio de Janeiro
Event: Workshop sobre Crime, Violência e a Cidade
Organization: Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Human Sciences of the University of São Paulo
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 6-7 May 2009

Title: Democracia, violência e confiança nas instituições
Event: International Colloquium on Tolerance and Human Rights: Diversity and Peace
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: LEI/USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 23 April 2009

Title: Violência e Sociedade
Event: I Workshop de Psicologia e Violência: Ensino e Pesquisa
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: IP/USP São Paulo - SP
Date: 16 April 2009

Title: Workgroup of the National Research about the workflow of the Criminal Justice System
Event: Annual Meeting of Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública III
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Place: Vitória – ES
Date: 2 April 2009

Title: Esfera Pública, identidades coletivas e Inserção Social
Organization: Graduate Program in Communication Studies ECA/ USP
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 March 2009

Title: Justice and Human Rights
Event: Seminário Violência e Conflitos Sociais: Trajetórias de Pesquisa
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: LEV/UFCE, Fortaleza - CE
Date: 24-26 March 2009

Title: Segurança Pública e cultura da violência no Brasil
Event: Workshop sobre Segurança Pública
Researcher(s): Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
Place: UNIFAI, São Paulo - SP
Date: 7 March 2009

Title: O direito à Justiça. Justiça Restaurativa: Um caminho que resgata o valor do ser humano. O enfoque das instituições de Justiça na resolução de conflitos: a necessidade de um novo olhar
Event: IV Colóquio de Psicopatologia e Saúde Pública
Researcher(s): Luci Buff
Place: Faculdade de Saúde Pública – USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 26-28 February 2009

2008

Title: 60 Anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos. (60th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights)
Event: Seminário 35 Anos do programa de Pós-Graduação Sociologia da UFRGS (Seminary on celebration of the 35th Anniversary of the post graduation program on Social Science in UFRGS)
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Porto Alegre - RS
Organization: UFRGS (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul), Porto Alegre
Date: 18 December 2008

Title: O papel da Democracia na Consolidação dos Direitos Humanos: a Experiência Brasileira após a Ditadura Militar
Event: Congresso Nacional de Celebração dos 60 Anos da Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Organization: Faculdade de Direito, USP (Law School of University of São Paulo)
Place: Faculdade de Direito, USP, São Paulo - SP
Date: 10 December 2008
Audience: Police ombudsmen from various states of Brazil as well as researchers from the Centre

Title: Balança da Pesquisa do NEV sobre as Ouvidorias de Polícia e Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais no Brasil
Event: Seminário Nacional Ouvidorias de Polícia e Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais no Brasil
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Place: University of São Paulo, São Paulo - SP
Date: 1 December 2008
Audience: Police ombudsmen from various states of Brazil as well as researchers from the Centre

Title: Language and Freedom
Event: Colóquio Dominação ou Liberdade
Researcher(s): Camila Akemi Perruso
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 30 November 2008
Audience: Undergraduate and graduated students from the School of Public Health.

Title: A atualidade de Pachukanis
Event: Mesa redonda: A teoria geral do direito e o marxismo: a atualidade de E. B. Pasukanis para o direito contemporâneo.
Researcher(s): Celso Kashiura
Place: UNINOVE – São Paulo - SP
Date: 29 November 2008
Audience: Lawyers and undergraduate students.

Title: Políticas de Segurança Pública: Passado e Presente
Event: I Seminário Estadual Segurança Pública, Justiça e Cidadania
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla

Place: Ministério Público de São Paulo, São Paulo - SP
Date: 19 November 2008
Audience: NGOs representatives, prosecutors, judges and syndicalists.

Event: 25 anos da Comissão Teotônio Villela
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 17 November 2008
Audience: NGOs representatives, representatives from the São Paulo state government, researchers and general public.

Title: Suicídio, um ritual de sacrifício moderno?
Event: Seminário Internacional em Comemoração aos 150 anos de nascimento de Émile Durkheim
Organization: Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia – FFLCH- USP
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Universitiy of São Paulo, São Paulo - SP
Date: 14 November 2008

Title: Dimensões dos Direitos Humanos na Atualidade
Event: Seminário Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos: 60 Anos
Organization: UFRJ (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Date: 11 November 2008

Title: Segurança Pública: a importância das Ações Integradas
Event: Curso de Extensão Jornalismo de políticas Públicas e Sociais
Organization: UFRJ (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Place: Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Date: 10 November 2008
Audience: Social servants, government representatives, civil society and general public

Event: VII Colóquio Internacional de Direitos Humanos - CONECTAS
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 10 November 2008

Title: Amnesty Laws face to International Law – the Brazilian Case
Event: Single Lecture
Researcher(s): Lucía Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos
Title: Democracia, Violência e Segurança Pública
Event: Single Lecture
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Place: IBCCRIM, São Paulo - SP
Date: 3 November 2008
Audience: Law students (Specialization course)

Title: Vitimização fatal e não fatal: um panorama sobre violência contra crianças e adolescentes
Event: I Fórum de Capacitação para a Rede de Atendimento à Violência contra crianças e adolescentes
Researcher(s): Caren Ruotti
Place: Hospital Universitário, São Paulo - SP
Date: November 2008
Audience: civil servants from various institutions responsible for protecting children (heal education and justice)

Title: Crime, Violence and Punishment.
Event: 32º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS (32nd Annual Meeting of ANPOCS)
Organization: ANPOCS (National Association of Post Graduation and Research on Social Science)
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
Place: Caxambu – MG
Date: 27-31 October 2008

Title: Apresentação do relatório “Estudo de caso sobre Juizados de Violência Doméstica e Familiar contra a Mulher. A experiência de Cuiabá
Event: Reunião de Coordenação do Observe – Observatório Lei Maria da Penha/ UFBA
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Place: Salvador - BA
Date: 22-24 October, 2008
Audience: Civil servants and researchers from the Observatory

Title: A Letalidade da violência brasileira
Event: Fórum Nacional de Ouvidores de Polícia (National Meeting of Ombudsmen)
Researcher(s): Ariadne Natal
Date: 15 October 2008
Place: Brasília - DF
Audience: ombudsmen

Title: Violência Urbana
Event: Disciplina Bases Humanísticas da Medicina
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Place: Fac. Medicina, São Paulo - SP
Date: 21 October 2008.
Audience: Undergraduate students from medicine school

Title: Lethality in Brazilian Police
Event: National Meeting of Ombudsmen
Organization: Secretaria de Estado de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República (SEDH/PR)
Researcher(s): Ariadne Natal
Date: 15 October 2008
Place: Brasilia
Audience: ombudsmen

Title: Oficina sobre Polícias e Direitos Humanos
Event: IV Encontro da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação ANDHEP
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Place: Vitória - ES
Date: 8 October 2008

Title: Políticas Criminais, Direito Penal e Direitos Humanos
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Event: IV Encontro Anual da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos (ANDHEP)
Place: Faculdade de Direito de Vitória, Vitória - ES
Date: 9 October 2008
Audience: undergraduate and postgraduate students, researchers and scholars

Event: IV Encontro da Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação ANDHEP. (IV Annual Meeting of the National Association of Human Rights – Research and Post Graduations)
Researcher(s): Eduardo Bittar, Vitor Blotta, Vanessa Orban, Wilson Levy, Elisa Pires da Cruz Caçapava
Date: 8-10 October 2008
Place: Faculdade de Direito de Vitória, Vitória - ES
Audience: students from law, social sciences, representatives from various NGOs and general public
Title: A Letalidade da Polícia Brasileira  
Event: Fórum Nacional de Ouvidores de Polícia  
Organization: Secretaria de Estado de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República (SEDH/PR)  
Researcher(s): Ariadne Natal  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 26 September 2008  
Audience: ombudsmen

Event: I Jornada de Estudos Avançados em Criminologia e Controle Social  
Organizators: PUC-RS  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: Porto Alegre - RS  
Date: 23-24 September 2008

Event: II Congresso Paulista de Direito de Família  
Researcher(s): Marília de Oliveira Campos e Telles  
Place: Renaissance Hotel, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 04-06 September 2008  
Audience: Members of Instituto Brasileiro de Direito de Família

Title: O pensamento de Pachukanis  
Event: Congresso Brasileiro de Marxismo e Direito  
Researcher(s): Celso Kashiura  
Place: Faculdades Integradas Padre Albino, Catanduva - SP  
Date: 30 August 2008  
Audience: Law students and general public

Title: A violência na sociedade contemporânea brasileira  
Event: Single Lecture  
Organization: UNESP SP  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: Reitoria da UNESP, São Paulo - SP  
Date: 28 August 2008

Title: O Suicídio, de Durkheim  
Event: Lecture for students and residents  
Organization: Instituto de Psiquiatria USP (Institute of Psychiatry, University of São Paulo)  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: Instituto de Psiquiatria, São Paulo – SP  
Date: 21 August 2008

Title: Violência: ela veio para ficar?  
Event: 20ª Bienal do Livro de São Paulo – Ciclo de Palestras  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno

Title: Centro de Exposições Anhembi, Espaço São Paulo – SP  
Date: 20 August 2008

Title: Contemporary Violence  
Event: Fórum de Debates - Conferência ministrada aos alunos do Programa de Pós-Graduação Sociologia da UFSCar  
Organization: Coordenação de Eventos Culturais e PPG da UFSCar  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: São Carlos - SP  
Date: 13 August 2008

Title: Monges Budistas e Sociedade Civil: a luta pela democracia na Birmânia  
Event: Single Lecture  
Organization: CONECTAS Human Rights  
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Place: São Paulo - SP  
Date: 18 August 2008

Title: Programas de Segurança Pública  
Event: Seminário Segurança Pública e Promoção da Igualdade - Direito e Responsabilidade de Todos (as) Nós  
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme  
Place: Salvador - BA  
Date: 08 August 2008  
Audience: Representatives of civil society and public authorities

Title: Presentation of the Project: Ouvidorias de polícia e a redução da letalidade policial.  
Event: Fórum Nacional de Ouvidores de Polícia  
Organization: Secretaria de Estado de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República.  
Researcher(s): Ariadne Natal and Viviane Cubas  
Place: Recife - PE  
Date: 13 July 2008

Title: Do Crime à Punição: Estudos Sociológicos sobre crimes no fluxo do sistema de justiça criminal e Inserção da Ciência na vida do País.  
Event: 60ª Reunião Anual da SBPC  
Organization: SBPC  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno  
Place: Unicamp, Campinas - SP  
Date: 14-17 July 2008

Title: Inserção social da pós-graduação: impacto propriamente social  
Event: Seminário O impacto social da CAPES  
Organization: CAPES (National Coordination for Development of Post Graduates)  
Researcher(s): Sergio Adorno
**Place**: Brasília - DF  
**Date**: 10 July 2008

**Title**: Relatórios dos Relatores Especiais das Nações Unidas sobre as execuções sumárias ou extra judiciais  
**Event**: Audiência Pública com Deputado Federal Raul Jungmann  
**Researcher(s)**: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro/Nancy Cardia  
**Place**: São Paulo - SP  
**Date**: 24 June 2008  
**Audience**: Public authorities, NGOs representatives, students and general public

**Title**: Uso de técnicas de geoinformação aplicadas ao estudo da violência e da criminalidade  
**Event**: 60ª Reunião Anual da Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência  
**Organization**: Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência – SBPC  
**Researcher(s)**: Marcelo Batista Nery  
**Place**: Unicamp, Campinas - SP  
**Date**: 13 -18 June 2008  
**Audience**: Researchers, scholars, students and general public

**Title**: 20 Anos de constituição e polícias cidadãs: diálogos entre a polícia e a comunidade no Estado Democrático de Direito  
**Event**: A Polícia Judiciária e a Constituição: passado, presente e futuro  
**Organization**: Polícia civil e OAB/Sorocaba  
**Researcher(s)**: Renato Alves  
**Place**: Casa do Advogado, Sorocaba - SP  
**Date**: 4 June 2008  
**Audience**: civil and military police and municipality guards, lawyers and law students

**Title**: Mitos e Realidades sobre a Violência em São Paulo  
**Event**: Semana pela Não Violência  
**Researcher(s)**: Cristina Neme  
**Place**: Universidade Mackenzie, São Paulo - SP  
**Date**: 13 May 2008  
**Audience**: general public

**Title**: Direitos Humanos no Brasil  
**Event**: Seminário sobre Relações Internacional de Direitos Humanos  
**Organization**: PUC-SP (Catholic University of São Paulo)  
**Researcher(s)**: Sergio Adorno  
**Place**: Teatro TUCA, São Paulo - SP  
**Date**: 07 May 2008

**Title**: O Núcleo de Estudos da Violência e as reformas na segurança pública no Brasil  
**Event**: Reunião Plenária da Policia Comunitária do Estado de São Paulo  
**Researcher(s)**: Cristina Neme  
**Place**: Comando Geral da Policia Militar do Estado de São Paulo, São Paulo  
**Date**: 3 April 2008  
**Audience**: members of the Comission for Community Police

**Title**: Educação e Trabalho, desafios da integração  
**Event**: Seminário sobre Educação e Trabalho, os (des) caminhos da Integração  
**Researcher(s)**: Fernando Salla  
**Place**: FUNAP, São Paulo - SP  
**Date**: 25 March 2008  
**Audience**: criminal justice members (i.e: judges, police officers, prosecutors), undergraduate students, researchers, scholars and NGOs representatives

**Title**: O que a Literatura tem a dizer sobre a Educação em Direitos Humanos?  
**Event**: Seminário Educação e Metodologia para os Direitos Humanos - Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos (ANDHEP)  
**Researcher(s)**: Cristina Neme  
**Place**: Faculdade de Direito de Vitória, Vitória - ES  
**Date**: 08 March 2008  
**Audience**: undergraduate students, researchers and scholars

**Title**: Conflito e violência escolar  
**Event**: V Simpósio de Segurança Escolar do 28º BPM/M  
**Researcher(s)**: Caren Ruotti  
**Place**: São Paulo  
**Date**: March 2008  
**Audience**: Military police officers

**Title**: Theme: Comemorar os 60 anos da Declaração?  
**Event**: 60 anos da Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos  
**Researcher(s)**: Cláudia Perrone-Moisés  
**Place**: São Paulo - SP  
**Date**: 09 July 2008  
**Audience**: undergraduate and graduation students from the Law School

**Title**: A internacionalização dos direitos humanos  
**Event**: Filosofia, Sociedade e Direitos Humanos - homenagem a Goffredo Telles Júnior
Researcher(s): Cláudia Perrone-Moisés
Place: São Paulo - SP
Date: 11 August 2008
Audience: undergraduation and graduation students from the Law School

Title: Intervenções Humanitárias (Humanitarian Interventions)
Event: V Simpósio dos Pós-Graduandos em Ciência Política da USP
Researcher(s): Cláudia Perrone-Moisés
Place: USP - São Paulo - SP
Date: 10 November 2008
Audience: undergraduate students from the Department of Political Science
CONSULTANCIES

2012

Institution: Fórum Metropolitano de Segurança de São Paulo
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Period: 2012
Consultancy for: Protocolo de Procedimentos da Polícia Nacional no âmbito da Implementação da Lei Especial sobre a VBG
Institution: UNWOMEN – Cabo Verde
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 10/2012 – to present
Consultancy for: Projeto Violência Contra a Mulher e Acesso à Justiça
Institution: CEPIA/Fundação Ford
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 08/2012 – to present
Consultancy for: Projeto Presença de Mulheres nas Instituições de Segurança Pública.
Institution: Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública – SENASP/MJ e PNUD
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 09/2011 a 07/2012
Consultancy for: Elaboração de Cenários de Implementação da Lei cabo-verdiana de Violência Baseada no Gênero
Institution: UNWOMEN – Cabo Verde
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 10/2011 a 06/2012
Consultancy for: Consultoria científica ao site http://www.observatoriodeseguranca.org/
Funding: Observatório de Segurança Pública da UNESP
Researcher(s): Marcos Alavarez
Period: 2012

2011

Consultancy for: Presença de Mulheres nas Instituições de Segurança Pública
Funding: Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública – SENASP/MJ e PNUD.
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Consultancy for: Elaboração de Cenários de Implementação da Lei cabo-verdiana de Violência Baseada no Gênero
Funding: UNWOMEN - Cape Verde
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 10-12/2011
Consultancy for: Fortalecimento das Delegacias da Mulher e da sociedade civil na Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Paraguai e Uruguai
Funding: UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 05-08/2011
Consultancy for: Criação de um Sistema de Indicadores Comparáveis a nível Regional sobre Violência Doméstica baseada em gênero no MERCOSUL
Funding: AECID/REM- Reunião Especializada de Mulheres/MERCOSUL
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: 10/2010 to 11/2011
Consultancy for: Implementation, analysis and writing of the Project “Identificando Entraves na Articulação dos Serviços de Atendimento para Mulheres em Situação de Violência Doméstica e Familiar em Cinco Capitais”. Funding: UN Women (South Cone), Observatório da Lei Maria da Penha
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato

2010

Consultancy for: Program Primeira Infância Melhor (improved early childhood) on home visitation targeting pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers; training visitors and program supervisors.
Funding: International Committee of the Red Cross
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Period: 2010
Consultancy for: Transfer knowledge to civil servants in Guarulhos to collect and analyze data from road accidents and violence and define policies to improve road safety
Funding: Municipality of Guarulhos,
Researcher(s): Marcelo Nery
Period: 2010

2009
Consultancy for: III Human Rights National Program.
Funding: SEDH—Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Period: 2009

Consultancy for: Projeto de desenvolvimento e implementação de metodologia de monitoramento e avaliação do Pacto Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência contra as Mulheres
Funding: Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos, Ministério da Justiça
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: June 2008 - June 2009

Consultancy for: Work group to prepare national guidelines for the use of force
Funding: Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos, Presidência da República
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Period: 2008

Consultancy for: Member of the Board to select candidates for the Fellowship Program
Funding: Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Period: 2008

Consultancy for: Human Rights Mission to China
Funding: United Nations’ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights:
Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Period: 9-16 December 2008

Consultancy for: Estudo de Caso sobre as Varas Especiais de Violência Doméstica e Familiar em Cuiabá, MT
Funding: Observatório da Lei Maria da Penha/Agende/CEPIA/NEIM
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Period: March to June 2008

Consultancy for: Projeto de desenvolvimento e implementação de metodologia de
MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Researcher(s): Juliana Feliciano de Almeida and Diego Vicentin  
Date: August, 2011  
Meeting: Assisted Prof. Arturo Alvarado Mendonza (University of Mexico)

Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Date: December, 2010  
Meeting: Meeting to present the Healthy Childhood Program, develop by NEV, and discuss about home visitation with representative of program Ounce of Prevention, Nick Wechler, from USA.

Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Date: September, 2010  
Meeting: Prof. Sarah M. Brooks, Ph.D Associate Professor Department of Political Science Ohio State University, in works on citizenship, insecurity and violence.

Researcher(s): Viviane Cubas  
Date: July, 2010.  
Place: Brasilia-DF  
Meeting: Workgroup with Ph.D Graham Smi from University of Manchester, about external control of police practice.

Researcher(s): Fernando Salla and Marcos Alvarez  
Date: 2010  
Meeting: Visited by Prof. Domitilla Sagromoso, from King’s College de Londres.

Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio, Sérgio Adorno and Nancy Cardia  
Date: 2010  
Place: Human Right Watch  
Meeting: Advisors to Human Right Watch organization, on establishing a new office in Brazil.

Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta  
Date: 2 July 2009  
Meeting: Meeting with Open Society Institute personal to discuss projects on the Reform of the Penal Justice System

Researcher(s): Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Date: 5 December 2008  
Place: Geneva  
Meeting: Swiss Initiative to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Micheline Calmy-Rey (Swiss Federal Councillor), Manuel Tornare (Mayor, City of Geneva), Anne Herdt (President of the Task Force – Eleanor Rossevelt Project), David Rossevelt (granson of Eleanor Rossevelt), Ambassador Martin I. Uhomoibhi (President of the Human Rights Council), Laurent Moutinot (State Councillor of the Republic and Canton of Geneva).

Researcher(s): Lucia Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos  
Date: December 2008  
Place: Commission for International Cooperation- USP (CCInt/USP)  
Meeting: Meeting with representatives of Utrecht University (Netherlands) to discuss research projects on Truth Commissions.

Researcher(s): Cristina Neme  
Date: September 2008  
Place: Québec, Canadá  
Meeting: Mission for knowledge transfer: Safety and Citizenship website: promoting violence prevention and transparency in the public security domain
PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL COMMITTEES

2012

The Núcleo de Estudos da Violência of the University of São Paulo is represented in the deliberative council of the Programa de Proteção a Vitimas e Testemunhas Ameaçadas [Protection Program for Victims and Witnesses under threat]
NEV Member: Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo – SP

Special Commission for the Reduction of Police Use of Lethal Force (Comissão Especial para Redução da Letalidade em Ações Envolvendo Policiais)
NEV Member: Viviane Cubas
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo – SP

State Commission for Community Policing and Human Rights
NEV Member: Denise Carvalho
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo - SP

2011

The Núcleo de Estudos da Violência of the University of São Paulo is represented in the deliberative council of the Programa de Proteção a Vitimas e Testemunhas Ameaçadas [Protection Program for Victims and Witnesses under threat]
NEV Member: Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo

Special Commission for the Reduction of Police Use of Lethal Force (Comissão Especial para Redução da Letalidade em Ações Envolvendo Policiais)
NEV Member: Viviane Cubas
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State Commission for Community Policing and Human Rights
NEV Member: Denise Carvalho
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NEV Member: Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo

Special Commission for the Reduction of Police Use of Lethal Force (Comissão Especial para Redução da Letalidade em Ações Envolvendo Policiais)
NEV Member: Viviane Cubas
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo – SP

State Commission for Community Policing and Human Rights
NEV Member: Denise Carvalho
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo - SP

2009

Special Commission for the Reduction of Police Use of Lethal Force (Comissão Especial para Redução da Letalidade em Ações Envolvendo Policiais)
NEV Member: Cristina Neme
Date: Monthly meetings
Place: São Paulo - SP

Consultative Committee of the 10th World Conference on Injury and Violence Prevention, Research and Training, 2010
NEV Member: Nancy Cardia
Date: 2009
Place: London

The Núcleo de Estudos da Violência of the University of São Paulo is represented in the deliberative council of the Programa de Proteção a Vitimas e Testemunhas Ameaçadas [Protection Program for Victims and Witnesses under threat]
NEV Member: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus  
Date: Monthly meetings  
Place: São Paulo

State Commission for Community Policing and Human Rights  
NEV Member: Frederico Castelo-Branco Teixeira  
Date: Monthly meetings  
Place: São Paulo – SP

2008

Committee to prepare and disseminate an Agenda for Human Rights, Protecting Dignity, launched in December 2008  
NEV Member: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Date: 2008  
Place: Switzerland

The Núcleo de Estudos da Violência of the University of São Paulo is represented in the deliberative council of the Programa de Proteção a Vítimas e Testemunhas Ameaçadas [Protection Program for Victims and Witnesses under threat]

NEV Member: Maria Gorete Marques  
Date: Monthly meetings  
Place: São Paulo

Consultative Committee of the 9th World Conference on Injury and Violence Prevention, Research and Training  
NEV Member: Nancy Cardia  
Date: 2008  
Place: Mexico

State Commission for Community Policing and Human Rights  
NEV Member: Frederico Castelo-Branco Teixeira  
Date: Monthly meetings  
Place: São Paulo – SP

Special Commission for the Reduction of Police Use of Lethal Force (Comissão Especial para Redução da Letalidade em Ações Envolvendo Policiais)  
NEV Member: Cristina Neme  
Date: Monthly meetings  
Place: São Paulo – SP
**PARTICIPATION IN ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND EDITORIAL BOARDS**

**2012**

**Sergio Adorno**  
*Advisory Committee*: UNESCO Chair on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance at University of Sao Paulo; Coordinator of the Sociology area at CAPES, responsible for the evaluation of Graduate Sociology courses in Brazil and member of the Scientific Council; Member of University Council, USP’s higher deliberative sphere.  
*Editorial board*: *Internacional Socio, Análise Social*, ICS - University of Lisboa; *Sociologias, IFCH* - University of Rio Grande do Sul; *Cadernos de Saúde Pública* Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) Member of the advisory board; Chairman of *Revista USP* Editorial Board; Member of *Revista Contemporânea* Editorial Board (Sociology journal of UFScar).

**Nancy Cardia**  
*Advisory Committee*: Head of a Collaborating Center at the Department of Injury and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization – WHO; WHO Expert Advisory Panel on violence and injury prevention; Member of the “Funders Connect” working group of the Violence Prevention Alliance; Vice-president of the Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência; Fellow of the British Psychological Society (BPS) and member of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI); Member of the Human Rights Commission of the University of São Paulo

**Pinheiro P. Sérgio**  
Commissioner of the National Commission of Truth, on the invitation of President Dilma Rousseff; President of the Commission of Inquiry of the United Nations for the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navy Pillay.

**Marcos Alvarenga**  
Director of Publications ANPOCS, Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais.

**Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus**  
Member of the Board V Monograph Contest ANDHEP - National Association of Human Rights - Research and Graduate Studies

**2011**

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**  
*Advisory Committee*: São Paulo Against Violence; Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions; (COHRE); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS); Realizing Rights, Ethical Global Initiative, (EGI).  
*Editorial board*: Magazine Direitos Humanos, State Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil.

**Sergio Adorno**  
*Advisory Committee*: UNESCO Chair on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance at University of Sao Paulo; Coordinator of the Sociology area at CAPES, responsible for the evaluation of Graduate Sociology courses in Brazil and member of the Scientific Council; Member of University Council, USP’s higher deliberative sphere.  
*Editorial board*: *Andlise Social*, ICS - University of Lisboa; *Sociologias, IFCH* - University of Rio Grande do Sul; *Cadernos de Saúde Pública* Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) Member of the advisory board; Chairman of *Revista USP* Editorial Board; Member of *Revista Contemporânea* Editorial Board (Sociology journal of UFScar).

**Nancy Cardia**  
*Advisory Committee*: Head of a Collaborating Center at the Department of Injury and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization – WHO; Vice-president of the Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência; WHO Expert Advisory Panel on violence and injury prevention; Member of the “Funders Connect” working group of the Violence Prevention Alliance; Member of scholarship granting committee for the London International Safety Conference; Member of the Social Science Research Council Committee for the “Drugs, Security and Democracy Fellowship” initiative; Reviewer for the Jakobs Foundation research
projects in the field of child and youth development. Member of the editorial board of the UN Secretary World Report on Violence against Children; Fellow of the British Psychological Society (BPS) and member of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI).

- **Editorial board:** Injury Control and Violence Prevention.

### 2010

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**

- **Advisory Committee:** São Paulo Against Violence; Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions; (COHRE); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS); Realizing Rights, Ethical Global Initiative, (EGI).
- **Editorial board:** Magazine Direitos Humanos, State Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil.

**Sergio Adorno**

- **Advisory Committee:** UNESCO Chair on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance at University of Sao Paulo; Coordinator of the Sociology area at CAPES, responsible for the evaluation of Graduate Sociology courses in Brazil and member of the Scientific Council; Member of University Council, USP’s higher deliberative sphere.
- **Editorial board:** Análise Social, ICS - University of Lisboa; Sociologias, IFCH - University of Rio Grande do Sul; Cadernos de Saúde Pública

**Jaqueline Sena**

- **Editorial board:** Head of a Collaborating Center at the Department of Injury and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization – WHO; Vice-president of the Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência; WHO Expert Advisory Panel on violence and injury prevention; Member of the “Funders Connect” working group of the Violence Prevention Alliance; Member of scholarship granting committee for the London International Safety Conference.
- **Editorial board:** Injury Control and Violence Prevention.

**Marcelo Batista Nery**

- **Advisory Committee:** Member of Special Commission to Reduction on Lethality on Police Practice; Member of committee to Prevention of Driving Violence and Road Accidents (Guarulhos - SP).

**Abraão Antunes da Silva**

- **Advisory Committee:** Member of executive board of Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde e Violência (Virtual Healthy Library and Violence). WebSite: http://www.bvsvs.cict.fiocruz.br

**Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira**

- **Advisory Committee:** Member of executive board of state program to protection of threatened victims, PROVITA.

**Moisés Baptista**

- **Advisory Committee:** Member of the state Commission for Community Police of São Paulo.

**Eduardo Bittar**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Elisa Pires da Cruz Caçapava**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Vitor Blotta**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas; Periodic URVIO, Republic of Equador.

**Wilson Levy**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Marcos Braga Jr.**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Mariana Pacheco Fischer**

- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

### 2009

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**

- **Advisory Committee:** São Paulo Against Violence; Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions; (COHRE); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS); Realizing Rights, Ethical Global Initiative, (EGI).
- **Editorial board:** Magazine Direitos Humanos, State Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil.

**Sergio Adorno**
- **Advisory Committee:** UNESCO Chair on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance at University of Sao Paulo; Coordinator of the Sociology area at CAPES, responsible for the evaluation of Graduate Sociology courses in Brazil and member of the Scientific Council; Member of University Council, USP’s higher deliberative sphere. 
- **Editorial board:** Análise Social, ICS - University of Lisboa; Sociologias, IFCH - University of Rio Grande do Sul; Cadernos de Saúde Pública

- Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) Member of the advisory board of the periodical Revista Análise Social, from Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade. Lisboa, Portugal.

**Nancy Cardia**
- **Advisory Committee:** Head of a Collaborating Center at the Department of Injury and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization – WHO; Vice-president of the Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência; WHO Expert Advisory Panel on violence and injury prevention; Member of the “Funders Connect” working group of the Violence Prevention Alliance; Member of scholarship granting committee for the London International Safety Conference. 
- **Editorial board:** Injury Control and Violence Prevention.

**Marcelo Batista Nery**
- **Advisory Committee:** Member of Special Commission to Reduction on Lethality on Police Practice; Member of committee to Prevention of Driving Violence and Road Accidents (Guarulhos - SP).

**Abraão Antunes da Silva**
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**Moisés Baptista**
- **Advisory Committee:** Member of the state Commission for Community Police of São Paulo.

**Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira**
- **Advisory Committee:** Member of executive board of state program to protection of threatened victims, PROVITA.

**Eduardo Bittar**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Elisa Pires da Cruz Caçapava**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Vitor Blotta**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas; Periodic URVIO, Republic of Equador.

**Wilson Levy**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Jaqueline Sena**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Marcos Braga Jr.**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**Mariana Pacheco Fischer**
- **Editorial board:** Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

**2008**

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**
- **Advisory Committee:** Institute Sao Paulo against Violence; Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE); Switzerland Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Realizing Rights; Ethical Global Initiative (EGI).
- **Editorial board:** Magazine Direitos Humanos (State Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil).

**Sergio Adorno**
- **Advisory Committee:** Coordinator of the Sociology area at CAPES, responsible for the evaluation of Graduate Sociology courses in Brazil and member of the Scientific Council. 
- **Editorial board:** Análise Social, ICS - University of Lisboa, Sociologias (IFCH - University of Rio Grande do Sul).

**Nancy Cardia**
- **Advisory Committee:** Head of a Collaborating Center at the Department of Injury and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization – WHO; Vice-president of the Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência; Comité consultatif international Groupe d’Études, de
Police

Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
- Advisory Committee: Member of executive board of state program to protection of threatened victims, PROVITA.

Eduardo Bittar
- Editorial board: Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

Vitor Blotta
- Editorial board: Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

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- Editorial board: Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

Mariana Pacheco Fischer
- Editorial board: Member of the editorial board of Revista Jurídica of PUC-Campinas.

OTHER EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

2012

Marcos Alvarez
Concurso público na área de Políticas Públicas, subárea Ciências Sociais. 2012. Universidade Federal do ABC.

Viviane Cubas
Reviewer at Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública, Ed. 11, 2012.

Frederico Teixeira

PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Participation in the Public Hearing at the Senate on the "Witness Protection Service Special" in Brasilia / DF, 12 April 2011.

Pedro Lagatta
Member of Rede de Justiça Criminal.

Marcelo Batista Nery
Participation in technical meetings with: Coordenação de Vigilância em Saúde (COVISA) da Secretaria Municipal de Saúde (SMS) de São Paulo; Coordenadoria de Análise e Planejamento da Secretaria de Segurança Pública do Estado de São Paulo (CAP/SSP-SP); Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência (ISPCV);
Secretaria da Justiça e da Defesa da Cidadania; Ministério Público do Estado de São Paulo; Empresa Paulista de Planejamento Metropolitano (EMPLASA); and Fundação Sistema Estadual de Análise de Dados (Seade).

Wânia Pasinoto
Public Hearing to discuss the conditions of access to justice of women victim of violence: Comissão Especial de Violência Contra a Mulher - Assembleia Legislativa de Minas Gerais. 4ª Reunião Extraordinária, 12 June 2012.

Meeting on The Systematization and Data Monitoring on Violence Against Women: Comissão Parlamentar Mista de Inquérito sobre Violência contra a Mulher no Brasil - Senado Federal, Brasilia, 10 April 2012.

2011

Sérgio Adorno
UNESCO Chair for Education to Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance.

Marcelo Nery
Was involved in the development of the technical and research convenant between NEV and Seade Foudation, as well as between NEV and Emplasa (public company); NEV and COVISA, Sao Paulo City Hall’s agency of health vigilance.

2010

Marcelo Nery Publishes the website www.mbnery.net with material on geoprocessing procedures and urban studies and sociology.

2009

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Has participated as the Brazilian Commissioner and Rapporteur of the Rights of Children at the 134ª, 135ª e 136ª sessions of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), that were held during 2009 at the Headquarters of the Organization of American States, in Washington. He has also participated at the 50ª anniversary celebration of the IACHR, in Santiago, Chile.

Metting with personel of Secretariat of Heath and Secretariat of Planning of São Paulo Municipality Government. The purpose of these meetings was a preliminary discution on a partnership to investigate the cause of the decrease of homicide rates in São Paulo;
Meeting with personel of various Secretariats of the government of the State of São Paulo, specialty the Secretariat of Public Security. The purpouse was the exchange of methodology and knowledge and the collect of data on crime rates.

2008

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Brown University - The Choices Program - http://www.choices.edu/; Member of the expert reference group at the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, Rio de Janeiro, November 2008;
Attendance to the yearly sessions of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, since 2003 as Commissioner for Brazil and the Rapporteur for the Rights of Children.

Marcelo Batista Nery
**PRIZES**

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**

**Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro**
Leo Nevas Human Rights Award given by UN Foundation, 2012

**CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

**Vitor Blotta**
Coordinated and participated in the workshop of drama and music of rock opera “Acropolis”, II International Conference on Creative Calculator, held at the Museum of Image and Sound in Sao Paulo, on 30 April 2012.

**Marcelo Nery**
Participation in event on women health and sports: “Espaço Esporte e Saúde no Dia Internacional da Mulher” of SESC-SP, 2011.

**Wânia Pasinato**
Theater project named “Uma História Delicada” (A delicate history), regarding violence against women. Granted by Laboratório com a Produção e Equipe de Atores. Place: NEV/USP, May, 2011.

**Film Festival: “Espectros em Retrospecto: O cinema como memória de regimes autoritários”**
Date: 03-09 August 2009
Place: Cinusp Paulo Emílio at University of São Paulo and Cine Olido of the Secretary of Culture of the city of São Paulo
Website: www.nevusp.org/mostra
In partnership with: Associação Nacional de Human Rights – Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação (ANDHEP); Pró-Reitoria de Cultura e Extensão/USP; Secretaria Municipal de Cultura do Município de São Paulo; Laboratório de Estudos sobre a Tolerância; Goethe Institut São Paulo; Comissão Teotônio Vilela e Cátedra IEA/Unesco de Educação para a Paz, Human Rights, Democracia e Tolerância.
In addition to its institucional website, which provides information on research, publications and news of activities, NEV also produces other Web sites in order to disseminate research results and promote events held by the institution. By 2010, most of the sites managed by NEV (including institutional web-site, pages created for specific projects and pages created for events; but excluding Guia de Direitos) has shared the same space within the same server. In February 2010, all of these sites were transferred to another server where each site now has separated account and control panels, making possible extract more accurate visitor statistics on access to each one. For this reason, the chart below present in the years of 2008 and 2009 the sum of visits for all NEV web-sites (institituional, projects e events, excluding Guia de Direitos), and starting from 2010, the stats are separated by types of web-sites*.

*Intitutional web-sites: NEV Website in Portugues (nevusp.org), English (english.nevusp.org) ans Spanish (espanol.nevusp.org). Projects Websites: Maps (mapas.nevusp.org), Healthy childhood (infanciasaudavel.net) and Observatory (observatorio.nevusp.org). Events Websites: Right to the Truth (direitoaverdade.nevusp.org), Right to Health (direitoasaude.nevusp.org), Film Festival (mostra.nevusp.org), Management Course (cursodegestao.nevusp.org), UDHR60 (udhr60.nevusp.org), Early Childhood (primeirainfancia.nevusp.org).

The drop in visitation statistics in 2010 are primarily related to the server move, which meant chances of URL and many broken links on the Internet, in addition to the process of re-indexing pages by Google Search.
Due to the decline of the Virtual Incubators Project by FAPESP, were this project were located since 2006, in the year of 2010 Guia de Direitos was totally rebuild in a new plataform and remove to a new server (along with the other pages of NEV), resulting in a large drop in the number of accesses due the chance of URL, broken links in the internet and the lack of the system output from Virtual Incubator that improve the visits to the pages. Since then, this web-site has recovered the number of visits from the improved indexing of pages by Google and addiction of new content.

**Top Downloads 2008-2012**

Publications with the highest number of downloads in the institutional site for the period 2008 to 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pesquisa nacional, por amostragem domiciliar, sobre atitudes, normas culturais e valores em relação à violação de direitos humanos e violência: Um estudo em 11 capitais de estado</td>
<td>CARDIA, N.</td>
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<td>Violência contra as mulheres e violência de gênero: Notas sobre estudos feministas no brasil</td>
<td>IZUMINO, W.; SANTOS, C.</td>
<td>21.259</td>
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### Terceiro Relatório Nacional sobre Direitos Humanos no Brasil (2002-2005)

**Autor:** MESQUITA NETO, P.; ALVES, R.  
**Página:** 14.118

### O monopólio estatal da violência na sociedade brasileira contemporânea

**Autor:** ADORNO, S.  
**Página:** 11.724

### Violência, crime e sistemas policiais em países de nova democracia

**Autor:** PINHEIRO, P.S.  
**Página:** 10.950

### Manual de Policiamento Comunitário

**Autor:** CUBAS, V. et al.  
**Página:** 10.324

### Delegacias de defesa da mulher e juizados especiais criminais: Mulheres, violência e acesso à justiça

**Autor:** PASINATO, W.  
**Página:** 10.101

### Violência policial no Brasil: abordagens teóricas e práticas de controle

**Autor:** MESQUITA NETO, P.  
**Página:** 9.806

### A sociedade e a lei: O código penal de 1890 e as novas tendências penais na primeira república

**Autor:** ALVAREZ, M.; SALLA, F.; SOUZA, L.  
**Página:** 9.299

### Os primeiros 50 anos da declaração universal dos Direitos Humanos da onu

**Autor:** ADORNO, S.  
**Página:** 8.895

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### INTERVENTIONS IN THE MEDIA 2012 E 2008

#### Media Interventions

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2012

December 2012

Date: 27 December 2012
Theme: “Violência policial é a principal mancha em direitos humanos”
Researcher: Lúcia Elena Bastos
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Política – Blogs/Roldão Arruda

Date: 20 December 2012
Theme: “Pesquisa revela evolução dos direitos humanos no Brasil”
Researcher: Mariana Possas e Maria Fernanda Peres
Media: TV – Brasil
Programme: Repórter Brasil

Date: 20 December 2012
Theme: “Combate à criminalidade tem bons resultados em apenas sete estados e no DF”
Researchers: Mariana Possas e Camila Dias
Media: TV – Globo News
Programme: Jornal Globo News

Date: 19 December 2012
Theme: “População carcerária mais que dobrou no Brasil, diz relatório”
Researcher: Mariana Possas
Media: Agência de notícias – BBC Brasil
Section: Notícias - Brasil
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2012/12/121219_relatorio_nev_lk_vale_esta.shtml

Date: 19 December 2012
Theme: “USP faz balanço sobre violações de direitos humanos no país”
Researcher: Mariana Possas e Maria Fernanda Peres
Media: Site – Portal Rede Brasil Atual
Section: Cidadania

Date: 19 December 2012
Theme: “NEV lança o 5º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil”
Researcher: Mariana Possas
Media: Blog – Blog da USP
Section: Não se aplica
http://www.usp.br/imprensa/?p=27011

Date: 11 December 2012
Theme: “O que Nova York pode ensinar a SP no combate à violência?”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Agência de notícias – BBC Brasil
Section: Brasil
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2012/12/121206_crimes_novayork_pai.shtml

November 2012

Date: 25 November 2012
Theme: “Impunidade desafia combate à violência contra mulher no Brasil”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Agência de notícias – BBC Brasil
Section: Notícias
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2012/11/121123_impunidade_maria_da_penha_jp.shtml

Date: 25 November 2012
Theme: “SUS atende 2,6 vezes mais mulheres vítimas de violência do que homens”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Portal EBC
Section: Noticias/Brasil
http://www.ebc.com.br/2012/11/sus-atende-26-vezes-mais-mulheres-vitimas-de-violencia-do-que-homens

Date: 23 November 2012
Theme: “Entrevista – Paulo Ségrio Pinheiro – ‘Na ditadura, o Presidente, os generais e os executores dos crimes estavam inteirados dos excessos’”
Researcher: Paulo Ségrio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal IPEA (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada)
Section: Não identificada
Date: 23 November 2012
Theme: “Mapa de homicídios em SP mostra “efeito retaliação” e levanta suspeita sobre grupos de exterminio”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Site – Portal UOL
Section: Cotidiano

Date: 21 November 2012
Theme: “Na ditadura, o Presidente, os generais e os executores dos crimes estavam inteirados dos excessos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Revista – Desafios do Desenvolvimento (IPEA) – edição on-line
Section: Entrevista

Date: 20 November 2012
Theme: “SP vai decidir se aceita equipamento para bloquear celulares em presídios”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: TV - Globo
Programme: Bom Dia Brasil

Date: 18 November 2012
Theme: “Sob o controle de quem?”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: Caderno Aliás
http://m.estadao.com.br/noticias/arteelazer,sob-o-controle-de-quem,961586.htm

Date: 17 November 2012
Theme: “A questão da segurança na Cidade Universitária é complexa”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Universitária de Notícias
Section: Humanidades

Date: 17 November 2012
Theme: “Criança de um ano é morta no colo da mãe, em S. Bernardo”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – ABCD Maior
Section: Cidades

Date: 14 November 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro diz que chance de intervenção na Síria é remota, embora violência continue”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Internacional

Date: 13 November 2012
Theme: “Paraná preparado para abrir arquivos da Ditadura”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal do Sindicato dos Jornalistas Profissionais do Paraná
Section: Notícias

Date: 13 November 2012
Theme: “Assembleia aprova Comissão da Verdade no Paraná”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Gazeta do Povo
Section: Caderno Vida e Cidadania

Date: 13 November 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade vai investigar igrejas”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Revista – Caros Amigos
Section: Política

Date: 13 November 2012
Theme: “Dez especialistas em segurança pública apontam ações para combater onda de violência”
Programme: Notícias/Brasil
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Rádio – Band News FM

Date: 12 November 2012
Theme: “Entrevistado: Cláudio Chaves Beato Filho (CRISP – UFMG) – Crise na segurança pública de São Paulo”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: TV - Cultura
Programme: Roda Viva

Date: 12 November 2012
Theme: “Paraná preparado para abrir arquivos da Ditadura”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal Sindicato dos Servidores Públicos Municipais de Curitiba (SISMUC)
Section: Notícias
http://sismuc.org.br/noticias.asp?ID=2494&ID_CAT=1

Date: 12 November 2012
Theme: “Comissão Nacional da Verdade abre audiência pública em Curitiba”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal do Sindicato dos Trabalhadores em Educação Pública do Paraná
Section: Notícias
http://www.appsindicato.org.br/include/Paginas/noticia.aspx?id=7913

Date: 11 November 2012
Theme: “Os mortos do dia”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: Aliás
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,os-mortos-do-dia,958718,0.htm

Date: 09 November 2012
Theme: “Promotores pedem isolamento de cúpula do PCC em prisões federais”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Agência de notícias - BBC
Section: Brasil
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/celular/noticias/2012/11/121109_violencia_transferencias_lk.shtml

Date: 09 November 2012
Theme: “O que São Paulo tem a aprender com o Rio”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Revista – Isto É
Section: Comportamento

http://www.istoe.com.br/reportagens/252841_O+QUE+SAO+PAULO+TEM+A+APRENDER+COM+O+RIO+

Date: 09 November 2012
Theme: “Tortura continua nas esquadras do país - Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Angola Press (Luanda, Angola)
Section: Notícias – Internacional/Brasil
http://www.portalangop.co.ao/noticias/internacional/2012/10/45/Tortura-continua-nas-esquadras-pais-Comissao-Verdade,e43157d9-c1b3-4ca0-83ed-21a0676795e2.html

Date: 09 November 2012
Theme: “Seminário no MP debate políticas públicas contra a violência doméstica”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Portal do Ministério Público do Estado de Goiás
Section: Página Principal/Noticia
http://www.mp.go.gov.br/portalweb/1/noticia/2d33c683a99e9f05b24b80fb2a93fbd1.html?titulo=Semin%C3%A1rio%20no%20MP%20debate%20pol%C3%ADticas%20p%C3%BAblicas%20contra%20a%20viol%C3%A1ncia%20doméstica&c1b39sta

Date: 09 November 2012
Theme: “A principal vítima é a população”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Jornal – Valor Econômico
Section: Cultura & Estilo

Date: 08 November 2012
Theme: “Ditadura: ação de religiosos será apurada”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: País
http://oglobo.globo.com/pais/ditadura-acao-de-religiosos-sera-apurada-6678732

Date: 08 November 2012
Theme: “Graças a Obama não houve invasão militar na Síria, diz Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo
Date: 07 November 2012
Theme: “Policía amplia ocupação de favelas em São Paulo”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: País
http://oglobo.globo.com/pais/policia-amplia-ocupacao-de-favelas-em-sao-paulo-6667829

Date: 07 November 2012
Theme: “Alckmin e ministro anunciam medidas contra a violência em SP”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Agência de notícias – Jornal Floripa
Section: Cidade
http://www.jornalfloripa.com.br/cidade/?pg=verjornalfloripa&id=1060

Date: 07 November 2012
Theme: “Após queda nos últimos anos, SP deve terminar 2012 com alta na taxa de homicídio”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Nacional

Date: 06 November 2012
Theme: “Para especialistas, efeito de medidas será passageiro, caso não ocorra mudança estrutural”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: País

Date: 06 November 2012
Theme: “Para researchera, contexto de violência e mortes de PMs levam a atos impulsivos”
Researcher: Camila Dias

Date: 06 November 2012
Theme: “Comissões da Verdade firmam acordo para ampliar investigações sobre morte de Anísio Teixeira”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Justiça

Date: 05 November 2012
Theme: “Polêmica operação da Polícia Militar em favelas paulistas é ampliada”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Agência de Notícias – Radioagência NP
Section: Nacional/Sudeste/Violência

Date: 05 November 2012
Theme: “PCC são métodos ultrapassados”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Site – Portal Terra
Section: Brasil/Policia
http://noticias.terra.com.br/brasil/noticias/0,,O16272240-EI5030,00-SP+para+especialistas+negar+e+atacar+PCC+sao+mehtodos+ultrapassados.html
October 2012

Date: 01 November 2012
Theme: “Governo Federal propõe modelo de UPP’s cariocas em favela paulista”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – Brasil de Fato
Section: São Paulo
http://www.brasildefato.com.br/node/11062

Date: 01 November 2012
Theme: “Violência fora de controle”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Revista – Isto É
Section: Comportamento

Date: 31 October 2012
Theme: “Bahia é segundo estado com Maior número de policiais mortos em 2012”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – Correio da Bahia (edição on-line)
Section: Noticias

Date: 31 October 2012
Theme: “Catorze PMs já foram mortos em MT em 2012”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – A Gazeta (edição on-line)
Section: Cidades

Date: 31 October 2012
Theme: “Catorze policiais militares já foram assassinados em MT neste ano”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Jornal – Correio Press (edição on-line)
Section: Notícias
http://www.jcorreio.com.br/index/noticias/id-5388/catorze_policiais_militares_ja_foram_assassinados_em_mt_neste ano

Date: 31 October 2012
Theme: “Dá para antever o fim da onda de violência em São Paulo?”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Revista - Exame
Section: Brasil

Date: 27 October 2012
Theme: “Onze pessoas são assassinadas na madrugada de sábado em São Paulo”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: TV – Globo
Programme: Jornal Hoje

Date: 27 October 2012
Theme: “‘Aleatoriedade das mortes em SP é um fato preocupante’, afirma Sérgio Adorno”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: TV – Globo News
Programme: Jornal Globo News

Date: 26 October 2012
Theme: “Síria terá quatro dias de trégua”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Diário do Nordeste
Section: Noticias - Internacional
http://diariodonordeste.globo.com/materia.asp?codigo=1196809

Date: 26 October 2012
Theme: “Conectas debate a aplicação da prisão provisória no País”
Researcher: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência – NEV/USP
Media: Site – Conectas
Section: Justiça

Date: 25 October 2012
Theme: “Comissão da ONU quer ir à Síria investigar crimes contra a humanidade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal RFI (Rádio França Internacional)
Section: Mundo/Português
Date: 23 October 2012  
Theme: “UNA-USA Awards Human Rights Advocates Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro and Marlow Svatek”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – United Nations Association of the United States of America  
Section: News and Publications  

Date: 21 October 2012  
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro se preocupa com a participação de grupos radicais na Síria”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: TV – Globo News  
Programme: Jornal das Dez  

Date: 20 October 2012  
Theme: “Café com PP no UFABC Para Todos”  
Researcher: Camila Dias, Fernando Salla e Marcos César Alvarez  
Media: Blog – Café com PP  
Section: Não se aplica  
http://cafecompp.blogspot.com.br/2012_10_01_archive.html

Date: 18 October 2012  
Theme: “O Quadro atual da violência”  
Researcher: Sergio Adorno  
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)  
Section: São Paulo  
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/cidades,quadro-atual-da-violencia,947289,0.htm

Date: 18 October 2012  
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro – Chair, International Commission of Inquiry for Syria”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – United Nations Association of the United States of America  
Section: About Us  

Date: 17 October 2012  
Theme: “Bandidos sabem que não intimidam a polícia de São Paulo, diz coronel”  
Researcher: Camila Dias

Date: 17 October 2012  
Theme: “Brasileiro, relator de direitos humanos, recebe prêmio de liderança global”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – UN Multimedia Português  
Section: Notícias e Mídia – Rádio ONU  
http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/portugues/e/2012/10/brasileiro-relator-de-direitos-humanos-recebe-premio-de-lideranca-global/

Date: 16 October 2012  
Theme: “UNA-USA Honors Human Rights Advocates, Leo Nevas Awards Given to Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Marlow Svatek”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – United Nations Association of the United States of America  
Section: News and Publications  

Date: 16 October 2012  
Theme: “Only diplomacy can end crisis in Syria: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio – United Nations Radio  
Programme: News & Media  

Date: 16 October 2012  
Theme: “Entrevista: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio – Rádio ONU  
Programme: Entrevistas e clips  
http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/portugues/e/2012/10/entrevista-paulo-sergio-pinheiro-3/

Date: 16 October 2012  
Theme: “The latest findings on the human rights situation in Syria - Press Conference”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – United Nations  
Section: UN Webcast – The United Nations Web TV

Date: 12 October 2012
Theme: “As presenças de Severo”
Researcher: Sergio Verdade
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Opinião – Tendências/Debates
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/opiniao/715
10-as-presencas-de-severo.shtml

Date: 11 October 2012
Theme: “Sociólogo Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro analisa soluções para a guerra na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio – Cultura FM
Programme: Começando o Dia

Date: 08 October 2012
Theme: “Comissão pedirá mudança no ensino das escolas militares”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: Política
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,comissao-pedira--mudanca-no-ensino--das-escolas-militares,-942264,0.htm

Date: 08 October 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro no Roda Viva” (Programa exibido simultaneamente com a TV Cultura).
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil
Programme: Roda Viva

Date: 05 October 2012
Theme: “Não temos a missão de julgar’ - Cientista político Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro fala sobre a Comissão da Verdade no Roda Viva”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Cultura
Programme: Roda Viva

Date: 03 October 2012
Theme: “Organização do PCC dificulta ações de combate do governo de SP”
Researcher: Camila Nunes Dias

Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Cotidiano
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/cotidiano/6
9810-organizacao-do-pcc-dificulta-acoes-de-combate-do-governo-de-sp.shtml

Date: 03 October 2012
Theme: “STF vai julgar culpa do Estado na morte de presos”
Researcher: Camila Nunes Dias
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: São Paulo
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,
stf-vai-julgar-culpa-do--estadio-na-morte-de-presos,-939255,0.htm

Date: 02 October 2012
Theme: “Crime se organizou após massacre”
Researcher: Camila Nunes Dias
Media: Jornal – Diário de S. Paulo
Section: Dia a Dia
http://www.diariosp.com.br/noticia/detalhe/3
4443/Crime-se-organizou-apos-massacre

September 2012

Date: 25 September 2012
Theme: “Empresários que apoiaram a tortura serão investigados”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Poder
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/poder/6820
6-empresarios-que-apoiaram-a-tortura-serao-investigados.shtml

Date: 23 September 2012
Theme: “‘Operação Condor vai receber uma enorme atenção’, diz membro da Comissão da Verdade brasileira”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal Opera Mundi
Section: Entrevistas
http://operamundi.uol.com.br/conteudo/entre

Date: 23 September 2012
Theme: “‘São Paulo não pode calar’. Debate discute violência, habitação e cidadania”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Site – Rádio CBN
Section: Blog Fabiôla Cidral
http://colunas.cbn.globoradio.globo.com/platb
/fabiolacidral/tag/violencia/
Date: 22 September 2012
Theme: “Como garantir a segurança promovendo a cidadania e a ocupação do espaço público?”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rádio – CBN
Programme: CBN São Paulo Especial "Seu Bairro, Nossa Cidade"

Date: 21 September 2012
Theme: “Mário Augusto Jakobskind: Estado é acusado de matar 2 mil índios”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Revista – Caros Amigos
Section: Articles

Date: 19 September 2012
Theme: “Sociólogo Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro fala sobre os conflitos na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio – Cultura FM
Programme: Começando o Dia

Date: 19 September 2012
Theme: “Imagens mostram aluna sendo agredida dentro de escola em SP”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: TV – Globo
Programme: Bom Dia Brasil
http://g1.globo.com/bom-dia-brasil/noticia/2012/09/imagens-mostram-aluna-sendo-agredida-dentro-de-escola-em-sp.html

Date: 18 September 2012
Theme: “Magnitude de violações dos direitos humanos na Síria aumentou drasticamente, afirma painel da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal ONU Brasil
Section: Destaque

Date: 17 September 2012
Theme: “Brasileiro recomenda ‘medidas apropriadas’ na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – AFP
Section: Não se aplica
http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/e/ALeqM5hHEwEbZ45C39cWq1Mznz4tH3KLY7Q?docid=CNG.553e3445c124ff6521a72f99f6408486.241

Date: 17 September 2012
Theme: “ONU faz nova lista de acusados de crimes de guerra na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – BBC Brasil
Section: Últimas Noticias
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/ultimas_noticias/2012/09/120917_siria_crimes_guerra_pai_rn.shtml

Date: 17 September 2012
Theme: “Núcleos radicais podem se aproveitar da situação na Síria, diz Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Estadão
Programme: Mundo

Date: 17 September 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro se preocupa com a participação de grupos radicais na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Globo News
Programme: Jornal das Dez

Date: 16 September 2012
Theme: “Investigador brasileiro apresenta à ONU lista de supostos criminosos de guerra sírios”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Internacional
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,investigador-brasileiro-apresenta-a-onu-lista-de-supostos-criminosos-de-guerra-sirios,931506,0.htm
Date: 11 September 2012
Theme: “Os desafios da ciência que busca dialogar com as políticas públicas”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Site – Fundação Maria Cecília Souto Vidigal
Section: O Que Fazemos – Programa Primeira Infância
http://www.fmcsv.org.br/Porto/quefazemos/programa/programa zeroatres/workshop internacional/lisimposio/paginas/os desafios da-ciencia-que-busca-dialogar-com-as-pol%C3%ADticas-publicas.aspx

Date: 05 September 2012
Theme: “ABI quer apuração do atentado de 1976”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Rede Democrática
Section: Comissão da Verdade

Date: 04 September 2012
Theme: “Entrevista com Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, integrante da Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Record News
Programme: Entrevista Record Atualidade
http://noticias.r7.com/record-news/2012/09/04/entrevista-record-61/

Date: 03 September 2012
Theme: “Pinheiro quer saber quem queimou arquivo da tortura”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Conversa Afiada
Section: Brasil

Date: 02 September 2012
Theme: “Professor sob ameaça”
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Revista – Carta Fundamental
Section: Violência na Sala de Aula

August 2012

Date: 30 August 2012
Theme: “Manipulações estatísticas”

Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Site – Observatório da Imprensa
Section: Jornal de Debates
http://www.observatoriodaimprensa.com.br/noticias/view/a_boa_vontade_dos_jornais_com_os_numeros_oficiais

Date: 30 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade vai abordar no relatório tortura praticada hoje”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Poder

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Violência policial de hoje é legado da Ditadura, afirma Comissão da Verdade em visita ao Pará”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal da Comissão Nacional da Verdade
Section: Notícias

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão Nacional da Verdade visita OAB”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – OAB Pará
Section: Notícias

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade fará recomendações contra tortura atual no país”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Cotidiano

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade investiga passado de olho no presente”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Blogs – Roldão Arruda

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade reúne países da AL e Caribe para troca de experiências”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – PNUD (Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento)
Section: Noticias
http://www.pnud.org.br/Noticia.aspx?id=3646

Date: 29 August 2012
Theme: “Entrevista com a Profa. Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias – Violência, PCC e Prevenção”
Researcher: Camila Dias
Media: Site – Instituto Avante Brasil
Section: Tertúlias Criminológicas

Date: 28 August 2012
Theme: “Abertas as inscrições para o II Simpósio Internacional de Desenvolvimento da Primeira Infância (Envolvere Jornalismo e Sustentabilidade, em 21.08.2012)”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Site – SAE (Secretaria de Assuntos Estratégicos da Presidência da República)
Section: Acesso à Informação
http://www.sae.gov.br/site/?p=12868

Date: 22 August 2012
Theme: “Pró-Reitoria de Cultura e Extensão Universitária lança Núcleo dos Direitos”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Site – Portal da Universidade de São Paulo (USP)
Section: Sala de Imprensa
http://www.usp.br/imprensa/?p=24105

Date: 18 August 2012
Theme: “Vítimas de agressão na infância podem se tornar adultos violentos, diz pesquisa”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – Jornal Cidade de Rio Claro (edição on-line)
Section: Noticias

Date: 17 August 2012
Theme: “Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro fala sobre fuga da população da Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Brasil
Programme: Repórter Brasil

Date: 16 August 2012
Theme: “ONU identifica apoio de radicais a grupos rebeldes”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Mundo

Date: 16 August 2012
Theme: “ONU identifica apoio de radicais à grupos rebeldes”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Noticias – Angola Press (Angop)
Section: Noticias/Internacional
http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/internacional/2012/7/33/ONU-identifica-apoio-de-radicais-grupos-rebeldes,b7c5a32-6d8f-4cb9-b2bb-3a140d914844.html

Date: 16 August 2012
Theme: “Um brasileiro na crise da Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV - Gazeta
Programme: Jornal da Gazeta
http://jornaldagazeta.tvgazeta.com.br/componente/videoflow?option=com_videoflow&task=search&vs=1&layout=listview&Itemid=126&searchword=Paulo+%C3%A9rgio+Pinheiro&sb=1

Date: 16 August 2012
Theme: “UPDATE 4-Syrian gov forces, rebels committing war crimes -U.N.”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de noticias - Reuters
Section: International/Article
http://in.reuters.com/article/2012/08/15/syria-crisis-un-rights-idINL6E8JFA3220120815

Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “Os dois lados cometem crimes de guerra, diz relatorio da ONU sobre a Síria”
Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “ONU aponta aumento da violência por grupos armados”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Mundo

Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “Forças de Assad cometeram crime de guerra, diz brasileiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo
http://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/forcas-de-assad-cometeram-crime-de-guerra-diz-brasileiro-5799619

Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro comenta relatório sobre a Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Estadão
Programme: Destaques
http://tv.estadiao.com.br/videos,PAULO- SERGIO-PINHEIRO-COMENTA-RELATORIO-SOBRE-A-SIRIA,179217,0,0.htm

Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “UN report slams Assad forces for war crimes”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – Al Jazeera
Section: News/Middle East

Date: 15 August 2012
Theme: “Pinheiro: ‘We had major obstacles with Syrian investigation’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – BBC
Section: News/World/Middle East
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-19276441

Date: 14 August 2012
Theme: “OAB-RJ vai repassar à Comissão Nacional da Verdade dados sobre ditadura”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Jornal do Brasil
Section: Rio

Date: 13 August 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade diz que Rio teve ‘Casas da Morte’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Poder

Date: 13 August 2012
Theme: “Ex-secretário de Direitos Humanos diz que torturas foram ‘políticas de Estado’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Poder

Date: 13 August 2012  
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade encontra clamor por punição de torturadores no Rio”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Jornal – Jornal do Brasil  
Section: País  
http://www.jb.com.br/pais/noticias/2012/08/13/comissao-da-verdade-encontra-clamor-por-punicao-de-torturadores-no-rio/

Date: 13 August 2012  
Theme: “Para Comissão da Verdade, repressão foi política de Estado”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – Comissão Nacional da Verdade  
Section: Notícias  

Date: 10 August 2012  
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, o Pacificador”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Revista - Brasileiros  
Section: Capa – Entrevista Especial  
http://www.revistabrasileiros.com.br/2012/12/20/paulo-sergio-pinheiro-o-pacificador/

Date: 03 August 2012  
Theme: “Brazil to shed light on ‘dirty war’ abuse”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: TV - CNN  
Programme: Editoria Latin America (a rede não possui programa específico)  

Date: 02 August 2012  
Theme: “MPF, ONGs e instituições de pesquisa realizam amanhã primeira reunião do Fórum Interinstitucional pelo Direito à Comunicação - FINDAC”  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Media: Site – Procuradoria da República em São Paulo/Ministério Público Federal  
Section: Sala de Imprensa/Notícias  
http://www.prsp.mpf.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/noticias_prsp/02-08-12-2013-mpf-ong-s-instituicoes-de-pesquisa-realizam-amanha-primeira-reuniao-do-forum-interinstitucional-pelo-direito-a-comunicacao-findac

Date: 02 August 2012  
Theme: “Annan desiste de mediar plano de paz na Síria”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Site – Portal Rede Brasil Atual  
Section: Internacional  
http://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/temas/internacional/2012/08/annan-desiste-de-mediar-plano-de-paz-na-siria

Date: 02 August 2012  
Theme: “Pai investiga morte do filho sozinho e ajuda a colocar cinco PMs na cadeia”  
Researcher: Viviane Cubas  
Media: TV - Globo  
Programme: Bom Dia Brasil  

July 2012

Date: 31 July 2012  
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro analisa a situação política na Síria”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio – Cultura FM  
Programme: Começando o Dia  

Date: 29 July 2012  
Theme: “Escala da insensatez”  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo  
Section: Não identificada
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso, escalada-da-insensatez,907500,0.htm

Date: 29 July 2012
Theme: “Páginas de sangue”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Ilustrissima
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/ilustrissima/57290-paginas-de-sangue.shtml

Date: 28 July 2012
Theme: “Entre dois fagos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo (edição on-line)
Section: Economia – Miriam Leitão

Date: 27 July 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro fala sobre Síria e Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo (edição on-line)
Section: Blogs – Miriam Leitão

Date: 26 July 2012
Theme: “Coordenador da ONU no Brasil fala dos problemas na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Globo News
Programme: Globo News Miriam Leitão

Date: 26 July 2012
Theme: “Estudo conclui que quem apanhou dos pais quando criança tende a bater nos filhos”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Blog – Siqueira News
Section: Não identificada

Date: 26 July 2012
Theme: “Cerca de 10 mulheres são assassinadas por mês em São Paulo”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Revista – Carta Capital
Section: Sociedade

Date: 25 July 2012
Theme: “One in five Brazilians endured regular physical punishment in childhood”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Site – Agência Fapesp
Section: English/Articles
http://agencia.fapesp.br/en/15919

Date: 24 July 2012
Theme: “Castigo físico reproduz ciclo da violência”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal – Gazeta do Povo
Section: Vida & Cidadania
http://www.gazetadopovo.com.br/vidaecidada/conteudo.phtml?id=1278218

Date: 23 July 2012
Theme: “Índio também quer saber a verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – DCI
Section: Opinião/Plano de Voo – Liliana Lavoratti

Date: 23 July 2012
Theme: “Presos de alta escolaridade”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal – Gazeta do Povo
Section: Vida e Cidadania

Date: 23 July 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro e a Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal Yahoo Brasil
Section: Blogs/Zoropa
http://br.noticias.yahoo.com/blogs/zoropa/pau lo-s%C3%A9rgio-pinheiro-e-s%C3%ADria-021057854.html

Date: 22 July 2012
Theme: “Presidente de investigação da ONU considera que o conflito na Síria está longe do fim”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio - Estadão
Programme: Estadão no Ar

Date: 21 July 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade investigará crimes cometidos contra índios na ditadura militar”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Cidadania/Justiça

Date: 21 July 2012
Theme: “O Brasil precisa de mais educação e menos violência”
Researcher: Diego Vicentin
Media: Rádio - Itaitaia
Programme: Rádio Vivo
http://wordpress.00201.upx.net.br/jose-lino/5920/o-brasil-precisa-de-mais-educacao-e-menos-violencia-texto-de-selma-sueli-silva/

Date: 20 July 2012
Theme: “O drama das famílias sírias no Brasil”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV - Gazeta
Programme: Jornal da Gazeta
http://www.youtube.com/user/jornaldagazeta/videos?query=O+drama+das+fam%C3%A7ias%20Brasil

Date: 19 July 2012
Theme: “Líder de missão da ONU descarta solução militar para Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal Rede Brasil Atual
Section: Internacional
http://www.redebomdia.com.br/noticia/detalhes/27690/Quem+apanha+se+torna+violento,+descarta+missao+pelo+Brasil

Date: 18 July 2012
Theme: “O atentado só agrava a situação’, diz Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo
http://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/o-atentado-so-agrava-situacao-diz-paulo-sergio-pinho-5510994

Date: 16 July 2012
Theme: “Agressão na infância reflete em adultos”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia e Renato Alves
Media: Jornal – Diário do Nordeste (edição online)
Section: Notícias
http://diarionordeste.globo.com/materia.asp?codigo=1160452

Date: 15 July 2012
Theme: “Quem apanha se torna violento, diz researchera”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia e Renato Alves
Media: Jornal – Bom Dia Sorocaba
Section: Dia a Dia
http://www.redebomdia.com.br/noticia/detalhes/27690/Quem+apanha+se+torna+violento,+diz+researchera

Date: 15 July 2012
Theme: “Quem apanha na infância tende a resolver problemas com violência”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia e Renato Alves
Media: Site – Umuarama Ilustrado
Section: Cidade

Date: 14 July 2012
Theme: “Quem apanha na infância tende a resolver problemas com violência, aponta pesquisa”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia e Renato Alves
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Nacional
http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/noticia/2012-07-14/Quem+apanha+na-infancia-tende+a+resolver-problemas-com-violencia

Date: 10 July 2012
Theme: “Ciclo da violência pode ter raiz nos castigos físicos na infância”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Site – Theme Social
Section: Articles
http://wwwThemesocial.com.br/Article.asp?id=1916

Date: 09 July 2012
Theme: “Diplomata brasileiro analisa violência no Brasil e conflitos internacionais”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Record News
Programme: Brasil em Discussão

Date: 09 July 2012
Theme: “Campinas e região abrigam 124% mais detentos do que a capacidade”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Site – Portal Rádio Ternura FM
Section: Noticias/Regional/Campinas

Date: 08 July 2012
Theme: “A Orquestra Turca”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Povo (edição on-line)
Section: Mundo

Date: 08 July 2012
Theme: “Campinas e região abrigam 124% mais detentos do que a capacidade”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Site – Portal G1
Section: São Paulo/Campinas e Região

Date: 06 July 2012
Theme: “II Jornada de Psicanálise e Educação: Violência, Ética e Alteridade”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Site – SBP-SP (Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de São Paulo)
Section: Eventos SBP-SP
http://www.sbpssp.org.br/atividades/eventos-sbpssp/item/776-ii-jornada-de-psican%C3%A1lise-e-educa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-vi%C3%A3o-%C3%A9cia-%C3%A9tica-e-alteridade.html

Date: 05 July 2012
Theme: “Ciclo da violência pode ter raiz nos castigos físicos na infância”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia

Media: Blog – ANDI (Agência Nacional dos Direitos da Infância)
Section: Não se aplica

Date: 03 July 2012
Theme: “Um em cada cinco brasileiros sofreu punição física regular na infância”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – Empresas & Negócios
Section: Especial

Date: 02 July 2012
Theme: “Castigos físicos aumentam chances de crianças apresentarem distúrbios mentais na vida adulta”
Researcher: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência – NEV/USP
Media: Revista – Veja (edição on-line)
Section: Saúde

Date: 01 July 2012
Theme: “Para especialistas, Brasil precisa responsabilizar torturadores para evitar repetição de atos”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Nacional

Date: 01 July 2012
Theme: “Violência contra a mulher: a cada duas horas, uma é assassinada no país”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal – Jornal do Sudoeste
Section: Mulher
Date: 01 July 2012
Theme: “Saúde, segurança e transporte preocupa paulistanos”
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Cotidiano

June 2012

Date: 30 June 2012
Theme: “Síria abre questão sobre os limites da humanidade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Destaque

Date: 29 June 2012
Theme: “Brasileiro chefe de investigação apoiada pela ONU prevê piora no conflito da Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Nações Unidas no Brasil (ONU BR)
Section: Destaque

Date: 29 June 2012
Theme: “Um em cada cinco brasileiros sofre punição física regular na infância”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Fapesp
Section: Especiais
http://agencia.fapesp.br/15812

Date: 28 June 2012
Theme: “Damasco ameaça romper com a ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Estado de Minas (edição on-line)
Section: Internacional

Date: 28 June 2012
Theme: “Comissão da ONU diz que situação na Síria está se deteriorando”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Blog – Revista Shalom
Section: Não se aplica

Date: 28 June 2012
Theme: “Embaixador da Síria abandona reunião da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (citado)
Media: TV – Brasil
Programme: Repórter Brasil

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Não há indícios de conflito internacional na Síria, afirma diplomata brasileiro Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Band News
Programme: Notícias/Mundo
http://bandnewstv.band.uol.com.br/noticias/contenuto.asp?id=602667&tc=mundo-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-indic%C3%ADcios-de-conflito-internacional-na-siria-

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Syrian military 'May be responsible' for massacre”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Notícias – BBC
Section: News/World/Middle-East
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world/middle-east-18606889

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Comissão da ONU diz que situação na Síria está se deteriorando”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Globo
Programme: Jornal Nacional
http://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2012/06/comissao-da-ou-diz-
que-situacao-na-siria-esta-se-deteriorando.html

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Cinco perguntas para Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, brasileiro encarregado de investigar massacres na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Internacional
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,cinco-perguntas-parapaulo-sergio-pinheiro-brasileiro-encarregado-de-investigar-massacres-na-siria,892057,0.htm

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Relatório da ONU alerta para guerra civil na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: Internacional
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,relatorio-da-onu-alerta-para-guerra-civil-na-siria,892280,0.htm

Date: 27 June 2012
Theme: “Sérgio Adorno vai falar sobre violência”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Jornal – Diário do Nordeste (edição on-line)
Section: Noticias/Policia
http://diariodonordeste.globo.com/materia.asp?codigo=1153479

Date: 26 June 2012
Theme: “Não há plano que aguente sem apoio de potências’, diz Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Internacional
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,nao-ha-plano-que-aguente-sem-apoio-de-potencias-diz-paulo-sergio-pinheiro,891923,0.htm

Date: 26 June 2012
Theme: “Grupos armados na Síria já têm mais poder de fogo”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo
http://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/grupos-armados-na-siria-ja-tem-mais-poder-de-fogo-5326395

Date: 26 June 2012
Theme: “Researcher Sérgio Adorno participa de Ciclo de Debates sobre segurança pública”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Blog – Ciência Social Ceará
Section: Não se aplica
http://cienciasocialceara.blogspot.com.br/2012/06/researcher-sergio-adorno-participa-de.html

Date: 21 June 2012
Theme: “‘Temos que prender menos’, defende delegado”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Site – Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa (IDDD)
Section: Articles e Notícias
http://www.iddd.org.br/Noticias.aspx?id=482

Date: 18 June 2012
Theme: “USP: muitos brasileiros acham que bater é forma válida de educar filhos”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: TV - Globo
Programme: Bom Dia Brasil
http://g1.globo.com/bom-dia-brasil/noticia/2012/06/usp-muitos-brasileiros-acham-que-bater-e-forma-válida-de-educar-filhos.html

Date: 14 June 2012
Theme: “O parto da memória”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Deputada Estadual Luzia Ferreira
Section: Ação Política

Date: 13 June 2012
Theme: “Atendimento à mulher vítima de agressão é discutido na ALMG”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Deputada Estadual Luzia Ferreira
Section: Ação Política

Date: 12 June 2012
Theme: “ALMG volta a discutir violência contra a mulher”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Sindicato dos Servidores da Justiça de Primeira Instância do Estado de Minas Gerais
Date: 12 June 2012
Theme: “ALMG discutiu atendimento à mulher vítima de agressão”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site – Assembleia Legislativa do Estado de Minas Gerais
Section: Notícias
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/11004156/Estudo+diz+que+ paulistano+aceita+ação+da+Rota

Date: 09 June 2012
Theme: “Estudo diz que paulistano aceita ação da Rota”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – Diário de S. Paulo
Section: Dia a Dia
http://www.diariosp.com.br/noticia/detalhe/24156/Estudo+diz+que+paulistano+aceita+ação+da+Rota

Date: 09 June 2012
Theme: “Ação militar seria catastrófica”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Jornal do Commercio
Section: Mundo

Date: 07 June 2012
Theme: “Paulo Pinheiro: Hama massacre is a glimpse of a full Syrian civil war”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio – BBC 4
Programme: World at One
http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b01jhck

Date: 06 June 2012
Theme: “Pesquisa revela efeitos da violência”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rádio – Rádio Senado
Programme: Conexão Senado

Date: 05 June 2012
Theme: “Quase metade dos brasileiros concorda com uso de tortura para obter provas na Justiça”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil

Date: 05 June 2012
Theme: “Quase metade dos brasileiros concorda com uso de tortura para obter provas na Justiça”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil

Date: 05 June 2012
Theme: “74% são a favor de pena de morte ou prisão perpétua para estupro”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Cotidiano

Date: 05 June 2012
Theme: “Quase metade dos brasileiros aceita tortura de criminosos em alguns casos”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: São Paulo
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,quase-metade-dos-brasileiros-aceita-tortura-de-criminosos-em- alguns-casos-,882485,0.htm

Date: 05 June 2012
Theme: “Brasileiros aprovam pena de morte ou prisão perpétua para estupradores”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Revista - Exame
Section: Brasil
Theme: “Quase metade dos brasileiros aceita tortura para obtenção de provas, mostra pesquisa da USP”
Researcher: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência – NEV/USP
Media: Site – Portal Rede Brasil Atual
Section: Cidades

Date: 02 June 2012
Theme: “Brasil condena massacre de Hula, na Síria, mas mantém diálogo com país”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo
Section: Internacional
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,brasil-condena-massacre-de-hula-na-siria-mas-mantem-dialogo-com-pais,881462,0.htm

Date: 01 June 2012
Theme: “‘Intervenção militar na Síria será catastrófica’, diz Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo

May 2012

Date: 29 May 2012
Theme: “Combate ao crack é usado para remoção de moradores de rua em São Paulo, dizem especialistas”
Researcher: Marcelo da Silveira Campos
Media: Agência de notícias – Agência Brasil
Section: Nacional

Date: 28 May 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade: avanços e limites”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Radioagência NP
Section: Nacional

Date: 28 May 2012
Theme: “Medo da violência urbana leva à reclusão e à intolerância, diz researcher”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Rádio - CBN
Programme: CBN São Paulo

Date: 17 May 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade: por favor, sem briga de torcidas”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Gazeta do Povo (edição on-line)
Section: Blogs – Conexão Brasilia
http://www.gazetadopovo.com.br/blog/conexaobraesilial/?id=1255716&tit=comissao-da-verdade:-por-favor-sem-briga-de-torcidas

Date: 15 May 2012
Theme: “O único lado é o das vítimas”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Estado de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Política/Blogs – Roldão Arruda

Date: 14 May 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro diz que apuração não pode ser uma disputa”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio – Jovem Pan On-line
Programme: Jovem Pan On-line News

Date: 12 May 2012
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade não vai punir, diz integrante”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – BBC Brasil
Section: Brasil
http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2012/05/120511_paulo_sergio_pinheiro_pc.shtml
Date: 11 May 2012
Theme: “Já era tempo de ela ter sido instalada’, diz membro da Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal G1
Section: Política
http://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2012/05/ja-era-tempo-de-ela-ter-sido-instalada-diz-membro-da-comissao-da-verdade.html

Date: 11 May 2012
Theme: “O Repórter Brasil conversa com um dos integrantes da comissão da verdade, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presidente da comissão da ONU na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Brasil
Programme: Repórter Brasil

Date: 10 May 2012
Theme: “Impasse > Conectas apresenta 5 perguntas chave sobre a Síria ao brasileiro Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, do ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Conectas Direitos Humanos
Section: Política Externa

April 2012

Date: 24 April 2012
Theme: “Audiência sobre a polêmica Lei da Palmada atraiu público pequeno”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Site – Pernambuco.com
Section: Últimas noticias

Date: 12 April 2012
Theme: “Palmada inútil”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo
Section: Equilíbrio

March 2012

Date: 23 March 2012
Theme: “Cidade Universitária possui apenas sete policiais mulheres”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal – Jornal do Campus (USP)
Section: Universidade

Date: 18 March 2012
Theme: “Aumenta sensação de insegurança na PB”
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal – Correio da Paraíba (edição online)
Section: Cidades
http://m.correio10.com.br/noticia/18066/amaunta-sensacao-de-inseguranca-na-pb

Date: 07 March 2012
Theme: “A militarização do sistema penitenciário brasileiro”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal – Le Monde Diplomatique Brasil
Section: Biblioteca Virtual/Controle Policial
http://diplomatique.org.br/acervo_online.php?mes=03&ano=2012&PHPSESSID=553ff191c240868a2f5d742bcf22bce

February 2012

Date: 27 February 2012
Theme: “Especialista responde às perguntas dos internautas no JR News - O presidente da Comissão Independente da ONU para a Síria, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, conversa com Heródoto Barbeiro e Andrea Beron”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Record News
Programme: Jornal da Record News

Date: 25 February 2012
Theme: “Síria - Na mira da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Correio Brasilienense
Section: Eu, estudante
Date: 24 February 2012
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro e a questão síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site – Portal Luis Nassif
Section: Blogs/Luis Nassif Online

Date: 24 February 2012
Theme: “UN commission sees no military solution to crisis in Syria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Deutsche Welle
Section: World
http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15765933,00.html

Date: 24 February 2012
Theme: “Para presidente de comissão da ONU, veto agravou violência na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Mundo

Date: 23 February 2012
Theme: “Não há saída militar para o fim da violência na Síria, afirma ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias – Deutsche Welle (Português)
Section: Notícias/Política/Mundo
http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15765155,00.html

Date: 23 February 2012
Theme: “Professor e membro da comissão da ONU que investiga violações de direitos humanos na Síria faz sua análise no programa”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio – Cultura FM
Programme: Começando o Dia

Date: 23 February 2012
Theme: “U.N. Panel Accuses Syrian Government of Crimes Against Humanity”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – The New York Times
Section: World/Middle East
http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/24/world/middleeast/un-panel-accuses-syria-of-crimes-

Date: 23 February 2012
Theme: “Comissão da ONU diz que Síria cometeu crimes contra a humanidade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV – Globo
Programme: Jornal Nacional
http://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2012/02/comissao-da-ou-diz-que-siria-cometeu-crimes-contra-humanidade.html

Date: 23 February 2012
Theme: “‘Percamos a ilusão de intervenções na Síria’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – O Globo
Section: Mundo
http://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/percamos-ilusao-de-intervencoes-na-siria-4053624

Date: 10 February 2012
Theme: “Para brasileiro, situação na Síria piorou dos dois lados”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal – Folha de S. Paulo (edição on-line)
Section: Mundo

January 2012

Date: 23 January 2012
Theme: “Taxa de homicídio na fronteira com Paraguai beira o absurdo”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal – Gazeta do Povo
Section: Vida e Cidadania

Date: 21 January 2012
Theme: “Guerra às drogas, violação a direitos fundamentais, criminalização da pobreza e racismo: constatações de pesquisa realizada em São Paulo”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Site – Law Enforcement Against Prohibition – LEAP Brasil
2011

**December 2011**

Date: 26 December 2011
Theme: “Pesquisa da USP mostra ineficácia das ações contra o tráfico de drogas”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Revista - Caros Amigos

Date: 19 December 2011
Theme: “A Síria cede às pressões internacionais e aceita a entrada de observadores árabes”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Televisão - “TV Cultura” (Jornal da Cultura)
http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornalacultura/jc20111219bl3

Date: 19 December 2011
Theme: “Pequenos assassinatos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site - “Dom Total”

Date: 18 December 2011
Theme: “Estudo mostra que atuação da polícia atinge mais os pequenos traficantes”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media Agência de Notícias - “Agência Brasil”

Date: 17 December 2011
Theme: “Estudo revela 'sistema industrial' de prisões por tráfico em SP”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media Jornal - “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impreso,estudo-revela-sistema-industrial-de-prisoes-por-trafico-em-sp,-812074,0.htm

Date: 16 December 2011
Theme: “Repressão ao tráfico de drogas é ‘enxuga gelo’, diz pesquisa da USP”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media Jornal - “O Globo”

Date: 16 December 2011
Theme: “Pesquisa mostra que lei criada para diferenciar usuário de traficante de drogas fez aumentar o número de prisões de réus primários”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media Televisão - “TV Cultura” (Jornal da Cultura)
http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornalacultura/jc20111216bl1

Date: 16 December 2011
Theme: “Número de presos por tráfico de drogas aumenta no Brasil”
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media Televisão - “TV Brasil” (Repórter Brasil)
http://tvbrasil.ebc.com.br/repoterbrasil/video/23014/

Date: 10 December 2011
Theme: “Textos aliam reflexão sobre segurança a direitos humanos”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media Jornal - “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 9 December 2011
Theme: “O indelével: do Congo à Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal - “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 7 December 2011
Theme: “Violência doméstica”
Date: 5 December 2011
Theme: “Entrada de observadores não dá desfecho à crise na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Globo”

Date: 5 December 2011
Theme: “Etica e barbarie”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 5 December 2011
Theme: “Prazo da Liga Árabe para evitar sanções à Síria expira no domingo”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 3 December 2011
Theme: “Derrubar governo sírio não é nosso problema, diz relator da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Rede Brasil Atual”

Date: 3 December 2011
Theme: “En Syrie, les enfants martyrs de la répression du régime”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “RFi – Rádio França” (Paris, França)
http://www.rfi.fr/node/758545

Date: 3 December 2011
Theme: “Conselho da ONU condena repressão de governo sírio”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Agora São Paulo”

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “UN Commission Calls for International Response in Syria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Global Conversation” (Providence, Rhode Island, Estados Unidos)

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “Comissão condena violação dos direitos humanos na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “RFi – Rádio França Internacional”/Português (Paris, França)
http://www.portugues.rfi.fr/mundo/20111202-comissao-de-direitos-humanos-pede-medidas-urgentes-para-proteger-populacao-siria

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “Alto Comissariado da ONU para os direitos humanos pede “acção imediata” na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Público” (Lisboa, Portugal)

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “November foi mês mais violento do regime sírio contra crianças”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “ONU já vê guerra civil”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Correio Brasiliense”

Date: 2 December 2011
Theme: “Presidente da Comissão da ONU para a Síria fala sobre a repressão naquele país”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Globo News” (Jornal das Dez)
http://g1.globo.com/videos/globo-news/jornal-das-dez/t/todos-os-videos/v/presidente-da-
November 2011

Date: 30 November 2011
Theme: “MRC : 30/11 - Bourdin 2012 - 8h-9h”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “MRC” (Paris, França)
http://www.rmc.fr/podcast/podcast.php?id=30

Date: 30 November 2011
Theme: “Comissão, liderada pelo brasileiro Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, afirma que o governo da Síria cometeu crimes contra a humanidade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “Cultura FM” (Começando o Dia)
http://culturafm.cmais.com.br/comecando/301-
paulo-sergio-pinheiro

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “‘Militares violaram sexualmente crianças’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,
militares-violaram-sexualmente-crianças,
804206,0.htm

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “Situacção da Síria é ‘desesperadora’, diz presidente de comissão da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “G1”
http://g1.globo.com/revolta-
arabe/noticia/2011/11/situação-da-síria-e-
desesperadora-diz-presidente-de-comissão-da-
onu.html

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “Síria cometeu crimes contra humanidade, diz ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,síria-cometeu-crimes-contra-humanidade-diz-ou,
804389,0.htm

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “Síria: ONU acusa regime de crimes de guerra”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Agência de Notícias – “Euronews” (Lisboa, Portugal)
http://pt.euronews.net/2011/11/29/síria-ou-
acusa-regime-de-crimes-de-guerra/

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “Les forces syriennes ont tué plus de 250 enfants”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Le Figaro” (Paris, França)
http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2011/11/29/01003-20111129ARTFIG00440-les-forces-
syriennes-ont-tue-plus-de-250-enfants.php

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “UN Accuses Syria of violating human rights CCTV News”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “CCTV” (Pequim, China)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG-bVD4G3Xw

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “UN: Syrian officials ordering mass atrocities”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Al Jazeera” – English (Doha, Qatar – com as redações de Londres e Washington)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SN4CyfZBoC

Date: 29 November 2011
Theme: “L’armée syrienne accusée de crimes contre l’humanité”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Le Monde” (Paris, França)
http://www.lemonde.fr/proche-
orient/article/2011/11/29/l-armee-syrienne-
accusee-de-crimes-contre-l-humanite_1610494_3218.html

Date: 29 de November de 2011
Theme: “Un rapport commandé par l’ONU accuse la Syrie de ‘crimes contre l’humanité’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Le Monde” (Paris, França)
http://www.lemonde.fr/proche-
orient/article/2011/11/29/un-rapport-
commande-par-l-ou-acuse-la-syrie-de-
crimes-contre-l-humanite_1610660_3218.html

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “Syria backed military crimes, says UN report”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Financial Times” (Londres, Inglaterra)
http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/9373a2ee-19e3-11e1-9888-
00144feabdc0,Authorised=false.html?_i_locati
Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “U.N. report documents Syria’s crimes against protesters”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
(Washington, Estados Unidos)

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “ONU confirma crimes brutais na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Brasil” (Repórter Brasil)

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “ONU: Quatro mil foram assassinados na Síria, mais de 250 são crianças”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Terra”
http://terramagazine.terra.com.br/interna/0,,O15492710-E16580,00-ONU+Quatro+mil+foram+assinados+na+Siri
a+mais+de+sao+criancas.html

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “ONGS: Síria está em sofrimento, diz lider de comissão”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/101320
s-nao-entrar-na-siria-nao-prejudicou-relatorio-diz-lider-de-comissao.shtml

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “Síria unrest: Forces commit ′crimes against humanity′”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Agência de Noticias – “BBC” (Londres, Inglaterra)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-15927458

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “Comissão da ONU divulga relatório sobre violações de direitos humanos na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Globo News” (Globo News em Theme)

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “ONU: Governo sirio mandou torturar e matar milhares de pessoas, inclusive criancas”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/internacional,governo-sirio-mandou-torturar-e-matar-milhares-de-pessoas-inclusive-criancas,804018,0.htm
Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “Relatório de missão da ONU alerta para crimes contra a humanidade na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 28 November 2011
Theme: “ONU: investigação aponta para violações de direitos humanos na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “UN Multimedia”

Date: 25 November 2011
Theme: “Síria ignora Liga Árabe, que imporá sanções”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadão.com.br/noticias/internacionais/siria-ignora-liga-arabe-que-imporasancoes,803070,0.htm

Date: 25 November 2011
Theme: “Como a violência está presente nas escolas”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media Rádio – “Rádio Câmara” (Reportagem Especial)

Date: 18 November 2011
Theme: “Estigmatizada, PM paulista quer investir em Direitos Humanos”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Revista – “Carta Capital”

Date: 12 November 2011
Theme: “A sociedade civil é fundamental para a implementação das recomendações internacionais”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Conectas”

Date: 9 November 2011
Theme: “O crescimento da violência dentro das escolas”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media Rádio – “Rádio Câmara” (Palavra de Especialista)

Date: 7 November 2011
Theme: “Falta diálogo entre os manifestantes da USP”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media Rádio – “CBN” (CBN São Paulo)
http://cbn.globoradio.globo.com/cbn-sp/CBN-SP.htm

Date: 5 November 2011
Theme: “Atuação da PM em campus ainda é indefinida”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”
http://www1.folha.uol.com.brfsp/cotidian_ff0 511201103.htm

Date: 1 November 2011
Theme: “O saudável controle externo”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro e Fernando Salla
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/sp/CBN0 511201103.htm

October 2011

Date: 28 October 2011
Theme: “PM e estudantes em confronto”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Revista – “Carta Capital” – edição on-line

Date: 26 October 2011
Date: 25 October 2011
Theme: “Polícia de SP se esforça por humanismo, mas ainda mostra dados preocupantes”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Site – “The Brazilian Post” (Vitória – ES)

Date: 20 October 2011
Theme: “Sarney defende Maior rigor nas leis que tratam de homicídios”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Agência de Notícias – “Agência Senado”

Date: 19 October 2011
Theme: “Dilma pede mais diplomacia e menos força militar na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “Cultura FM” (Começando o Dia)

Date: 19 October 2011
Theme: “1964: Um Golpe ou uma Revolução?”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Jornal do Campus” (USP)

Date: 19 October 2011
Theme: “Usplanos vítimas da ditadura terão Memorial”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Jornal do Campus” (USP)

Date: 18 October 2011
Theme: “Programa ultrapassa o limite do humor e banaliza assédio sexual contra mulheres”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Jornal – “O Metalúrgico em Família”

Date: 17 October 2011
Theme: “Lançamento do livro ‘Ensaios sobre Segurança Cidadã’”
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media Rádio – “Jovem Pan AM” (Jornal Jovem Pan)

Date: 8 October 2011
Theme: “Brasil eleva tom na ONU em relação a Damasco”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “BOL”

Date: 6 October 2011
Theme: “Reflexão sobre os números apresentados no ‘Estudo Global sobre Homicídios’ do Escritório das Nações Unidas para Drogas e Crimes (UNODC)”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Rádio – “Tupi AM” (Tupi Serviços)

Date: 6 October 2011
Theme: “Aumento das taxas de homicídio no Brasil não pode ser associada somente à pobreza, dizem especialistas”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Agência de Notícias – “Agência Brasil”
Date: 6 October 2011
Theme: “ONU: Queda da taxa de homicídios despencou em SP, mas ainda é alta no RJ”
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media Revista – “Carta Capital”
http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/ontempo-defensa-de-criancas-entre-rio-e-sao-paulo/

Date: 4 October 2011
Theme: “Falta investigação na cobertura dos jornais brasileiros sobre direitos das mulheres”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Site – “ADJORI-SC (Associação dos Jornais do Interior de Santa Catarina)"

Date: 1 October 2011
Theme: “Comissão da ONU quer investigar Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “Correio do Povo” (Curitiba – PR)
http://www.correiodopovo.com.br/impresso/?Ano=117&Numero=1&Caderno=0&Noticia=343268

Date: 1 October 2011
Theme: “Enviado do Brasil à Síria investigará morte de crianças”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Estado de S. Paulo”
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/impresso,enviado-do-brasil-a-siria-investigara-morte-de-crianças,779897,0.htm

September 2011

Date: 30 September 2011
Theme: “ONU: Queda da taxa de homicídios despencou em SP, mas ainda é alta no RJ”
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media Revista – “Carta Capital”
http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/ontempo-defensa-de-criancas-entre-rio-e-sao-paulo/

Date: 30 September 2011
Theme: “Syria urged to allow human rights experts to visit the country”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “UN Multimedia”

Date: 30 September 2011
Theme: “A imprensa só retrata a Violência contra a Mulher como caso de polícia”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Site – “Unifem/ONU Mulheres”
http://www.unifem.org.br/003/00301009.asp?ttCD_CHAVE=149675

Date: 30 September 2011
Theme: “Estudo pioneiro mostra que falta investigação na cobertura no Brasil sobre direitos da mulher”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Blog – “Em Dia com a Cidadania” (Rio de Janeiro – RJ)

Date: 23 September 2011
Theme: “Comissão da Verdade: ex-ministro avalia que dois anos é tempo suficiente para concluir investigações”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Globo”

Date: 23 September 2011
Theme: “Brasileiro representante da ONU conversará com autoridades da Síria na semana que vem”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Globo”

Date: 23 September 2011
Theme: “ONU: líder palestino diz que ‘chegou a hora de ganhar a liberdade’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Rede Brasil Atual”
http://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/temas/internacional/2011/09/na-onu-lider-palestino-diz-que-coghia-a-hora-de-ganhar-a-liberdade/?searchterm=Na%20ONU,%20%C3%A0dor%A0alestino%20diz%20que%20%C3%81gor%20a%20hora%20de%20ganhar%20a%20liberdade%27

Date: 23 September 2011
Theme: “Comissão não é assembleia, diz ex-ministro dos Direitos Humanos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal – “O Globo”

Date: 23 September 2011
Theme: “Pedido de reconhecimento palestino na ONU é momento histórico, dizem especialistas”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Opera Mundi”

Date: 22 September 2011
Theme: “Por que algumas mulheres aturam maridos violentos?”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Rádio – “Jovem Pan AM” (Jornal de Serviço)

Date: 21 September 2011
Theme: (Obs.: O professor esteve presente na bancada do programa, onde comentou as reportagens exibidas durante todo o telejornal, com foco nas reportagens especiais sobre a professora vítima de agressão cometida por aluno, em Mogi das Cruzes, Grande São Paulo; a prisão preventiva de 18 pessoas, por ordem do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo, por fraudes na construção de prédios na cidade; o discurso de Barack Obama na Assembleia Geral da ONU, opondo-se à criação do Estado Palestino e a votação, pela Câmara dos Deputados, do Projeto de Lei que prevê a criação da Comissão da Verdade).
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Cultura” (Jornal da Cultura)

http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornaladcultura/jc20110921b1l
http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornaladcultura/jc20110921b12
http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornaladcultura/jc20110921b13
http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornaladcultura/jc20110921b14

Date: 19 September 2011
Theme: “Diretas e Montoro’ e ‘Diretas’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Brado Retumbante – Do Golpe às Diretas”

Date: 19 September 2011
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro explica qual é sua missão com o governo Sírio”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “TV Globo News” (Globo News em Theme)

Date: 15 September 2011
Theme: “Oposição síria cria ‘Conselho Nacional’ - Países árabes pressionam pelo fim do ‘derramamento de sangue’ na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “Cultura FM” (Começando o Dia)

Date: 15 September 2011
Theme: “Missão da ONU: Brasileiro diz que obter colaboração da Síria é primeiro desafio”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “Rádio Senado” (Conexão Senado)

Date: 15 September 2011
Theme: “‘A comissão quer fazer uma fotografia honesta dos fatos’, diz Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio – “RFI – Rádio França Internacional” (Paris, França)
Date: 15 September 2011
Theme: “Cidadania na web”
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media Televisão — “TV Futura” (Conexão Futura)
http://www.conexaofutura.org.br/tag/cuturadigital

Date: 14 September 2011
Theme: “Síria: missão da ONU quer cooperação da sociedade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio — “Jovem Pan AM” (Jornal Jovem Pan)

Date: 14 September 2011
Theme: “Missão de direitos humanos na Síria tem comando brasileiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Revista — “Veja” – edição on-line

Date: 14 September 2011
Theme: “Diplomata brasileiro Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro espera ter o apoio da Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal — “Correio Braziliense”

Date: 14 September 2011
Theme: “UN Human Rights Council to make renewed attempt to visit Syria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site — “UN Multimedia”

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Gregori: ‘Não creio em objeção do DEM à Comissão da Verdade’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site — “Terra”
http://terramagazine.terra.com.br/interna/0,0,IS346462-EI6578,00.html

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Ministros de Direitos Humanos entregam manifesto em favor da Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site — “Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República”

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Avaliar violações humanitárias na Síria não será fácil, diz brasileiro na ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site — “G1”

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro diz que desafio será convencer governo da Síria a receber comissão da ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal — “O Globo”

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Brasileiro diz que Maior desafio é colaboração de Assad”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal — “DCI”

Date: 13 September 2011
Theme: “Ex-secretário brasileiro dos Direitos Humanos lidera missão da ONU na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Jornal — “Correio Braziliense”

Date: 12 September 2011
Theme: “Brasileiro vai chefiar missão de Direitos Humanos da ONU na Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Rádio — “RFI – Rádio França Internacional” (Paris, França)
http://www.portugues.rfi.fr/mundo/20110912-brasileiro-vai-chefiar-missao-de-direitos-humanos-da-OUNA-na-Siria

Date: 12 September 2011
Theme: “Brasileiro que chefiará comissão da ONU diz esperar colaboração da Síria”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “BBC” (Londres, Inglaterra)

http://culturafm.cmais.com.br/comecando/0609-sergio-adorno

Date: 3 September 2011
Theme: “A Justiça que tarda e falha – Em SP, Mayria dos crimes sem autoria definida fica sem apuração”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Jornal – “O Globo”

August 2011

Date: 30 August 2011
Theme: “Cerca de 70% das crianças envolvidas com bullying sofrem castigo corporal, mostra pesquisa”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Agência de Notícias – “Agência Brasil”

Date: 26 August 2011
Theme: “Protegidos pela Lei Maria da Penha”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Revista – “Isto É”
http://www.istoe.com.br/reportagens/154804_PROTEGIDOS+PELA+LEI+MARIA+DA+PENHA

Date: 26 August 2011
Theme: “Decretada prisão administrativa de 10 PM’s suspeitos de não socorrer dois assaltantes”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media Televisão – “TV Globo News” (Jornal Globo News – Edição das 10h)

Date: 26 August 2011
Theme: “Prescrição de homicídios em 20 anos gera ainda mais impunidade, mas quem
cumpriu a pena também não deve ser
desrespeitado pelo resto da vida”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media Rádio – “CBN” (CBN Total)
http://cbn.globoradio.globo.com/programas/c
bn-total/2011/04/26/PRESCRICAO-DE-
HOMICIDIOS-EM-20-ANO-GERA-AINDA-MAIS-
IMPUNIDADE-MAS-QUEM-CUMPRIU-A-
PENA

Date: 3 August 2011
Theme: “Sociologia da violência”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Site – “CMI Brasil (Centro de Mídia
Independente)”
http://prod.midiaindependente.org/pt/blue/20
11/08/495004.shtml

Date: 3 August 2011
Theme: “El fenômeno da ultraderecha en
América Latina”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Agência de Notícias – “BBC” (Londres,
Inglaterra)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/mundo/noticias/2011/0
8/110803_america_latina_ultraderecha_extre
mismo_jp.shtml

July 2011

Date: 27 July 2011
Theme: “As revoluções precisam da web”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Observador Político”
http://www.observadorpolitico.org.br/

Date: 23 July 2011
Theme: “População carcerária dobra em dez
anos”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media Site – “Consultor Jurídico”
http://www.conjur.com.br/2011-jul-
23/numero-presos-cresce-indice-criminalidade-
brasil

Date: 22 July 2011
Theme: “Seminário: Democracia, Judiciário e
Direitos Humanos na Venezuela hoje”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Televisão – “IPTV USP”
http://iptv.usp.br/portal/InfosVideo.do?_Instan
celIdentifier=0&_EntityIdentifier=uspWwuebgm
hyY1kh6ABqL6yQEREuGLI_jlmFv5WihmEmOY.

Date: 21 July 2011
Theme: “Série: Insegurança Pública – Brasil já
conta com quase 500 milseguranças
particulares”
Researcher: Viviane Cubas
Media Televisão – “TV Bandeirantes” (Jornal da
Band)
asp?s=inseguranca_publica&v=2c9f94b631498
1cd01314ef863fd07cf

Date: 15 July 2011
Theme: “Getúlio em três tempos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Revista – “Revista do Brasil”
http://www.redebrasiliatual.com.br/revistas/61/cinema/view

Date: 10 July 2011
Theme: “Ação de neonazistas é igual à de grupos de exterminio policial, diz psicanalista”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Site – “R7”
http://noticias.r7.com/sao-paulo/noticias/acao-de-neonazistas-e-igual-a-de-grupos-de-exterminio-policiai-diz-psicanalista-20110710.html

Date: 6 July 2011
Theme: “Conheça os principais pontos da Lei Maria da Penha”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media Site – “G1”

Date: 5 July 2011
Theme: “Crime de ódio é arbitrário, afirma researchar da USP”
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media Jornal – “Folha de S. Paulo”
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/cotidian/ff0507201113.htm

Date: 4 July 2011
Theme: “Pinheiro: ‘La situación de la justicia juvenil en América Latina és precaria’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Save the Children” (Lima, Peru)

Date: 1 July 2011
Theme: “Entrevista realizada por Save the Children al relator sobre los derechos de la niñez de la CIDH, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, durante su visita a Lima para la presentación del Informe sobre Justicia Juvenil de la CIDH.”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media Site – “Save the Children” (Lima, Peru)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tns8I4mckI&feature=channel_video_title

June 2011

Date: 29 June 2011

Theme: “Vanguard Brasile: Carceri Pericolose”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: TV: Current (Sucursal: Itália) - Vanguard
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JRzDVx2w l&NR=1

Date: 28 June 2011
Theme: “Homem mata a ex-namorada e depois comete suicídio em Jundiaí”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Dia a Dia
http://www.redebomdia.com.br/noticias/dia-dia/58520/homem+mata+a+ex-namorada+e+depois+comete+suicidio+na+agape

Date: 28 June 2011
Theme: “Queda dos homicídios não é uniforme em todos os bairros paulistanos”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rádio: CBN

Date: 27 June 2011
Theme: “Em 70% dos casos, mulheres não denunciam a 1ª agressão”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal: O Tempo (Belo Horizonte – MG)
http://www.otempo.com.br/noticias/ultimas/? IdNoticia=175155,OTE&busca=pasinato&pagina =1

Date: 23 June 2011
Theme: “De pequenas incivilidades a agressões”
Researcher: Viviane Cubas
Media: Jornal de Hoje/Fortaleza

Date: 23 June 2011
Theme: “Detención de menores que infringen la ley no es efectiva, afirma especialista”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agència de Notícies: Andina – Agència Peruana de Notícies (Peru)
http://www.andina.com.pe/Espanol/Noticia.as px?Id=z/RGN6Cnv04=

Date: 23 June 2011
Theme: “Detención de menores que infringen ley no es efectiva”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Date: 23 June 2011
Theme: “La dimensión oculta de la violencia contra la primera infancia”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV: Salgalú On-Line (Peru)

Date: 23 June 2011
Theme: “Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, relator de la CIDH sobre derechos de la niñez, pidió una legislación para prohibir el maltrato a los niños”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: Inversión en la infancia (Peru)
http://www.inversionenlainfancia.net/web/blog/noticia/619

Date: 22 June 2011
Theme: “Vanguard Brasile: La Guerra nelle Favelas”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: TV: Current (Sucursal: Itália)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dh_Q2zCn7CE&feature=feedlink

Date: 22 June 2011
Theme: “Presentan resultados preliminares del Informe sobre Justicia Juvenil y Derechos Humanos de la CIDH”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: Save e Children (Peru)

Date: 22 June 2011
Theme: “La CIDH recomienda que la reclusión sea el último recurso para los menores infractores”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Noticias: EFE

Date: 15 June 2011
Theme: “‘Venezuela é farsa democrática’ – Especialistas discutem o problema do sistema judiciário venezuelano”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: AUN – On-Line (Agência Universitária de Noticias)

Date: 14 June 2011
Theme: “ONU não esconde insatisfação com os arquivos fechados sobre tortura e quer punição a criminosos”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio: CBN

Date: 5 June 2011
Theme: “Na Venezuela, a Justiça definitiva de Chávez é provisória”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal: Diário do Comércio

Date: 4 June 2011
Theme: “Com debate, Eduardo Escorel lança DVD ‘Era Vargas’”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: R7

Date: 1 June 2011
Theme: “Democracia, Judiciário e Direitos Humanos na Venezuela hoje”
Researcher: NEV/USP e Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: IRI-USP (Instituto de Relações Internacionais da Universidade de São Paulo)
http://www.iru.usp.br/?pg=100

May 2011

Date: 28 May 2011
Theme: “Projeto ‘Promovendo o Desenvolvimento Saudável de adolescentes grávidas e seus filhos’”
Researcher: Renato Alves e Aline Gomes
Media: Jornal da Cultura – TV Cultura

Date: 28 May 2011
Theme: “A escola é um espaço seguro”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Site: Globo Educação

Date: 28 May 2011
Theme: “Especialista aponta possíveis causas e soluções para violência nas escolas”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Site: Globo Educação

Date: 27 May 2011
Theme: “Mapa da Violência 2011 – Aumento dos jovens vítimas de violência no Brasil”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal da Cultura – TV Cultura
http://www.tvcultura.com.br/jornal-dacultura/programa/jc20110527

Date: 27 May 2011
Theme: “Seminário discute relação entre violência, Estado, Sociedade e Cultura no Brasil”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno e Viviane Cubas
Media: Site: Repórter News

Date: 24 May 2011
Theme: “CRAVI: Quebrando o silêncio”
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Jornal: Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo

Date: 19 May 2011
Theme: “Nova Comissão discutirá proibição de castigos físicos em crianças”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: Câmara dos Deputados

Date: 19 May 2011
Theme: “Petistas defendem lei para erradicar castigos corporais a crianças”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro


Date: 19 May 2011
Theme: “Brasil pode ser 30º país a proibir castigos físicos, diz ONU”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: Câmara dos Deputados

Date: 19 May 2011
Theme: “Lei contra castigos corporais consolida a democracia, diz OEA”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site: Câmara dos Deputados

Date: 18 May 2011
Theme: “Eleição em Comissão e Debate sobre Cultura de Paz”
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Site: Hamilton Pereira

Date: 18 May 2011
Theme: “Seminário sobre Visitação Domiciliar: Prevenção da Violência e Promoção do Desenvolvimento Infantil”
Researcher: NEV/USP
Media: Site: USN (Instituto Jones dos Santos Neves – Vitória – ES)

Date: 16 May 2011
Theme: “USP vai investir R$ 70 mi em pesquisa”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal: O Estado de S. Paulo
http://www.estado.com.br/estadao/dehoje/20110516/not_imp719766,0.php
Date: 15 May 2011  
Theme: “Formas de garantir dignidade à infância”  
Researcher: NEV/USP  
Media: Jornal da USP  
http://espaber.uspnet.usp.br/jorusp/?p=15237

Date: 14 May 2011  
Theme: “Especial 5 anos de ataques do PCC”  
Researcher: Fernando Salla  
Media: Rádio: CBN

Date: 1 May 2011  
Theme: “A meta é proteger a criança”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Jornal da USP  
http://espaber.uspnet.usp.br/jorusp/?p=14815

Date: 1 May 2011  
Theme: “O desafio de seguir em frente”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Revista: Nova Escola  
http://revistaescola.April.com.br/

April 2011

Date: 30 April 2011  
Theme: “Violência tira famílias da calçada”  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Media: Jornal: Bom Dia Rio Preto  
http://www.redeboomdia.com.br/Noticias/Dia-a-dia/52545/Violencia+tira+familias+rio-pretenses+da+calçada

Date: 27 April 2011  
Theme: “Criminalizar o bullying não resolve suas causas”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Jornal do Campus  

Date: 26 April 2011  
Theme: “Prescrição de homicídios em 20 anos gera ainda mais impunidade, mas quem cumpriu a pena também não deve ser desrespeitado pelo resto da vida”  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia

Date: 26 April 2011  
Theme: “Bullying no ambiente escolar”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 26 April 2011  
Theme: “Realização de plebiscito gera polêmicas”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio Jovem Pan  

Date: 26 April 2011  
Theme: “Faltam estatísticas atualizadas e confiáveis para análise das mortes de mulheres”  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal: Estado de Minas  

Date: 26 April 2011  
Theme: “A verdade represada”  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Jornal: O Estado de S. Paulo  
http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/suplementos,a-verdade-represada,707187,0.htm

Date: 15 April 2011  
Theme: “Falta de integração e privilégios minam controle de armas no Brasil”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Site: Rede Brasil Atual  

Date: 15 April 2011  
Theme: “Bullying e a tragédia de Realengo”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Jornal da Tarde

Date: 14 April 2011  
Theme: “Tragédia em escola deve ser apropriada pedagogicamente”  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Portal Aprendiz  
http://aprendiz.uol.com.br/content/sleimucit.mmp
Date: 13 April 2011
Theme: “Controle de venda de armas é mais efetivo que plebiscito, diz researcher”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Site: Rede Brasil Atual
http://www.redebrasilatlual.com.br/temas/cidadania/2011/04/researcher-pensa-que-controle-de-venda-de-armas-e-mais-efetivo-que-plebiscito

Date: 13 April 2011
Theme: “Para researcheres, violência escolar se combate com tolerância”
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Portal IG
http://ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/educacao/para+researcheres+violencia+escolar+se+combate+com+tolerancia/n1300060315194.html

Date: 11 April 2011
Theme: “Impunidade no Brasil – Crimes contra crianças”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rádio: Bandeirantes AM

Date: 11 April 2011
Theme: “Chacina na escola de Realengo no Rio de Janeiro”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Programme: Roda Viva – TV Cultura
http://www.tvcultura.com.br/rodaviva/programa/1250

Date: 11 April 2011
Theme: “Sociabilidade para uma cultura de paz”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Portal IG
http://delas.ig.com.br/colunistas/palavrademais/sociabilidade-para-uma-cultura-de-paz/c1596834437789.html

Date: 11 April 2011
Theme: “Governo antecipa campanha de desarmamento”
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: TV Globo News
http://g1.globo.com/videos/globo-news/jornal-das-dez/v/governo-antecipa-campanha-de-desarmamento/1482517/#/Todos%20os%20v%C3%ADdeos/20110411/page/1

Date: 10 April 2011
Theme: “ Crimes de atiradores são comuns nos EUA e em outros países ricos”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno

Media: TV Record
http://noticias.r7.com/videos/crimes-de-atiradores-sao-comuns-nos-eua-e-em-outros-paises-ricos/idmedia/bf85f0c3bacc6d3e0ac0f681db276ced.html

Date: 9 April 2011
Theme: “Violência nas escolas”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal: Folha de S. Paulo

Date: 9 April 2011
Theme: “Em 15 minutos, o nº de mortos de 1 ano”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal: O Estado de S. Paulo
http://www.estadao.com.br/estadaodehoje/20110409/not_imp703943,0.php

Date: 8 April 2011
Theme: “Para educadores, caso de Realengo deve ser discutido com as crianças”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Portal G1

Date: 8 April 2011
Theme: “Violência em potência máxima”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media:

Date: 8 April 2011
Theme: “Violência contra a mulher: combate não pode ficar centrado somente na criminalização”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site da FEAAC (Federação dos Empregados de Agentes Autônomos do Comércio do Estado de São Paulo)
http://www.feaac.org.br/site/?op=assessoria&id=20

Date: 8 April 2011
Theme: “Researcher: é muito cedo para fazer afirmação concreta sobre massacre no Rio”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal: O Estado de S. Paulo

Date: 29 March 2011
Theme: “Prefeitura amplia os limites de fiscalização dos PM’s de folga”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: CBN Radio - “CBN São Paulo”

Date: 29 March 2011
Theme: “Petition 975-10 – Dismissed Judges, Honduras”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site “The Human Rights Brief”
http://hrbrief.org/2011/03/petition-975-10-dismissed-judges-honduras/

Date: 27 March 2011
Theme: “Araraquara tem o dobro da média estadual de presos”
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: “Tribuna Impressa” (Araraquara – SP) (Jornal)

Date: 24 March 2011
Theme: “A luta deve ser constante, diz chefe da polícia de São Paulo”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Portal IG - “Último Segundo/Brasil”
http://ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/brasil/sp/a+luta+d+deve+ser+constante+diz+chefe+da+policia+d+e+sao+paulo/n1238184806656.html

Date: 24 March 2011
Theme: “São Paulo não esclarece a Mayria dos crimes”
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Portal IG - “Último Segundo/Brasil”
http://ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/brasil/sp/saopaulo+nao+esclarece+a+Mayria+dos+crimes/n1238184753649.html

Date: 23 March 2011
Theme: “Zangief+Kid+reacende+tema+do+bullying+saiba+se+seu+filho+é+vitima”
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Portal Terra - “Noticias - Educação”
http://noticias.terra.com.br/educacao/noticias/0,O15018811-E18266,00-

Date: 22 March 2011
Theme: “Vannuchi defende ‘aprovação rápida’ da Comissão da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: “Folha de S. Paulo” (Jornal)

Date: 11 March 2011
Assunto“Article 19 lança Mulheres de Expressão 2011”
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Site “Article 19 Brasil” - “Mulheres de Expressão”

Date: 10 March 2011
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Site da CRIN (Child Rights Information Network)
http://www.crin.org/resources/infodetail.asp?ID=24404

Date: 8 March 2011
Theme: “Violência contra a mulher existe em todos os países, afirmam especialistas”.
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Portal UOL - “Página “Noticias”
http://noticias.uol.com.br/ultnot/internacional/2009/03/08/ult1859u746.jhtm

Date: 5 March 2011
Theme: “És mais fácil avaliar os direitos humanos em Birmania que em Venezuela”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: “El Nacional” (Venezuela) (Jornal)
http://www.el-nacional.com/www/site/p_contenido.php?q=nodo/189566/Naci%C3%B3n/Es-m%C3%A1s-
February 2011

- Date: 26 February 2011
  Theme: “Imagens da discriminação”
  Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
  Media: “O Estado de S. Paulo” (Jornal)
  http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/suplementos,imagens-da-discriminacao,684886,0.htm

- Date: 23 February 2011
  Theme: “Reflexão sobre o trabalho da polícia em São Paulo”
  Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
  Media: Portal IG - Página “Último Segundo/Brasil”

- Date: 19 February 2011
  Theme: “Ilícito político-policíal”
  Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
  Media: “O Estado de S. Paulo” (Jornal)
  http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/suplementos,ilicito-politico-policial,681825,0.htm

- Date: 15 February 2011
  Theme: “Entrevista Especial Prof. Sérgio Adorno”
  Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
  Media: Oralidade Revista (Edição 9 de June de 2011)

- Date: 13 February 2011
  Theme: “Stéphane Hessel, o embaixador da indignação”
  Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
  Media: “Folha de S. Paulo” (Jornal)

- Date: 11 February 2011
  Theme: Comissão da Verdade e direito à resistência”
  Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
  Media: “Gazeta do Povo” (Curitiba-PR) (Jornal)

- Date: 7 February 2011
  Theme: “Ninguém tem que chiar” - Caderno 2, Cultura, “Direito da Fonte”, Coluna de Sônia Racy”
  Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
  Media: “O Estado de S. Paulo” (Jornal)
  http://www.estadao.com.br/estadaodehoje/20110207/not_imp676039,0.php

January 2011

- Date: 31 January 2011
  Theme: “Sobra emprego para reinserção de presos no mercado, mas falta experiência”
  Researcher: Fernando Salla
  Media: “Correio Braziliense” (Jornal)

- Date: 31 January 2011
  Theme: “Números revelam que a violência diminuiu no Rio de Janeiro e em São Paulo”
  Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
  Media: TV Globo - “Jornal Nacional”

Date: 30 January 2011
Theme: “Fantástico flagra o descaso nas delegacias brasileiras”
Researcher: NEV/USP
Media: TV Globo – “Fantástico”
http://fantastico.globo.com/Jornalismo/FANT/0,MUL1644897-15605,00-FANTASTICO+FLAGRA+O+DESCASO+NAS+DELEGACIAS+BRASILEIRAS.html

Date: 30 January 2011
Theme: “Jogo dos Corintianos contra o São Bernardo – com a presença do ex-Presidente Lula –, em São Bernardo do Campo, no estádio 1º de Maio, local histórico dos encontros políticos dos metalúrgicos nos anos 80”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio “Eldorado AM” – “Abre o Jogo”

Date: 29 January 2011
Theme: “Vítimas querem militares fora de investigações sobre anos de chumbo”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Portal “RT” – “Brasil”
http://noticias.r7.com/brasil/noticias/vitimas-querem-militares-fora-de-investigacoes-sobre-anos-de-chumbo-20110520.html

Date: 28 January 2011
Theme: “Saiba o que é e como funcionará a comissão proposta para investigar crimes da ditadura”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Portal “RT” – “Brasil”

Date: 24 January 2011
Theme: “Comissão Nacional da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Media: TV Cultura - “Jornal da Cultura”

Date: 23 January 2011
Theme: “Comissão Nacional da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV Gazeta – “Em Questão”
http://www.youtube.com/user/emquestao http://www.youtube.com/user/emquestao#p/u/1/sQIYtM8oTBA http://www.youtube.com/user/emquestao#p/u/2/85IOlhktF9Y

Date: 23 January 2011
Theme: “Tráfico e vício causam 79 homicídios.”
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: “Diário de São José do Rio Preto” (Jornal)

Date: 22 January 2011
Theme: “Correspondência da derradeira viagem”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: “O Estado de S. Paulo” (Jornal)
http://www.estadao.com.br/estadaodehoje/20110122/not_imp669499,0.php

Date: 21 January 2011
Theme: “Os humanos direitos em alta”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: “Valor Econômico” (Jornal)

Date: 17 January 2011
Theme: “Algozes da verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: “Folha de São Paulo”
http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fs/analise/fz1701201107.htm

Date: 5 January 2011
Theme: “Secretaria de Direitos Humanos pede urgência na aprovação da Comissão Nacional da Verdade”
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio “CBN” – “Jornal da CBN”
December 2010

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal Brasil On-Line

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Rede Brasil Atual

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Agência Brasil

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal “O Globo”

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 20 December 2010
Theme: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal “Diário do Grande ABC” (Caderno de Economia)

Date: 18 December 2010
Theme: Direitos Humanos e política federal
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal “O Estado de S. Paulo”.

Date: 15 December 2010
Theme: Pesquisa de vitimização IBGE/PNAD, 2009
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Globo News, Jornal das 11:00

Date: 08 December 2010
Theme: Balanço da violência em 2010
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 02 December 2010
Theme: Violência e percepção de insegurança na população
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: TV dos Trabalhadores

Date: 02 December 2010
Theme: Violência e percepção de insegurança na população
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Rede TV News

Date: 05 December 2010
Theme: Castigo físico
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil – Papo de Mãe

November 2012

Date: 29 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: TV Cultura, programa Roda Viva (participação no debate com Eduardo Soares)

Date: 29 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 28 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 27 November 2010
Theme: Direitos Humanos e política federal
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”
Theme: Eleições e direitos humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de notícias IG – Último Segundo

Date: 27 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “O Globo”

Date: 27 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Globo News, jornal das Dez

Date: 26 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rede Globo, Jornal Hoje

Date: 25 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 25 November 2010
Theme: Crise da segurança pública no Rio de Janeiro
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Al Jazeera TV / USA

Date: 21 November 2010
Theme: Violência nas Escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Jornal impresso “Diário do Grande ABC”

Date: 19 November 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos em Mianmar
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “O Estado de S. Paulo”

Date: 17 November 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos em Mianmar
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “O Estado de S. Paulo”

Date: 13 November 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos e segurança pública na América Latina
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias France Press (AFP)

Date: 12 November 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos e segurança pública na América Latina
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de notícias Terra

Date: 08 November 2010
Theme: Eleições em Mianmar e Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “Correio Braziliense”

**October 2010**

Date: 31 October 2010
Theme: Segurança Pública e eleições
Researcher: Marcelo B. Nery
Media: Revista Época

Date: 18 October 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wania Pasinato
Media: Revista “Elas e Lucros”

Date: 15 October 2010
Theme: Eleições e Segurança Pública
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Rádio Gazeta AM

Date: 11 October 2010
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Moisés Baptista
Media: Portal de notícias “O Mogiano”

Date: 08 October 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos na China
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 08 October 2010
Theme: Condições de trabalho da polícia
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Portal de notícias R7

Date: 05 October 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos no Irã
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio CBN

**September 2010**

Date: 20 September 2010
Theme: Segurança pública e eleições
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal Impresso “Agora São Paulo”
Date: September 2010
Theme: Castigo corporal em crianças e adolescentes, Relatório apresentado por Paulo Sergio Pinheiro através da Comissão Interamericana de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Sur, Ideal, Portal Tera, El Mercurio Digital, Agencia EFE (Espanha), El Nacional, La Verdad (Venezuela), La Tercera de Chile (Chile), Agencia Notimex, Diario Milenio, Diario de Yucatán, El Confidencial, El Financiero, El Golfo, El Economista, El Universal, El Póvenir, La Jornada, Sumedico.com, Canal Once, Agencia Xinhua (México), W Radio, Diario La Opinión, Portal Impresiones Latinas (EUA),

Date: 10 September 2010
Theme: Segurança pública
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Revista “Isto É”

Date: 01 September 2010
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública e eleições
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rádio CBN

**August 2010**

Date: 24 August 2010
Theme: sistema prisional
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Agência de notícias “Agência Brasil”

Date: 18 August 2010
Theme: Castigo corporal em crianças e adolescentes
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “Jornal do Campus” (da Universidade de São Paulo)

Date: 14 August 2010
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Moisés Batista
Media: Jornal impresso “Jornal da Tarde”

Date: 16 to 22 August 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal da USP

Date: 15 August 2010
Theme: Castigo corporal em crianças e adolescentes
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro

Date: 14 August 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos internacional – pena de morte no Irã
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 10 August 2010
Theme: Castigo corporal em crianças e adolescentes
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Cultura, programa de debates Roda Viva

Date: 09 August 2010
Theme: Descriminalização das drogas
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Rádio CBN (Entrevista)

Date: 06 August 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Website da Rádio Joven Pan (Programa Espaço online)

Date: 05 August 2010
Theme: Pena de morte Irã
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio CBN

**July 2010**

Date: 26 July 2010
Theme: Segurança pública
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: TV Brasil, programa “Brasilianas”

Date: 16 July 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Portal de notícias “Arca Universal”

Date: 16 July 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Portal de notícias UOL

Date: 14 July 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Agência Rádio Web (segundo relatório, veiculado por 304 rádios comerciais, educativas e comunitárias, distribuídas em diversos estados da federação)
Date: 12 July 2010  
Theme: Violência contra a mulher  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 03 July 2010  
Theme: Violência contra a mulher  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal impresso “O Estado de S. Paulo”

June 2010

Date: 22 June 2010  
Theme: Violência urbana e jovens  
Researcher: Moisés Batista  
Media: TV Cultura

Date: 8 June 2010  
Theme: Proteção privada e segurança pública  
Researcher: Moisés Baptista  
Media: Jornal impresso “MTV na Rua”

Date: 7 June 2010  
Theme: Percepção da violência e democracia  
Researcher: Sergio Adorno  
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 06 June 2010  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 01 June 2010  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio Eldorado

May 2010

Date: 27 May 2010  
Theme: Segurança pública e eleições  
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros  
Media: Portal de notícias R7

Date: 21 May 2010  
Theme: Violência urbana, briga entre vizinhos acaba em mortes  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Em Cima da Hora, Globo News

Date: 14 May 2010  
Theme: Segurança pública e direitos humanos  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro

Media: Jornal impresso argentino “La Nacion”

Date: May 2010  
Theme: Violência  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Revista “E”, SESC SP

April 2010

Date: 27 April 2010  
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Portal de Noticias “Vermelho”

Date: 26 April 2010  
Theme: Taxa de homicídios  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Portal de Internet “IG – Último Segundo”

Date: 25 April 2010  
Theme: Crime, investigação e mobilidade geográfica  
Researcher: Sergio Adorno  
Media: Jornal impresso “Diário de São Paulo”

Date: 20 April 2010  
Theme: índices de criminalidade  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: “Agência de notícias do Paraná”

Date: 16 April 2010  
Theme: Violência doméstica contra a mulher  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal da Record, TV Record

Date: 12 April 2010  
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 12 April 2010  
Theme: Taxa de homicídios  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 11 April 2010  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Programa “Fantástico”, Rede Globo

Date: 11 April 2010  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Portal de noticias “G1”
Date: 09 April 2010
Theme: Mortes violentas no trânsito
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Portal de notícias “Guarulhos News”

Date: 08 April 2010
Theme: Mortes violentas no trânsito
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Portal de notícias “Motonauta”

Date: 07 April 2010
Theme: Mortes violentas no trânsito
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Portal de notícias “Guarulhos Agora”

Date: April 2010
Theme: Políticas de encarceramento ao longo da história do Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: TV Câmara do estado de São Paulo

Date: April 2010
Theme: Violência nas Escolas
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Revista Educação, editora Segmento

Date: April 2010
Theme: Conferência de Viena e planos regionais de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Revista Direitos Humanos

March 2010

Date: 30 March 2010
Theme: Taxas de homicídio e violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Portal de notícias “O Cosmo Online”

Date: 21 March 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “Jornal da USP”

Date: 20 March 2010
Theme: Medo, violência e segregação social
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal impresso “O Povo”, (Fortaleza-CE)

Date: 19 March 2010
Theme: Violência entre jovens, gangues
Researcher: Moisés Batista
Media: Jornal impresso “O Pioneiro” da cidade de Caxias do Sul - RS

Date: 14 March 2010
Theme: Taxas de criminalidade no interior do país
Researcher: Jaqueline Sinhoretto
Media: Jornal impresso “Gazeta de Ribeirão”

Date: 11 March 2010
Theme: Violência nas escolas e entre jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Noticiário eletrônico “Jornal Hoje”, Rede Globo de televisão

Date: 08 March 2010
Theme: Dia Internacional da Mulher e Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar
Media: Jornal da USP

Date: 06 March 2010
Theme: Impunidade
Researcher: Cristina Neme
Media: Noticiário eletrônico “Jornal da Record”, TV Record

Date: March 2010
Theme: Comissão de Verdade no Brasil
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “International Justice Tribune”, do grupo Radio Netherland Worldwide

February 2010

Date: 25 February 2010
Theme: Relatório CIDH sobre a Venezuela
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “O Globo”

Date: 24 February 2010
Theme: Comissão de Verdade
Researcher: Sergio Adorno e Eduardo Bittar
Media: Agência de notícias “Agência Brasil”

Date: 23 February 2010
Theme: Segurança pública
Researcher: Giana Guelfi
Media: Portal de Noticias “G1”

Date: 07 February 2010
Theme: Sistema prisional e crime organizado
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal impresso “Gazeta de Ribeirão”

Date: 04 February 2010
Theme: Reforma da Polícia no estado de São Paulo
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Rede Brasil Atual

Date: 19 February 2010
Theme: Segurança pública e direitos humanos
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso da República Dominicana “La Informacion”

Date: 17 February 2010
Theme: Segurança pública e tráfico internacional na América Latina
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “Listin Diario”, da República Dominicana

Date: 14 February 2010
Theme: Direitos humanos e crianças
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “The Daily Star”, no Líbano

Date: 03 February 2010
Theme: Estatísticas de crimes no estado de São Paulo
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 03 February 2010
Theme: Estatísticas de crimes no estado de São Paulo
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal impresso “O Globo”

Date: 03 February 2010
Theme: Trote universitário
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Portal de Internet Terra

January 2010

Date: 31 January 2010
Theme: Pesquisa em sociologia
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 29 January 2010
Theme: Violência policial
Researcher: Cristina Neme

Media: Revista Carta Capital

Date: 27 January 2010
Theme: Comissão de Verdade
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de noticias “Vermelho”

Date: 27 January 2010
Theme: Comissão de Verdade
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 26 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Radio Eldorado

Date: 26 January 2010
Theme: Comissão de Verdade
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de Noticias “Agência Estado”

Date: 25 January 2010
Theme: Violência contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal impresso “O Estado de S. Paulo”

Date: 17 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Gazeta, programa “Em Questão”

Date: 16 January 2010
Theme: Violência entre jovens
Researcher: Moisés Batista
Media: Jornal impresso “Folha de S. Paulo”

Date: 15 January 2010
Theme: Tortura
Researcher: Gorete Marques de Jesus
Media: Revista “Isto É”

Date: 14 January 2010
Theme: Lei de Anistia e Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal impresso francês “Le Figaro”

Date: 12 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: NEV como instituição
Media: Jornal impresso “O Globo”
Date: 12 January 2010
Theme: NEV research “Adolescentes em conflito com a lei: pastas e prontuários do “Complexo do Tatuapé”.
Researcher: Ana Lucia Pastore
Media: Agência de Notícias USP

Date: 12 January 2010
Theme: Sistema Internacional de proteção aos Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de Internet IG – Último Segundo

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Sistema Internacional de proteção aos Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de Internet IG – Último Segundo

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Violência contra a Mulher
Researcher: Wania Pasinato
Media: Revista Fórum

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil programa Florestan

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil programa Florestan

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil programa Florestan

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: TV Brasil programa Florestan

Date: 11 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 09 January 2010
Theme: Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: January 2010
Theme: Entrevista sobre o tema da violência na pesquisa sociológica
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Revista impressa e eletrônica quadrimestral Aurora, editada pelo Núcleo de Estudos em Arte, Mídia e Política do Programa de Estudos Pós-graduados em Ciências Sociais da PUC.

2009

December 2009
Date: 22 December 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos na legislação internacional
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Agência de notícias Rádio Web*
* Broadcast on 186 radio station around Brazil.

Date: 21 December 2009
Theme: Conferência Internacional sobre Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal da Cultura

Date: 21 December 2009
Theme: Conferência Internacional sobre Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Nenhum researcher citado, apenas Conferência organizada pelo NEV
Media: Agência Estado

Date: 14 December 2009
Theme: Tortura e impunidade

Date: 14 December 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos na legislação internacional
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal Correio Braziliense

Date: 11 December 2009
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Website Observatório da Educação

November 2009
Date: November 2009
Theme: Políticas de Segurança Pública
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Revista Retrato do Brasil

Date: 29 November 2009
Theme: Condições de trabalho e salário das polícias
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Revista Época

Date: 28 November 2009
Theme: Violência contra crianças
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
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Reseacher: Cristina Neme
Media: Revista Retrato do Brasil

Date: 31 de October 2009
Theme: Intolerância e discriminação de gênero
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Reseacher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Bom dia Brasil

Date: 20 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 3 October 2009
Theme: Prevenção da violência contra crianças e desenvolvimento precoce
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Globo Universidade

Date: 19 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Portal de notícias Terra

Date: 30 October 2009
Theme: Intolerância e discriminação de gênero
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Agência Estado

Date: 19 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Portal de notícias Folha Online

Date: 27 October 2009
Theme: Controle social e qualidade do trabalho da polícia
Researcher: NEV
Media: Portal de notícias Terra

Date: 18 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 27 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal da Record

Date: 16 October de 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: CBN Rádio

Date: 26 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Portal de notícias BBC

Date: 13 October 2009
Theme: Taxas de criminalidade na Cidade de São Paulo
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal da Tarde

Date: 22 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: website institucional do IBCCRIM – Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais

Date: 11 October 2009
Theme: Violência entre jovens
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Em questão, TV Gazeta

Date: 20 October 2009
Theme: O direito a verdade sobre violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 02 October 2009
Theme: Formação para acadêmicos em Ciências Sociais
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Agência de Noticias Fapesp

September 2009

Date: September 2009
Theme: Políticas para o sistema prisional
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Canto da Liberdade – Newsletter da Funap - Fundação “Prof. Dr. Manoel Pedro Pimentel” – distribuída para internos das prsiões do estado de São Paulo
Date: 27 September 2009
Theme: Direto da Criança
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal El Comercio

Date: 22 September 2009
Theme: Tortura no Brasil
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 20 September 2009
Theme: Pesquisa sobre impunidade penal
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal O Tempo

Date: 18 September 2009
Theme: Controle social sobre a qualidade do trabalho da polícia
Researcher: NEV
Media: Website Institucional do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública

Date: 14 September 2009
Theme: Controle social sobre a qualidade do trabalho da polícia
Researcher: NEV
Media: Rádio Ideal

Date: 14 September 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio Neederlands

Date: 14 September 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos e punição
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar
Media: Jornal da Cultura

Date: 12 September 2009
Theme: Violência nas escolas e bullying
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo – Ribeirão Preto

Date: 06 September 2009
Theme: Crítica literária
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 03 September 2009
Theme: Conflitos urbanos nas favelas
Researcher: Cristina Neme

Media: Bom Dia Brasil
Date: 03 September 2009
Theme: Conflitos urbanos nas favelas
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Rádio Jovem Pan

August 2009

Date: August/September de 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos e Democracia
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar
Media: Revista OAB-MG

Date: 29 August 2009
Theme: Direitos da Criança
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: TV Educativa

Date: 25 August 2009
Theme: Políticas de Segurança Pública
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Jornal ABCD Maior

Date: 24 August 2009
Theme: estatísticas criminais
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 20 August 2009
Theme: Homicídios de jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 17 August 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos em Mianmar
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal Correio Brasiliense

Date: August 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos em Mianmar
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de notícias G1

Date: 09 August 2009
Theme: Ouvidorias de polícia e controle social da polícia
Researcher: Mentioned NEV research
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 09 August 2009
July 2009

Date: 09 August 2009
Theme: Crime organizado
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal Diário de Notícias

Date: 05 August 2009
Theme: Liberdade de expressão na Venezuela
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Portal de noticias Documento

Date: 04 August 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos no cinema
Researcher: NEV
Media: Portal de notícias da Revista Cult

May 2009

Date: 29 May 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar
Media: Jornal da Cultura

Date: 28 May 2009
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Rádio Jovem Pan

Date: 27 May 2009
Theme: Direitos Humanos em Burma
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal The New York Times

June 2009

Date: 22 July 2009
Theme: Homicídios de jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 22 July 2009
Theme: Homicídios de jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 21 July 2009
Theme: Homicídios de jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Revista Pequenas Empresas, Grandes Negócios

Date: 08 July 2009
Theme: Geoeestatística aplicada ao estudo dos padrões de criminalidade e violência
Researcher: NEV
Media: G1 Portal de notícias

Date: 02 July 2009
Theme: Violência doméstica contra a mulher
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Revista Espaço Aberto
Date: 18 May 2009  
Theme: Conferência Nacional de Segurança Pública (CONSEG)  
Researcher: Cristina Neme  
Media: Agora Vale Portal de notícias

Date: 17 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Caren Ruotti  
Media: Agora Vale Portal de notícias

Date: 15 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 15 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 14 May 2009  
Theme: Violência contra crianças  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Jornal La Libre Belgique

Date: 13 May 2009  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Sergio Adorno  
Media: Telejornal SBT Brasil

Date: 13 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Terra Portal de notícias

Date: 13 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Agência de notícias Agência Brasil

Date: 12 May 2009  
Theme: Sistema prisional e crime organizado  
Researcher: Fernando Salla  
Media: UOL Portal de notícias

Date: 12 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Agência Plenarinho Portal de notícias

Date: 12 May 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Agência de notícias Agência Câmara

Date: 09 May 2009  
Theme: Violência contra a mulher e lei Maria da Penha  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal da Tarde

Date: 05 May 2009  
Theme: Violência contra crianças  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Le Soir Portal de notícias

April 2009

Date: April 2009  
Theme: Crimes violentos na universidade  
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros  
Media: Jornal do Campus

Date: April 2009  
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública  
Researcher: Sergio Adorno  
Media: Revista Cidade Nova

Date: 28 April 2009  
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: O Curumim Portal de notícias

Date: 27 April 2009  
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Jornal Diário de Natal

Date: 26 April 2009  
Theme: Violência entre jovens  
Researcher: Marcos César Alvarez  
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 21 April 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Canal Futura

Date: 11 April 2009  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: A Notícia / RBS Portal de notícias

Date: 10 April 2009  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Cristina Neme  
Media: Jornal Diário do Grande ABC

Date: 09 April 2009  
Theme: Violência entre jovens  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: G1 Portal de notícias
Date: 09 April 2009
Theme: Violência entre jovens
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Bom Dia Brasil

Date: 09 April 2009
Theme: Violência policial durante o regime autoritário e nos dias de hoje
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Revista Fórum

Date: 05 April 2009
Theme: Violência na história do Brasil
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal Diário do Nordeste

Date: 05 April 2009
Theme: Taxas de homicídio
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal Diário de São Paulo

Date: 02 April 2009
Theme: Fluxo no sistema de justiça penal
Researcher: NEV
Media: O Globo Portal de notícias

March 2009

Date: March 2009
Theme: Autores influentes na ciência política
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Revista Getúlio

Date: 30 March 2009
Theme: Processo de investigação policial
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Jornal Agora São Paulo

Date: 30 March 2009
Theme: Violência nas prisões
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: O Globo Online Portal de notícias

Date: 29 March 2009
Theme: Violência nas prisões
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Fantástico, Rede Globo

Date: 28 March 2009
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: G1 Portal de notícias

Date: 26 March 2009
Theme: Estatísticas sobre criminalidade
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal Gazeta do Povo

Date: 26 March 2009
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Folha Universal Jornal

Date: 24 March 2009
Theme: Exército e crime organizado
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Jornal Vale Paraibano

Date: 21 March 2009
Theme: Ensaio crítico sobre livro em Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 20 March 2009
Theme: Violência no cinema
Researcher: Moisés Batista
Media: Universia Portal de notícias

Date: 17 March 2009
Theme: OEA e Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 08 March 2009
Theme: Violência contra mulheres
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: UOL Portal de notícias

Date: 08 March 2009
Theme: Violência contra mulheres
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Media: Jornal Gazeta do Povo

Date: 08 March 2009
Theme: Políticas de segurança pública
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Jornal Diário da Região

Date: 07 March 2009
Theme: O direito à verdade sobre antigas violações aos direitos humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 05 March 2009
Theme: Violência policial
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Jornal Diário de São Paulo

Date: 05 March 2009
Theme: Violência contra a mulher  
Researcher: Wania Pasinato  
Media: Rádio Eldorado  

Date: 03 March 2009  
Theme: Ouvidorias e controle social da polícia  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: Tribuna do Norte Portal de notícias  

Date: 03 March 2009  
Theme: Violência e saúde pública  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Rádio CBN  

Date: 01 March 2009  
Theme: Sistema de justiça  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal da Cidade de Bauru  

February 2009  

Date: 25 February 2009  
Theme: Violência contra mulheres  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Revista Atrevida  

Date: 25 February 2009  
Theme: Politicas de segurança pública  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Jornal Nacional  

Date: 15 February 2009  
Theme: Taxas de homicídio  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Media: Jornal O Globo  

Date: 11 February 2009  
Theme: Violência na universidade  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Media: Jornal O Globo  

Date: 04 February 2009  
Theme: Conflitos urbanos na Favela de Paraisópolis  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Rádio CBN  

Date: 03 February 2009  
Theme: Conflitos urbanos na Favela de Paraisópolis  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Rádio Eldorado  

January 2009  

Date: January 2009  
Theme: Pesquisa em Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Revista “E”  

Date: January 2009  
Theme: Homicídios de crianças e jovens  
Researcher: Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres  
Media: Revista Rolling Stone  

Date: January 2009  
Theme: Violência e drogadição entre jovens e crianças  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Revista Ser Médico  

Date: 31 January 2009  
Theme: Violência na internet  
Researcher: Viviane de Oliveira Cubas  
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo  

Date: 27 January 2009  
Theme: Rede de pesquisa em Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Universia Portal de notícias  

Date: 26 January 2009  
Theme: Rede de pesquisa em Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Agência USP  

Date: 23 January 2009  
Theme: Violência contra crianças  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Jornal Le Figaro  

Date: 18 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio Gaúcha  

Date: 15 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Rádio Web  

Date: 15 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: Correio da Bahia Portal de notícias  

Date: 15 January 2009  
Theme: Qualidade do trabalho da polícia  
Researcher: Cristina Neme
Date: 14 January 2009
Theme: Impunidade penal
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: G1 Portal de notícias

Date: 14 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal Tribuna de Minas

Date: 14 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 14 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Arquivo N Especial - Globo News

Date: 13 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Agência Carta Maior

Date: 13 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 13 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 12 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: RETS – Revista do Terceiro Setor Portal de notícias

Date: 12 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Agência Estado

Date: 12 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Terra Magazine Portal de notícias

Date: 08 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal Gazeta Mercantil

Date: 08 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal La Jornada (México)

Date: 08 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 08 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 07 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 07 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: G1 Portal de notícias

Date: 07 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: April.com Portal de notícias

Date: 07 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: Jornal O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 07 January 2009
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados
Researcher: NEV
Media: IG - Último Segundo Portal de notícias  
Date: 07 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: Jornal das Dez - Globo News

Date: 07 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: Jornal da Gazeta

Date: 07 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: Agência de notícias Carta Maior

Date: 07 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: NEV  
Media: UOL Portal de notícias

Date: 06 January 2009  
Theme: Conflito entre Israel e Territórios Palestinos Ocupados  
Researcher: Paulo Sergio Pinheiro  
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

2008

December 2008

Date: 22 December 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas latrocínio  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Portal “O Globo On-line”

Date: 17 December 2008  
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Portal UOL/Mix Brasil

Date: 16 December 2008  
Theme: Violência contra a criança  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Corriere Della Serra (Itália)

Date: 15 December 2008  
Theme: Autoritarismo e polícia  
Researcher: Cristina Neme  
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”

Date: 12 December 2008  
Theme: Violência doméstica  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia

Date: 10 December 2008  
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar  
Media: Portal Folha de São Paulo On-line

Date: 10 December 2008  
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”

Date: 10 December 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno e Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal da Tarde
Date: 07 December 2008
Theme: Reserva Raposa Serra do Sol (Article)
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Folha de São Paulo

Date: 06 December 2008
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Revista Brasil Seiko

Date: 06 December 2008
Theme: Lei de Anistia
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 05 December 2008
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: TV PUC

Date: 04 December 2008
Theme: Pesquisa Científica e Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Eduardo Bittar e Vitor Blotta
Media: Revista Espaço Aberto Online

Date: 04 December 2008
Theme: Policiamento Comunitário
Researcher: Mentioned NEV
Media: Jornal “Diário de Cuiabá”

November 2008

Date: 29 November 2008
Theme: História e autoritarismo
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 26 November 2008
Theme: Violência policial
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno, Nancy Cardia e outros
Media: Portal de Noticias Repórter Diário

Date: 26 November 2008
Theme: 60 anos da Declaração dos Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Canal de Notícias Globo News

Date: 23 November 2008
Theme: Consciência negra e fluxo de justiça
Researcher: Jaqueline Sinhoretto

Media: Portal “JB on-line”
Date: 23 November 2008
Theme: Sistema prisional
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla
Media: Jornal Vale Paraibano

Date: 17 November 2008
Theme: Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Agência FAPESP

Date: 14 November 2008
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Rádio Eldorado

Date: 13 November 2008
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: TV Cultura

Date: 13 November 2008
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Portal de notícias “Vermelho”

Date: 12 November 2008
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Rádio Jovem Pan

Date: 11 November 2008
Theme: Greve polícia civil
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Canal de notícias Globo News

Date: 07 November 2008
Theme: Comunicação social e violência
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Jornal Vale Paraibano

Date: November 2008
Theme: Geoinformação e criminalidade
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Revista Espaço Aberto (USP)

Date: 04 November 2008
Theme: Segurança pública e segurança privada
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: TV Globo
October 2008

Date: 26 October 2008
Theme: Eleições municipais e segurança pública
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 25 de October de 2008
Theme: Greve da policia civil (Article)
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 23 October 2008
Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Portal “IG – Último Segundo”

Date: 22 October 2008
Theme: Armas e policiamento da guarda municipal
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Jornal da Tarde

Date: 18 October 2008
Theme: Confrontos entre policia civil e militar, por ocasião da greve
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rádio CBN Rio de Janeiro

Date: 18 October 2008
Theme: Seqüestro
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Portal de notícias “G1”

Date: 17 e 18 October 2008
Theme: Seqüestro
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: TV Globo

Date: 17 October 2008
Theme: Confrontos entre policia civil e militar, por ocasião da greve
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Portal “UOL”

September 2008

Date: 28 September 2008
Theme: Percepção de segurança
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Jornal Folha de São Paulo

Date: 25 e 29 de September de 2008
Theme: Estatísticas de mortes violentas por gênero
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Rádio USP

Date: 18 September 2008
Theme: Prisão provisória
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla
Media: Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”

Date: 16 September 2008
Theme: Ataques PCC Maio de 2006
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla
Media: Jornal Valor Econômico
Date: 12 September 2008
Theme: Estatísticas ocorrências crimes
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: O Estado de São Paulo

Date: 09 September 2008
Theme: Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Democratic Voice of Burma

Date: 06 September 2008
Theme: Eleições municipais e segurança pública
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: Jornal “Diário do Grande ABC”

Date: 05 September 2008
Theme: Eleições municipais e segurança pública
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: Jornal “O São Paulo”

Date: 05 September 2008
Theme: Eleições municipais e segurança pública
Researcher: Nancy Cardia
Media: Portal “Folha on-line”

Date: 04 September 2008
Theme: Crianças e jovens em conflito com a lei
Researcher: Caren Ruotti
Media: Portal de notícias “O Globo”

Date: 01 September 2008
Theme: Human Rights in Myanmar
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”

August 2008

Date: 31 August 2008
Theme: Estatística ocorrências criminais
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”

Date: 31 August 2008
Theme: Violência contra criança
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal “O Popular” (Goiânia)

Date: 28 August 2008
Theme: Violência contra criança
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Der Standard

Date: 27 August 2008
Theme: Violência Policial
Researcher: Cristina Neme
Media: Jornal Correio Brasiliense

Date: August 2008
Theme: Ouvidorias de polícia
Researcher: Viviane Cubas
Media: TV Globo – retransmissora local

Date: 25 August 2008
Theme: Ouvidorias de polícia
Researcher: Viviane Cubas
Media: Jornal “Diário de Natal”

Date: 24 August 2008
Theme: Estatísticas criminais
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 22 August 2008
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídios
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 21 August 2008
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídios
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: “Economist”

Date: 19 August 2008
Theme: Comunicação social e polícia civil (Article)
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Portal Observatório da Imprensa

Date: 18 August 2008
Theme: Segurança pública e segurança privada
Researcher: Vanessa Orban
Media: Jornal “Gazeta do Povo” - Curitiba

Date: 12 August 2008
Theme: Violência policial
Researcher: Viviane de Oliveira Cubas
Media: Portal Folha Universal

Date: 12 August 2008
Theme: Furtos
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Jornal “Correio da Bahia”

Date: 12 August 2008
Theme: Furtos
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Rádio Bandeirantes
Date: 12 August 2008  
Theme: Violência contra a mulher  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Rede TV

Date: 12 August 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas criminais  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Jornal da Tarde

Date: 07 August 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídios  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Portal de Noticias “G1”

Date: 06 August 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídios  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 05 August 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública e segurança privada  
Researcher: Viviane de Oliveira Cubas  
Media: Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”

Date: 01 August 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública  
Researcher: Cristina Neme  
Media: Jornal da Tarde

July 2008

Date: 28 July 2008  
Theme: Violência urbana  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: TV Globo

Date: 26 July 2008  
Theme: SBPC – Direitos Humanos  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Media: TV Globo

Date: 22 July 2008  
Theme: Crimes and repercussion  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Jornal “A Tarde” – Salvador

Date: 17 July 2008  
Theme: Violência urbana e social  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Reuters

Date: 16 July 2008  
Theme: Pesquisa NEV  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência FAPESP

Date: 16 July 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Cristina Neme  
Media: Folha de São Paulo

Date: 13 July 2008  
Theme: Impunidade  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 12 July 2008  
Theme: Violência urbana  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Rádio CBN

Date: 11 July 2008  
Theme: Direitos Humanos e Exército  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: Agência de notícias “BBC Brasil”

Date: 10 July 2008  
Theme: Police violence in Rio de Janeiro  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Revista Época

Date: 08 July 2008  
Theme: mapa de homicídios 2008  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Financial Times

Date: 06 July 2008  
Theme: Impunidade  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Jornal Diário de São Paulo, republicado no portal “Globo On-line”

Date: 02 July 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres  
Media: Agência de notícias FAPESP

Date: July 2008  
Theme: Impunidade  
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato  
Media: Canal Brasil

Date: July 2008  
Theme: Medos e convívio social nos espaços urbanos (Article)  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Media: Revista E – SESC/SP

June 2008

Date: June 2008
Theme: Jovens, violência e tráfico
Researcher: Paula Ballesteros
Media: Jornal do Cursinho da Poli
Date: 30 June 2008

Theme: A violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: Rádio Nacional
Date: 29 June 2008

Theme: Consequências psicológicas da Violência
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Portal de notícias “Folha Online”
Date: 27 June 2008

Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Jornal do Cursinho da Poli
Date: 19 June 2008

Theme: Violência policial (Article)
Researcher: Cristina Neme
Media: Jornal da Tarde
Date: 13 June 2008

Theme: Relatório sobre execuções sumárias no Brasil lançado pelo Relator Especial da ONU Philip Alston (Article)
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Folha de São Paulo
Date: 11 June 2008

Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: Jornal da Tarde
Date: 10 June 2008

Theme: Violência nas escolas
Researcher: Renato Antonio Alves
Media: TV Aparecida
Date: 09 June 2008

Theme: Violência nas Escolas
Researcher: Renato Alves
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”
Date: 04 June 2008

Theme: Chacinas
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Media: Rádio CBN
Date: 03 June 2008

Theme: Relatório sobre execuções sumárias no Brasil lançado pelo Relator Especial da ONU Philip Alston
Researcher: Nancy Cardia

May 2008

Date: 26 May 2008
Theme: Homicídios
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”
Date: 08 May 2008
Theme: População encarcerada no Brasil
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla
Media: Revista Época
Date: 06 May 2008
Theme: Direitos Humanos
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Corriere Della Sierra (Italy)
Date: 04 May 2008
Theme: Código penal (Article)
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

April 2008

Date: 30 April 2008
Theme: Violência urbana e saúde pública
Researcher: Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres
Media: Jornal “A Tarde”
Date: 25 April 2008
Theme: Homenagem
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Media</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2008</td>
<td>Pesquisa em segurança pública</td>
<td>Sérgio Adorno</td>
<td>Rede Globo de Televisão</td>
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<td>16 April 2008</td>
<td>Estatísticas de ocorrências criminais</td>
<td>Marcelo Batista Nery</td>
<td>Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 April 2008</td>
<td>Violência contra criança</td>
<td>Sérgio Adorno e Nancy Cardia</td>
<td>Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”</td>
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<tr>
<td>06 April 2008</td>
<td>Violência contra criança</td>
<td>Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres</td>
<td>Diário do Nordeste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 April 2008</td>
<td>Segurança pública</td>
<td>Cristina Neme</td>
<td>Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”</td>
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<td>02 April 2008</td>
<td>Segurança pública</td>
<td>Marcelo Batista Nery</td>
<td>Rede RBS de televisão</td>
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<td>02 April 2008</td>
<td>Tortura</td>
<td>Fernando Afonso Salla</td>
<td>Revista Problemas Brasileiros</td>
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<td>March 2008</td>
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<td>30 March 2008</td>
<td>Segurança Pública</td>
<td>Cristina Neme</td>
<td>Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”</td>
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<td>27 March 2008</td>
<td>Homenagem</td>
<td>Paulo Mesquita Neto</td>
<td>Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”</td>
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<td>26 March 2008</td>
<td>Homenagem</td>
<td>Paulo Mesquita Neto</td>
<td>Agência Senado</td>
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<td>26 March 2008</td>
<td>Tortura</td>
<td>Fernando Afonso Salla</td>
<td>Revista Caros Amigos</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 March 2008</td>
<td>Violência policial</td>
<td>Viviane de Oliveira Cubas</td>
<td>Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 March 2008</td>
<td>Segurança pública</td>
<td>Marcelo Batista Nery</td>
<td>Jornal “Gazeta do Povo”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 2008</td>
<td>Regime semi-aberto e taxas de criminalidade</td>
<td>Fernando Afonso Salla</td>
<td>Jornal Gazeta do Povo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 March 2008</td>
<td>Autoritarismo e literatura</td>
<td>Eduardo Brito</td>
<td>Revista “Pesquisa”</td>
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<td>11 March 2008</td>
<td>Tortura</td>
<td>Fernando Afonso Salla</td>
<td>TV Gazeta</td>
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<td>11 March 2008</td>
<td>Segurança pública</td>
<td>Sérgio Adorno</td>
<td>Revista Desafios</td>
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<td>09 March 2008</td>
<td>Polícia</td>
<td>Renato Antonio Alves</td>
<td>Portal de noticias “Paraná Online”</td>
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<td>07 March 2008</td>
<td>Tortura</td>
<td>Fernando Afonso Salla</td>
<td>Revista Caros Amigos</td>
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</table>
Date: 07 March 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno e Fernando Salla  
Media: Revista Com Ciência

Date: 03 a 09 March 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Jornal da USP

February 2008

Date: 28 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência FAPESP

Date: 27 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência Estado

Date: 27 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: O Povo

Date: 26 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência Estado

Date: 26 February 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas homicídio  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Jornal de Itupeva

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência Brasil de notícias

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Caren Ruotti  
Media: Jornal “O Estado de São Paulo”

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Violência nas escolas  
Researcher: Caren Ruotti  
Media: Portal de notícias “O Globo Online”

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Violência na escola  
Researcher: Caren Ruotti  
Media: Rede Globo de Televisão

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídio  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Jornal “O Globo”

Date: 25 February 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídio  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Jornal “Diário de São Paulo”

Date: 22 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Diário do Nordeste

Date: 19 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla  
Media: Rádio “Bandeirantes”

Date: 18 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla  
Media: Rádio USP

Date: 15 February 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla  
Media: TV Record

Date: 13 February 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Portal de notícias “G1”

Date: 08 February 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública e segurança privada  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Media: Portal de Notícias O Globo Online

Date: 07 February 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública e segurança privada  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Media: Rede Globo de Televisão

Date: 07 February 2008  
Theme: Democracia e segurança pública  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Swisscam Magazine

January 2008

Date: 31 January 2008  
Theme: Tortura
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla  
Media: Agência USP  
Date: 31 January 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Portal de notícias “G1”

Date: 31 January 2008  
Theme: Estatísticas de homicídios  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Media: Jornal “Folha de São Paulo”

Date: 29 January 2008  
Theme: Segurança pública  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Portal de notícias “G1”

Date: 23 January 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Jornal “Diário da Notícia”

Date: 23 January 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência FAPESP

Date: 22 January 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Portal de notícias Fator Brasil

Date: 22 January 2008  
Theme: Violência policial  
Researcher: Paulo de Mesquita Neto  
Media: Portal de notícias “G1”

Date: 18 January 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Portal de notícias Fator Brasil

Date: 18 January 2008  
Theme: Cultura do medo  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Media: O Povo Online

Date: 17 January 2008  
Theme: Tortura  
Researcher: Citando NEV  
Media: Agência USP

Date: 16 January 2008  
Theme: Presídios  
Researcher: Fernando Afonso Salla  
Media: Jornal do Comércio – Recife
EDUCATION

COURSES ORGANIZED BY NEV

Title: “Curso de Capacitação de Introdução à Estatística e Sistemas de Informação Geográfica: Uma abordagem conceitual e técnica para tratar de questões relacionadas a acidentes e violências de transporte”
Date: 10, 17 and 24 of November e 01 of December 2010
Coordinator(s): Marcelo Batista Nery e Rafael W. Cinoto
Place: Guarulhos, SP
Audience: open

Title: “The Symbolic Function of Labor Union Freedom: an Apocalyptic Vision on Brazilian Labor Union Judicial Dogmas”
Date: 19 October 2009
Coordinator(s): Arthur Roberto Capella Giannattasio (Justice and Human Rights Study and Research Group – Critical Theory Studies/ NEV)
Place: NEV, São Paulo, SP
Audience: students and researchers

Title: “Curso à distância de Gestão Organizacional em Segurança Pública e Justiça Criminal”
Date: 19 may 2008 to 19 september 2008
Coordinator(s): Paulo Mesquita Neto and Nancy Cardia / Researcher Responsible: Viviane Cubas
Place: e.learning (NEV, São Paulo, SP)
Audience: 87 students (judges, Audience prosecutors, chiefs of police and police officers)

PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL COURSES (LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS)

2012

Title: “Dinâmica Criminal: história, conceitos, legitimidade e técnicas”
Date: 05 december 2012
Organization: Oficina Municipal
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
Course: Cidade Segura – Módulo I – Homicídio: perfil do crime e estratégias de prevenção
Place: São Paulo - SP
Audience: 15

Title: “Dinâmica Criminal: Sistemas Informações Geográficas”
Date: 06 december 2012
Organization: Oficina Municipal
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
Course: Curso de Análise Criminal – 1ª Edição
Place: Santana do Livramento - RS
Audience: 100
Title: “Direito Tributário e Desenvolvimento Sócio-econômico”
Date: 10 October, 2012
Organization: Centro Acadêmico XI de Agosto
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Course: Conference on Direito Tributário e Desenvolvimento Sócio-econômico
Place: Faculdade de Direito da USP, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Undergraduate and postgraduate students

Title: “Auto-determinação informacional e meio-ambiente digital a partir do direito da comunicação”
Date: 3 October, 2012.
Organization: OAB-SP
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Course: Congresso sobre dignidade humana no meio-ambiente digital
Place: Auditorium of the OAB-SP
Audience: Legal professionals and undergraduate and postgraduate law students

Title: “Democracia e suas contradições: a Violência Social”
Date: 2 October 2012
Organization: UNICAMP
Researcher(s): Mariana Possas
Course: SEMANACS – Semana das Ciências Sociais
Place: UNICAMP
Audience: Students

Title: “Militarização do Sistema Prisional”
Date: 26 September 2012
Organization: Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo
Researcher(s): Fernanda Salla
Course: Seminário Gestão Militarizada dos Illegaismos no Brasil Contemporâneo
Place: Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: professionals of Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo

Title: “A Guarda Municipal e a Gestão Local de Segurança”
Date: 23 August 2012
Organization: Oficina Municipal
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
Course: Geoprocessamento e Análise Espacial do Crime
Place: São Paulo - SP
Audience: 15

Title: “Acesso à Informação no Direito da Comunicação”
Date: 25 June 2012
Organization: Núcleo de Estudos Fiscais (NEF) da Escola de Direito da FGV
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Course: Proferida no Seminário Núcleo de Estudos Fiscais (NEF) – Transparência e Lei de Acesso à Informação: o que pensa o Ministério Público Estadual e Federal
Place: Escola de Direito da Fundação Getúlio Vargas – Direito GV, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Legal professionals, public servants, undergraduate and postgraduate students

Title: “Jovens no Mundo do Crime, Políticas Penais e o Encarceramento em Massa”
Date: 01 June 2012
Organization: Fundação João Pinheiro
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Course: Ciclo de Debates do Núcleo de Estudos em Segurança Pública
Place: Fundação João Pinheiro, Belo Horizonte, MG
Audience: open

Title: “Direito da Mulher e a Lei Maria da Penha”
Date: 08 May 2012.
Organization: OAB-SP
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Course: Psicologia Jurídica
Place: Sedes Sapientiae, São Paulo
Audience: psychology students and professionals

Title: “Avaliação e indicadores em segurança pública”
Date: 29 April 2012
Organization: Agenda Pública
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
Course: Política Municipal de Segurança
Place: Barro Alto - MG
Audience: 20

Title: “Fatores da violência”
Date: 28 April 2012
Organization: Agenda Pública
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
Course: Política Municipal de Segurança
Place: Barro Alto - MG
Audience: 20

Title: “Boas práticas”
Date: 28 April 2012
Organization: Agenda Pública
Researcher(s): Nery Marcelo Batista
2011

Title: “Violência, Impunidade e Confiança na Democracia”
Date: 22 March 2011
Organization: Universidade Federal do Maranhão
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Course: Opening class in Sociology Gradute Progame
Place: UFMA São Luiz, Maranhão
Audience: Students of the graduate program of Sociology of Universidade Federal do Maranhão.

Title: “A violência nas grandes cidades”
Date: 26 April 2011
Organization: Pró-reitoria de Cultura e Extensão e Faculdade de Medicina, USP
Researcher: Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres
Course: Ciclo de Palestras do Programa Universidade aberta à terceira idade
Place: Faculdade de Medicina, USP, Brazil
Audience: third age individuals (90 attendants approximately)

Title: “Direito da Mulher - questões de gênero, o Sistema de Justiça e a Lei Maria da Penha”
Date: 3 May 2011
Organization: Sedes Sapientiaes
Researcher: Wânia Pasinato
Course: Curso de Psicologia Jurídica
Place: Sedes Sapientiaes. Perdizes, São Paulo, SP
Audience: psychology students and professionals

Title: “Os paradoxos dos Direitos humanos humanos como resposta à violência”
Date: 22 September 2011.
Researcher: Mariana T. Possas
Organization: USP/ESALQ
Course: Seminário sobre violência, tolerância e Direitos humanos humanos
Place: Piracicaba, SP
Audience: students and teachers

Title: “Roubo de Carga”
Date: 8 to 29 October 2011.
Organization: Serviço Social do Transporte (SEST) e Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem do Transporte (SENAT)
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Programa de Formação Especializada em Transporte
Place: SEST/SENAT - Vila Jaguarã e Parque Novo Mundo/Tatuapé, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: workers of transport sector, specially drivers.

Title: “Crime, violence and social control”  
Date: October 19, 2011  
Organization: Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado (FAAP)  
Researcher: Mariana T. Possas  
Course: Brazil Interdisciplinary Perspective  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Exchange students of Union University, NY

Title: “Direito Internacional e tortura”  
Date: 3 November 2011  
Organization: Núcleo de estudios internacionais, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo  
Researcher: Mariana T. Possas  
Course: Filosofia do Direito Internacional  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Law school students – undergraduate and graduate ones.

Title: “Segurança no Campus: Como é feita a segurança em universidades estrangeiras”  
Date: 06 december 2011  
Organization: Reitoria da USP – Curso introdutório para os policiais militares responsáveis pela segurança do campus da Cidade Universitária  
Researcher: Viviane Cubas, Frederico Teixeira, Ariadne Natal, Renato Alves e Denise Carvalho  
Course: Auditório do CCE – USP  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: 30 military policemen and 10 members of university police

Title: “Direitos Humanos e policiamento / A experiência do policiamento comunitário no Canadá”  
Date: 06 december 2011  
Organization: Reitoria da USP – Curso introdutório para os policiais militares responsáveis pela segurança do campus da Cidade Universitária  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno with the participation of Ten. Cel. Terra invited by NEV  
Course: Auditório do CCE – USP  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: 30 military policemen and 10 members of university police

Title: “Curso Prático de Atividades Comunitárias”  
Date: 2011  
Organization: Polícia Militar do Estado de São Paulo (PM)  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Collaborated with Military Police of Sao Paulo to develop a guide to community policing  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Military Police Officers

Title: “Direitos humanos e cidadania”  
Date: 2011  
Organization: Secretaria Estadual de Justiça e Cidadania do Estado de São Paulo  
Researcher: Mariana Possas  
Course: Do ser humano à conquista da cidadania: as políticas públicas da Secretaria da Justiça e da Defesa da Cidadania e suas interfaces no Governo do Estado de São Paulo  
Place: e learning (São Paulo  
Audience: public servants

Title: “Adolescentes em Conflito com a Lei - Instituições de Internação, itinerários de pesquisa”  
Date: 2011  
Researcher: Fernando Salla  
Organization: Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM)  
Course: Laboratório de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM)  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: 45 students

Title: “Laboratório de Arte e Cidadania Ativa”  
Date: 2011  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Course: Oficina no Evento Mesh com Moedas Criativas  
Organization: Prof. Dr. Gilson Schwartz  
Place: Universidade de São Paulo, ECA/USP, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: undergraduate of different areas.

2010

Title: Sistemas de Informação Geográfica.  
Date: 01 of December 2010  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Organization: Comitê Intersetorial de Prevenção de Violência no Trânsito de Guarulhos  
Course: Curso de Capacitação de Introdução à Estatística e Sistemas de Informação Geográfica: Uma abordagem conceitual e
técnicas para tratar de questões relacionadas a acidentes e violências de transporte.
Place: Guarulhos, SP
Audience: open

Title: Vigilância em saúde.
Date: 14 of July 2010 to 01 of September 2010.
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Capacitação de profissionais da saúde que trabalham na atenção de pessoas em situação de violência e acidente.
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: Health professionals

Title: “Violência no território”
Date: 19 of May to 07 of July 2010.
Organization: Subgerência de Doenças e Agravos Não Transmissíveis, da Gerência do Centro de Controle de Doenças, da Coordenadoria de Vigilância em Saúde (COVISA)
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Capacitação de profissionais da saúde que trabalham na atenção de pessoas em situação de violência e acidente.
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: Health professionals

Title: “Atenção integral e integrada à saúde da criança: possibilidades de atuação do enfermeiro”
Date: 12-15 of May 2010
Organization: Centro Universitário de Votuporanga.
Researcher: Alder Mourão
Course: XII Semana de Enfermagem da UNIFEV
Place: Votuporanga, SP
Audience: professors and undergraduate students

Title: “Semana de Capacitação dos Professores da Rede Municipal de Ensino de Santos”
Date: 11 of November de 2010
Organization: SESC Santos
Researcher: Renato Alves
Course: Violence at Schools
Place: SESC Santos, Santos, SP
Audience: teachers, coordinators and directors of schools of Santos

Title: “Capacitação de visitadores para realizar o pré-teste do programa infância saudável no Rio Grande do Sul”
Date: 5-6 of October 2010
Organization: Programa Primeira Infância Melhor (Governo Rio Grande do Sul)
Researcher: Renato Alves and Aline Mizutani
Place: Santo Antonio da Patrulha, RS
Audience: supervisors and officials of the Programa Primeira Infância Melhor

Title: “Capacitação de visitadores para realizar o pré-teste do programa infância saudável no Rio Grande do Sul”
Date: 03-04 of November 2010
Organization: Programa Primeira Infância Melhor (Governo Rio Grande do Sul)
Researcher: Renato Alves and Aline Mizutani
Place: Santo Antonio da Patrulha, RS
Audience: supervisors and officials of the Programa Primeira Infância Melhor, of Sto. Antonio da Patrulha and Teutônia nos RS

Title: “Terceira Reunião de Centros Colaboradores da OPAS/OMS no Brasil”
Date: 21 of September 2010
Organization: OPAS Brasil
Researcher: Renato Alves and Pedro Lagatta
Place: Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Audience: members of OPAS/OMS Brazil and researchers of different collaborative centers of OPAS/OMS Brasil

Title: “Capacitação para a formação dos Observatórios de Educação em Direitos Humanos”
Date: 29 of August to 2 of September 2010
Organization: Secretaria Estadual de Educação de Pernambuco
Researcher: Renato Alves
Place: Recife, PE
Audience: teachers of the Secretaria Estadual de Educação de Pernambuco

Title: “Mediação de conflitos na escola”
Date: 19 of July 2010
Organization: EMEF 8 de Maio, São Paulo
Researcher: Viviane Cubas and Renato Alves
Place: EMEF 8 de Maio, São Paulo, SP
Audience: teachers

Title: “Capacitação de visitadores para realizar o pré-teste do programa infância saudável no Rio de Janeiro”
Date: 21 of May, 11 to 17 of June 2010
Organization: Comitê Internacional da Cruz Vermelha
Researcher: Renato Alves
Place: Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Audience: representatives of Secretaria Municipal de Saúde do Rio de Janeiro, community leaders, agents of the Saúde da Família and of the International Comittee of the Red Cross

Title: “Apresentação do Programa Infância Saudável”
Date: 17 to 21 of May 2010
Organization: Erikson Institute
Researcher: Renato Alves and Viviane Massa
Place: Erikson Institute, Chicago, EUA
Audience: researchers, professors and students of Erikson Institute

Title: “Capacitação de visitadores para realizar o pré-teste do programa infância saudável no Rio Grande do Sul”
Date: 3-4, 31 of May; 01 June 2010
Organization: Programa Primeira Infância Melhor (Governo Rio Grande do Sul)
Researcher: Renato Alves and Aline Mizutani
Place: Esteio, RS
Audience: supervisors and officials of the Primeira Infância Program

Title: “Primeiro Seminário sobre Mães Adolescentes e seus filhos: experiências e perspectivas”
Date: 08 of February 2010
Organization: Comitê Internacional da Cruz Vermelha
Researcher: Renato Alves
Place: Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Audience: representatives of Secretaria Municipal de Saúde do Rio de Janeiro, community leaders, agents of the Saúde da Família and of the International Comittee of the Red Cross

2009

Title: “Ética Profissional e Judicial – discussão sobre Sociologia e Filosofia de autores” contemporaneous (Zygmund Bauman, Luis Alberto Warat, Luigi Zoja and Herbert Marcuse)
Date: 2nd Semester, 2009
Organization: Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo (FADUSP)
Researcher(s): Lidia Reis de Almeida Prado; Jaqueline Santa Brigida Sena, Antoin Aboul Kahlil
Course: Ética Profissional e Judicial
Place: FADUSP, São Paulo, SP
Audience: undergraduate law students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 15 December 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Parque Novo Mundo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 10 December 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaguaré, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Liberdade, Liberdade de expressão e radios comunitárias”
Date: 07 to 11 December 2009
Organization: 1º Curso sobre Jornalismo Comunitário e Alternativo
Researcher(s): Eduardo Altemare Ariente
Course: Pesquisa sobre Jornalismo Comunitário e Alternativo
Place: Departamento de Jornalismo e Editoração da Escola de Artes e Comunicação da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: undergraduate students and professors

Title: “Violência na Escola”
Date: 30 November 2009
Organization: Comissão Municipal contra a Against Violencia, Jacareí/ SP
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Course: single lecture
Place: Jacareí, São Paulo, SP
Audience: policy makers, professors, undergraduate students

Title: “Violência na Escola”
Date: 24 November 2009
Organization: Forum sobre Educação
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Course: seminar
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: policy makers, professors, undergraduate students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 27 October 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaguaré, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Provisão 953/05 do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo: criação e implementação dos tribunais de conciliação”
Date: 20 October 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura
Researcher(s): Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: Training on Conciliation and Mediation in Judiciary Power in Capital
Place: Escola Paulista da Magistratura, São Paulo, SP
Audience: students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 20 October 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Parque Novo Mundo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Algumas considerações para reflexão sobre Segurança Pública e as tendências de encarceramento presentes no Brasil”
Date: 30 October to 02 November 2009
Organization: Associação Brasileira de Psicologia Social
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Course: Seminar
Place: Maceió, Alagoas
Audience: psychologists, graduate and undergraduate students

Title: “Técnicas de Negociação”
Date: 15 October 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura
Researcher(s): Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: Treinamento em conciliação e mediação no ramo judiciário em São Paulo
Title: “Direito e Trabalho produtivo: relação concreta entre direito e economia”
Date: 14 October 2009
Organization: Josué Mastrodi
Researcher(s): Celso Naoto Kashiuira Jr., Tarde de Melo, Oswaldo Akamine, Jr., Vinicius Gomes Casalino.
Course: Semana de Estudos Profissionais
Place: Faculdade Policamp, Campinas, SP
Audience: students, professors

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 08 October 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Parque Novo Mundo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 06 October 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Diagnóstico da Segurança Pública: Parque Anhanguera e seus arredores”
Date: 29 September 2009
Organization: Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Comunitarian Organization
Place: Anhanguera, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Perus’s district residents

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 24 September 2009
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Osasco, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: “Políticas institucionais e públicas de fortalecimento”
Date: 17 September
Organization: Secretaria Especial de Políticas Públicas para a

Title: “Análise das Instituições Prisionais I – Abordagem Sociológica”
Date: 14 and 15 September 2009
Organization: Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM)
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Course: Course of Specialization in Criminology
Place: IBCCRIM, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Criminal justice professionals

Title: “Diagnóstico da Segurança Pública: Parque Anhanguera e seus arredores”
Date: 14 September 2009
Organization: Instituto São Paulo Contra a Violência
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Community Organization
Place: Anhanguera, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Anhanguera’s district residents

Title: “A dinâmica social contemporânea e seu impacto no âmbito da punição”
Date: 11 September 2009
Organization: Universidade Estadual de Londrina (UEL)
Researcher(s): Marcos Cesar Alvarez
Course: Master’s Degree in Sociology, UEL
Place: UEL, Londrina, PR
Audience: graduate students

Title: “Desigualdade Social e Construção da Violência: quem quer manter a ordem? Quem quer criar a desordem?”
Date: 29 and 30 August 2009
Organization: Training Center Milton Santos – Lorenzo Milani
Researcher(s): Renato Alves
Course: single lecture
Place: Curitiba, Paraná
Audience: undergraduate students, psychologists, lawyers, policy makers

Title: “Restringindo a Criminalidade: modelos alternativos”
Date: 26 August 2009
Organization: Fecomercio
Researcher: Marcos Cesar Alvarez
Course: single lecture
Place: Fecomercio, São Paulo, SP
Audience: graduate students
Title: “Infância, Juventude e Famílias Contemporâneas no Brasil”
Date: 17 August to 17 December 2009
Organization: UNESCO Chair for Audience
Policies Management
Researcher: Renato Alves
Course: Course of Specialization – Audience
Policies for Children and Adolescents
Place: Universidade Metodista do Estado de São Paulo
Audience: policy makers, social assistants, and law professionals

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e da Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 13 August 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e da Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 30 July 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e da Criminalidade”
Date: 28 July 2009
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Consolação, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: Legislação e Deontologia para Jornalistas
Date: First Semester – 120 hours/class
Organization: Universidade de São Paulo
Researcher: Eduardo Altomare Ariente
Course: Escola de Jornalismo e Editoração
Place: Universidade de São Paulo
Audience: undergraduate students and professors from Communication and Art College

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 29 June 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery

Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 25 June 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher(s): Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Democracia, Insegurança e Direitos Humanos”
Date: 24 June 2009
Organization: Fundação Centro de Atendimento Socioeducativo ao Adolescente (CASA)
Researcher: Cristina Neme
Course: Fundação CASA
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: CASA educators

Title: “Ética e princípios da mediação: conflito, linguagem e comunicação, negociação. Meditação Familiar”
Date: 19 and 20 June 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: Treinamento em Conciliação e Mediação no ramo Judicial
Place: São José dos Campos, SP
Audience: students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 12 June
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Pinheiros, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: “Ética e princípios da mediação: conflito, linguagem e comunicação, negociação. Meditação Familiar”
Date: 01 and 2 June 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura e Faculdades Integradas de Bauru
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: Treinamento em Conciliação e Mediação no ramo Judicial
Place: Faculdades Integradas de Bauru, Bauru, SP
Audience: students
Title: “Sistematização do Direito – uma abordagem judicial”
Date: May–June and October–November
Organization: Eurico Marcos Diniz de Santi, Daniel Peixoto, Mariana Pimentel Fischer
Pacheco
Researcher: Mariana Pimentel Fischer
Pacheco
Course: Course of Concretization and Systematization of Law
Place: GVLaw, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, São Paulo, SP
Audience: students

Title: “Audience:
Date: 28 May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 28 May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “A vítima no Direito Penal”
Date: 26 May 2009
Organization: UFRGS / Univesité Paris 1
Researcher: Marcos Cesar Alvarez
Course: Congress French and Brazilian Law: national and comparative perspectives
Place: Porto Alegre, RS
Audience: graduate and undergraduate students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 21 of May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Violência no ambiente escolar: o que estamos falando?”
Date: 21 May 2009
Organization: Fundação Centro de Atendimento Socioeducativo ao Adolescente (CASA)
Researcher: Caren Ruotti

Title: “Pacifica – cultura, economia, politicas de la paz”
Date: 28 May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Violência Prevenção e Criminalidade”
Date: 14 May 2009
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Ipiranga
Audience: Staff

Title: “Sistematiização do Direito – uma abordagem judicial”
Date: May–June and October–November
Organization: Eurico Marcos Diniz de Santi, Daniel Peixoto, Mariana Pimentel Fischer
Pacheco
Researcher: Mariana Pimentel Fischer
Pacheco
Course: Course of Concretization and Systematization of Law
Place: GVLaw, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, São Paulo, SP
Audience: students

Title: “Ethics and Principles of Media”
Date: 29 May 2009
Organization: Juizado Especial Civil,
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira and Telles
Course: single lecture
Place: Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Conciliators

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 28 May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “A vítima no Direito Penal”
Date: 26 May 2009
Organization: UFRGS / Univesité Paris 1
Researcher: Marcos Cesar Alvarez
Course: Congress French and Brazilian Law: national and comparative perspectives
Place: Porto Alegre, RS
Audience: graduate and undergraduate students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 21 of May 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Violência no ambiente escolar: o que estamos falando?”
Date: 21 May 2009
Organization: Fundação Centro de Atendimento Socioeducativo ao Adolescente (CASA)
Researcher: Caren Ruotti

Course: single lecture
Place: Escola de treinamento professional, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 18 May 2009
Organization: CPA/M-7 (Police Comand of Guarulhos)
Coordinator(s): Marcelo Nery
Course: seminar
Place: Mater Amabilis School, Guarulhos, SP
Audience: open

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 14 May 2009
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Ipiranga
Audience: Staff

Title: “Violência nas Escolas Públicas”
Date: 12 May 2009
Organization: Comissão sobre Educação e Cultura do Congresso Nacional
Researcher: Renato Alves
Course: seminar
Place: Brasília, DF
Audience: Federal representatives, general Audience and the press

Title: “A dinâmica social contemporânea e seu impacto no âmbito da punição”
Date: 07 May 2009
Organization: Departamento de Sociologia da Universidade de São Paulo
Researcher: Marcos Cesar Alvarez
Course: graduation Course
Place: FFLCH – USP, São Paulo, SP
Audience: graduate students

Title: “Diagnóstico da Segurança Pública”
Date: 07 May 2009
Organization: Prefeitura de São Paulo
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Course on Integrated Management Security for Municipal Guards
Place: Pinheiros, SP
Audience: undergraduate students

Title: “Enfrentando a Violência nas Escolas de São Bernardo”
Date: 09 May 2009
Organization: UNESCO Chair for Audience Policies Management Celso Daniel
Researcher: Renato Alves
Course: Seminar  
Place: São Bernardo, SP  
Audience: policy makers, lecturers, undergraduate students

Title: “Críticas sobre Dogmatismo Judicial e Hermenêutica Constitucional: a reflexão de superar a antinomia entre a produtividade e a proteção do meio ambiente”  
Date: April, 2009  
Organization: Direito São Paulo  
Researcher: Wilson Levy  
Course: Direito  
Place: Franca, SP  
Audience: undergraduate students

Title: “Ética do Mediador”  
Date: 28 April 2009  
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura  
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles  
Course: VI Training on Conciliation and Mediation in the Judicial Branch in São Paulo.  
Place: Escola Paulista da Magistratura, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência da Criminalidade”  
Date: 28 April 2009  
Organization: Sesc-SP  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training  
Place: Paulista, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Staff

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”  
Date: 23 of April 2009  
Organization: Sest/Senat  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products  
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Prevenção da Violência da Criminalidade”  
Date: 09 April 2009  
Organization: Sesc-SP  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training  
Place: Interlagos, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Staff

Title: “Ética, Princípios e Regras da Mediação: Ética profissional e atividades voluntárias”  
Date: 02 April 2009  
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura  
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles  
Course: VI Training on Conciliation and Mediation in the Judicial Branch in São Paulo.  
Place: Escola Paulista da Magistratura, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: students

Title: “Constitutional Control in Brazil”  
Date: March, 2009  
Organization: Escola Paulista de Direito (EPD)  
Researcher: Eduardo Altimare Ariente  
Course: Specialization on Constitutional and Administrative Law  
Place: Escola Paulista de Direito, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: undergraduate students and professors from EPD

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”  
Date: 30 March 2009  
Organization: Sest/Senat  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training  
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Direito e Sociedade”  
Date: 28 March 2009  
Organization: Tarso de Melo  
Researcher: Celso Naoto Kashiura Jr. e Silvio Luiz de Tarso de Melo.  
Course: Cicle “Ideas Encounter”  
Place: Alpharrabio Bookstore, Santo André, SP  
Audience: students, professors, general audience

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”  
Date: 26 March 2009  
Organization: Sest/Senat  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training  
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”  
Date: 20 March 2009  
Organization: Sest/Senat  
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products  
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: technician course students.

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 17 March 2009
Organization: Sesc-SP
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Vila Mariana, São Paulo, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 19 February 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: prison administration

Title: “Provision 953/05 from the Court of Justice of São Paulo. Creation and implementation” of conciliation sessions
Date: 17 and 19 February 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: VI Training on Conciliation and Mediation in Judiciary Power in Capital
Place: Escola Paulista da Magistratura, São Paulo, SP
Audience: students

Title: “Provisão 953/05 do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo: criação e implementação dos tribunais de conciliação”
Date: 10 February 2009
Organization: Escola Paulista da Magistratura
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: Training Conciliation and Mediation
Place: Universidade de Mogi das Cruzes
Audience: judges

Title: “Provisão 953/05 do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo: criação e implementação dos tribunais de conciliação”
Date: 06 and 08 February 2009
Organization: São Paulo School of Judges (Escola Paulista da Magistratura)
Researcher: Marília Campos Oliveira e Telles
Course: VII Training Conciliation and Mediation to the Judicial Branch in São Paulo

Place: São Paulo School of Judges (Escola Paulista da Magistratura)
Audience: judges

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade”
Date: 30 January 2009
Organization: Sesc
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Santo André, SP
Audience: Staff

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: tráfico”
Date: 29 January 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training
Place: Carandiru, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students

Title: “Prevenção da Violência e Criminalidade: roubo de carga”
Date: 21 January 2009
Organization: Sest/Senat
Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery
Course: Recicle and Training – Transfer of Dangerous Products
Place: Vila Jaraguá, São Paulo, SP
Audience: technician course students.

2008

Title: “Interdição, como fazer”
Date: 04 December 2008
Organization: Associação Brasileira de Alzheimer – Regional São Paulo, Grupo de Apoio do Hospital Santa Catarina
Researcher(s): Marília de Oliveira Campos e Telles
Course: Palestra para a Associação Brasileira de Alzheimer Organization
Place: Hospital Santa Catarina, São Paulo
Audience: Lawyers, psychologists and social workers.

Title: “A rede de enfrentamento à violência contra a mulher em Minas Gerais – reflexões sobre o trabalho em rede”
Date: 01 December/2008
Organization: COMDIM - Coordenadoria de Direitos da Mulher/Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte.
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Course: “Curso de Capacitação em Gênero para as Equipes de Profissionais da Rede de
Enfrentamento à Violência Contra as Mulheres e do Consórcio “Mulheres das Gerais”
Place: Belo Horizonte.
Audience: civil servants from management and from the network of support to women at risk of domestic violence in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte
Title: “A teoria geral do Direito e o Marxismo: a atualidade de Pasukianis”
Date: 29 November 2008
Organization: UNINOVE Direito
Researcher(s): Oswaldo Akamine
Course: Single Lecture Organization
Place: São Paulo
Audience: lawyers and undergraduate students
Title: “Lei Maria da Penha. Uma leitura sociológica sobre os avanços e obstáculos para sua implementação”
Date: 25 November 2008
Organization: CREAS - Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social / Itapetininga
Researcher(s): Wânia Pasinato
Course: Single Lecture Organization
Place: Itapetininga, São Paulo, SP
Audience: City councilmen, local Audience administrators and civil servants from the network of support to women at risk of domestic violence
Title: “Os 20 anos da Constituição Federal Brasileira: reflexões sobre a eficácia e os desafios dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil”
Date: 06 and 07 November 2008
Organization: Universidade UNINOVE
Researcher(s): Oswaldo Akamine
Course: Seminar “Os 20 anos da Constituição Federal Brasileira: reflexões sobre a eficácia e os desafios dos Direitos Humanos no Brasil”
Place: UNINOVE, São Paulo, SP
Audience: lawyers and undergraduate students.
Title: “Sistema brasileiro de segurança pública”
Date: October to November 2008
Organization: Pontifícia Universidade Católica (PUC/SP)
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Course: Políticas de Gestão em Segurança Pública
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: military police officers, civil police officers and municipal guards and NGOs
Title: “Integração entre políticas preventivas e repressivas de segurança”
Date: October to November 2008
Organization: Fundação Escola de Sociologia e Política
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme
Course: Gestão de Políticas Preventivas da Violência, Direitos Humanos e Segurança Pública
Place: São Paulo, SP
Audience: military police officers, civil police officers and municipal guards.
Title: “A Evolução Histórica dos Direitos Humanos”
Date: 21 and 24 October 2008
Organization: Cátedra UNESCO/USP sobre Educação para Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância & Universidade de São Paulo – Faculdade de Medicina
Researcher(s): Lucia Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos
Course: A Evolução Histórica dos Direitos Humanos
Place: Faculdade de Medicina da USP, São Paulo, SP
Audience: undergraduate students from the Faculdade de Medicina
Title: “Estrutura Social e Sistema Punitivo”
Date: 27 August 2008
Organization: Governo do estado do Paraná
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla
Course: Curso de Gestão para Diretores das Unidades Penais do Paraná
Place: Curitiba, PR
Audience: 30 directors of prisons in the state of Paraná
Title: “Guarda compartilhada de filhos, aspectos práticos”
Date: 18 August 2008
Organization: Associação dos Advogados de São Paulo – AASP
Researcher(s): Marília de Oliveira Campos e Telles
Course: Guarda compartilhada de filhos, aspectos práticos - Prof. Ms. Gustavo Rene Nicolau
Place: Auditório da AASP, São Paulo, SP
Audience: lawyers, psychologists and the general Audience.
Title: “18 anos do Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente: produção acadêmica e reflexões sobre o tema”
Date: 01 August 2008
Organization: Faculdade de Direito do Mackenzie
Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta
Course: Ciclo de Palestras sobre os 18 anos do ECA  
Place: Auditório Rui Barbosa Mackenzie  
Audience: Undergraduate students from Universidade Mackenzie  

Title: “Sistema Penitenciário e Crime Organizado no Brasil”  
Date: 04 July 2008  
Organization: Universidade de Brasília  
Researcher(s): Fernando Salla  
Course: II Curso de Especialização em Segurança Pública e Cidadania  
Place: Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, DF  
Audience: Police officers, prison wardens, teachers and undergraduate students.

Title: “Treinamento de Conciliadores”  
Date: 05 May 2008  
Organization: Secretaria da Primeira Instância do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo  
Researcher(s): Marília de Oliveira Campos e Telles  
Course: Treinamento de Conciliadores - Dr. Ricardo da Cunha Chimenti  
Place: Auditório do TJSP, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Lawyers, psychologists and social workers.

Title: “Direito Internacional Penal”  
Date: 05 May 2008  
Organization: Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais – IBCCRIM  
Researcher(s): Lucía Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos  
Course: Laboratório de Ciências Criminais do IBCCRIM  
Place: IBCCRIM, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: Undergraduate law students

Title: “Experiências internacionais em Segurança Pública”  
Date: 18 April 2008  
Organization: Oficina Municipal – Escola de Cidadania e Gestão Local  
Researcher(s): Cristina Neme  
Course: Gestão Local em Segurança Pública  
Place: São Paulo, SP  
Audience: military police agents, civil police agents, municipal guards and representatives from various NGOs.

Title: “Arte e Cidadania: metodologias alternativas para a educação em direitos humanos”  
Date: 09 April 2008  
Organization: IESCAMP

Researcher(s): Vitor Blotta  
Course: Ciclo de Palestras 2008 do Curso de Pedagogia da Faculdade IESCAMP  
Place: Faculdade IESCAMP, Campinas, SP  
Audience: undergraduate students from School of Education IESCAMP

Title: “Violência Urbana e Vitimização de jovens”  
Date: 13 March 2008  
Organization: Universidade Mackenzie  
Researcher(s): Nancy Cardia  
Course: Cities in the 21st Century- Spring 2008  
Place: Universidade Mackenzie, São Paulo, SP  
Audience: undergraduate students from US universities

Title: “O direito ambiental no âmbito do poder judiciário”  
Date: 2008  
Organization: Centro Universitário Central Paulista (UNICEP)  
Researcher(s): Dr. Mario Attanasio Jr  
Course: Curso de Especialização em Direito Ambiental  
Place: UNICEP, São Carlos, SP  
Audience: Lawyers and undergraduate students

Título: “Corte Interamericana de Direitos Humanos – Caso Nogueira de Carvalho e outro versus Brasil”  
Data: 2008  
Organización: Developed by NASCIMENTO, Jefferson Rodrigo; LIMA, Raquel da Cruz; ARNEIRO, Alexandre Cardeal de Oliveira; MUSUMECI, Martino Gabriel & PIESCO, Juliana Pesquisador(a): Lucía Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos  
Curso: Pedagogic guidance for the development of teaching material for middle and high schools: The Interamerican Court for human rights: The case of Nogueira de Carvalho against Brazil  
Local: São Paulo, SP  
Público: students
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<th>RESEARCH ROLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>PhD in Sociology, USP</td>
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<td>Drª Nancy Cardia</td>
<td>Adjunct Director</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>PhD Social Psychology, LSE</td>
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<td>Prof. Dr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro</td>
<td>Coординador</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>PhD Political Science, Univ. Paris</td>
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<td>Profª Drª Claudia Perrone-Moisés</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
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<td>Prof. Dr. Eduardo C. Bianca Bittar</td>
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<td>BA in Human Resources and Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maria Cecilia França Abreu</td>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>BA in Communication Science</td>
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<td>Margarailza de Jesus Souza</td>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
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<td>Rafael Felice Dias</td>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>BA in Law School</td>
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<td>Sérgia Maria S. Santos</td>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>2008-present</td>
<td>BA in Administration</td>
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<td>Itã Cortez</td>
<td>Press Officer</td>
<td>2010-present</td>
<td>BA in Journalism (PUC-SP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodrigo de Souza Coelho</td>
<td>Administrative Staff</td>
<td>2011-present</td>
<td>BA in Administration</td>
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</table>
LIST OF MASTER AND PHD THESIS COMPLETED

2012

Name: Alessandra Teixeira.
Degree: PhD in Sociology
Title: "Construir a delinquência, articular a criminalidade. Um estudo sobre a gestão dos ilegalismos na cidade de São Paulo"
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH – Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno

Name: Alder Mourão
Degree: MSc in Nursing
Title: Práticas familiares e suas colaborações para o aleitamento materno de crianças de 0 a 6 meses: metassíntese
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – Escola de Enfermagem
Professor: Profa. Dra. Lislaine Aparecida Fracolli

2011

Name: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias
Degree: PhD in Sociology
Title: "Da pulverização ao monopólio da violência: expansão e consolidação do Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC) no sistema carcerário paulista"
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH – Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno

Name: Marta Mourão Kanashiro
Degree: PhD in Sociology
Title: “Biometria no Brasil e o Registro de Identidade Civil: novos rumos para a identificação”
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH – Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Marcos César Alvarez.

Name: Lúcia Elena Arantes Ferreira Bastos
Degree: Pos Doctoral Fellow
Title: “Direitos Humanos e justice restaurativa na América Latina”.
Place: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da Universidade de São Paulo
Professor: Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno

2010

Name: Denise Carvalho dos Santos Rodrigues
Degree: MSc in Human Rights
Title: Direitos Humanos e a questão racial na Constituição federal de 1988: do discurso às práticas sociais.
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – Faculdade de Direito
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar

Name: João Marcos de Araújo Braga Junior
Degree: PhD in Law
Title: “Direito, estado e biopolítica: governo e soberania na sociedade pós-moderna”
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – Faculdade de Direito
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar.

Name: Mariana Pimentel Fischer Pacheco
Degree: PhD in Law
Title: “Diálogos sobre direito e diferença: o retorno à pergunta pelo sentido humano do direito que acontece na era da técnica”
Place: Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar

2008

Name: Ana Carolina da Matta Chasin
Degree: MSc in Sociology
Title: “Uma simples formalidade: estudo sobre a experiência dos juizados Especialis Cíveis em São Paulo”.
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH-Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno

Name: Rosa Maria Soto Riva
Degree: MSc in Human Rights
Title: "Direito à educação: condição para a realização da plena cidadania"
Place: UNIFIEO
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar

Name: Osvaldina dos Santos Araújo
Degree: MSc in Sociology
Title: "O controle da atividade policial - um olhar sobre a Ouvidoria" do Sistema de Segurança Pública do Estado do Pará
Place: Universidade de São Paulo - FFLCH - Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Marcos Cesar Alvarez

Name: Diego Jair Vicentin
Degree: MSc in Sociology
Title: “A Mobilidade como Artigo de Consumo: apontamento sobre as relações com o aparelho celular”.
Place: UNICAMP – IFCH – Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Laymert Garcia dos Santos

Name: Celso Naoto Kashiura
Degree: MSc in Philosophy of Law
Title: “Crítica da igualdade jurídica”
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – Faculdade de Direito
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar

Name: Vitor Souza Lima Blotta
Degree: MSc in Philosophy of Law
Title: “A Razão Comunicativa de Jürgen Habermas na Produção de Normatividade do Direito”.
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – Faculdade de Direito
Professor: Prof. Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar

Name: Edney dos Santos Gualberto
Degree: MSc in Economic History
Title: “Vanguarda Sindical: União dos trabalhadores gráficos de São Paulo (1919-1935)”.
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH – Departamento de História Econômica
Professor: Orientador: Prof. Dr. Lincoln Ferreira Secco

Name: Alexandre Zarias
Degree: PhD in Sociology
Title: “Das leis ao avesso: desigualdade social, direito de família e intervenção judicial”.
Place: Universidade de São Paulo – FFLCH-Departamento de Sociologia
Professor: Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno
MEMBERS OF NEV’S INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

2012-2008

- Prof. Dr. James Mercy from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States of America. Prof. Mercy is a sociologist with strong background in Epidemiology, expert in violence studies and violence prevention;

- Prof. Dr. Ignacy Sachs from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Centre de recherches sur le Brésil contemporain. Prof. Sachs is an economist who has a deep knowledge about Brazil and focus his research in human rights and development;

- Prof. Dr. Alfred Stepan is a Political Scientist who has a deep knowledge about Brazil and focus his research in democracy in transitional societies.

PROGRAM OF WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

2012

Conference: Lançamento do 5º Relatório Nacional de Direitos Humanos

Date: 19 december 2012
Place: Centro Universitário Maria Antônia, São Paulo
Coordinator: Mariana Possas

9h - Abertura
Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno (Coordenador do NEV/USP)
Dra. Nancy Cardia (Vice-Coodenadora do NEV/USP)
Prof. Dr. Guilherme de Almeida (Depto. de Filosofia e Teoria Geral do Direito da Universidade de São Paulo)

9h30 - Apresentação do 5º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil
Dra. Mariana Possas (Pesquisadora do NEV/USP e Coordenadora do 5º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil)

10h - Mesa de debates
Dra. Mariana Possas (Pesquisadora do NEV/USP e Coordenadora do 5º Relatório Nacional sobre os Direitos Humanos no Brasil)
Prof. Dr. Fernando Salla (Pesquisador do NEV/USP)
Profa. Dra. Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres (Pesquisadora do NEV/USP)
Profa. Dra. Camila Dias (Pesquisadora-Associada do NEV/USP)
Dr. Vitor Blotta (Pesquisador do NEV/USP)
Marcelo Nery (Pesquisador do NEV/USP)
Samira Bueno (Assistente de Coordenação do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública)

11h - Encerramento
Coletiva de Imprensa das 11h às 12h, na sala 103, 1º andar, no local.

2011
Seminário Temático: Cursos de Michel Foucault no Collège de France

Date: March 23th to November 29th of 2011
Place: NEV-USP/Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Coordinator: Marcos Álvarez (NEV-USP e DS-FFLCH-USP)

March 23: discussão da aula de 11 January 1978
April 11: discussão da aula de 18 January 1978
May 02: discussão da aula de 25 January 1978
May 16: discussão da aula de 1º February 1978
June 13: discussão da aula de 22 February 1978
August 23: discussão da aula de 22 February 1978
September 13: discussão da aula de 01 March 1978
September 27: discussão da aula de 08 March 1978
October 04: discussão da aula de 15 March 1978
October 18: discussão da aula de 22 March 1978
November 08: discussão da aula de 29 March 1978
November 29: discussão da aula de 04 April 1978


Ciclo Roger Casement - Módulo IV: Fronteiras, Violência, Escravismo e Direitos do Trabalho

Date: Septmeber 2nd, 16th, 23th and 30th of 2011
Place: Centro Maria Antônia – Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Coordination: Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência – USP e Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância)

September 2
Opening Conference: “Peonagem - a escravidão no capitalismo de fronteira.”: Prof. Dr. José de Souza Martins (Departament of Sociology -FFLCH/USP)

September 16
Roundtable: “Fronteiras, Mobilidades, Violência”: Fernando Salla (NEV-USP), Fernando Carrión (Flasco, Equador) e Célia Lucena (CERU/SP).

September 23
Roundtable: Amazônia - trabalho escravo, violência, imagens, isolamento: Marcelo Carneiro (UFMA) e Francisco Foot Hardman (UNICAMP)

September 29
Documentary “Iracema, uma transa amazônica do cineasta Jorge Bodanzky”.
Debate with the director Jorge Bodanzky

Democracia, Judiciário e Direitos Humanos na Venezuela Hoje

Date: June 1st of 2011
Place: Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Coordination: Instituto de Relações Internacionais (IRI/USP), Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV/USP) e Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância do IEA/USP

5:00 to 7:00 pm
- Pedro Nikken (da Venezuela, Presidente da Comissão Internacional de Juristas – CIJ, Genebra · Suíça);
- Belisário dos Santos Junior (ex-Secretário de Justiça de São Paulo, Relator do Instituto de Direitos Humanos da International Bar Association, São Paulo · Brasil);
- Maria Hermínia Tavares de Almeida (Professora, Diretora do Instituto de Relações Internacionais da USP, São Paulo · Brasil);
Seminário Internacional sobre visitação domiciliar – Prevenção da Violência e Promoção do Desenvolvimento Saudável na Primeira Infância

Date: May 9th and 10th of 2011
Place: Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade da Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Organization: NEV/Universidade de São Paulo

May 9

9:00 to 9:30 am
Opening:
- Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil)
- Prof. Dr. Marco Antonio Zago (Pró-Reitoria de Pesquisa da Universidade de São Paulo)
- Eloisa de Sousa Arruda (Secretaria de Justiça e Defesa da Cidadania de São Paulo)
- Carmela Maggiuiz Grindire (Secretaria de Estado da Saúde de São Paulo)
9:30 to 11:00 am
Panel I: A Conexão entre Investimento no Desenvolvimento durante a Primeira Infância e a Prevenção à Violência
- Cassie Landers (Columbia University/EUA)
- Dedorah Daro (University of Chicago/EUA)
- Chair: Robert Alexander Butchart (Organização Mundial de Saúde - OMS/Suíça)
11:00am to 12:30 pm
Panel II: Programas de Visitação Domiciliar na América Latina Hoje
- Cecilia Moraga (Programa Chile Cresce Contigo/Ministério da Saúde/Chile)
- Liese Serpa (Programa Primeira Infância Melhor – PIM/Secretaria de Saúde Rio Grande do Sul/Brasil)
- Milagros Rios (Ministério da Mulher e do Desenvolvimento Social/Peru)
- Renato Alves (Programa Infância Saudável/Núcleo de Estudos da Violência – Universidade de São Paulo–NEV-USP/Brasil)
- Chair: Lilian Schraiber (Universidade de São Paulo-USP/Brasil)
2:00pm to 3:30pm
Panel III: Programas e Práticas Inovadoras em Visitas Domiciliares
- Martha Julia Sellers (Tufts University/EUA)
- Mark Sigurjon Innocenti (Utah State University/EUA)
- Chair: Alberto Concha Eastman (Consultor Internacional/Colômbia)
3:30 to 6:00 pm
Panel IV: Estratégias para Aumentar a Eficácia dos Programas de Visitação Domiciliares
- William McGuigan (Pennsylvania State University/EUA)
- Lu-Anne Swart (University of South Africa/África do Sul)
- Chair: Ana Flavia Oliveira (Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil)

May 10

9:00 to 10:30 pm
Panel V: Capacitação e Acompanhamento de Visitadoras Paraprofissionais
- Jon Kofmarcher (Erikson Institute/EUA)
- Ariela Simonsohn (Pontifícia Universidade Católica-PUC/Chile)
- Chair: Nancy Cardia (Universidade de São Paulo-USP/Brasil)
10:30am to 12:00pm
Panel VI: Os Quatro Desafios para a Visitação Domiciliar: Violência Doméstica, Doenças Mentais, Abuso de Substâncias, Rebaixamento Mental
- S. Darius Tandon (Johns Hopkins University/EUA)
- Venecia Barries (The Parent Centre/Africa do Sul)
- Chair: Maristela Monteiro (Organização Panamericana de Saúde-OPAS/EUA)
  1:30 to 2:45 pm
Panel VII: Monitoramento e Avaliação de Programas de Visitação
  - Lori Roggmann (Utah State University/EUA)
  - Monica L. Rodriguez (University at Albany, EUA)
  - Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres (Universidade de São Paulo-USP/Brasil)
  - Chair: Magdalena Cerda (Columbia University/EUA)
  2:45 to 4:15 pm
Panel VIII: Visitas Domiciliares: Ampliação e Replicação
  - Isabel Rios (Educa tu Hijo/Cuba)
  - Vicente Claudio Giumarra (Centro de Investigaciones Psiquiátricas, Psicológicas y Sexológicas/Venezuela)
  - Chair: Simone de Assis (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – FIOCRUZ, Brasil)
  4:15 to 5:45 pm
Panel IX: A Sustentabilidade do Programas de Visitação Domiciliar: Custos/Benefícios e Financiamentos
  - Susan Branker (Caribbean Child Support Initiative/Barbados)
  - Dedorah Daro (University of Chicago/EUA)
  - Chair: Mercedes Hinton (Open Society Institute/EUA)

2010

Conference: Lançamento do 4º Relatório Nacional de Direitos Humanos

Date: December 20th of 2010 (Monday)
Place: Centro Universitário Maria Antonia / Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP

9:30 to 9:45 am
Opening: Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno. Homage to Guilherme da Cunha e Paulo Mesquita Neto, eminent human rights activists recently deceased.

9:45 to 10:05 am
Presentation: Prof. Dr. Fernando Afonso Salla

10:05 to 11:45 am
Roundtable: Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno, Coordenador Cientifico do Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, USP; Sra. Margarida Genevois, Presidente da Comissão Teotônio Vilela de Direitos Humanos; Embaixador José Gregori, Secretário de Direitos Humanos da Prefeitura de São Paulo; Profa. Dra. Maria Arminda do Nascimento Arruda, Pró-Reitora de Cultura e Extensão Universitária, USP; Ministro Paulo Vannuchi, Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República.

Conference: Por que é tão difícil reduzir o uso e a escala das penas de prisão?

Date: November 30th of 2010 (Thursday)
Place: Filosofia e Ciências Sociais - FFLCH/USP – Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP
Organization: Graduate program of Sociology (USP), Graduate program of Antropology (USP), Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito (NADIR-USP) e pelo Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV-USP).

2:00 to 4:00 pm
Prof. Dr. Álvaro Pires, PHD em Criminologia pela Université de Montreal e Professor Titular da Universidade de Ottawa, onde ocupa a Chaire de recherche du Canadá em Traditions juridiques et rationalité penalé
4:00 to 5:30 pm
Questions of the audience to the panelist and answers

Conferência Internacional sobre o Direito à Saúde - o caso das Empresas Farmacêuticas Transnacionais

Date: August 30th and 31st of 2010 (Monday and Thursday)
Place: Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP

August 30

09:30 to 10:00 am
Inscriptions

10:00 to 10:30 am
Opening Ceremony
Prof. João Grandino Rodas, Reitor da Universidade de São Paulo – tbc
Prof. Antonio Magalhães Gomes Filho, Faculdade de Direito da USP
Prof. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, NEV/USP

10:30 am to 1:00 pm
Session I – Perspectivas Filosóficas e Morais
- O Direito à Saúde como um Direito Positivo. Acesso a Medicamentos e Responsabilidades – Prof. Pavlos Eleftheriadis, Oxford University
- O Health Impact Fund (HIF) como Alternativa à Pobreza e Pleito por Justiça Global e Direitos Humanos - Prof. Thomas Pogge, Yale University
- O Acesso a Medicamentos e o Cosmopolitismo - Prof. Daniele Archibugi, University of London – vídeo conference
- Direitos Humanos, Saúde e Auto-Cura, Prof. Guilherme de Assis Almeida, Universidade de São Paulo

3:00 to 5:30 pm
Session II – Perspectivas Políticas
- O Health Impact Fund (HIF): Tornando Novos Medicamentos Acessíveis para Todos - Prof. Thomas Pogge, Yale University
- Acesso a Medicamentos no Brasil – o Programa de HIV/AIDS e DSTs – Secretário Cláudio Maierovitch Pessanha Henriques, diretor da Comissão de Incorporação de Tecnologias da Secretaria de Ciência, Tecnologia e Insumos Estratégicos (Ministério da Saúde); Dr. Dirceu Greco, Diretor do Programa Brasileiro de HIV/AIDS e DSTs (Ministério da Saúde)
- Inovação, Propriedade Intelectual e Acesso a Medicamentos - Profª. Claudia Inês Chamas, FIOCRUZ
- Ciência, Tecnologia, Cooperação Técnica e Medicamentos Essenciais - Dr. Christophe Rerat, OPAS
- O Health Impact Fund (HIF): A Visão das Empresas Farmacêuticas – Sr. Marcelo Liebhardt - Diretor de Assuntos Econômicos da INTERFARMA

August 31

9:30 am to 1:30 pm
Session III – Perspectivas Jurídicas
- Diretrizes de Direitos Humanos para Empresas Farmacêuticas sobre o Acesso a Medicamentos, Prof. Paul Hunt, Relator Especial da ONU sobre o Direito à Saúde (2002-2008) – vídeo conference
- Novas Tendências de Prática Estatal em matéria de Regulação e Adjudicação de Atividades Farmacêuticas relativas ao Direito de Acesso a Medicamentos, Prof. Anand Grover, Relator Especial da ONU sobre o Direito à Saúde– vídeo conference
- O Público e o Privado na Normatização da Responsabilidade Social Corporativa (RSC): a Inclusão dos Direitos Humanos na RSC das Empresas Farmacêuticas, Profª. Karin Buhmann (Copenhagen University)
- Especificidades do Sistema Regional e os Direitos da Criança: O Dever do Estado de Proteger, a Responsabilidade Corporativa de Respeitar e o Acesso a Medicamentos em relação ao Direito à Saúde, Srª. Cecilia Anicama (Save the Children)
- O Papel da Organização da Sociedade Civil em Monitorar o Dever Estatal de Proteger contra Violações de Direitos Humanos por Farmacêuticas, Sr. Rohit Malpani (OxfamAmerica) – vídeo conference 3:00 to 5:30 pm

Workshop: Todos os palestrantes são convidados a participar dessa reunião fechada, em que o relatório final contendo as conclusões e recomendações será elaborado. Esse relatório final circulará entre todos os participantes para que façam comentários. O relatório será publicado em nosso website e enviado a órgãos governamentais, organizações internacionais, ONGs e universidades.

**Conference: Genocides and political violence in a new geo-political order**

**Date:** June 30th of 2010 (Wednesday)

**Place:** Filosofia e Ciências Sociais - FFLCH/USP – Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP


10:00am to 12:30pm
Profª Drª Marina Calloni, (Universidade Nacional de Milão-Bicocca)

**Ciclo de debates em torno do 3º Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos. Eixo 2: Direitos Humanos e Desenvolvimento**

**Date:** May 19th of 2010

**Place:** Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP

Organization: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância do Instituto de Estudos Avançados, ANDHEP e CTV.

10:00 to 11:30 am
Profª Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar (FD-USP)
Celso Campilongo (FD-USP)
Profª Dr Glauco Arbix (FFLCH-USP)

11:30am to 12:30pm
Questions of the audience

**Ciclo de debates em torno do 3o Plano Nacional de Direitos Humanos: Abertura e Debate – Eixo 1 Interação Democrática entre Estado e Sociedade Civil**

**Date:** May 5th of 2010 (Wednesday)

**Place:** Filosofia e Ciências Sociais - FFLCH/USP – Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo, SP

Organization: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, Cátedra UNESCO de Educação para a Paz, Direitos Humanos, Democracia e Tolerância do Instituto de Estudos Avançados, ANDHEP e CTV. Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Sergio Adorno

10:00am to 12:00pm
Profª Dr.César Ades (IEA-USP)
Profª Dr José Álvaro Moisés (FFLCH-USP)
Profª Dr Glauco Arbix (FFLCH-USP)
Dr. José Gregori (Ex-Ministro da Justiça)
Profª Dr. Eduardo Carlos Bianca Bittar (FD-USP)
12:00pm to 12:30pm
Questions of the audience

2009

Conferência Internacional sobre os Direitos Humanos – Protegendo a Dignidade

Place: MuBe – Museu Brasileiro da Escultura, São Paulo – SP
Date: December 21st of 2009

1:30 to 2:30 pm
Opening Ceremony
- José Serra (Governador de São Paulo)
- Gilberto Kassab (Prefeito da Cidade de São Paulo)
- Rudolf Knoblauch (Departamento de Relações Exteriores da Suíça)
- Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Comissão Inter-Americana de Direitos Humanos, CIDH)
- Sergio Adorno (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, NEV/USP)
- José Gregori (Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos, Prefeitura de São Paulo)
- Ana Cabral Petersen (Ministério das Relações Exteriores, MRE)
- José Henrique Reis Lobo (Governo do Estado de São Paulo)

2:30 to 4:30 pm
1ª Roundtable - Monitorando os Direitos Humanos
Moderator: Guilherme de Almeida (Brasil)
Uma Corte Internacional de Direitos Humanos - Manfred Nowak (Áustria)
Responsabilização dos Atores Não-Estatais - Andrew Clapham (Grã-Bretanha)
A ONU e a Implementação de Direitos Humanos - Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (Brasil)
Verdade e justiça: a Responsabilidade do Estado - Professora Glenda Mezarroba (Brasil)

4:30 to 6:00 pm
2ª Roundtable - Em Direção à Dignidade Humana
Moderador: Celso Lafer
A dialética entre Dignidade Humana e Direitos Humanos - Frédéric Mégret (Canadá)
Direitos Econômicos, Sociais e Culturais: proteção nas esferas global e regional - Flávia Piovesan (Brasil)
Direitos da Criança e Dignidade Humana - Vitit Muntarbhorn (Tailândia)

6:00 pm
Closing Speech: Hélio Bicudo (Antigo presidente da Comissão Interamericana de Direitos Humanos, CIDH, OEA)

Conferência Internacional sobre o Direito à Verdade

Place: Escola Politécnica /Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo/SP
Date: October 19th and 20th of 2009

October 19

9:30 to 10h45 am
Opening Ceremony:
Paulo Vannuchi, Ministro da Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos da Presidência da República (SEDH);
José Henrique Reis Lobo, Secretário de Relações Institucionais do Estado de São Paulo;
Luiz Antonio Guimarães Marrey, Secretário da Justiça e Defesa da Cidadania do Estado de São Paulo;
José Gregori, Secretário Especial de Direitos Humanos da Prefeitura de São Paulo;
Paulo Abrão Pires Júnior, Presidente da Comissão de Anistia do Ministério da Justiça;
Giancarlo Summa, diretor do United Nations Information Centre (UNIC Rio);
Paulo Sérgio Domingues, Associação dos Juízes Federais do Brasil (AUFE);
Kenarik Boujikian Felippe, Associação Juízes para a Democracia (AJD);
Marcos Alexandre Coelho Zilli, Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM);
Abram Szajman, Presidente da Fecomercio e dos Conselhos Regionais do SESC e do SENAC;
Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, NEV/USP

Glenda Mezarobba, Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia para Estudos sobre os Estados Unidos (INEU) / Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)

10:50 to 11:30 am
Keynote Speech: Sergio Adorno, NEV/USP: Os vinte anos do Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP;
Priscilla B. Hayner, International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ): Comissões de Verdade, a Experiência Mundial

11:30 am to 1:00 am
Panel: A Verdade e a Responsabilidade do Estado Brasileiro. Discutiu o tratamento dado ao direito à verdade, desde o retorno à democracia até os dias de hoje e a publicação dos livros Brasil: Nunca Mais e Direito à Memória e à Verdade
Moderador: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, NEV/USP; Testemunho: João Vicente Goulart;
Participantes: Glenda Mezarobba, INEU/UNICAMP, José Gregori, CMDH e Paulo Vannuchi, SEDH

2:30 to 4:00 pm
Panel: Comissões de Verdade. Discutiu o que são Comissões de Verdade, para que servem, como funcionam, possíveis resultados e conseqüências, prós e contras de sua criação. Moderador: Guilherme Assis De Almeida, Direito/ USP
Testimony: Ivo Herzog;
Participantes: Eduardo Gonzalez, ICTJ e Eric Wiebelhaus-Brahm, Consultor independente de Direitos Humanos

4:30 to 6:00 pm
Panel: Comissões de Verdade no Cone Sul. Compartilhou, analisou e discutiu os fundamentos que conduziram e inspiraram países do Cone Sul na transição democrática e na reconstrução da memória;
Moderador: Guilherme Lustosa Da Cunha, Ex representante do Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas para Refugiados;
Testimony: Laura Petit;
Participantes: Carolina Varisky, Centro de Estudos Legais e Sociais (CELS) E Cath Collins, Universidad Diego Portales (UDP)

October 20

10:30 am to 12:00 pm
Panel: A Verdade Não-Revelada. Discutiu o habeas-data, a abertura dos arquivos e a verdade não-revelada;
Moderador: Nancy Cardia, NEV/USP
Testimony: Familiares De Manoel Fiel Filho;
Participantes: Leigh Payne, University of Oxford e Belisário Dos Santos Junior, Comissão Especial de Mortos e Desaparecidos Políticos (CEMDP)

2:00 to 3:30 am
Panel: Verdade e Justiça. Discutiu como a verdade pode informar o Judiciário e contribuir para o dever de identificar e processar violações de direitos humanos.  
Moderator: Marco Antônio Barbosa, CEMDP;  
Testimony: Suzana K. Lisboa;  
Participants: Claudia Perrone-Moisés, Direito/USP e Lucia Elena A. F. Bastos, NEV/USP.

4:00 to 5:30 pm  
Panel: Verdade, Perdão e Reconciliação. Discutiu como a verdade pode contribuir para que as vítimas e seus familiares considerem a possibilidade de perdão; para a reconciliação entre as partes envolvidas no conflito e, dessa forma, evitar a repetição de ciclos de violência. Moderator: Maria Herminia Tavares De Almeida, Instituto de Relações Internacionais (IRI-USP); Testimony: Flávia Schilling;  
Participants: Luci Buff, Procuradoria Geral do Estado de São Paulo (PGE-SP) e NEV/USP e Edson Teles, Universidade Bandeirante (UNIBAN).

Seminar Sexo e Poder: A Família entre 1900 e 2000  
Place: Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas / USP – São Paulo, SP  
Date: September 24th of 2009

10:00 am to 12:30 pm  
Panelist: Göran Therborn, Chair of Sociology at Cambridge University (Emeritus Professor)

Meeting with international advisor Göran Therborn  
Place: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência /USP – São Paulo, SP  
Date: August 25th and 26th of 2009  
Göran Therborn is international advisor of the Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia: Violência, Democracia e Segurança Cidadã (INCT).

August 25  
10:00 am to 12:30 pm  
Lecture on “Global Social Process”

2:00 pm to 5:30 pm  
Presentations of the research projects in INCT plan, followed of commentaries and debates with the consultant.

August 26

10:00 am to 12:30 pm  
Presentations of the research projects in INCT plan, followed of commentaries and debates with the consultant.

Seminar Violência, Democracia e Segurança Pública: aspectos metodológicos para estudos em rede (Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia: Violência, Democracia e Segurança Cidadã)  
Place: Universidade de São Paulo, USP – São Paulo, SP  
Date: June 18th and 19th of 2009 (Thursday and Friday)

June 18

9:00 to 10:00 am  
Notes to Discussion: Democracia e Segurança  
Sérgio Adorno - NEV/USP, Coordenador do INCT: Violência, Democracia e Segurança
10:00 am to 12:30 pm
Roundtable 1: A democracia como objeto de análise: aspectos metodológicos dos estudos de caso.
Fernando Salla e Marcos César Alvarenga NEV-USP “Violência e Fronteiras: Acre, Rondônia e as violações dos Direitos Humanos”
César Barreira / Universidade Federal do Ceará “Violência e Práticas políticas na Colômbia – notas de viagem”
Michel Misse / NECVU/Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro “O inquérito policial no Brasil: entre o legal e o ilegal”

2:00 pm to 6:00 pm
Roundtable 2: Passado e Presente: continuidades, rupturas e emergências.
Nancy Cardia - NEV/USP “Survey sobre Atitudes, valores e normas: uma via possível para uma “avaliação” do presente?”
Inês Soares dos Santos, Lucy Buff – NEV/USP “O passado através do estudo dos mecanismos extrajudiciais de reparações às vítimas de violações aos direitos humanos”
Renato Alves – NEV/USP “Promovendo o desenvolvimento saudável de adolescentes grávidas e seus filhos”

June 19
9:00 to 10:00 am
Roundtable 3: Estudos sobre a polícia e segurança pública: implicações para a democracia.
Renato Sérgio de Lima e Theodomiro Dias – Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública “Avaliação e mapeamento das iniciativas em Segurança Pública”
Edinilsa Ramos e Patrícia Constantino -Claves/FioCruz “Consumo de Substâncias Lícitas e Ilícitas por Policiais da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro”
Maria Stela Grossi Porto – UnB “Identidade profissional e práticas policiais”;
Alex Niche Teixeira Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul “Cultura política e formação policial: A internacionalização do crime pelo simulacro televisivo”
José Vicente Tavares dos Santos UFRGS “Cultura política e formação policial: Ensino policial: a representação fragmentária de um ofício”
Viviane Cubas e Renato Alves – NEV/USP “Apontamentos sobre a pesquisa de violência policial”

2:00 pm to 6:00 pm
Roundtable 4: Estudos sobre homicídios
Marcelo Batista Nery e Mariana Nogueira - NEV/USP “Violência Urbana e seus condicionantes: um Diagnóstico voltado às Áreas de Proteção dos Mananciais da Região Metropolitana de São Paulo”
Maria Fernanda Peres - NEV/USP “Queda dos homicídios de Jovens no Município de São Paulo: primeiras anotações”

Meeting with the international advisor Alfred Stepan

Place: Universidade de São Paulo, USP – São Paulo, SP
Date: June 10th of 2009 (Wednesday)

10:00 am to 12:30 pm
Presentation of projects

14:30 to 4:00 pm
Presentation of projects

4:00 to 5:30
Comments and debates
Workshop of Monitoring the integration activities. How do the different subprojects contribute to the analysis of the quality of Brazilian democracy?

**Place:** Universidade de São Paulo, USP  
**Date:** June 17th 2008 (Wednesday)

Objectives: 1) Assess the sharing and exchanging mechanisms between the works of the research teams; 2) Refine shared methodological strategies; 3) Plan next research and data analysis stages; 4) Consolidate partnerships for the elaboration of papers.

Participants:
1. Professor Sérgio Adorno (NEV/USP)  
2. Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (NEV/USP)  
3. Dr Nancy Cardia (NEV/USP)  
4. Professor Cláudia Perrone-Moïsés (FD/USP e NEV/USP)  
5. Professor Eduardo Bittar (FD/USP e NEV/USP)  
6. Dr. Fernando Salla (NEV/USP)  
7. Dr. Maria Fernanda Peres (NEV/USP)  
8. Marcelo Nery (NEV/USP)  
9. Professor Michel Misse (NECVU/IFCS/UFRJ)  
10. Professor Maria Cecilia de Souza Minayo (CLAVES/Fiocruz)  
11. Professor Simone Assis (CLAVES/Fiocruz)  
12. Professor Edinilsa Ramos (CLAVES/Fiocruz)  
13. Professor José Vicente Tavares (UFRS)  
14. Professor Stella Grossi Porto (UNB)  
15. Dr. Renato Sérgio de Lima (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública)  
16. Professor César Barreira (UFC)  
17. Michel Wieviorka  
18. James Green (Brown)  
19. Tereza Caldeira (Berkeley)  
20. Goran Therborn (Cambridge)  
21. Gustavo Palmieri (CELS)

9am to 12pm – Work meeting 1  
1) Assess the sharing and exchanging mechanisms between the works of the research teams  
2) Refine common methodological strategies

14pm to 6pm – Work meeting 2  
3) Plan continuity of the collective work process  
4) Consolidate partnerships for the elaboration of papers  

Workshop of Research Network articulation and methodological fine tuning

**Place:** University de São Paulo, USP  
**Date:** March 5th and 6th 2008 (from Wednesday to Friday)

Objectives:  
Consolidate the subprojects, and refine data collection techniques to optimize data sharing and shared analysis.

Specific objectives:  
To identify: Shared questions of the different projects; Specific questions of the different projects; Create a standard methodological approach with to ensure collective use of data collected; Define papers to be written in co-authorship.
Participants:
1. Professor Sérgio Adorno (NEV/USP)
2. Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (NEV/USP)
3. Dr. Nancy Cardia (NEV/USP)
4. Professor Cláudia Perrone-Moisés (FD/USP e NEV/USP)
5. Professor Eduardo Bittar (FD/USP e NEV/USP)
6. Dr. Fernando Salla (NEV/USP)
7. Dr. Maria Fernanda Peres (NEV/USP)
8. Marcelo Nery (NEV/USP)
9. Professor Michel Misse (NECVU/IFCS/UFRJ)
10. Professor Maria Cecilia de Souza Minayo (CLAVES/Fiocruz)
11. Professor Simone Assis (CLAVES/Fiocruz)
12. Professor Edinilsa Ramos (CLAVES/Fiocruz)
13. Professor José Vicente Tavares (UFRS)
14. Professor Stella Grossi Porto (UNB)
15. Dr Renato Sérgio de Lima (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública)
16. Professor César Barreira (UFC)

March 5
Brief presentation of the subprojects

10:30 to 11:00 – Break

11:00 to 11:30am
Presentation of an organizational chart of the subprojects indicating forms of data exchange and construction of common interpretative lines of the subprojects - Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno (NEV/USP)

11:30am to 12:30pm
Discussion and final consolidation of the organizational chart

2:00 to 3:30pm
Relations between licit and illicit: case studies
Subprojects:
1) Illegal Markets, Political Goods and the Social Organization of Crime in Rio de Janeiro (Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Michel Misse)
2) Violence and Frontiers (Coordinators: Professor Fernando Salla and Professor Marcos Alvarez)
3) Fortaleza and Medellín: Citizenship, human rights and public security: the paradox between control and self-control of violence (Coordinator: Professor Cesar Barreira)

3:30 to 4:00pm – Break

4:00pm to 5:30pm
Studies on police: mapping innovative actions, impunity, self-image, political culture, life quality, health and assessment. Subprojects:
1) Police investigation and judicial process in São Paulo: the case of homicides (Coordinator: Professor Sérgio Adorno)
2) The time of the justice: its impact in the production of penal impunity” (Coordinator: Wânia Izumino)
3) Monitoring the Democratic Efficiency of Public Safety Policies in Brazil (Coordinator: Renato Lima)
4) Self-recognition and identity building: pre-requisites for the constitution of police activity as a profession and the decrease of violence?(Coordinator: Professor Stela Grossi Porto)
5) Heal Work Conditions and Quality of Life among Police Officers in the Baixada Fluminense (Coordinators: Maria Cecilia Minayo, Simone Assis e Edinilsa Ramos)
6) Social Inequality, Violence, and Political Culture (Coordinator: Prof. Dr. José Vicente Tavares)
7) Fortaleza and Medellín: Citizenship, human rights and public security: the paradox between control and self-control of violence (Coordinator: Professor Cesar Barreira)
8) Illegal Markets, Political Goods and the Social Organization of Crime in Rio de Janeiro (Coordinator: Professor Michel Misse)

March 6

10: 00 to 11:00am
Studies on homicides: tendency analysis and case studies. Subprojects:
2) A Queda dos Homicídios em São Paulo: Um diagnóstico de Magnitude e Condicionantes (Coordenador: Marcelo Nery)
3) Análise da queda nas taxas de mortalidade por homicídio de jovens no município de São Paulo, 2000 a 2008 (Coordenadora: Profa. Dra. Maria Fernanda Peres)

11:00 to 11:30am – Break

11:30am to 12:30pm
1) The quasi longitudinal survey study: exposure to violence and socially shared representations and attitudes to justice, punishment and human rights (Coordinator: Dr. Nancy Cardia)
2) Monitoring Human Rights Violations (Coordinator: Professor Fernando Salla)
3) Monitoring the Democratic Efficiency of Public Safety Policies in Brazil (Coordinator: Renato Lima)
4) Fortaleza and Medellín: Citizenship, human rights and public security: the paradox between control and self-control of violence (Coordinator: Professor Cesar Barreira)
5) Illegal Markets, Political Goods and the Social Organization of Crime in Rio de Janeiro (Coordinator: Professor Michel Misse)

2pm to 3:30pm
Study of the past and democratic consolidation. Subprojects:
1) Mechanisms of extra-judicial reparation for victims of human rights violations: the Latin American experience (Coordinator: Professor Cláudia Perrone-Moisés)

3:30pm to 4pm – Break

4pm to 5:30pm - Final Discussion