

ANNEX V

**Ministry of Justice and Public Security
National Secretariat of Public Security
Directorate of the Unified Public Security System
General Coordination of Violence and Crime Prevention Policies
Coordination for the Prevention of Violence against Women**

INFORMATION No. 113/2026/CPVM/CGPREV/DSUSP/SENASP

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This matter concerns Order No. 642/2026/CGPREV/DSUSP/SENASP (35840282), forwarding Official Letter No. 1322/2026/ASINT/MJ (35826818), through which the Special International Advisory Office transmitted Official Letter No. 1194/2026/CGINT/AI/MDHC (35826738), by means of which the Special Advisory Office for International Affairs of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (AI/MDHC) informed that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) transmitted letter AL BRA 3/2026 (35826751), jointly prepared by the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, and the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy. The aforementioned document conveys concerns relating to allegations of sexual violence, gender discrimination, institutional revictimization, and obstacles to access to justice faced by women survivors of sexual violence in Brazil, as described therein.

1.2. The referral was submitted to this unit for analysis and comments regarding the requests addressed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Brazilian State concerning the following points:

I – Any additional information and/or comments regarding the allegations mentioned, including the status of disciplinary investigations concerning the judge responsible for the first trial and the case currently under review by the Federal Supreme Court.

II – Information regarding any access by Ms. Mariana Ferrer to effective remedies and reparations for the alleged violations, including compensation, psychological support, and reparatory measures related to the institutional treatment received, as well as guarantees of non-repetition.

III – Measures adopted to ensure that judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and public security agents apply a gender perspective in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including the implementation of Law No. 14,245/2021 (“Mariana Ferrer Law”) and the National Council of Justice Protocol for Judging with a Gender Perspective.

IV – Clarifications regarding safeguards adopted to prevent revictimization of survivors of sexual violence during criminal proceedings, including the protection of the dignity, privacy, and psychological integrity of victims during reporting, investigations, and trials.

V – Information on measures aimed at addressing structural obstacles to accountability in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including mandatory training of justice system professionals, mechanisms for monitoring gender bias in judicial proceedings, and review of evidentiary standards relating to consent.

Furthermore, specific information is requested regarding the following aspects:

- a)** training initiatives for public security agents in assisting victims of sexual violence;
- b)** national protocols for reception, listening, incident reporting, and investigation of sexual crimes;
- c)** measures aimed at protecting the privacy, dignity, and psychological integrity of victims of sexual violence;
- d)** initiatives related to the implementation of Law No. 14,245/2021 (Mariana Ferrer Law);
- e)** structural measures adopted to promote access to justice, protection of victims' rights, and accountability in cases of sexual and gender-based violence;
- f)** any other information that this body deems relevant to support the Brazilian State's response to communication AL BRA 3/2026.

1.3. We inform that the responsibilities of this General Coordination of Violence and Crime Prevention Policies (CGPREV), as established by Ordinance No. 151 of 26 September 2018, are:

- I** – to plan, coordinate, articulate, and evaluate violence and crime prevention actions;
- II** – to promote integration among public security institutions, other governmental bodies, and society for participatory public security management; and
- III** – to plan, coordinate, and promote the implementation of community policing policies.

1.4. Accordingly, CGPREV, through the Coordination for the Prevention of Violence against Women (CPVM), works on the formulation, development, and strengthening of public policies aimed at preventing gender-based violence. Within the framework of the Unified Public Security System (Susp), CPVM maintains continuous coordination with public security institutions responsible for prevention, assistance, investigation, and repression in cases of violence against women.

1.5. The information below relates to topics “III – Measures adopted to ensure that judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and public security agents apply a gender perspective in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including the implementation of Law No. 14,245/2021 (‘Mariana Ferrer Law’) and the National Council of Justice Protocol for Judging with a Gender Perspective” and “IV – Clarifications regarding safeguards adopted to prevent revictimization of survivors of sexual violence during criminal proceedings, including the protection of the dignity, privacy, and psychological integrity of victims during reporting, investigations, and trials.”

2. INFORMATION

2.1. In order to prevent and combat gender-based discrimination and violence against women and girls, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security strengthens institutional procedures and protection mechanisms for this group. Within the scope of its responsibilities, the Ministry addresses the entire cycle of gender-based violence against women through ongoing actions.

2.2. Within the context of the Directorate of the Unified Public Security System (DSUSP), particular emphasis should be placed on the **SuspMulheres Project**, whose objective is to promote and implement actions to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, ensuring rights protection, risk reduction, and improved institutional responses.

2.3. Actions promoted under the SuspMulheres Project are organized around four strategic pillars:

- (i) strengthening and structuring public security institutions;
- (ii) integration of public security institutions with the women’s support network;
- (iii) training and professional development; and
- (iv) standardization and qualification of services.

2.4. These pillars guide initiatives aimed at improving institutional procedures, standardizing practices, and enhancing the performance of public security institutions, in accordance with applicable legislation and respecting the competences of other bodies within the justice system.

2.5. In response to the concerns raised in AL BRA 3/2026 regarding “measures adopted to ensure that public security agents apply a gender perspective in cases of sexual and gender-based violence” and “clarifications regarding safeguards adopted to prevent revictimization of survivors of sexual violence during criminal proceedings,” the following results have been consolidated through actions undertaken by this Ministry.

2.6. All Federative Units currently have Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance (DEAMs) and Maria da Penha Patrol teams, demonstrating institutional recognition of the importance and effectiveness of these structures for preventing and combating violence against women. The presence of these units throughout the national territory represents significant progress in consolidating public policies aimed at protecting women and guaranteeing access to qualified and network-based assistance.

2.7. It should be emphasized that these structures may continue to be strengthened through the use of resources from the National Public Security Fund (FNSP). Current legislation provides that at least 50 percent of FNSP resources must be transferred to States and the Federal District through the mandatory fund-to-fund mechanism. Law No. 15,383 of 9 April 2026 establishes that "at least 6% (six percent) of committed FNSP resources shall be allocated to actions to combat violence against women, including the acquisition and maintenance of electronic monitoring equipment for perpetrators."

2.8. To strengthen these policies, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security established, through MJSP Ordinance No. 685 of 16 May 2024, that 10 percent of resources transferred through mandatory FNSP transfers be allocated to actions aimed at combating violence against women. Article 7 of that Ordinance expressly provides for the allocation of resources for the creation, expansion, and improvement of Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance and Maria da Penha Patrols, reinforcing the institutional commitment to strengthening these structures within public security policy.

2.9. It should be noted that, during the period from 2023 to 2025, the National Public Security Fund transferred more than **BRL 339 million** to the States and the Federal District to finance actions aimed at combating violence against women, with more than BRL 100 million transferred in fiscal year 2023, more than BRL 117 million in 2024, and more than BRL 121 million in 2025, demonstrating the Federal Government's continued efforts to strengthen these public policies.

2.10. The guidelines governing the application of these resources are set forth in Article 7 of MJSP Ordinance No. 685/2024, which establishes a non-exhaustive list of actions to be developed in this thematic area. These actions must articulate both prevention strategies and qualified enforcement measures. Such actions include the creation, expansion, and enhancement of programs for the prevention of and assistance to women in situations of violence, such as the Maria da Penha Patrols; criminal investigation and specialized assistance to victims, including through Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance (DEAMs); assistance to women in official forensic units; and the development of initiatives aimed at combating femicide.

2.11. The eligible actions also include the structuring and improvement of emergency and urgent-care services, in addition to specific victim-protection measures. Resources may furthermore be allocated to the training of public security professionals; the development, acquisition, or enhancement of information-management systems integrated with the National Public Security Information System (Sinesp); the promotion of civic mobilization and social participation; the advancement of gender equality within

institutional settings; the development of strategic planning and risk- and results-based management models; and the conduct of research, assessments, and studies.

2.12. The amounts transferred to each federative entity, with filtering options by fiscal year and by thematic area, may be consulted through the **Fund-to-Fund Transfers** portal.

2.13. Furthermore, with regard to strengthening and re-equipping public security institutions, particular attention should be given to the donation, in 2023 and 2024, of **434 vehicles** destined for Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance (DEAMs) and Maria da Penha Patrols/Rounds operated by Military Police forces and Municipal Guards, representing an investment exceeding **BRL 55 million**. This initiative contributes to the expansion of the operational capacity of these structures and to the strengthening of specialized services for women experiencing gender-based violence.

2.14. A significant initiative aimed at promoting and enhancing specialized assistance to women and girls in situations of gender-based violence is the **National Lilac Rooms Program (Programa Nacional das Salas Lilás)**, established by MJSP Ordinance No. 911 of 25 March 2025. The Program establishes guidelines for the creation of spaces suitable for reception and specialized listening within the Unified Public Security System (SUSP) and justice-system institutions, promoting integrated action between public security bodies, the justice system, and protection networks, in accordance with Law No. 11.340/2006 (Maria da Penha Law) and other applicable regulations.

2.15. Within the fields of integrating public security institutions with women's assistance networks and standardizing and improving services, the Ministry has been developing and updating national reference instruments that guide public security institutions in providing services to women, while respecting the administrative autonomy of the States and the Federal District. In 2025, three **Reference Thematic Handbooks** were launched to guide institutional practices within the Unified Public Security System.

2.16. One of these addresses the **National Standardization of Specialized Police Stations for Women's Assistance** and provides a revised and updated version of the Technical Standard for the Standardization of DEAMs, incorporating stronger guidelines to promote humanized services, continuous staff development, and effective integration with protection networks. The revision incorporated legislative developments, the gender perspective, and parameters designed to prevent the revictimization of women, with the objective of guaranteeing full access for women to reporting mechanisms and protective measures, in accordance with current legislation and national and international best practices.

2.17. Another thematic handbook, the **National Protocol on Investigation and Forensic Examinations in Femicide Cases**, updated specific guidelines to ensure a qualified approach grounded in a gender perspective. The document provides guidance on recognizing the characteristic elements of this extreme form of violence, with the aim of strengthening investigative and forensic action through sensitivity and technical rigor, while offering a national reference for public security professionals.

2.18. In addition, the **National Standardization of Maria da Penha Patrols** was launched, updating national guidelines governing police services to women in situations of domestic and family violence. Previously directed solely at Military Police forces, the guidelines now also include Municipal Guards. The guidance aims to strengthen integrated responses, standardize services, promote preventive actions, encourage data analysis, and stimulate continuous professional training, while ensuring an intersectional approach that is sensitive to the diverse realities experienced by women and girls.

2.19. In May 2026, the **Reference Thematic Handbook: National Standardization of Assistance by Military Fire Departments to Women and Girls in Situations of Violence** was launched and established guidance governing the activities of these institutions nationwide. The document directs pre-hospital and emergency-response services to function as qualified entry points into the protection network. The new guidance enables firefighters to identify otherwise invisible indications of gender-based violence during routine service calls, standardizes operational procedures, safeguards victims' privacy, preserves evidence, and provides specific protocols for protecting women and girls in contexts of climate emergencies and disasters.

2.20. Complementarily, professional training constitutes a central pillar of public policies aimed at strengthening the institutions that make up the Unified Public Security System (SUSP), thereby enhancing institutional responsiveness and improving efforts to combat violence against women and girls.

2.21. In this area, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security has been promoting structured continuing-training programs designed to improve the performance of public security institutions, with a specific focus on gender perspectives in violence against women and girls, with a view to strengthening their effectiveness.

2.22. In this context, since 2024, the **National Course on Assistance to Women and Girls in Situations of Violence – Multiplier Level** has been institutionalized, with the objective of training public security professionals (Military Police officers and Municipal Guards) to provide specialized, qualified, and humanized services to women and girls experiencing violence. The training provides theoretical and practical tools concerning gender-based violence, protective legislation, and integrated network-based interventions, preparing participants to act as multipliers within their respective institutions. The course adopts a continuous evaluation model aimed at the ongoing improvement of content and adaptation of intervention strategies to territorial realities.

2.23. During 2024, four editions of the course were delivered, resulting in the training of **153 professionals**, including 94 Military Police officers and 59 Municipal Guards, at a total investment of **BRL 1,196,685.40**. In 2025, three additional editions were held, training **117 public security professionals** from different federative units, including 66 Military Police officers and 51 Municipal Guards, at a total investment of **BRL 673,296.20**.

2.24. In 2025, the **Course for Service in Maria da Penha Patrols – Operator Level** was also institutionalized, aimed at training Military Police officers and Municipal

Guards directly involved in monitoring emergency protective measures and carrying out preventive interventions. The course seeks to enhance these professionals' capacity to deliver effective, humanized, and coordinated responses grounded in the applicable legal framework, human rights principles, and operational protocols concerning reception, protection, and referral of women experiencing violence, while emphasizing the continuous improvement of intervention strategies.

2.25. During the same year, six editions of this course were conducted for Municipal Guards under the **Safer Municipality Program**, with an investment of **BRL 210,476.25**, resulting in the training of **230 Municipal Guards** from 24 municipalities, in courses held in Goiânia/GO, Pelotas/RS, Guarulhos/SP, Rio Branco/AC, Niterói/RJ, Salvador/BA, and Campo Grande/MS. In addition, a specific edition was delivered for the Military Police of the State of Acre, training **38 professionals** at an investment of **BRL 32,547.33**.

2.26. In 2025, the **Course on Police and Forensic Action in Response to Gender-Based Violence – Multiplier Level** was institutionalized, targeting professionals from Civil Police forces and Official Forensic Services. Its objective is to prepare multipliers capable of combating gender-based violence against women. The course seeks to improve and standardize institutional responses at the national level, promoting a humanized, specialized, and technically qualified approach to assisting women and girls experiencing gender-based violence, grounded in applicable legislation and human rights standards and guided by gender and intersectional perspectives.

2.27. In November 2025, the pilot edition of this course was held in Brasília/DF, training **35 public security professionals**, including 23 Civil Police officers and 12 Official Forensic Experts, at an estimated total cost of **BRL 268,306.22**, including development and implementation expenses.

2.28. The training initiatives described under this pillar are of a continuing nature and are scheduled to continue throughout 2026, with the objective of expanding their territorial reach, strengthening the work of public security institutions, and consolidating national guidelines aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and femicide.

2.29. Additionally, emphasis should be placed on the interministerial effort to expand integrated services for women in situations of violence through the **Brazilian Women's House (Casa da Mulher Brasileira)**. Through Decree No. 11,431 of 8 March 2023, the Federal Government restructured the **Women Living Free from Violence Program (Programa Mulher Viver sem Violência)**, coordinated by the Ministry of Women, one of whose main initiatives is the implementation and expansion of Brazilian Women's Houses. This program forms part of the National Policy for Combating Violence against Women and seeks to strengthen and expand public services aimed at women experiencing violence, promoting the integration and coordination of specialized services in health care, public security, justice, social assistance, and economic empowerment as a protection tool.

2.30. The Brazilian Women's House is a strategic public facility designed to house, in a single physical location, the main specialized and multidisciplinary services available to women, including temporary accommodation facilities, adapted to the institutional realities of each locality. The objective is to establish such facilities in every State and in the Federal District, thereby expanding access to specialized services for women.

2.31. To implement this initiative, Technical Cooperation Agreement No. 5/2023 was signed between the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Women, followed by the execution of a Decentralized Execution Agreement (TED) to transfer resources for the construction, equipping, and delivery of up to **17 facilities nationwide**, with a planned investment of **BRL 273 million**.

2.32. Accordingly, within the scope of its responsibilities, the National Secretariat of Public Security will continue promoting the strengthening of public security institutions, interinstitutional coordination, and the improvement of service procedures, while respecting the autonomy of States, the Federal District, and other institutions.

3. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1. The National Secretariat of Public Security of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security is committed to protecting the lives of women and girls, continuously improving budget execution, and strengthening public policies for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, as demonstrated by the information provided herein. The Secretariat recognizes that such initiatives require qualified, integrated, and permanent State responses, implemented within the scope of its legal responsibilities and through coordinated action among the institutions and entities involved, in observance of the constitutional distribution of competences.

3.2. In this regard, the Federal Government has implemented a structured and continuous set of actions aimed at preventing and combating gender-based violence against women and girls, while remaining fully aware of the complexity and seriousness of the challenges confronting the Brazilian State.

3.3. The General Coordination of Violence and Crime Prevention Policies, through the Coordination for the Prevention of Violence against Women, remains available to provide additional clarification through extension [REDACTED] or by electronic mail at [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

[REDACTED]
Assigned Staff Member of the National Secretariat of Public Security
CPVM/CGPREV/DSUSP/SENASP

Approved.


Coordinator for the Prevention of Violence against Women
CPVM/CGPREV/DSUSP/SENASP/MJSP

Approved. Forward to DSUSP.


General Coordinator of Violence and Crime Prevention Policies
CGPREV/DSUSP/SENASP/MJSP