



The Exclusion of Identities and Existences of Trans People– From Social Death to Physical Death

MONITORING
Murders and Human Rights Violations
of Trans People in Brazil

Dossier
2019

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The Existence of Trans People in Brazil and their Social Life Still Denied by Society

Tathiane Aquino de Araújo¹



Social inequality generates poverty, misery, mortality, increased unemployment, increased violence and marginalization by part of society. Trans people in Brazil live this social reality and historically beyond the exclusion of social spaces they are led to resort to one of the survival mechanisms imposed by society: prostitution. As if the external vulnerabilities that this profession already causes were not enough, the population of transvestites and transsexuals is still very stigmatized and

neglected by public authorities in Brazil.

The construction of gender identity as well as the transition processes is uninterrupted and throughout life. Most Trans People are not respected as citizens in social spaces, much less have their rights fully guaranteed by the Unified Health System (SUS). The outpatient clinics that no longer function as their planning at the beginning of the transsexualizing process policy, are unable to promote integration, due to the unpreparedness of this system to the reality and specificities of Trans People; even in the prevention of STIs / HIV, a field that concerns us because of the alarming vulnerability indices and because this is the population that least accesses the prevention technologies that still exist in the federal government.

Brazil needs to recognize the existence of Trans People and innovate in the promotion of specific public policies that guarantee their rights, from an educational system that promotes a safe permanence and respect for differences in

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schools, so that new concepts about identity are established of gender and learning about the reality of trans children and adolescents, which is an extremely persecuted and distorted demand by conservatives. What we know is that in adolescence, certain social representations about Trans People begin to be internalized, first reproduced by family members, soon after in schools, in religious institutions, in work environments, and so on, thus favoring, many times, a universe of marginalization, leading Trans People to aggressive behavior, as a form of defense, when not reclusive, unhappy, antisocial and / or depressive in which their low self-esteem naturally leads to their social death.

In addition to training policies for public agents, it is necessary to think about the insertion of transvestites, trans women and men in education and consecutively in the labor market, which is a problem that goes far beyond breaking prejudices and which depend not only on the execution of a “dropper” policy, within such a crucial field for this population.

In a way, social assistance and the systems of public security and justice have moved forward with reference centers, specialized police stations and defenders, however, they still do not provide necessary and agile responses, given the current reality of Trans People in deprivation of liberty, for example.

Seeking advocacy on our demands and acting in an organized, effective and systematic way in the political, legislative and judicial scenario are the main work fronts of the National Network of Trans People in Brazil - REDE TRANS BRASIL, seeking to demystify the expression “gender ideology”, widespread by conservatism as a way of misinforming and generating more stigma and prejudice to the trans population and people who are current in Human Rights, promoting the urgent need to recognize the gender identity of Trans People in all social fields, to guarantee access and policies of permanence of this population to all the social rights foreseen in the Federative Constitution of Brazil.

Resistance for our existence, in 2020!

SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

The National Network of Trans People of Brazil (TRANS BRAZIL NETWORK), founded in the city of Rio de Janeiro-RJ, in 2009, has been consolidating and becoming a reference as a national institution that represents trans people (transvestites, women and trans men, non-binary people), seeking guarantees of rights and expressing their struggles for full citizenship, fighting any forms of discrimination, prioritizing the implementation of public policies through interventional advocacy in the three spheres (municipal, state and federal), in addition to monitor and advise on the laws and jurisprudence in force as well as on the advances for the trans population of Brazil.

Since 2011, at the international level, the Trans Brazil Network has participated in the main discussions on the rights of trans people in Latin America and the Caribbean through REDLACTRANS, an exclusive organization for debates on issues related to transvestites and transsexuals, taking the main demands of trans people in Brazil, calling for joint actions by countries that sign international treaties, to minimize human rights violations that occur repeatedly year after year in most Brazilian regions.

About 72 entities, in the 26 States of the Federation and in the Federal District, are associated with the Trans Brazil Network, and through their executive commissions and local leaders they assist in the monitoring of cases of LGBT phobia in their localities, giving consistency and seeking effectiveness as the social control of politics for the trans population.

In this edition of *The Exclusion of Identities and Existences of Trans People - From Social Death to Physical Death* (DOSSIER NATIONAL NETWORK OF TRANS PEOPLE OF BRAZIL 2019), we present data on homicides motivated by hatred of trans people, showing the numbers by regions, states and cities Brazilian; the gender identity of the victims; the age; the race/color; the profession/occupation; the locations of the murders and; causes of death. Another fact that calls our attention are the cases of suicide, which spread throughout most of the Brazilian regions, a sad phenomenon that needs to be unveiled, so that interventions and

strategies can emerge from consistent discussions with specialists and organized civil society, since that affects people of different ages and from all social classes.

The intention of this Dossier, portraying in 2019 the reality of transgender people in Brazil, is to provide indicators to serve as a basis for propositions, given the low effectiveness and continuity of public policies, prioritizing the specificities of the transgender population in Brazil. For every person affected by transphobic violence for us, it is a cause for indignation, in the face of the atrocities and refinements of cruelties that affect the trans population on a daily basis in this unequal country, which insists on erasing identities and existences, promoting and reinforcing social death and, therefore, physical deaths of hundreds of trans people every year.

In order to expand and qualify debates about trans people in Brazil, we are offering, in this Edition, a Series of Reflections by Trans Brazil Network Collaborators, based on the demands of the Workshops held in the five Brazilian regions.



MONITORING: MURDERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION OF TRANS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL IN 2019

METHODOLOGY

First, we would like to clarify how the monitoring, confirmation work was done and finally the cataloging of the cases. When we received a report or news of a homicide case against trans people, we initially tried to find known and respected sources, then we contacted our local affiliates to seek information from the Public Security Secretariats of their States and Municipalities, Combat Center LGBTphobia and other official means of verification. With that, we only catalog the cases that we have sources of journalistic articles, published in communication vehicles and proven by local members of the Trans Brazil Network, in order to build a responsible and reliable cataloging.

To show the data collected in the year 2019, we first need to emphasize that we only count cases in which there is news on reliable websites, through videos, on police pages and results obtained in searches on the Google search site.

We also have the notion that there are inconsistencies in the disclosure, due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the media and public security bodies about the gender identity of a trans person. We noticed that in some cases that are disclosed and / or registered as “the transvestite”, “homosexual with feminine clothes” and still commit the indiscretion of informing the victim's civil registration name (when it is not yet rectified/altered), often exposing the photo of the identity card, not respecting the victim's gender identity.

We emphasize that we know of the existence of more cases, in addition to those reported below, but as we have no means of proof or reliable sources, we decided not to catalog, to maintain the reliability and integrity of the data.

During this Dossier we will only mention the expression “trans people”² and when using it, we are including transvestites³, transsexual women, transsexual men and non-binary people.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In 2019, we recorded 105 (one hundred and five) cases of homicides of trans people in Brazilian territory, a considerable drop in relation to the cases of 2018, in which 150 (one hundred and fifty) cases were registered, a decrease of 30% of occurrences.

We also catalog in this Dossier the cases of suicides among the trans population. We know that it is a number that does not reflect reality, as many suicide cases are not reported and some of them are underreported, but in 2019 we registered 17 (seventeen) cases.

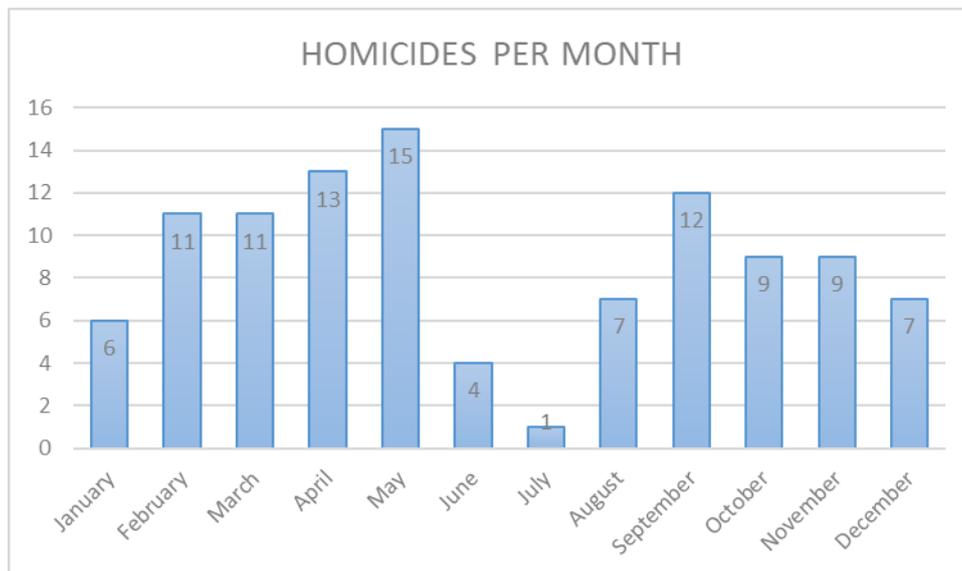
We do not have a specific cause for the drop in homicide cases in 2019, but some variables that combined can result in this decline; the first one is all the awareness work that has been carried out, the advances and achievements of the social movement and the intensive spread of the criminalization of LGBTphobia, also 2019, both in the media and in the mechanisms of legal protection in society, given the decision arising from the judgment of ADO 26 and MI 4733 by the Federal Supreme Court (STF). Ministers and ministers by majority understood that the homophobic and transphobic conducts fall within the typification of the Racism Law - Law 7.716 / 1989, until the National Congress issues a specific law. The decision had media repercussions in Brazil and the whole world, resulting in a

² The United Nations Development Program adopts “trans people” as an expression that has become popular and the word “trans” used here to include all people whose sense of gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. In: Discussion Paper Transgender Health and Human Rights, December 2013. Available at: <<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/discussion-paper-on-transgender-health---human-rights.html>>. Accessed on: 2 jan. 2020.

³ NOTE FROM ORGANIZERS: A considerable number of transgender people in Brazil identify themselves as “transvestites”, because in a period of dictatorship that was from the 60s until the beginning of the 80s, many were persecuted by the police, repressed and discriminated against, for mistaken, like a homosexual dressed in women's clothing. Today, as a symbol of resistance, empowerment and to deconstruct stigma, many trans people prefer to be represented in society with that expression.

great pedagogical action for society as a whole, becoming a social crime until then it was invisible and not typified for the majority of the Brazilian population.

Here are the data cataloged in the year 2019, with some clippings, starting with the total number of murders, separated monthly:

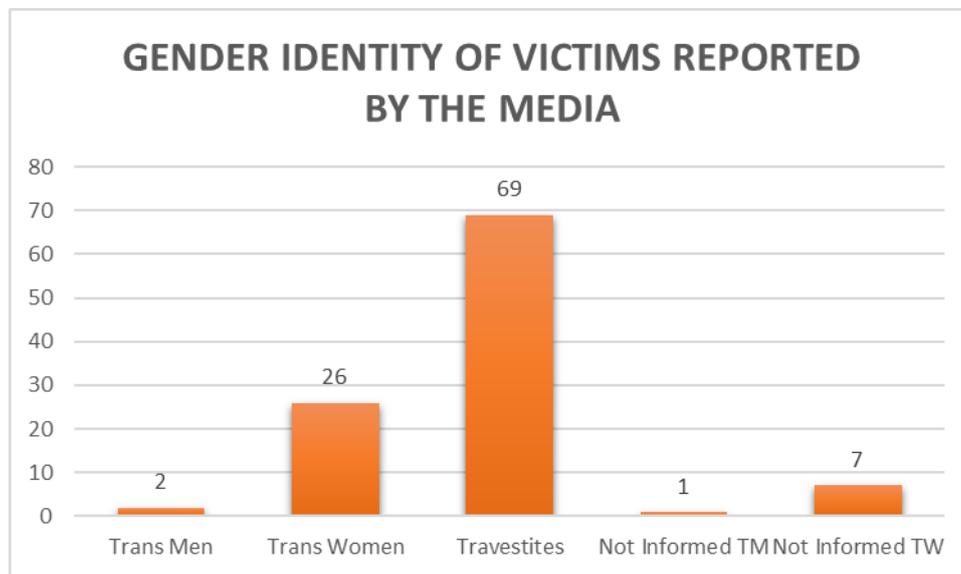


Graph 01 - Total Number of Homicides per Month
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We can see that in July, the month following the trial by the Supreme Court, equating homophobia and transphobia with the crime of racism, there was only 1 (one) case of homicide of a trans person. We believe that due to the whole campaign carried out by the Brazilian media, explaining the need to criminalize LGBTphobia, it may have been a plausible reason, so that society had the knowledge that such crimes would be duly followed up with the legal rigor, failing to that sense of impunity that was ingrained in society. We understand that constituting the image of a trans person in society with all their protected rights still has a long way to go, however, we already have historical trajectories, because the rights conquered and the current legislation cannot suffer setbacks, requiring actions together of all organized civil society, public authorities and committed control organizations, Public Ministries and Public Defenders in all territorial extension of Brazil.

The first data to be analyzed is the Victims' Gender Identity. We will demonstrate it in two ways: the first with the separation of transvestites and

transsexual women, this data being removed as reported by the news; and the second way will be joining the numbers of transvestites and transsexual women with the term “Not Informed TW”, and also adding the terms Trans Men and “Not Informed TM”. It is worth mentioning that the field “Not Informed TW” and “Not Informed TM” are cases of transvestites, transsexual women and trans men, respectively, who were reported as “homosexuals” and that did not define the appropriate gender identity.



Graph 02 - Gender Identity of Victims Informed by the Media

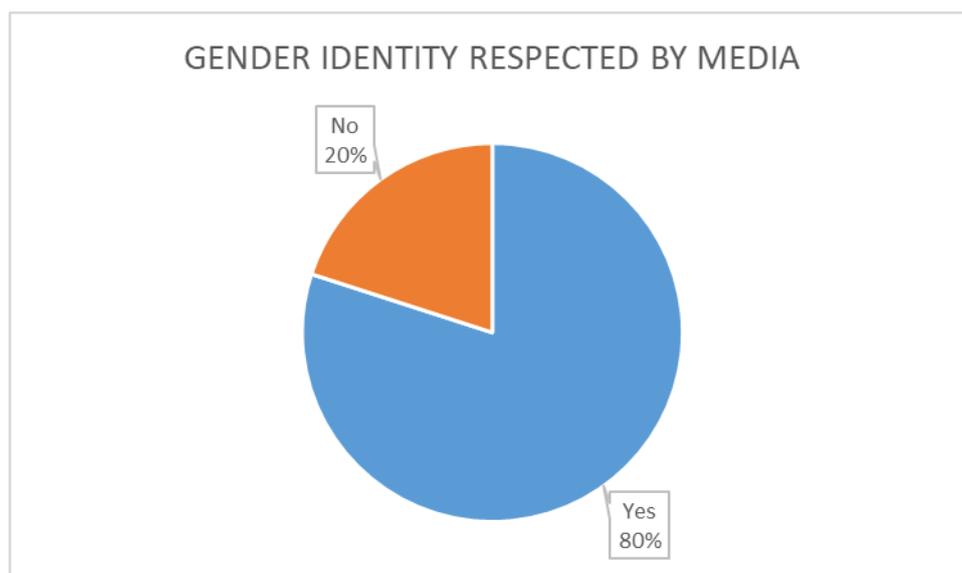
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

Agora agrupando os termos, podemos observar que ao somar os dados obtidos para o campo Mulheres Trans, os assassinatos contra elas correspondem um total de 97% dos casos: 102 (cento e dois).



Graph 03 - Deaths of Trans People and Gender Identities
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We also analyzed the way that the media reported to trans people, whether they were treated appropriately, whether correct first names were used, whether or not the civil name of trans people was disclosed (when not yet rectified). The result was as follows:



Graph 04 - Gender Identity Respected by the Media
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

GENDER IDENTITY RESPECTED BY MEDIA	
Yes	84
No	21

Table 01 - Number of Cases of Gender Identity Respected by the Media
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We understand that a considerable part of the media and professionals are unaware of current terminology on transgenerity and still prefer to report on biological sex as a way of simplifying the news. However, we already have means of communication that, even exposing the civil name, are adapting in the dissemination of the gender, especially when they report occurrences involving transvestites or transsexual women and are using female pronouns throughout the news.

Then we analyze the age of murdered trans people. We observed that murders prevail until the age of 25. If we subtract the total number of homicides by the unreported cases, we will have 77 (seventy-seven) people with the revealed age information and, when adding the cases with ages between 15 to 25 years, we will have 35 (thirty-five) cases, with this, we can see that in 45.45% of the cases our population is murdered until the age of 25.

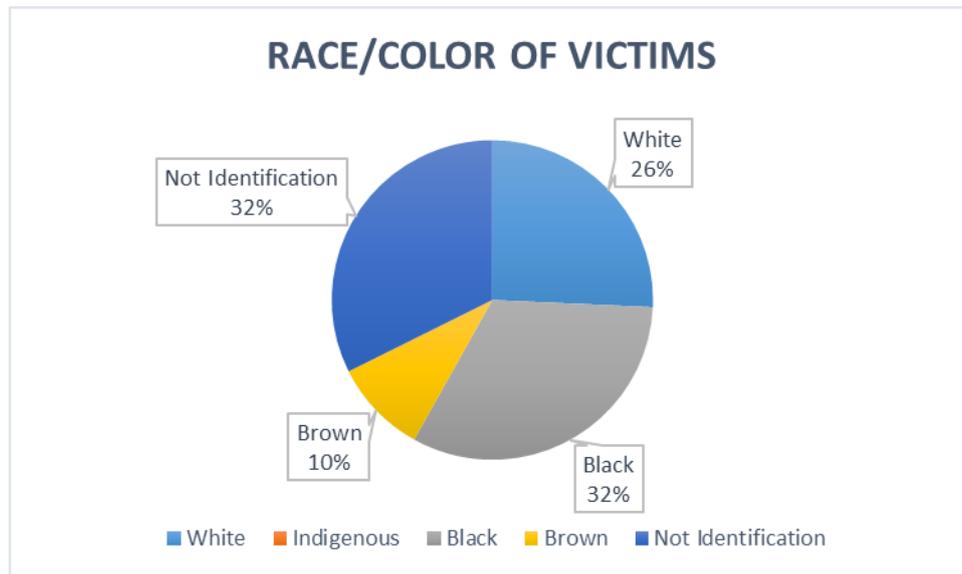


Graph 05 - Age of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We also approach the victims' race / color. Unfortunately, not all cases are reported with the description and / or photos of the victim, so we collected these data, however, we do not believe that they really reflect what happens to the trans population.

When adding black, brown and unidentified people, we have a total of 74% compared to 26% of people identified as white, very close to what the Map of Violence in Brazil in 2019⁴ revealed, when the process of deepening racial inequality was verified in indicators of lethal violence in Brazil, brutally affecting transvestites, trans women and men.

⁴ Available at: <<http://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/download/19/atlas-da-violencia-2019>>. Accessed on: 02 jan. 2020.



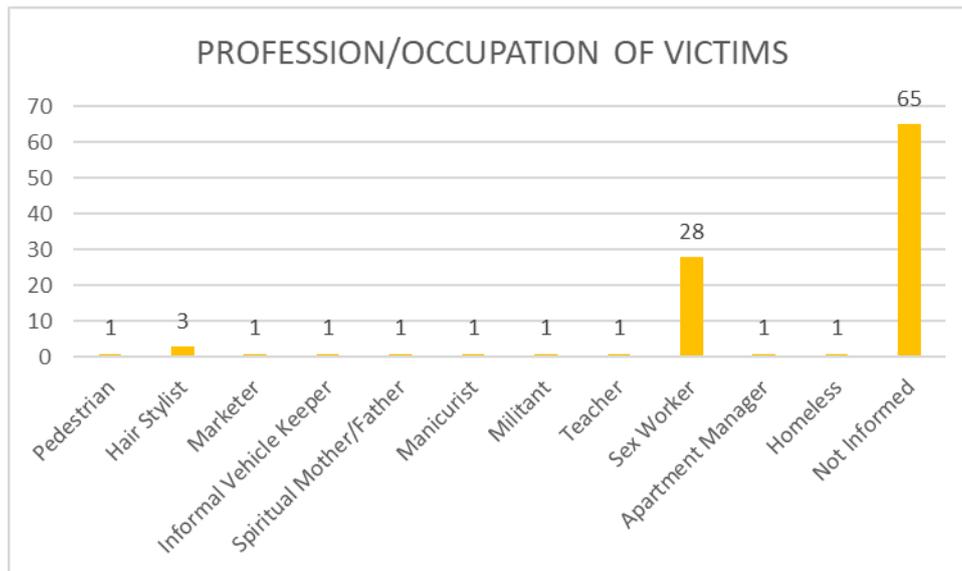
Graph 06 - Propagation of Race / Color of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

RACE/COLOR	YELLOW	WHITE	INDIGENOUS	BLCAK	BROWN	NOT IDENTIFICATION
Total	0	27	0	34	10	34

Table 02 - Race / Color of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

Regarding the profession / occupation of the victims, we had the largest number of cases without identification by the media, but if we cross the location data and the time of the crime, we can see that they were sex workers, but not to make it impossible the work done, we prefer to keep as it was published in the press.

When the victim's profession / occupation is reported, we can see how much the formal job market is not yet open to the trans population, who mostly still survive from prostitution and, in almost all cases where we have a profession outside of that environment, are also informal professions.

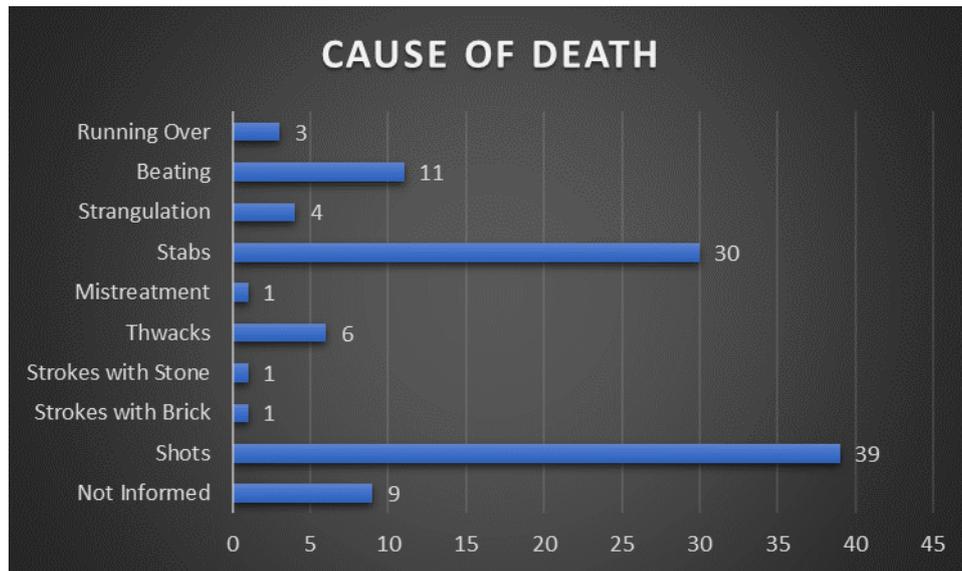


Graph 07 - Profession / Occupation of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

PROFESSION / OCCUPATION OF VICTIMS	
Pedestrian	1
Hair Stylist	3
Marketer	1
Informal Vehicle Keeper	1
Spiritual Mother/Father	1
Manicurist	1
Militant	1
Teacher	1
Sex Worker	28
Apartment Manager	1
Homeless	1
Not Informed	65

Table 03 - Profession / Occupation of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We also collected data related to the causes of victims' deaths. We observed that, for the most part, murders occur through firearm shots, followed by stab wounds and beatings.



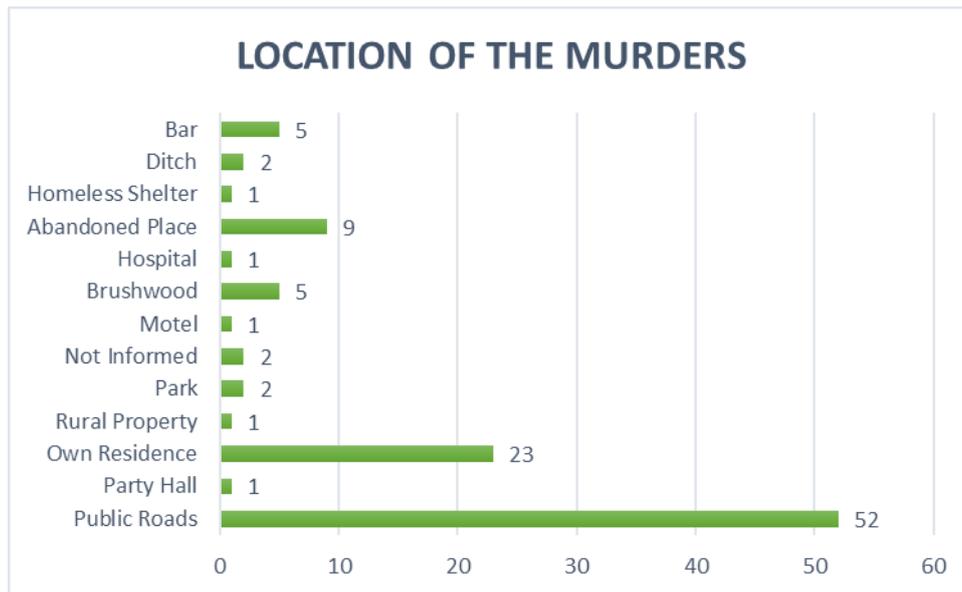
Graph 08 - Cause of Death of Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

In some cases, homicides are noteworthy, as we realize that they are strongly marked by cruelties. We separate some data:

DEATHS WITH CRUELTY	
Heart ripped out	1
Decapitation	2
Mutilation	1
Naked	2
Face deformed	1
Torture	5

Table 04 - Deaths with Cruelties
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

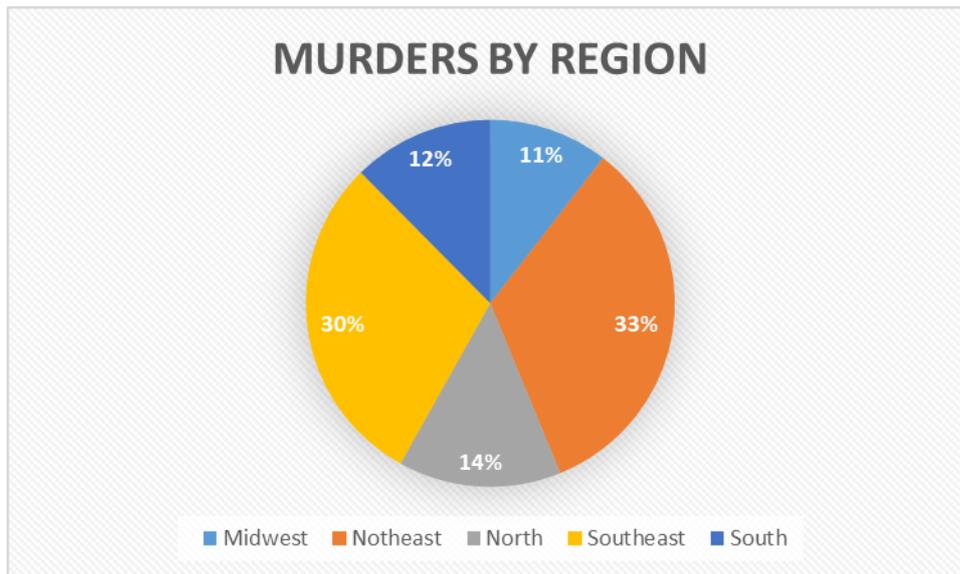
In relation to the location of the murders, we noticed that the highest occurrence is on public roads (49.5% of cases), followed by the victim's own residence.



Graph 09 – Location of the Murders
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

As Brazil is an extensive country, composed of 26 states and a Federal District, and it is further divided into 5 regions, we also categorize murders by Regions, States and Municipalities.

Below we show homicides by Regions:

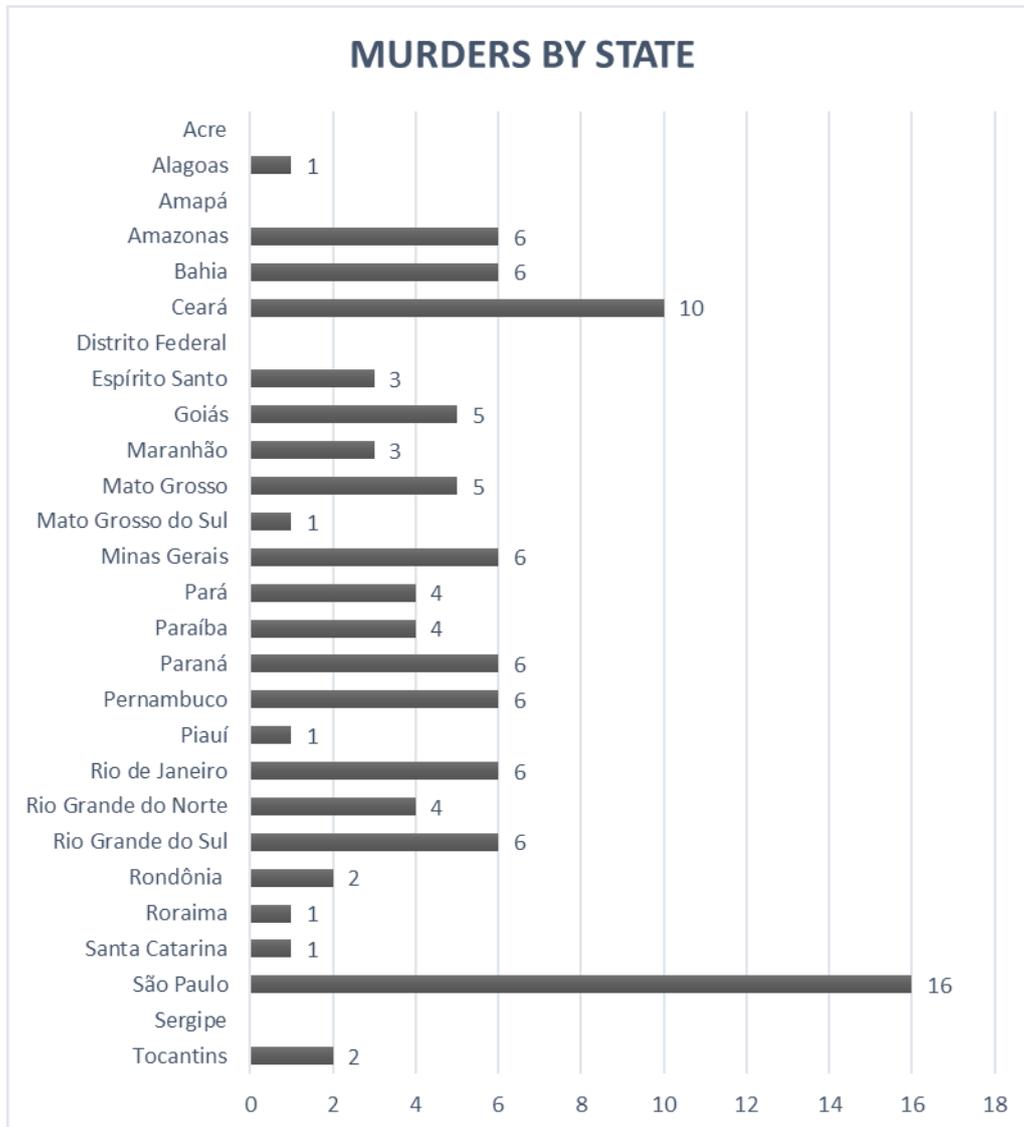


Graph 10 - Murders by Region
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

MURDERS BY REGION	
Midwest	11
Northeast	35
North	15
Southeast	31
South	13

Table 05 - Murders by Region
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

Analyzing the data separated by states, we have:



Graph 11 – Murders by State
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

Now, murders by cities follow:

CITIES	
Afonso Bezerra - RN	1
Ananindeua - PA	1
Angicos - RN	1
Angra dos Reis - RJ	2
Araguaína - TO	1
Arcoverde - PE	1



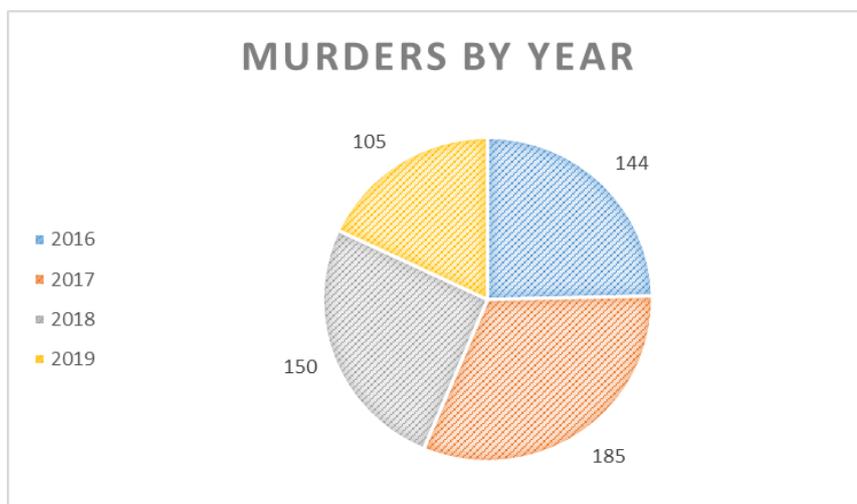
Bacabal - MA	1
Balsas - MA	1
Barra Mansa - RJ	1
Belo Horizonte - MG	2
Belo Jardim - PE	1
Boa Vista - RR	1
Buritis - RO	1
Cachoeiro de Itapemirim - ES	1
Camaçari - BA	1
Campina Grande - PB	1
Campinas - SP	1
Campo Grande - MS	1
Campo Largo - PR	1
Carapicuíba - SP	1
Caucaia - CE	1
Chorozinho - CE	1
Coari - AM	1
Coromandel - MG	1
Curitiba - PR	2
Diadema - SP	1
Elói de Souza - RN	1
Fortaleza - CE	3
Frutal - MG	1
Goiânia - GO	2
Grajaú - MA	1
Guariba - SP	1
Horizonte - CE	1
Inhumas - GO	1
Itabuna - BA	1
Itaituba - PA	1
Itaquaquecetuba - SP	1
Jaboatão dos Guararapes - PE	1
Jacareí - SP	1
Jaraguá do Sul - SC	1

Jequié - BA	1
João Pessoa - PB	1
Juazeiro do Norte - CE	1
Juína - MT	1
Juiz de Fora - MG	1
Lajeado - RS	1
Laranjal - PR	1
Linhares - ES	1
Lucas do Rio Verde - MT	1
Lucena - PB	1
Manaus - AM	5
Maracanaú - CE	1
Marília - SP	1
Mineiros - GO	1
Nova Iguaçu - RJ	1
Nova Ipixuna - PA	1
Pacatuba - CE	1
Palmares - PE	1
Palmas - TO	1
Patos - PB	1
Petrolina - PE	1
Piracicaba - SP	1
Querência - MT	1
Recife - PE	1
Ribeirão Preto - SP	1
Rio de Janeiro - RJ	2
Rondonópolis - MT	1
Salvador - BA	1
Santa Luzia - PA	1
Santa Maria - RS	3
Santo André - SP	1
São Carlos - SP	1
São Gonçalo do Amarante - RN	1
São Mateus - ES	1

São Miguel dos Campos - AL	1
São Paulo - SP	4
Sapezal - MT	1
Sarandi - PR	1
Seabra - BA	1
Sobral - CE	1
Sorocaba - SP	1
Teixeira de Freitas - BA	1
Teresina - PI	1
Toledo - PR	1
Tramandaí - RS	2
Uberlândia - MG	1
Uruaçu - GO	1
Vilhena - RO	1

Table 06 – Murders by Cities
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

The Trans Brazil Network has been cataloging violence against trans people since 2016, launching its first work in January 2017, the dossier being: “The Geography of Trans People Bodies”. Based on this history, we will compare data from the past four years. Regarding the total number of murders, we have:



Graph 12 – Murders by Year
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

MURDERS BY YEAR													
Year/Mouth	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2016	16	12	12	5	10	15	15	9	11	12	14	13	144
2017	9	13	16	21	16	18	18	9	21	20	8	16	185
2018	11	22	16	11	7	13	10	15	9	15	9	12	150
2019	6	11	11	13	15	4	1	7	12	9	9	7	105
Total	42	58	55	50	48	50	44	40	53	56	40	48	584

Table 07 – Murders by Year
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We can see that in the last four years 584 (five hundred and eighty-four) cases of homicides against trans people in Brazil were raised, alarming numbers if we consider its population. These numbers lead us to reflect on the realities of the states and cities spread over five regions, with their particularities and differences, where prejudice, discrimination and the stigma of being / identifying as a trans person still cause many deaths not only physical, but social, when they are removed from school, the formal labor market, family life and society, causing various traumas that accompany trans people throughout their existence.

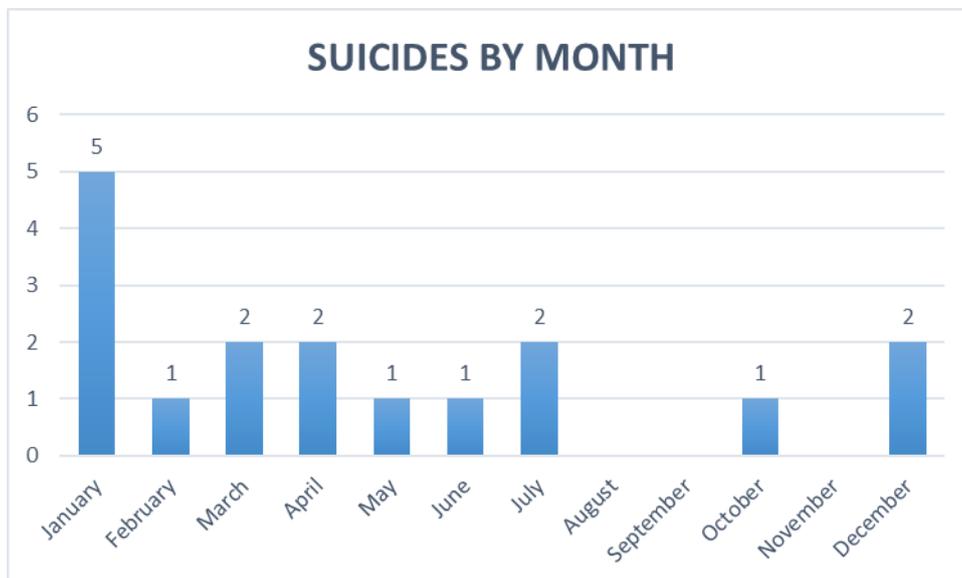
**SUICIDES AMONG
THE TRANS
POPULATION
IN 2019**



In recent years, we have had a growing discussion about the mental health of transgender people as well as proportionally high rates of suicide cases, however, these numbers do not exist, as we do not have an official survey or information on such occurrences. What we have left are just longings and memories of loved ones who are gone and who are not even counted, so that some kind of public policy for the mental health of this population will emerge.

In 2019, we carried out a survey of the suicide cases that we were able to map, from sources that could support such numbers. Unfortunately, cases of suicide are not reported and when they are, in most cases, they are underreported, that is, they do not actually inform the gender identity of the victims, especially that of trans men who commit suicide very early and the family does not even know and / or respects the transition of trans men.

With that, we cataloged 17 (seventeen) suicide cases. Below are the data collected:

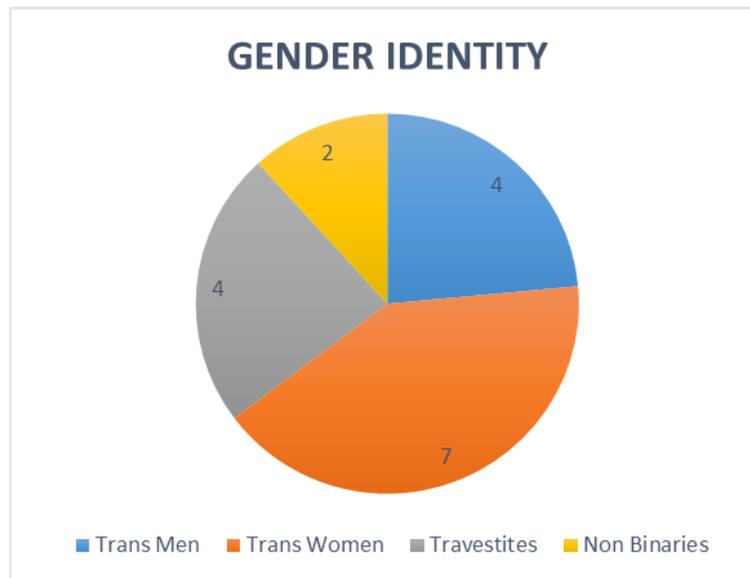


Graph - Suicides by Month
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We noticed that in January, suicide cases skyrocketed compared to other months. There are no reasons that can be verifiable from the real reason, but we can infer that perhaps the exclusion of family members at meetings and end-of-year parties and the beginning of a new year, without any prospect of

improvement, can influence, as they are very common reports of family exclusion during these periods of the year.

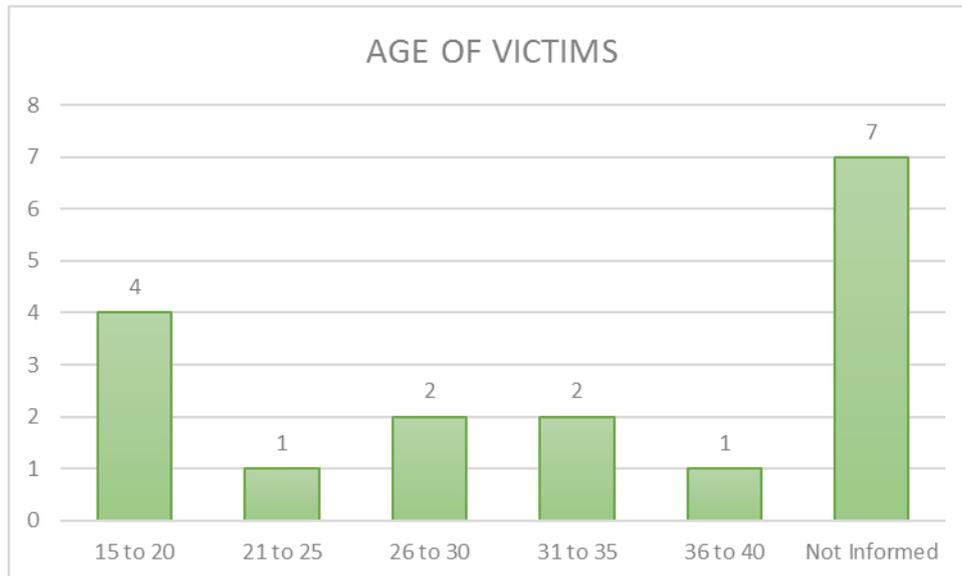
We also analyzed their gender identities:



Graph 14 - Gender Identity of Trans People Who Committed Suicide
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

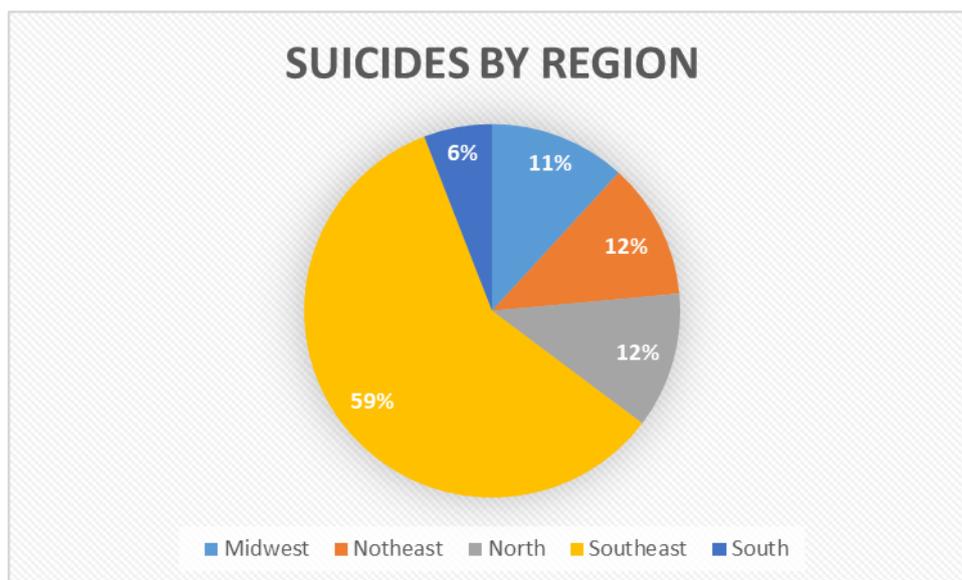
We note that when we add the terms "Trans Women" and "Transvestites" we have a total of 11 (eleven) cases, which correspond to 64.7% of the cases and Trans Men are 25.5%, a scenario that is already quite different from the cases of homicides, in which Trans Women and Transvestites account for 97% and Trans Men with 3%.

Regarding age, we observed that suicide cases prevail among the young population, up to 20 years old.



Graph 15 - Age of Suicide Victims
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

When taking into account the extent of our country, we also separate the cases by regions. Here are the numbers:

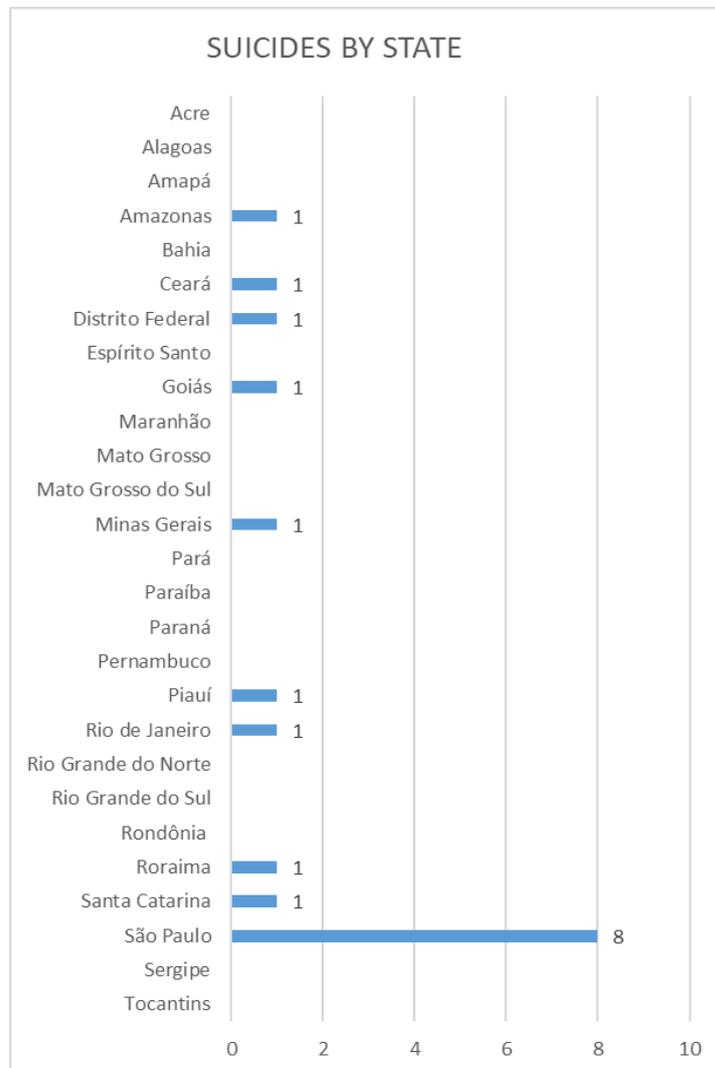


Graph 16 - Suicides by Region
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

SUICIDES BY REGION	
Midwest	2
Northeast	2
North	2
Southeast	10
South	1

Table 08 – Suicides by Region
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020

We also classified by State, as shown in the graph below:



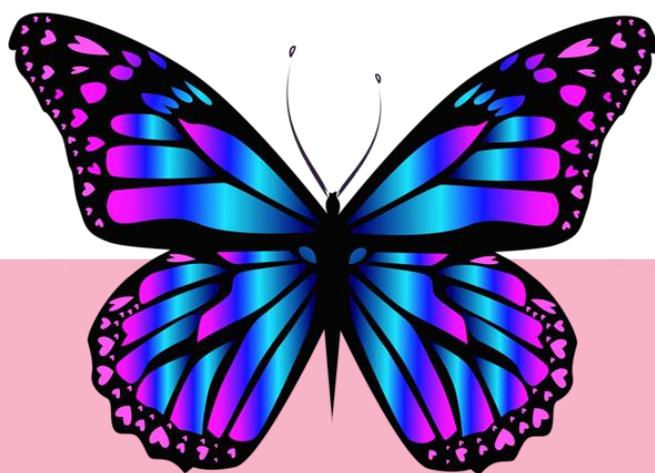
Graph 17 – Suicides by State
Source: Trans Brazil Network, 02 Jan. 2020



The Exclusion of Identities and Existences of Trans People - From Social Death to Physical Death - Monitoring: Murders and Human Rights Violations of Trans People in Brazil - Dossier, 2019

With the data above, we see the urgency of the discussion on psychological health and the creation of effective public policies for the trans population. The situation of vulnerability, the stigma of society, the lack of knowledge about their specificities and demands, all contribute to the social exclusion of trans people.

**Regional
Workshops of Trans
Brazil Network
in 2019**



The Regional Workshops of the Trans Brazil Network, in 2019, reach their Fourth Edition. The overriding idea is to hold meetings with local leaders, guests and affiliated institutions in a format that prioritizes equal participation between facilitators and participants, with a horizontal discussion methodology with specialists in conversation circles, with a view to withdrawing priority proposals, from predefined themes in panels, which are relevant to the promotion and implementation of public policies for the population in all Brazilian states.

The IV Cycle of Regional Meetings began in the Northeast region, from 01 to 03 July 2019, with the opening in the Hall of the Museum of Image and Sound of Alagoas (MISA) and the rounds and meetings in the hall of the Hotel Ouro Branco in the city of Maceió - AL, with the participation of representatives from the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Maranhão. The event was promoted by the National Network of Trans People in Brazil, with local and regional organization of the Metamorfose Group and Pro-Vidda LGBT, organizations affiliated to the Network. It also had the support of the Human Rights Secretary of the State of Alagoas, National Department of STI / AIDS of the Ministry of Health.

The IV Southeast Regional Workshop of the Trans Brasil Network was held in the city of São Paulo - SP, from October 11th to 13th, 2019, opening in the Auditorium of the OAB SP Headquarters. Address: Praça da Sé, 385, and the workshops and meetings at the Headquarters of the Reference and Defense of Diversity Center (CRD) - Grupo Pela Vida / SP - Rua Major Sertório, 292, with the participation of Transvestite leaders and Transsexual Men and Women from states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Espírito Santo and Rio DE Janeiro all states that make up the Southeast Region of the country. The event was promoted by the National Network of Trans - Brazil People with a local and regional organization of Grupo Conexão G, an organization affiliated to the Network, and also had the support of the Diversity Reference Center - CRD, Pella Vidda Group from São Paulo, Rights Promotion Directorate LGBT - Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, UNAIDS, Brazil Human Rights Fund and the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP).

The IV Southern Regional Workshop of the Trans Brasil Network was held in the city of Curitiba-PR, from November 11 to 13, 2019, with the opening and the workshops and meetings in the auditorium of the Hotel Golden Park Curitiba-PR, Mariano Torres, 951, Centro, with the participation of Transvestite leaders and Transsexual Men and Women from the states of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná, all states that make up the South Region of the country. The event was promoted by the Trans Brazil Network with a local and regional organization of the Dignidade Group, an organization affiliated to the Trans Brazil Network, and was also supported by the State Program for IST / AIDS of the State of Paraná Health Secretariat, LGBT Rights Promotion Directorate - Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights.

The IV Regional Workshop of Midwest was held in the city of Goiânia - GO, between December 6th and 8th, 2019, opening at the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goiás and workshops in the auditorium of the Hotel Umuarama downtown in Goiânia, had the participation of Transvestite leaders and Transsexual Men and Women from the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás and the Federal District, all states that make up the Midwest Region of the country. The event was promoted by the National Network of Trans - Brazil People with local and regional organization of the Forum of Transsexuals of Goiás and Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of the State of Goiás (ASTRAL - GO), organizations affiliated to the Network, also had the support of the Secretary of Human Rights of the Municipality of Goiânia, National Department of STI / AIDS of the Ministry of Health, Directorate for Promotion of LGBT Rights - Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights.

The IV North Regional Workshop was held from December 12 to 14, 2019, in the capital Rio Branco state of Acre, consolidating itself as the first meeting of a national LGBT movement. The opening of the event was at the Teatro Hélio Melo - Memorial of the autonomists, located at Avenida Getúlio Vargas, 125. The workshops in the auditorium of the Public Ministry of the State of Acre and had the participation of Transvestite leaders and Transsexual Men and Women from the states of Amazonas, Para, Acre, Rondônia and Tocantins. The event was promoted by the National Network of Trans - Brazil People with local and regional



organization of the Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of the State of Acre (ATTRAC), organizations affiliated to the Network, and also had the support of the Municipality of Rio Branco, National Department of IST / AIDS of the Ministry of Health, Directorate for the Promotion of LGBT Rights - Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights.

With a focus on the synthesis of the tables, we have absorbed in the rapporteur the discussion bias of each thematic wheel.

Panel 1: “Unified Health System (SUS) the specificities of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019”

MAIN ISSUES:

The LGBT agenda has not been the focus of annual health planning and thus hinders the prospect of expanding the care network. The state that has been identifying progress in this discussion in 2019 was Goiás, where there is an outpatient clinic in the municipality of Itumbiara-Goiás and a dialogue is being built with Jataí-Goiás,

Another recurring issue of this theme in regional workshops was the identification of the health system situation along the lines of the heterocisnormative system and this causes confusion when trans people access the system.

There was a repressed demand and a great deal of institutional prejudice through the attempt to influence public security and justice administrations, which do not advance in an intersectoral dialogue with health administrations, aiming to provide access to health for trans people deprived of freedom, however, in the majority, there was the identification of the attempted dialogue through offices.

The identification of the still problematic and challenge of including transvestite people in the transsexualizing process, since it is not only about surgeries, but a whole follow-up.

Once again in our meetings, mental health is neglected by so many urgent agendas, in addition to the visible lack of professionals for all the demand.



The importance of occupying spaces in their cities and municipalities was also reiterated, in order to strengthen the representation and voice of trans people, as well as to impose themselves, so that these public health spaces meet the demands of trans people and that what is proclaimed is respected. in the Brazilian Constitution - the right to health for all people.

A unique discourse is that even where the transsexualizing process is more advanced, there must be more surgeons as well as training new interested professionals.

The functioning and monitoring of a psychological and medical service for trans children and adolescents was raised and that this service only exists in the states of São Paulo and Goiânia, where there are also accompanying families.

Another issue addressed during the discussion was that the recurrent lack of medication has already led some affiliates to seek actions at the Public Ministry to obtain hormones.

Identified as visible the need for other states to have specialized outpatient clinics implemented, including the removal by the Ministry of Health of surgery of the transsexualizing process as highly complex, it does not commit the federal government to performing the surgery, passing on to states and municipalities where we don't have that availability. This situation is serious, as regional demand has not been addressed, taking into account only 5 of them, of the 26 states plus the DF.

Panel 2: “Analysis of the reality of Trans People and health strategies for prevention and care for STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, reduction in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with a focus on access to PrEP-PEP

MAIN ISSUES:

Combined prevention, which aims to expand the forms of intervention to prevent new HIV infections, bringing the strategies and importance of using PrEP and PEP, have as priority segments for the use of PreP gays and other men who



have sex with men, people trans, sex workers, those who make repeated use of PEP and serodiscordant couples.

The poor service provided by public servants, especially at night hours, which meet demands 24, in addition to the vast majority of trans people, are mostly unaware of the existence of the few current public policies, such as the use of PrEP and PEP:

The need for more in-depth discussions was highlighted in the five meetings, for the population to seek the possible information: name of the attendant, position, room and place and to formalize the complaint at the SUS ombudsman at the municipal health departments.

Through the presentation of data management on the use of PrEP in Brazil from 2018 to September 2019, it is observed that the people who have accessed the service are people with degrees as well as greater purchasing power, that is, people with low schooling and lower class, who live on the margins of the country are not having access to prevention.

The importance of the participation of people with the profile of multipliers in the institutional work of the affiliates was emphasized, so that this information (which is right) reaches people who do not yet have access to these spaces and neither the information.

An important question raised is the strategy to expand discussions and the creation of a prevention policy for trans people, Transvestite and Transsexual Women and Trans Men, who are the people most affected by the lack of management about their specificities. Since the year 2016 there have been complaints and in all Regional Workshops reports on the constraint in access to female and male condoms.

In the North, Midwest and Northeast regions, the distance between new prevention technologies for transgender people, especially blacks and those living in vulnerability in remote communities inside and outside the metropolitan region, was visible.

The lack of commitment to the work of organized civil society in management in recent years, even with the resources destined for AIDS, in addition to the invisibility of these policies within the structure of the Ministry of



Health, understanding only the advances in their treatment and distant from reality and social prejudice people living with HIV / AIDS.

Panel 3: “The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resistance, achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.”

MAIN ISSUES:

The importance of the role of trans people in the spaces of debate was emphasized. In 2019, Trans Brazil Network completed 10 years and is one of the oldest organizations in Latin America.

In all the Regional Workshops, discussions permeated the trajectory of the Trans movement in Brazil and also of the Trans Network, responsible for the recent advances that have emerged with the struggle of trans people.

The importance and need of institutional advocacy for our affiliates was also highlighted, both in terms of monitoring achievements and proposing them.

The advancement of trans candidacies and the occupation of spaces in the spaces of politics were emphasized, and it is through politics that structural changes are achieved, in the proposition of municipal and state laws aimed at emancipation and the rights of trans people.

The Criminalization of LGBTphobia, in the bias of recognizing trans identities, considering the advance of these guidelines that were regulated by the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil (STF), was configured by the recognition of LGBT subjects, in their differences and particularities, guaranteeing the protection of the State and punishment for crimes committed resulting from discrimination and prejudiced acts on account of gender, identity and sexual orientation. Also highlighted were the strategies used by Trans Brazil Network in advocacy for the fight and recognition of trans identities by the STF, legitimizing respect for self-denomination and self-perception of transgenderities, making it valid that the Racism Law and for it to have applicability for issues of transphobia and even that



the partnerships of the affiliated institutions in the states can access the public mechanisms that offer free legal advice.

Panel 4: “Our specificities and the State's responsibility to trans people in deprivation of liberty.”

MAIN ISSUES:

The situation of the prison of trans people needs a historical rescue, so that the violations and penitentiary measures for trans people in Brazil are raised.

The right to gender identity must be considered in the prison system as a fundamental, implicit and derived from other constitutional principles, such as the dignity of the human person, equality, the prohibition of odious discrimination and privacy. Given its fundamentality, the right to gender identity includes, among other things, the possibility of affirming identification with gender, male or female, regardless of genitals or sexual reassignment surgery, must be constituted. In the decision (Direct action of unconstitutionality 4.275/DF) in which the Supreme Court recognized the fundamental right to gender identity, it was evident that the full and immediate effectiveness of this right is incompatible with empirical arguments of prison overpopulation or even with the requirement of notary change name or, finally, the performance of a sexual redefinition surgery. It was argued that by constructing the right to gender identity through jurisprudence, the Supreme Court did not adhere to a specific gender theory, but broke with biological-sexual essentialism.

Reports of experiences of trans people who were in private prison were evidenced. Questions have been raised about trans men in the male wing and that there is a high risk of rape.

The perceived vulnerability of trans women who went to prostitution fell into trafficking due to the lack of conditions to survive in the nightlife environment dominated by marginality and trafficking.



The need to activate public rights and human rights was considered, through denunciations and processes by the public defender so that the rights and dignity of transgender persons in deprivation of liberty are guaranteed.

There were reports of lack of access to hormone therapy treatment and their Mental Health, highlighting the panorama of the psychological condition resulting from prejudice and social discrimination, revealing the importance of psychological monitoring as done in the outpatient service of trans men and women, in high suicide rates, especially among trans men. Dysphoria was also addressed, whose psychological suffering results from the inadequacy of the identity with the body.

Indications of needs such as: survey of the trans prison population in the states, what the demands of this population are and the real unpreparedness of public security and dehumanization in the treatment of trans identities were themes that emerged as issues of great relevance to the effectiveness of proposals and continuity of effective public policies that meet the specificities of the trans population in deprivation of liberty.



PROGRAMS FOR THE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS OF THE TRANS BRAZIL NETWORK IN 2019

NORTHEAST REGION

July 1st to 3rd, 2019

Maceió – Alagoas –Brasil

- 01/07/2019 - Day 1 - Hall of the Museum of Image and Sound of Alagoas - MISA
14h to 18h: Arrival of the participants and Accreditation;
18h to 19h: Dinner;
19h: Opening table of the IV Regional Northeast Workshop (Local and National Authorities) / Presentation of the event's methodology.
 - Delegate Adriana Acorcci - State Representative of Goiás;
 - Beth Fernandes - President of the Transsexual Forum of Goiás / ASTRAL-GO;
 - Milca Freitas - STI / AIDS Coordination of the State of Goiás;
 - Filermon Pereira - Municipal Secretary for Human Rights of Goiânia;
 - Fernanda Fernandes - Coordinator of the Human Rights Nucleus of the Public Defender of Goiás;
 - Tathiane Araújo - President of Trans Brazil Network;
 - Cauã Cintra - Trans Men Coordinator of the Trans Brazil Network.
- 9:30 pm: Cultural Program;
10 pm: Closing.

- 07/02/2019 - Day 2 - Hotel Ouro Lounge
Panel 01 - 09h to 10h: Unified Health System (SUS) the specifics of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.
 - Rebecka de França (RN) - Atransparencia;
 - Cauã Cintra (SE) - ASTRA;
 - Table Coordinator: Bianca Silva (AL) - Pro-Vidda.



Panel 02 - 10 am to 12 pm: Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for STI / HIV / AIDS prevention and assistance since street intervention campaigns, decrease in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with focus on access to PrEP-PEP.

- Theófilo Gravinish (CE) - Human Rights Commission of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP);

- Technical Representative of the State and IST / AIDS Program of the State of Alagoas;

- Table Coordinator: Fabíola Silva (AL) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.

12h: Lunch;

Panel 03 - 14h to 15h: The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

- Tathiane Araújo (SE) - President of Trans Brazil Network;

- Vinícius Rui (PE) - State Councilor for the Rights of the LGBT Population of Pernambuco;

- Bureau Coordinator: Milena Passos (BA) - Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of Salvador.

Panel 04 - 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm: Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People in deprivation of liberty.

- Gustavo Passos - Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;

- Bernardo Mota (RN) - Transparency;

- Bureau Coordinator: Jade Soares (AL) - General Secretariat of the Trans Brazil Network.

5 pm to 6:30 pm: Northeast Regional Panel;

6:30 pm to 9:00 pm: Dinner.

• 07/07/2019 - 3rd Day

09h to 10h: Meeting of the Northeast Region of the Trans Brazil Network;

10h to 13h: Withdrawal of proposals for the V National Workshop - in 2020.



1 pm: Lunch.

SOUTHEAST REGION

October 11th to 13th, 2019

São Paulo – São Paulo – Brasil

• 11/10/2019 - Day 1 - Auditorium of OAB SP Headquarters

5:30 pm: Arrival of participants and Registration;

19h: Opening table of the IV Southeast Regional Workshop (Local and National Authorities) / Presentation of the event's methodology.

- Fabíola Santos Lopes - Representative of the STD, HIV / AIDS Program of the State of São Paulo - President of the LGBT Integral Health Committee of SES-SP;

- Theófilo Gravinis - Human Rights Commission of the Federal Council of Psychology;

- Ariadne Ribeiro Ferreira - Unaid Brasil;

- Julia Alves - Banco Itau + Diversidade;

- Rogerio Diniz - Grupo Pela Vidda SP;

- Marina Ganzarolli - OAB SP Sexual Diversity Commission;

- Gilmara Cunha - Regional Coordinator of the Southeast Workshop;

- Brunna Valin - Regional Coordinator of the Southeast Workshop;

- Tathiane Araújo - President of Trans Brazil Network.

8 pm: Cultural Program - Special Shows of the Third Trans Patrícia Delly;

10 pm: Closing.

• 10/12/2019 - Day 2 - Diversity Reference Center (CRD)

Panel 01 - 09h to 10h30: Unified Health System (SUS) the specifics of Trans People, the transsexual process and the ambulatory situation in 2019.

- Brunna Valin (SP) - Grupo Pela Vidda;

- Ricardo Barbosa Martins - Director of the Comprehensive Health Clinic for Trans People - CRT SP;

- Bernardo Gael Martins (MG) - Group of Trans Men of the Trans Brazil Network;



- Bureau Coordinator: Isabelly Carvalho (SP) - Southeast Secretariat of the Trans Brazil Network.

Panel 02 - 10:30 am to 12:00 pm: Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, decrease in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with focus on access to PrEP-PEP.

- Theófilo Gravinis (CE) - Human Rights Commission of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP);

- Ariadne Ribeiro (DF) - UNAIDS Community Support Advisor;

- Gilmara Cunha (RJ) - Grupo Conexão G;

- Bureau Coordinator: Nathália Vasconcelos (DF) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.

12h: Lunch

Panel 03 - 14h to 15h30: The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history.

Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

- Theófilo Gravinis (CE) - Human Rights Commission of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP);

- Tathiane Araújo (SE) - President of Trans Brazil Network;

- Erika Hilton - State Representative of São Paulo;

- Table Coordinator: Adriana Rodrigues (RJ) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.

Panel 04 - 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm: Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People in deprivation of liberty.

- Gustavo Passos - Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;

- Sissy Kely (MG) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network;

- Dimitri Sales - President of the State Council for Human Rights of SP - Latin American Institute of Human Rights;

- Table Coordinator: Amanda Mafre (SP) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.



Southeast Regional Panel - 5 pm to 6:30 pm: Thinking about a prevention and care strategy for Human Rights Defenders in Brazil.

- Luiz Menezes - Vice-president Connection G;

- Mariah Oliveira - Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro;

6:30 pm to 9:00 pm: Dinner.

• Day 13/10/2019 - Day 3

09h to 10h: Meeting of the Southeast Region of the Trans Brazil Network;

10h to 12h: Withdrawal of proposals for the V National Workshop - in 2020.

12h: Lunch.

SOUTH REGION

November 11th to 13th, 2019

Curitiba – Paraná – Brasil

• 11/11/2019 - Day 1 - Golden Park Auditorium

14h to 18h: Arrival of participants and Registration

6:00 pm to 7:30 pm: Dinner

19h: Opening table (Local and National Authorities) / Presentation of the event's methodology

9:30 pm: Cultural Program

10 pm: Closing

• 12/11/2019 - Day 2

Panel 01 - 09h to 10h30: Unified Health System (SUS) the specifics of Trans People, the transsexual process and the ambulatory situation in 2019.

- Andressa Verchai - Paraná State Health Secretariat;

- Raquel Cubas - Municipal Secretary of Health of Curitiba;

- Rafael Carmo (PA) - Race / Ethnicity Coordination of the Trans Brazil Network;

- Bureau Coordinator: Nicolle Gonçalves (RS) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.



Panel 02 - 10:30 am to 12:00 pm: Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, decrease in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with focus on access to PrEP-PEP.

- Liza Minelly (PR) - Esperança Group of Transvestites and Transsexuals in Paraná;
- Ariadne Ribeiro (DF) - UNAIDS Community Support Advisor;
- Marcia Huculak - Municipal Health Department of Curitiba;
- Bureau Coordinator: Atena Beauvoir Roveda (RS) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.

12h: Lunch

1:30 pm to 2:30 pm: Outdoor activity - Opening of Partner Meetings - Hotel Estação Express Auditorium;

Panel 03 - 15h to 16h30: The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history.

Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

- Thiago Hoshino - Ombudsman General of the Public Defender of the State of Paraná;
- Gisele Alessandra Schimit e Silva - Vice-president of the OAB-PR Commission on Sexual Diversity;
- Carolina Parisotto - Lawyer of Equality-RS - Research Group on Family Law, Succession and Mediation at UFRGS;
- Table Coordinator: Marcia Monks Jaekel (RS) - Member of the Trans Brazil Network.

Panel 04 - 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm: Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People deprived of their freedom.

- Marcey Malta (RS) - Vice-president of Trans Brazil Network;
- Renato Figueroa - State Department of Public Policy on Drugs;
- Tathiane Araújo - President of Trans Brazil Network
- Table Coordinator: Bianca Lima (AL) - Grupo Pró Vidda.

6:30 pm to 9:00 pm: Dinner.



- Day 13/11/2019 - Day 3

09h to 10h: Meeting of the Southern Region of the Trans Brazil Network.

10h to 12h: Withdrawal of proposals for the V National Workshop - in 2020.

12h: Lunch

MIDWEST REGION

December 6th to 8th, 2019

Goiânia – Goiás – Brasil

- 06/12/2019 - Day 1

14h to 18h: Arrival of the participants and Accreditation;

18h to 19h: Dinner;

7:30 pm: Opening table (Local and National Authorities) / Presentation of the event's methodology.

- Delegate Adriana Acorcci - State Representative of Goiás;

- Beth Fernandes - President of the Transsexual Forum of Goiás / ASTRAL-GO;

- Milca Freitas - STI / AIDS Coordination of the State of Goiás;

- Filermon Pereira - Municipal Secretary for Human Rights of Goiânia;

- Fernanda Fernandes - Coordinator of the Human Rights Nucleus of the Public Defender of Goiás;

- Tathiane Araújo - President of the Trans Brazil Network;

- Cauã Cintra - Trans Men Coordinator of the Trans Brazil Network.

8:30 pm: Cultural Program

- 07/12/2019 - Day 2

Panel 01 - 09h to 10h30: Unified Health System (SUS) the specifics of Trans People, the transsexual process and the ambulatory situation in 2019.

- Bianca Lopes (GO) - Goiás State Department of Health - Goiás Health Equity Promotion Coordination;

- Rafael do Carmo (PA) - Academic in Arts / Race and Gender Coordinator at Trans Brazil Network;



- Table Coordinator: Nicolas Augusto (MT) - Academic in Philosophy, member of the Trans Brasil Network.

Panel 02 - 10:30 am to 12:00 pm: Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, decrease in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with focus on access to PrEP-PEP.

- Milca Freitas - STI / AIDS Coordinator from Goiás;

- Cristiany Beatriz - Coordinator of the “Viva Melhor Sabendo” Project;

- Bureau Coordinator: Paola da Silva (MT) Militant Social Worker affiliated to Trans Brazil Network.

12h: Lunch;

Panel 03 - 14h to 15h: The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

- Tathiane Araújo (SE) - President of Trans Brazil Network;

- Amanda Anderson (MS) - Militant Lawyer affiliated to Trans Brazil Network;

- Table Coordinator: Vanessa Carvalho (GO) Militant affiliated to Trans Brazil Network.

Panel 04 - 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm: Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People in deprivation of liberty.

- Beth Fernandes - Psychologist, President of the Transsexual Forum of Goiás / ASTRAL-GO;

- Fernanda Fernandes - Coordinator of the Human Rights Nucleus of the Public Defender of Goiás;

- Table Coordinator: Danye de Freitas - Specialist Professor in Education and Diversity at the State University of Goiás and member of the Trans Brazil Network.

• Day 08/12/2019 - Day 3

09h to 10h: Meeting of the Midwest Region of the Trans Brazil Network;

10h to 12h: Withdrawal of proposals for the V National Workshop - in 2020.



NORTH REGION

December 12th to 14th, 2019

Rio Branco – Acre – Brazil

- 12/12/2019 - Day 1 - Teatro Hélio Melo - Memorial dos Autonomistas
17h to 18h: Arrival of participants and Accreditation;
19h: Opening table of the IV Regional North Workshop (Local and National Authorities) / Presentation of the event's methodology.
 - Socorro Neri - Mayor of the Municipality of Rio Branco;
 - Antônio Morais - Mayor of Rio Branco;
 - Alyson Bestene Lins - Secretary of State for Health of Acre;
 - Lidianne Cabral - Manager of the Department of Policies for Women in the State of Acre;
 - Oteniel Almeida - Municipal Health Secretary of Rio Branco;
 - Mrs. Patrícia de Amorim Rego - Public Ministry of Acre;
 - Germano Marinho - Coordination of the LGBT Parade of Acre;
 - Suilany Meiry deSouza - Technical Responsible for STI, HIV / AIDS;
 - Rubby Rodrigues - Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of Acre;
 - Tathiane Araújo - President of Trans Brazil Network;
 - Cauã Cintra - Trans Men Coordinator of the Trans Brazil Network.

8 pm: Cultural presentation - Renata Evans (RO) - Grupo Comcil de Rondônia;

8 pm: Exhibition of the Documentary Indianara - Activity of the Diversity Week of Acre;

- 12/13/2019 - Day 2 - Center for Studies and Functional Improvement (CEAF) of the Public Ministry of Acre
09h: Signature of the government decree creating the State Council to Combat Discrimination and Promotion of LGBT Rights - Activity of the Diversity Week in Acre;
Panel 01 - 9:30 am to 11:00 am: Unified Health System (SUS) the specifics of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.



- Allistra Oliveira (PA) - Paraense Network of Trans People;
- Cauã Cintra (SE) - Trans Men Coordinator of the Trans Brazil Network;
- Bureau Coordinator: Wanessa Aragão (SE) - ASTRA Human Rights and LGBT Citizenship.

Panel 02 - 11 am to 12:30 pm: The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history.

Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

- Sammy Barbosa Lopes (AC) - Prosecutor / Coordinator of the CAOP for the Defense of Human Rights;
- Tathiane Araújo (SE) - President of Trans Brazil Network;
- Table Coordinator: Murilo Neto (AC) - Counselor for Combating LGBT Discrimination and member of the Trans Brazil Network.

12h: Lunch;

Panel 03 - 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm: Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People in deprivation of liberty.

- Rafael Carmo (PA) - Race / Ethnicity Coordinator for the Trans Brazil Network;
- Rebecka de França (RN) - Transparency;
- Bureau Coordinator: Antonela Albuquerque (AC) - Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of Acre.

Panel 04 - 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm: Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, decrease in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with focus on access to PrEP-PEP.

- Joyce Lorrane (AM) - Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of Amazonas;
- Junior Mota Pinheiro - IST, HIV / AIDS Technical Officer;
- Bureau Coordinator: Bianca Machiori (TO) - Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals of Tocantins.

• Day 12/14/2019 - Day 3

9:30 am to 10:30 am: Meeting of the Northern Region of the Trans Brazil Network;



10:30 am to 1:00 pm: Withdrawal of proposals for the V National Workshop - in 2020.

1 pm: Lunch.

NORTHEAST REGION - PRIORITY PROPOSALS

Panel 01 - Unified Health System (SUS), the specifics of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.

1. To encourage a campaign with the CFP and the Universities through psychology courses for the care of trans people, promoting this action in partnership with NGOs and / or at university clinics, to promote care for trans people.
2. To promote partnership with the Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS), to assist transgender people, with the psychiatric and social assistance service.
3. To provoke the CFP, the Federal Universities, the Ministry of Health and the CFM to include trans children and adolescents in the policy of the transsexualizing process, in order to guarantee individual and family psychological care, as well as access to hormonal blockers.
4. To provoke the National Supplementary Health Agency (ANS) to insert and regulate in its next update of the list of medical procedures the surgeries of the transsexualizing process in health plans.

Panel 02 - The Stonewall Revolution: the social organization of trans people in the world, resistance, achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTIphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the Brazilian Trans Population.

1. To propose the insertion of a module on human rights with a focus on the LGBT population and gender identity, looking at the new legal reality after the criminalization of LGBTIphobia, within the curriculum of training courses for police officers and justice operators on an ongoing basis.



2. To create informative material in partnership with spaces for the promotion of the law (OAB, DP, MP, Councils, etc.), aimed at appropriating the LGBT community with a focus on gender identity of trans people about their rights after the approval of the criminalization of LGBTphobia.
3. To foment, in the legislative spheres, the creation of the criminalization of LGBTphobia, containing in its propositions the real cut of vulnerability and gender identity.

Panel 03 - Our specificities and the State's responsibility to transgender people in deprivation of liberty.

1. To propose to the Public Security Secretariat the awareness of managers and security agents who work at the head of the socio-educational system to the specificities and demands of the trans young population in a socialization system deprived of their liberty.
2. To provoke the creation of a database linked to the prison system that quantifies the number of transgender people in detention, promotes a survey of specific policies and provides a national document, guiding the current policy, aimed at this population.
3. To propose public security a field for the identification of gender identity in the internal form, aiming at the identification of transgender and cisgender people, thus minimizing human rights violations and constraints of this population.

Panel 04 - Analysis of the reality of trans people and public health strategies for STI / HIV / AIDS prevention and assistance, from street intervention campaigns, reduction in initiatives in the third sector and new prevention technologies with a focus on access to PrEP and PEP.

1. To propose public health administrations that promote, in partnership with the social movement, training workshops for health workers in order to sensitize these professionals to the specificities of the trans population.



2. To provoke spaces for social control such as municipal and state health councils and LGBTI, the supervision and framing of public health management in the allocation of resources under heading for prevention and care actions for STIs and HIV / AIDS.
3. To propose to the public administrations of the health area in the three public spheres that promote a prevention policy and educational campaigns aimed at the population of trans men and their specificities within the sexual and reproductive health of that population.

SOUTHEAST REGION - PRIORITY PROPOSALS

Panel 01 - Unified Health System (SUS), the specifics of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.

1. To enable new communication methodologies and tools, aiming at a better understanding regarding the issues involving the needs of reception and care in line with the specificities of Trans people, guiding its policy by the anatomy of bodies in addition to their gender identity.
2. To produce political influence on class councils in order to claim the expansion of care in the health system, guiding its policy in order to focus on the anatomy of bodies in addition to their gender identity. (CFM / CFP / CNAS)
3. To expand, in the health system, of psychosocial monitoring of trans people with a focus on the problem of mental health, respecting generational specificities, as well as causing the production of research on the issue of the high rate of suicide in this population.

Panel 02 - Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, reduction in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with a focus on access to PrEP-PEP.



1. To expand Prep and PEP service access networks, focusing on places with difficult access, in slum territories, peripheries and inland cities, considering schedules and the need for humanization of dispensation sites.
2. To create communication strategies, rethinking languages and tools for the dynamic reach of the most vulnerable trans people.
3. To create communication strategies for both the population and health professionals, based on the specificities of the universe of trans and transvestite women.

Panel 03 - The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

1. To create a strategy to expand the partnership to instrumentalize complaints, with public agencies that have a policy to guarantee the rights of the trans population. (OAB Human Rights Commission, Public Defender and Public Prosecutor).
2. To instrumentalize and propose the creation of strategic advocacy nuclei to accommodate trans demands and specificities.
3. To produce advocacy and advocacy practices with international mechanisms for the protection of human rights of trans populations for the official formulation of complaints and violations of the rights of our population.

Panel 04 - Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People deprived of their freedom.

1. To propose a work of direct awareness to the trans population in deprivation of liberty, taking not only aspects of self-care in health, but also the guarantee of their rights in that space, promoting this action in partnership with the justice and public security management system of the states and federation.
2. To advocate with the Torture Committee to guarantee the right of people to externalize their gender identity and sexual orientation in the deprivation of liberty system.



3. To work on advocacy with state and federal legislators to provoke laws and / or decrees that safeguard the specifics of trans people in a space of deprivation of liberty, based on normative resolutions that address these issues.

SOUTH REGION - PRIORITY PROPOSALS

PANEL 1 - Unified Health System (SUS), the specificities of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.

1. To provoke the decentralization of the Transexualizador Process through the entities affiliated with the municipal and state management, as well as, in universities and social control spaces.
2. To advocate with the regional and federal councils of Medicine, aiming at an incentive program aimed at the adhesion of physicians specialized in performing sexual reassignment surgeries for transsexual and transgender people.
3. To activate DATASUS, SVS and SAS to perform the review and update of the values of the surgical procedures contained in the code table of ordinance 2803, thus encouraging the interest of the medical community in performing the procedures of the Transsexual Process.
4. To provoke the STF via ADO through the Trans Network, using emblematic and time-consuming cases, to request action on the cases in reference to the SUS Transsexualizing Process Ordinance.

Panel 2 - Analysis of the reality of trans people and public health strategies for the prevention and assistance of STIs / HIV / AIDS, from street intervention campaigns, reduction in initiatives in the third sector and new prevention technologies focusing on access to PrEP and PEP.

1. To provoke an agreement between municipal and state departments, aiming at the concept of line of care for people living with HIV / AIDS, the monitoring together with hormone therapy with the support of the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS.

2. To Provoke Unaided and the Ministry of Health to issue specific notices and strategies with differentiated resources, observing regionalities and their specificities, actions in partnership with Rede Trans and its affiliates to reach the goal 90/90/90, based on prevalence data of 0.4% general population versus 45% trans population.

3. To request that UNAIDS and the Ministry of Health increase the resources destined to access trans people in the strategy of adherence to the new combined prevention mechanisms PEP and PREP in partnership with Rede Trans Brasil and its affiliates, based on the prevalence of data of 45% trans population shown by the Live Better Knowing Youth project.

Panel 3 - The Stonewall Revolution: the social organization of trans people in the world, resistance, achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTIphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the Brazilian Trans Population.

1. To produce wide-ranging dissemination mechanisms with the OAB and its sections in partnership with the Public Defender's Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the State Public Defender's Office, the rights and duties of the STF's decisions related to trans people (ADI 4275 and ADO 26 (Still using the decisions of international courts)).

2. To propose an ADI questioning all legal rules that are currently interpreted in a transphobic manner, violating the rights of trans people.

3. To perform advocacy with the STF and courts and other regulatory bodies, aiming at gender identity, recognized by the STF in ADI 4275 and ADO 26.

PANEL 4 - Our specificities and the State's responsibility to transgender people in deprivation of liberty.

1. Promote advocacy with the secretariat of security and justice and other bodies based on ADPF 527, guaranteeing trans men the right to choose their permanence in the female or male prison that is poorly adapted to the LGBTI population, regardless of the name change and gender in the civil registry.



2. Promote advocacy with the secretariat for security and justice and other bodies, contextualizing trans-socio-educational adolescents and young people, regardless of name and gender changes in the civil registry, promoting integration with the Guardianship Councils and childhood courts in the realization of the rights of this population.
3. Propose a public STF hearing in order to discuss the specificities and the reality of transvestites, transsexual women and trans men of liberty, considering the injunction granted by the STF in ADPF 527.

MIDWEST REGION - PRIORITY PROPOSALS

Panel 01 - Unified Health System (SUS) the specificities of Trans People, the Transsexualizing Process and the outpatient situation in 2019.

1. To propose the intersectoriality between public security / justice and health, aiming at guaranteeing access and maintaining the outpatient system of the Transsexualizer process and integral health for transgender people in a situation of deprivation of liberty.
2. To propose partnerships with legal advisors, such as OAB and DP, for the legal framework of public administrations aiming at guaranteeing the access of trans people to the entire Transsexualizer process via Treatment outside the home (TFD).
3. To search for a protocol with the Ministry of Health that aims to guide the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) on the need and specificities of transsexual men, regarding access to hormone therapy medications.
4. To propose an adaptation, to the three spheres responsible for the Unified Health System (SUS), of regulation of specific exams for trans people.

Panel 02 - Analysis of the reality of Trans People and public health strategies for prevention and assistance to STIs / HIV / AIDS since street intervention campaigns, reduction in third sector initiatives and new prevention technologies with a focus on access to PrEP-PEP.



1. To provoke the municipal health departments about the need to review the PrEP and PEP dispensing sites, aiming at the specificities of the population of transvestite and transsexual women, especially sex workers, adapting this policy to the reality and vulnerabilities already found in this population.
2. To provoke the three public spheres responsible for the HIV / AIDS policy for the urgent need for an urgent prevention plan, aimed at transsexual men, showing the multiple sexual specificities of this population.
3. To Propose HIV / AIDS prevention campaigns and the new PrEP and PEP technologies, which are included in the multi-annual action plans of the health departments.
4. To collect resources for purposeful actions to raise awareness and fight STIs / HIV / AIDS, through projects for civil society with the participation of the third sector, recognizing the partnership between management and the third sector, an example that made Brazil a leader in politics access to prevention.

Panel 03 - The Stonewall Revolution: The social organization of trans people in the world, resisting achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the trans-Brazilian population.

1. To produce teaching material to guide the fight against transphobia, aiming at instrumentalizing and disseminating the STF decision, which equates transphobia with the crime of racism, together with governmental and non-governmental instruments and the trans population.
2. To produce institutional didactic material that aims to report the history of the trans movement in Brazil, its struggles and achievements in the social movement.
3. To discuss and provoke the legislature, in the three public spheres, for the creation of proposals that contemplate the specificities of people, promoting the full respectability of their gender identity.
4. To foment the integration of the OAB, MP and DP in the awareness and dissemination of the STF decision, which equates LGBTphobia to the crime of racism, promoting public and legislative management awareness for the understanding and applicability of the law.



Panel 04 - Our specificities and the State's responsibility to Trans People deprived of their freedom.

1. To propose intersectorality between public security / justice and health in order to guarantee access and maintenance of the outpatient system of the Transsexualizer process and integral health for trans people, in a situation of deprivation of liberty.
2. To propose the guarantee of the human amplitude of respectability of the international treaties to which Brazil is a signatory in assisting trans people in a state of seclusion, from the use of their social name, the autonomy of their bodies and full respect for their gender identity.
3. To promote discussion with the spheres responsible for public security and justice, aiming at training penitentiary agents and social educators in socio-educational institutions for the full experience and guarantee of the rights of trans people.
4. To promote articulation and agreement with private sector companies that promote the diversity and respectability of LGBTI people, as well as the implementation of courses and / or activities, aimed at the trans population in deprivation of liberty, that meet the specificities and promote the resocialization of this population.

NORTH REGION - PRIORITY PROPOSALS

PANEL 1 - Unified Health System (SUS), the specificities of Trans People, the transsexualizing process and the outpatient situation in 2019.

1. To promote the partnership between the Public Defender's Office (DP) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP), so that they activate the municipal administrations, in search of the creation of an ambulatory and hospitals accredited to the transsexual process in the capitals for the integral care of trans people.



2. To promote partnership with instruments such as the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), MP and DP, so that they can judicialize the processes, guaranteeing outpatient and hospital treatment of trans people in other states.
3. To promote a national event with representatives of existing outpatient clinics and those who are in the process of enabling / implementing, seeking to agree with Universities that do not have an outpatient service to discuss the transsexualizing process and its need for implementation in the local reality.
4. To provoke the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM) to encourage professionals to train for the surgeries of the transsexual process.

PANEL 2 - The Stonewall Revolution: the social organization of trans people in the world, resistance, achievements and challenges in 50 years of history. Criminalization of LGBTIphobia and the struggle for gender identity of the Brazilian Trans Population.

1. To propose to the legislature in the three spheres a single bill that institutes the dates for commemorating and fighting the LGBT movement.
2. To propose public administrations in the area of security and justice, a guiding document that aims to appropriate operators of these two areas about the Law that criminalizes LGBTphobia and the new reality in the context of cases of violation of the rights of this population.
3. To create a virtual platform for disseminating mechanisms to promote and guarantee the rights of trans people.

PANEL 3 - Our specificities and the State's responsibility to transgender people in deprivation of liberty.

1. To notify the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN), of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, in order to appropriate this department and other bodies linked to Public Security and Justice that deal with the prison system policy, about the published concepts, which do not follow the documents advisors drawn from the last national conferences held, these productions being legitimate mechanisms built between management and civil society through an official call from the federal government.



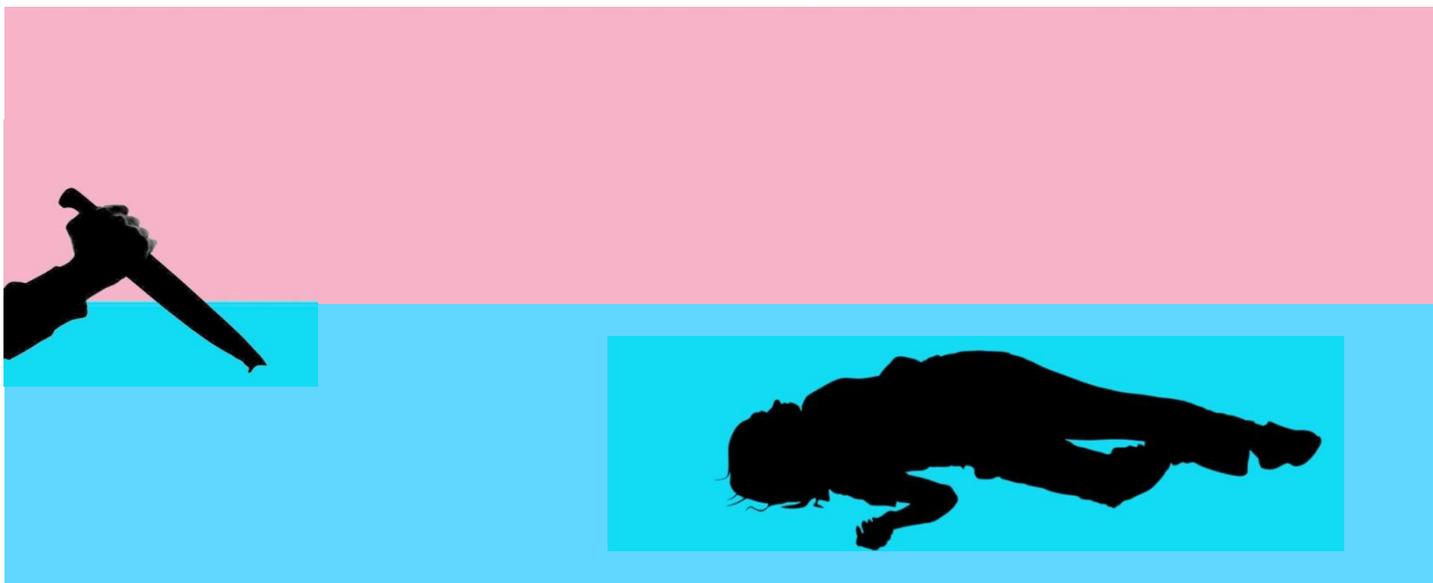
2. To provoke the creation of specific wards according to the respective genders, and a regulation that guarantees the physical integrity of this population during the socialization activities of trans men and trans / transvestite women, within the prison and socio-educational units of each state of the federation and the federal district.
3. To promote an intersectional policy between Public Security and Health to provide access to quality Public Health, focusing on the transsexual process of trans people, in a system of deprivation of liberty.

PANEL 4 - Analysis of the reality of trans people and public health strategies for STI / HIV / AIDS prevention and assistance, from street intervention campaigns, reduction in initiatives in the third sector and new prevention technologies focusing on access to PrEP and PEP.

1. To propose to public health administrations the promotion of a prevention policy aimed at transgender sex workers, which meets the specificities of places and times not covered in the current SUS health policy.
2. To propose the implementation of PrEP and PEP implementation programs that are already aware of the demands and needs of trans people, guaranteeing qualified dispensing and access in hospitals or healthcare spaces that promote this dispersion in the night hours, the moment of greatest need for access to this population.
3. To propose the creation of educational materials that appropriate vulnerable populations, in particular, trans people from the new prevention mechanisms, focusing on information and stigmas still encountered by users.



Reflections & Debates on Trans People in Brazil



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Unified Health System and the Specificities of Trans People in Public Policies in Brazil

by Rafael Carmo⁵

The Unified Health System (SUS) in 2020 will complete its 32 years of existence, and since the definition of health in our federal constitution of 1988, when SUS was created, it has been fought so that in fact there is in practice everything that we were promised in theory. The debates persist despite some advances, as we still need the principles of universality (health as a right of all and duty of the State, based on a single health system, public and free), integrality (integrality of actions and services, since the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases and injuries to treatment, cure and rehabilitation) and equity (more care and attention for those who have less, in the sense of building equality and social justice) established in the constitution itself are respected.

The government needs to guarantee health promotion, access, prevention, protection, treatment and recovery for citizens in the country. This includes the process of listening, welcoming and paying attention to the demands of all people in Brazilian territory. (SUS User Letter - CDUS, CNS, 2018).

Popular participation is a different aspect of SUS compared to all other public health systems in the world, so it is essential that the managers of our country demonstrate commitment to their people and ensure these spaces, from the formulation of policies to their control.

Unfortunately, SUS, which is a national patrimony, has suffered several attacks since the 2016 parliamentary coup in Brazil. With this, the clear objective of dismantling and subsequently its privatization is perceived. The Constitutional Amendment, PEC 55, for example, froze public investment, including in the health sector, for 20 years, which showed a disengagement of management with public

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health policies. Therefore, there is a great impact on the poorest portion of the Brazilian population.

However, despite some setbacks that we are experiencing in our country, it is always very interesting not to forget to make a brief chronological reflection of some advances we had through the various struggles waged by social movements, in particular, the LGBTI, which made possible the implementation of policies such as the National Plan to Combat Violence and Discrimination against Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals (2004), the Charter of Rights of Health Users (2006), which makes explicit the right of the person to use the name SUS that really identifies itself; the Plan to Confront AIDS among Gays, MSM and Transvestites (2007), the Transsexualizer Process under the SUS (2008 and 2013 regulations), and the National Comprehensive Health Policy for LGBT Populations - Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transvestites and Transsexuals (2010) existed. Even though these plans are potential instruments to provide the inclusion of this social segment and its demands, their implementation comes up against many challenges, such as the SUS under-financing that limits and delays progress as a national health policy and the growing resistance and censorship by conservative social sectors and their moral “guesses” against sexual and reproductive rights, this scenario represents the current threat to the yearnings for equity and social justice for all in Brazilian society.

Regarding the health field and the trans and transvestite population, as in several other social spaces, there is stigma, misinformation and discrimination against the sexual condition of this segment, which are relevant obstacles to the full access of this population to services since they are spaces full of Transphobia. Such problems end up implying the recurrent departure of this group from this basic right, and call for debates about social inequalities in health care. After all, the vulnerability that trans women, transvestites and trans men can be deduced from the high rates of violence and murders that have been cataloged. Consequently, these factors cooperate, for example, in the mental health problems (e.g.: depression, suicide attempt, etc.), high HIV prevalence, among other aspects.

Another factor that contributes to this non-access of trans people to public health policies is that the current system is limited to cis-hetero-normative



standards, that is, reducing the division of medical care from birth genitals, thus separating, the practice areas, which currently, for example, restrict trans women whose name and gender have changed civilly and who have not undergone the process of sexual reassignment to obtain consultations and tests with a urologist, or trans men with a gynecologist. And in the case of the second, there is no adequate and respectful access for those who need to go through prenatal care during pregnancy. When we mention everyday situations, for example, we find that most of the time, professionals from health units are unaware of ordinances such as MS N. 1.820 / 2009 that ensures the right to a social name, as well as, they do not appropriate the National Policy Comprehensive Health for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals (LGBT) as a whole, instituted by Ordinance N. 2.836 / 2011.

Currently, outpatient services aimed at the trans population are in an insufficient scenario to meet the demand in our country, as there are no outpatient clinics authorized by the Ministry of Health in all regions and states of the federation that guarantee access to consultations with a multidisciplinary team let alone the dispensing of the appropriate medications for hormone therapy, there are also few hospitals qualified to perform the surgeries, all of which mean that people need to stay on average in a 10-year queue to carry out the gender readjustment surgical procedures. The professionals that make up the teams are also reduced, since, as we have already contextualized, many face stigma and discrimination even when proposing to assist these patients. They often do not find on the part of management a professional incentive that arouses the interest of working in these spaces.

It is also important to understand that the health guidelines of trans people go beyond surgical or hormonal readjustments, and that this does not summarize the transsexualizing process. This population aims for a service designed in its entirety and performed in a humanized way, free from transphobic prejudices and performed by properly oriented professionals. Thus, minimally, the psychological and social support needed for trans women, transvestites, trans men and transgender men would be offered full quality of life in this society that makes these people invisible and segregate.



In the desire to create a space in which trans people could have access to comprehensive health care, in Porto Alegre, there is a service that provides care in addition to those provided for in the Ordinance of the Transexualizer Process. The clinic works with a team that includes several residents, for example, ranging from dentists to endocrinologists. Thus, a new strategy for implementing the service in the municipality was found, which values users' health integrity.

Therefore, we can conclude in view of the scenario presented here, which we need first, that the managements of the municipalities, states and the federal government are in fact committed to the reality of the trans population and their health demands. We need this agenda to be part of the annual and multiannual plans of the municipal and state health secretariats as an investment for this policy, which so requires the commitment of the public power, as is already happening in some states of the federation, however, we need this to happen. give it in a continuous and consistent way for the whole country, and that there is also a confrontation with the stigma that socially excludes and marks the daily lives of transvestite and transsexual women, trans men, and transgender people.

We also advise that it be considered and inserted in the process of building programs and actions developed to reach this population, the contexts of vulnerability and the structural problems existing in the public health network. As well as, ensuring the participation of these people in the construction of these public policies, always ensuring their place of speech and representation. It is important that we do not lose sight of the principles of SUS and our constitution, after all, in the midst of the current setback experienced in Brazil, and we invite all and everyone to new reflections and actions of political influence in order to maintain the achievements achieved and the defense of new advances in the fight for the recognition of the health and rights of trans people.

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State Responsibility and the Specificities of Trans Persons Deprived of Liberty

by Beth Fernandes⁶

This reflection aims to shed light on a socially invisible theme, when it comes to trans people in the prison system, as most of the time they are under the binarism of being a biological man / woman, in a way that stereotypes and prejudices become naturalized through the genitalia, when entering prisons. The question that arises is about the treatment that is given to prisoners in Brazil, in a particular way to trans people. Prejudice, discrimination and hostility are factors to be observed, but in the case of the trans population everything is duplicated, or better, it is reinforced to a marginality and the concept of prison and its function are questions that arise.

We need an analysis of the conditions for a better quality of life for prisoners, especially the trans population. It is observed that there is invisibility of these people deprived of freedom in Brazilian prisons and most of the time they are “silenced”. In male prisons, they are taken as deviants from heterocisnormativity as well as made up of subjects and bodies that do not fit into the hegemonic model of the male conception of society and, thus, the neglect and prejudice are much greater.

We are not used to reflecting on situations of individuals who, in turn, have their freedom broken and in the case of trans HIV positive people inside a cell, prejudice is much worse and, often, without treatment and whether or not they are treated or how should be. Monitoring transgender people is also a major difficulty, as there is a gap and a great lack of information about the prison system as a whole.

Some evidences show the situation of transgender people in prison and testimonies report aggression, shaving of the hair justified by uniformity and

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hygiene, forced sexual relations and many are threatened with death if they tell any prison officer or authority. A place that may not be able to protect the physical and psychological integrity of this incarcerated population must have new readings on what protection and re-education is.

We know that the creation of wings for this population generates controversies, but we have to recognize the importance of actions aimed at the demands of the Trans Movement, that we rethink strategies to restore the defense of the dignity of the trans population in deprivation of liberty.



STI / HIV / AIDS Prevention and Assistance Strategies for Transvestites and Transsexuals

by Francisco Theófilo de Oliveira Gravinis⁷

In this article I present a synthesis of my presentation at the Regional Workshop of Trans Brazil Network in which, based on a dialogue, I sought to contribute to a reflection on the advances and challenges in the prevention and positive prevention actions against STIs / HIV / AIDS with transvestite and transsexual people. My speech articulates elements that unfold from my subjective experiences demarcated by my place of speech as a white man, cis, gay, with a degree in psychology, with professional experience in the area of STI / HIV / AIDS since 2009, and the debates that I have participated in the context of the Human Rights Commission of the Federal Council of Psychology.

As an initial provocation for the proposed reflection, I invite Michel Foucault to the debate, for whom

In the first place, it is necessary to dismiss a very widespread thesis, according to which power in bourgeois and capitalist societies would have denied the reality of the body for the benefit of the soul, conscience, ideality. In fact, nothing is more material, nothing is more physical, more corporal than the exercise of power (FOUCAULT, 2012, p. 237).

In this context, talking about prevention, care and LGBTQI + rights is to recognize the multiple strategies of exclusion, violence and human rights violations, it is to reflect: what bodies are we talking about and what rules govern these bodies?

I present another question, this time about the epidemiological data published in the “HIV / AIDS Epidemiological Bulletin - 2018”, from the

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Department of Surveillance, Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV / AIDS and Viral Hepatitis, from the Department of Health Surveillance, from the Ministry of Health (DIAHV / SVS / MS). In the text conveyed, it is not possible to identify specific data on HIV / AIDS cases in trans women, trans men and transvestites. The same bulletin presents data on HIV cases in women and men (sometimes citing male or female), but the issue of other gender identities is not mentioned, which I believe makes it difficult to develop specific care and prevention strategies for the trans population.

Talking about STD / HIV / AIDS prevention actions for Transvestites and Transsexuals is to act in a broad field where health, education and human rights can be contemplated. It is to provide strategies that can guarantee these people equal access to public policies, developing actions in partnership with this public, such as evidencing actions to strengthen the third sector.

This reflection should not be lacking, some institutional actions that outline along with other references, the legal framework that enables us to exercise this power. In this perspective, it is important to mention some ordinances and resolutions from various sectors of society, as one of the strategies to provide a better quality of life for transvestites and transsexuals. In this order, the resolution 01/2018 of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP), published on January 29, 2018, stands out, which considers that gender expressions and identities should not be understood as psychopathologies, mental disorders, deviations and / or inadequacies.

Two ordinances of the Ministry of Health are equally important: the first, nº 2836 / 2011- MS (BRASIL, 2013) establishes, within the scope of the Unified Health System (SUS), the National Policy for Integral Health for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals (National LGBT Comprehensive Health Policy). The second, Ordinance N. 2,803 / 2-12 - MS redefines and expands the Transsexualizer Process in the Unified Health System (SUS).

If, on the one hand, we can consider the advances achieved with the publication of the mentioned documents, it is necessary to recognize the importance of them creating life, through multiple dissemination strategies and actions that can guarantee access to the rights they present. The knowledge and

dissemination of these documents can favor a better service for transvestites and transsexuals in the different spaces of our society, allowing a greater visibility of these people, providing an improvement in self-esteem and favoring a better adherence to STI / HIV / AIDS prevention strategies.

So when we are talking about STI / HIV / AIDS prevention for this population, it is important to look in their speeches about their bodies and their sexual practices, thus presenting to us health professionals and managers what are the possible paths for guarantee access to health and how to have your rights guaranteed.

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Adequate and Timely Access to Combined HIV Prevention Methods - PrEP and PEP by the Trans Population

by Ariadne Ribeiro⁸

This reflection aims to analyze the reality of Trans People in relation to the main obstacles to adequate and timely access to combined HIV prevention methods, such as PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) and PEP (Post-exposure Prophylaxis). In addition, it sought to identify public health strategies for the prevention and care of STIs / HIV / AIDS for this population, based on an assessment of street intervention campaigns in a context of reducing third sector initiatives and the incidence of new ones. prevention technologies.

This reflection, which took into account the most diverse aspects of health, was guided by the following topics:

- 1) provision of sensitive services to the T population, including the absence of an intersectional approach that addresses multiple vulnerabilities, including a strong focus on HIV, and the synergy of those vulnerabilities;
- 2) lack of training and awareness of health providers, including insufficient training and lack of mechanisms to assess the impact of training, if any;
- 3) empowerment of Trans people to make use of health services, including the low representation of LBGTI+ in municipal and state health councils and strategic professional positions, in addition to the barriers imposed by discrimination in the context of health care;
- 4) affirmative legislative actions for Trans people, including the uneven implementation of anti-discrimination laws;
- 5) LBGTI + health policies and accountability mechanisms, including the absence of protocols and standards of care for each LBGTI+ group,

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which influences cisgender people to think about care without due attention to the specific rights and needs;

6) the financial capacity and existing resources of LGBTI+ individuals, including limited employment opportunities for Trans people, causing additional health-related challenges.

It is important to note that the necessary representation will not only make services more welcoming to the trans population. This will, however, allow health professionals to live more closely with transgender people. This coexistence, in turn, will be able to contribute to the elimination of prejudices, stigma, fetishization and the naturalization of discrimination.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infection, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related death. UNAIDS joins the efforts of 11 organizations and works closely with national and global partners to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as a threat to public health. The 2016 Political Declaration on the end of AIDS, adopted by the Member States of the United Nations, reinforced that, in order to achieve all the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals, no one should be left behind and that discrimination, especially in the area of health, should be eliminated.

The “Zero Discrimination” initiative is therefore at the heart of UNAIDS 'strategic vision and its HIV Response Acceleration goals (known in English by the term Fast-Track). Its aim is to address discrimination in health services, workplaces and education so that it is eliminated. In this sense, UNAIDS and the Global Alliance for the Health Workforce, of the World Health Organization (WHO), launched the Agenda for Zero Discrimination in Health Services, which already has concrete developments in Brazil, among which, the creation of a report with concrete suggestions for the creation of minimum Zero Discrimination standards in health services.

Other strategies are being considered based on the UN Joint AIDS Plan 2020, prepared by the UNAIDS Secretariat together with its 11 co-sponsoring agencies. More than 60% of the resources available for this year are addressed to actions ranging from testing and treatment to more direct actions, in partnership





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with Civil Society, to the direct contribution of resources to actions that seek to respond concretely to these challenges.



The Judiciary in the Protection of Gender Identity of the Trans Brazilian Population

by Carolina Parisotto⁹

Respect for the gender identity of trans people is a reality that has been slow to materialize. It is the cisgender structure that still prevails in our society, imposing the mandatory "male-male-penis" and "female-female-vagina" molds for the life of every human being. The challenge that trans realities bring to this logic, for this very reason, is answered with violence and to the exclusion of all spaces for social interaction.

Disrespect and discrimination against the trans population has been less and less fed. The efforts of social movements, academia and other conscious sectors are reaching and sensitizing more and more individuals and organizations. It is in this movement that the Judiciary has also become aware of the harsh reality that the trans population still lives in Brazil and in the world.

Without belittling the broader initiatives in health, education, culture and security that indirectly brought benefits to our trans community, very little has been achieved from the Executive and Legislative Powers, even today, in terms of specific promotion and protection of trans rights. Among the specific regulations in this sense, it is possible to mention the decrees on the use of the social name and the ordinance of the Ministry of Health that guarantees access to the transsexualizing process. This is without going into the analysis of the gaps and insufficiencies of these two regulations.

It was then through the hands of the Judiciary, through the Supreme Federal Court, that the gender identity of trans people began to be duly recognized and protected by law, throughout the national territory. In the judgment of ADI 4275, in March 2018, when declaring that "the person must not prove what he is, and the

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State must not condition the expression of identity to any type of model [...]”, the STF guaranteed the correction of the civil registry of the trans population based exclusively on the autonomy of each person, regardless of requirements such as medical reports or witness statements.

The STF supported its judgment in Advisory Opinion No. 24/17, of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), which defends the protection of the diversity of gender identities and sexual orientations. The IACHR is an international court, and among its functions is to give an appropriate interpretation to the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, an international human rights treaty that Brazil has committed itself to comply with.

Keeping this same movement of awareness and promotion of trans rights, in June 2019 the STF judged MI 4733, defining LGBTphobia as a crime, that is, discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. The regulation of LGBTphobia, then, will be made by Law No. 7.716 / 89 until the National Congress elaborates another law on the subject. Thus, for example, it is a crime to refuse service, or to prevent access by a trans person, simply because they are trans, to any place open to the public, such as shopping centers, restaurants, squares and public restrooms. The penalty in these cases is up to three years in prison.

There is no doubt, therefore, of the important role that the Judiciary Power has been playing in protecting the human rights of transgender people in Brazil. But we must recognize that our appeals only got as far as they did because there have always been spokespersons representing and fighting for the advancement of our rights. For this reason, our efforts to raise the awareness of minds and hearts that do not live our reality need to continue at a pace of persistence and hope, trusting that we are moving towards a reality in which every expression of human identity will be respected and welcomed.

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Advances in the Judiciary: Civility for the Population Trans in Brazil

by Amanda Anderson de Souza¹⁰

It is not today that the population of trans people cries out for equal rights in Brazil. It is true that since the middle of the last century, the struggle for the recognition of gender identity has started, including the first (experimental) reassignment surgery in 1971, culminating in the arrest of doctor Roberto Farina, for the creation of "stylized eunuchs", according to its whistleblowers and, since then, we had a lot to fight.

It is known to this population that much of its civilization ascent was due to the conquests in the Brazilian judiciary, never without struggle and resistance, that time gradually recognizes this persistence of human existence and bearer of rights, as such. Many attempts were made to recognize the rights of the population of transvestites and transsexuals through the Brazilian legislature, and such attempts are unfortunate, given the subhuman look towards this population, launched to fate, in search of living their true self, their true self. identity, your full freedom to be.

There were also countless attempts to humanize the trans population in Brazil, with the recognition of reassignment surgery only in 1997 – it is noted that it took 26 years since the first surgery performed – still finding the resistance of formalizing designated spaces, with multidisciplinary teams, for the treatment and surgical performance for this population. Henceforth, the judicial struggle for the readjustment of civil records to the new post-surgical reality and recognition of their readjusted sexual identity.

Only in August 2018, with the vote of the Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI) N. 4275, by the Supreme Federal Court, was there

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recognition of its right to live fully, without the need for reassignment surgery or any other form of proof of proof so that there would be a rectification of civil registration beyond the person's self-determination, recognizing their right to exist. As Minister Dias Toffoli, rapporteur of the action, pointed out in his vote¹¹:

The transgender has a fundamental subjective right to change his / her first name and gender classification in the civil registry, requiring, for this purpose, nothing more than the individual's manifestation of will, who can exercise this power both through the judicial and directly through administrative route for the development of the human personality, any legal obstacle that represents a limitation to the full exercise by the human being of the freedom to choose identity, orientation and sexual life.

Reiterating that any legal treatment that discriminates against the freedom of the individual would imply limiting his freedom and the recognition of him as a human being and as a citizen.

Following this civilizing process through the judiciary, we contemplate the greatest achievement for the population of Lesbians, Gays, Transvestites, Transsexuals and Intersexuals (LGBTI) in Brazil, through the Direct Action of Unconstitutionality by Default (ADO) number 26 and Injunction Warrant (MI) 4733, also judged by the Supreme Federal Court, this portion of the Brazilian population was recognized as citizens with rights and guarantees.

Before reporting this achievement, we must emphasize that Brazil is, for seven consecutive years, the country that kills the most LGBTI in the world, even more than countries that criminalize sexual orientations and gender identities that are different from heterocisnormative normality. Among these murders, most of them are transvestites and transsexuals (about 47% of crimes), which shows the lack of legislation to protect the lives of this population.

Thus, on the thirteenth day of June, two thousand and nineteen, the Supreme Court recognized the failure of the Brazilian National Congress to legislate fundamental rights and guarantees for this portion of the population. It is true to connote that, for crimes for reasons of sexual orientation and / or gender

¹¹ Available at: <<http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/cms/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=371085>>. Accessed on: 05 jan. 2020.



identity, the rapporteur of the actions, Minister Celso de Mello, emphasized in his defense¹²:

The irrefutable fact in the subject under examination is one: acts of prejudice or discrimination due to sexual orientation or gender identity cannot be tolerated, on the contrary, they must be repressed and neutralized, as it is essential for Brazil to give a significant step against discrimination and against the exclusionary treatment that has marginalized minority groups in our country, such as the LGBT community [...] All human beings are born free and equal in dignity of rights, and should not be a reason for discrimination or abuse.

Even after reading his vote, the National Congress, as a way to interrupt the vote in the Supreme Court, urgently approved a Bill of the Senate, in the House Constitution and Justice Commission, not succeeding, leaving of course the rapporteur of the actions that the national congress had thirty years to vote this legislation, omitting in all the projects presented and, if it was accepted the postponement of the vote, how much longer would the National Congress postpone the protection of this population, and it may take many more years what could be concluded there, an effective protection against crimes by homophobia and transphobia in Brazil. Minister Celso de Mello also recalled that such a vote did not have legislative merit, not being the Supreme Court's area, but a guarantee of protection analogous to legislation previously used to protect against crimes of xenophobia, as stipulated in Habeas Corpus N. 82424, known as the Ellwanger case, in 2003, until a specific legislation is voted by the legislature, the competent sphere for that, along the lines of the protection now enacted in Law 7716/89 (Law Caó), aiming at the full protection of the LGBTI population in Brazil.

We cannot fail to recognize that this was the greatest achievement achieved by this portion of the population to date, with regard to the protection of life and the constitutional recognition of their right to exist, recognizing the human dignity of those people who die almost all the days just for being who they are, for facing a patriarchal society, using their bodies as an act of resistance and politics.

Resilience is something that the trans population knows today, but now with the right to come and go, bearers of civility and humanization, recognized as

¹² Available at: <<https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=403953>>. Accessed on: 05 jan. 2020

indeed they are and, for so many years, erased from social struggles for equality in rights.

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About Deprivation of Freedom for Trans People in Brazilian Prison System

by Rebecka de França¹³

The historical prejudice perpetuated against trans people provides data on daily transphobia perversities. Among the main violence that occurred, it can be said that death is the last of these experiences.

There are no studies for the transgender Brazilian population in a situation of deprivation of liberty and a mapping by the bodies responsible for the prison situation of this segment is desired.

The Trans Brazil Network launched the Dossier called “The cheapest meat in the market”, in 2016, mapping and developing through the partner institutions a kind of Demographic Census of the Trans Population. That year only the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul managed to reach the three digits in the census applied across the country. In 2017, due to the lack of resources and incentives to our institution, it could not be working in some states that did not have affiliates, consequently, leaving this project a little out of date and not portraying 100% of the reality of that population. In that pioneering study on the quantification of the Brazilian trans population it can be seen that there is a large concentration of transvestites and transsexuals in the Southeast region of Brazil, driven by the flow of prostitution, they migrate from their home regions (North, Northeast, Midwest and South), seeking the cities where there is more flow for prostitution, and consequently, the largest prison populations of trans people are concentrated in this region.

We understand that this population should be given the right to choose the wing that can serve their sentence with dignity, not placing transvestites and trans

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women in the same cells as rapists and matching their character, in the hierarchy that is established within the prisons. Even the Committees to Combat Violence and Torture, equipment developed to try to remedy the violence that has occurred in the country's prison systems, are unable to prevent the transphobia inside these spaces from being contained or at least minimized.

Fortunately, we already know about attempts to set up LGBT wings in the country. We hope that they are spaces that have a better reception and where trans people can exercise their identity, because in common cells many objects that are necessary do not enter, and when they enter they are seen as privileges by the rest of the pavilion.

The whole Brazilian prison system is still very exclusive and is a very cruel reality for most trans people, who do not have visits, due to family exclusion and, generally, transvestites and trans women do not rely on the dispersion of hygiene products or clothes who can feel more comfortable, being held hostage only by offering them in an imposing way.

During the five Regional Workshops held by Trans Brazil Network in 2019, the realities experienced by the trans population in deprivation of liberty in the Brazilian context were discussed, and even though they are in different regions, the same conclusion was reached as in the whole country, that this population lives worst violence, causing severe sequelae and scars that reverberate throughout his life.

It is our duty to denounce and focus on any human rights abuses and violations against the trans population, provoking the authorities to review their practices and, above all, proposing and carrying out constant training as well as educational actions with agents on the specificities, vulnerabilities and demands of the population trans in deprivation of liberty.

