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(ORGs)**



Dossier

**Murders and Violence against
Travestis and Trans People in
Brazil - 2018**



Dossier: Murders and Violence against Travestis and Trans People in Brazil - 2018

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVESTIS AND TRANSSEXUALS, BRAZIL

(ANTRA)

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE TRANS OF EDUCATION

(IBTE)

DOSSIER:

**Murders and Violence against
Travestis and Trans People in
Brazil - 2018**

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Sayonara Naider Bonfim Nogueira

**ANTRA / DISTRITO DRAG / IBTE
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FORWARD

As a symbolic act, we chose to present the Dossier on the National Day of Trans Visibility, celebrated since 2004 in Brazil on January 29th. On this day, all eyes turn to trans issues. On social media, we witness messages of affection and powerful narratives all day long, particularly from those who live day after day without the certainty of what will come next. On this date, we commemorate the struggles and stories of resistance of the population of travestis, transsexual women, trans men and other trans people who have an urgent need for visibility, representation, and entrance into spaces that have always been historically denied to our population.

Unfortunately, Brazil continues to lead the ranking of murders of trans people in the world, as published in the latest report from Transgender Europe (TGEU). TGEU is an institution that monitors violence against trans people around the world based on data collected by the media. However, the number of cases of lethal violence may be even higher than reported by TGEU, due to the high rate of underreporting and difficulties in data collection.

The present survey gained wide notoriety in national and international media. It was widely shared on social media and cited in public debates, research, articles, writings and academic articles throughout the country. Fulfilling its objective of bringing visibility to the data, it also served as an important tool for denouncing such violence and as a milestone in this type of survey, due to the clarity of the data analysis and commitment to research practices.

For the first time in Brazil, a survey carried out by a civil society organization (CSO) on the murder of trans people was delivered to the United Nations. This was done during the official launch of the data at the UN-BR House in Brasília (Federal District) with the presence of several national LGBTI networks, organizations, and institutions that fight for human



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rights. On that occasion, the data was presented and a copy was delivered to Mr. Jaime Nadal, the representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Brazil.

Additionally in 2018, we had the honor to deliver the 2017 report to the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Ms. Margarette May Macaulay during the 168th Session of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Our goal was to denounce the murders and the growing wave of violence against the population of travestis and transsexuals, including against activists and human rights defenders who were brutally murdered that year.

In addition, a copy of the report was delivered to the hands of the Federal Supreme Court Minister, Luiz Roberto Barroso, at the hearing of the suit brought forth by the Brazilian Association of Gays, Lesbians, Bisexuals, Travestis, Transsexuals and Intersex people (ABGLT) that deals with the right of trans persons to choose in which gendered criminal institution they will serve their sentence. The suit is still pending a decision by the STF.

During the course of the year, ongoing dialogues made clear the need arose to add even more depth to the survey. To that end, we established an important partnership between the National Association of Travestis and Transsexuals (ANTRA) from Brazil and the Brazilian Institute Trans of Education (IBTE). We started to monitor and apply the survey together, increasing the capacity of the research and rigor of the data. In addition, we agreed to the collaborative release of publications that were previously made in an autonomous manner by both institutions.

This report highlights the killings that took place against the trans population in 2018. It also provides data on assassination attempts, human rights violations, and other unsolved deaths. In addition, there is an analysis of suicide and an article on structural LGBTIphobia, which has intensified with rise of conservative and anti-GBTI rights forces to



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power. These groups have begun to implement measures aimed at hindering access to full rights and full citizenship.

This dossier also reflects on the situation experienced by people who are part of this segment of society, abandoned and marginalized as they break with cis-heteronormative roles. The majority of the trans population in Brazil lives in conditions of poverty and social exclusion, without access to education, healthcare, professional opportunities, the formal labor market, and public policies that attend to their specific demands.

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*Notes before reading by the translator:

1) *Travesti* is a trans gender identity with regional and contextual particularities throughout Brazil and Latin America; and 2) *Trans people* can be understood as an umbrella term that includes travestis, trans, gender fluid and diverse gender, as mentioned by TGEU-Europe.



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1. ISN'T BRAZIL THE COUNTRY THAT MOST KILLS TRANS PEOPLE IN THE WORLD?

We began this report by discussing the attempt to delegitimize the work that has been developed on the survey of the murders of Brazilian travestis and transsexuals. As mentioned, in 2018 the survey established a partnership of ANTRA and IBTE in order to work with the data from media reports under the same criteria adopted by the NGO TGEU. This method takes into account absolute data due to the difficulty of acquiring proportional data to the population, since there is no data about the trans population in the country besides internal estimates by both institutions.

It should be clarified that the methodology used is not a lie or manipulation of the data as various channels have disclosed. There are two different ways of doing the analysis. One takes into consideration the total (absolute) numbers, in which Brazil has 41% of all transmurders in the world. This method is used by NGOs and the TGEU and places Brazil as the country that kills the most travestis and transsexuals in the world (TGEU) exactly because it has more reported cases. A second method takes into account the number of trans people in the country.

The *Observatory of Murdered Transgender People* of the TGEU's Transrespect versus Transphobia in the World (TvT) project systematically monitors, collects and analyses reports of homicides of trans and/or gender-diverse people around the globe. The reports provide contextual information on the monitoring and reporting of murders of trans and/or gender-diverse people, and summarize the results. The tables present descriptive statistics on the world region, country, date, location and cause of death, age and profession/occupation of victims.

It is essential to acknowledge the importance of doing the second type of analysis (proportional). But, they forget to say that the first type (absolute) is not wrong and instead try to highlight that Brazil would not be the country that most kills travestis and transsexuals in the world. This conclusion seems biased, which makes us reflect: how does one conduct a survey with population data without knowing the percentage of trans population? If in Brazil, and in other countries, there is no such survey, then how do we determine how many are dying proportionally in the world?



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In March 2018, ANTRA officially called on the Public Defenders Office (DPU), to make a statement on the matter and require the Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) to include in the 2020 census demographic questions for the LGB and especially trans population. An action is being taken toward that end.

These critics and their critiques ignore the importance, dedication and seriousness of our research. It is a story marked by the blood of people who are ignored, subordinated and placed on the margins of society.



Figure 1: Symbol of resistance: Dandara travesti killed in Brazil. #For the lives of trans people

These surveys and reports are not done by the Government or financed by large investors. They are carried out by CSOs on a voluntary basis. They aim to denounce, make visible, warn and show that there is a population that is being murdered by a specific violence and that it is necessary to have

specific policies to combat this violence.

Proof of the effectiveness of the work presented here came when, for the first time in the history of Brazil, the report on the 2017 murders was delivered to the United Nations (UN-Brazil in January, 2018) and to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (May, 2018 in the Dominican Republic). These events speak to the relevance and recognition of the veracity and materiality of the data. In addition to its importance for academic research, the data has been cited by international court, national and international scientific articles, and newspapers such as *Le Monde* and *The New York Times*.

Such fallacious materials or texts produced by critics of our work only minimize and disqualify the deaths and the transphobic nature of these acts. They disrespect the gender identity of victims and expose their dead names. Some even claim that not all deaths are due to transphobia without demonstrating the opposite, and forget to say that there are many



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underreported cases, which can lead to much larger numbers. These critiques ends up giving strength to the discourse of those who are already against our population.

What leads these people to announce that Brazil is not the country that most kills trans people and travestis in the world (SIC), contrary to what NGOs say about *Transgender Europe's* data? Is placing Brazil in the third or fourth position, as they mention, something we should celebrate?

What is the benefit that these critiques bring to the trans population, whether to combat deaths, reduce transphobia, or to contribute to the public debate? What is it supposed to mean to disqualify the work that is done? What are the contributions of these publications and pronouncements in the face of these murders?

We would like to reflect, instead, on how much we still have to fight over the gender identity, bodies, and deaths of travestis and transsexuals who were murdered in order to effectively combat these crimes. In addition to being killed, their stories are erased, their names are ignored, their gender identities are challenged by the media and by their families, who, in a final blow, put a name on the tombstone that represents a person who was already dead, even in life. These questions are a testimony to how much we still need to advance in the public debate. Clearly, these people and sites did not bother to read the reports that have been prepared so far; otherwise, they would be more concerned with providing respectful information and with confronting the violence with which these deaths happen than with disqualifying the data and the organizations responsible for the research.

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2. SUBJECTS

In 2017, the ANTRA started mapping these murders. After few months, the work changed into a report containing information on the profile of victims such as gender, race and social class. It also revealed an omissive government and free or unidentified criminals. It put the country at the top of the list of murders of travestis and transsexuals. In 2018, a partnership was established with the Brazilian Institute Trans of Education (IBTE), which had already been doing this work for at least four years, in order to further increase the visibility of the data and strengthen this important work.

This dossier provides a detailed analysis of the data on murders and violence against the population of travestis and trans people. This appears in the Map of Murders of travestis and transsexuals in Brazil in 2018 by ANTRA and the IBTE Observatory on Violence. Its primary objective is to denounce the cases of violence and human rights violations against the population of travestis and transsexuals. The work has reaffirmed Brazil's position as the country that kills the most travestis and transsexuals in the world.

With this mapping, we intend to denounce the absence of the State in the face of the data, especially when it refuses to effectively investigate these murders, and instead ignores the alarming rates of violence and the brutality with which these crimes happen. The Brazilian state also ignores reports and denunciations made by the institutions that fight for human rights and the LGBTI population. Finally, the state does not promote actions to combat the violence practiced against this population.

One perceives an equivalent increase in the number of cases of violence against the LGBTI population along with a surge of attacks against LGBT rights and policies by retrograde and conservative politician who evince intolerant thinking of a fundamentalist religious nature. An unquestionable example of the presence of this explicit anti-rights policy occurred during the 2018 elections, when cases of violence against the LGBTI population intensified. Several cases of murders were documented where there were clear political motivations on the part of admirers of the fascism that is in power today. It also follows the agenda of the so called anti gender-ideology camp which seeks to prohibit discussions on gender and sexuality in schools. The government does not promote education or prevention campaigns



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against violence and suicide of the travestis and trans population. The government does not create standard operating procedures to receive female identified trans people in women's police stations in the country. While the government has guaranteed to classify these deaths as femicide, it has not been done in a clear and simplified way that records the occurrences and motivation for these crimes, nor in a way that respects gender identity, name, and markers of victims.

At moment, only six states grant protection for travestis and transsexuals under the Maria da Penha Law (femicide). These are Acre, Pará, Piauí, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; even so, they do so in a very incipient way. The non-recognition of trans identities, family abandonment, school exclusion, job insecurity and exclusion from the labor market are aspects that lead to the marginalization of this population. The Specialized Police Stations for Woman (DEAM) are not prepared for cases of violence against trans people. In reality, the state is the one that most violates this group by not recognizing their gender identity.

Moreover, this work serves to denounce Brazil before the International Human Rights Courts, Organization of American States (OAS) and United Nations (UN). We also intend to encourage discussion on the urgency and need to criminalize LGBTIphobia in order to heal this wound that has remained open for so long.

The data presented here should foster discussions on the need to carry out periodic preventive and educational actions and campaigns on LGBTI suicide, focal and continuous actions to combat transphobia; establish LGBTI security working groups in states and municipalities, ensure the care of travestis and trans women in DEAM, standardize the collection of violence data in police stations, hospitals and morgues with the appropriate use of name, gender identity, and markers.



3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology follows the international standard of the TGEU used in 2018 report. We reiterate that there are no official data on the murders of travestis and transsexuals in Brazil since the government is not concerned with these deaths. And, unfortunately, because we are the ones most affected by violence, and in the face of the state's total neglect, we ended up having to assume the role of collecting data on these murders with the intention of denouncing such a violation of human rights.

We do not have any support to carry out this survey, whether institutional, in the virtual environment or even on site throughout Brazil, in each municipality, state, police station, hospital, IML, etc..We do not have resources (financial or material) destined for this purpose, nor staff, and nor due access to information, which is often confidential and/or non-existent.

There are cases in which there is no media coverage of the murder. Due to this, we only have reports from local people who pass on information to us. How are we going to identify a murder if it does not appear in the media? These are underreported cases that would be lost if not for our local partners and informants. **It is a worth noting that there was 30% increase in underreporting of cases by the media. This compromises media coverage to make it appear as if there was a drop in murders, when in fact there was an increase in the invisibility of these deaths.**

The survey is done quantitatively since there are no demographic data on the Brazilian transpopulation. We utilize cases from newspaper reports and media on the Internet. We collect data manually, individually and on a daily basis. We collaborate with specific groups that publish information about murdered people and/or send information through the network of affiliates of ANTRA, IBTE and the National Network of Public Security Operators - LGBTI (RENOSP), in addition to diverse modes of communication such as e-mail, Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.

The data do not follow a pattern. There are many cases in which there is no respect for the gender identity of the victims or even their name. According to MARTINS (2017),



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"the deaths are ripped from pieces of newspapers in which they are reported in short informative lines with beginning, middle and end. They end with information on the occasion of when they happened and include the (female) victims' male names. Newspapers reaffirm caricatures of the deceased"(MARTINS, 2017).

We do research and fact-checking work (within our limitations) on the official publication of the news. There are many cases where, intentionally, the media and journalists make an incoherent and fictitious association with the use of drugs or other illegal activities. The news coverage writing is full of prejudice and ignorance that reinforces and perpetuates stigmas against the trans population. There are also articles that expose photos of mutilated corpses, which is a violation of the image of that person, already brutally murdered. This method of exposure also violates families and their grieving.

What is more, unfortunately, is that not all the media even publish this type of material. And when they do, they do so in a transphobic way that objectifies and vulgarizes and marginalizes travestis and transsexuals. In most of the reports on cases of murders of trans people, names and gender identities are commonly disrespected.



4. DANDARA AND STATE TRANSPHOBIA

Ceará was the state that most killed travestis and transsexuals in Brazil in 2017 (the only state that appears in the absolute and proportional data lists of ANTRA and IBTE). Ceará is the state that killed Dandara, Herika and many other travestis and transsexuals in brutal and abominable ways. In 2018, it appears in fourth place in the ranking of murders of travestis and trans women in absolute data. Even so, the state government DOES NOT CONSIDER THE DEATH OF DANDARA (and so many others) AS TRANSPHOBIA.

This is shown by the survey conducted by the Secretary of Public Security and Social Defense (SSPDS) of Ceará, where not even the Dandara case was seen (institutionally) as transphobia. This occurred despite the fact that the courts recognized the homicide, a particularly cruel and violent episode that was filmed and shared on social networks, as transphobia and convicted and arrested the criminals.

As reported by the newspaper *O Povo*, "for the Secretary of Public Security and Social Defense (SSPDS) of Ceará, however, Dandara was killed for reasons alien to the condition of travesti. In the procedures formalized in the police inquiries of the capital and metropolitan region, there was no identification of any crime linked to homophobia in 2017. The 0% that appears in the report next to the motive of "homophobia" impresses those who live with the reality of aggressions and violations against the LGBT population" (Jáder Santana/Thiago Paiva - Jornal O POVO. 2018).

Even today, almost two years after her death, there is still no possibility of including transphobia as a presumed or qualifying motive for these murders. Like other Brazilian states, there is no possibility of being classified as transphobia as a presumed motive in the Criminal Incident Reports. Nor does it recognize these murders as femicide. These omissions reveal institutional transphobia and the non-recognition of our citizenship, even after we are killed.

This is the reflection of Brazil. A Brazil that invisibilizes and denies our identities even at the time of our deaths. A Brazil that treats us in the masculine after death, including during



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every trial. A Brazil that releases confessed murderers (Teresina-PI.2017). A Brazil that has been hunting us since the military dictatorship.

A Brazil that has been omitting to look at this violence against our population and denies the possibility of qualifying these specific crimes with specific nuances and motivations, and that chooses instead to remain silent in the face of the obliteration of our lives that has been perpetuated by the state itself.



Dandara, Fortaleza, Ceará - Brazil.

I lost my name
Today you can call me yours
I danced in palaces
I dance on the street today.
I dressed in dreams
Today seen the roadsides
What is the point of returning
When you turn to none.
I do not know if an Angel calls me
I do not know about the thousand men in bed
And heaven cannot wait.
I do not know if the night takes me
I do not hear my cry in the dark
And the end comes to me ...

Pedro Abrunhosa in "Balada de Gisberta"



5. MURDERS IN 2018

In 2018, tirelessly remembering the increase in underreporting of these data, there were 163 murders of trans people, including 158 travestis and transsexual women, 4 trans men and 1 non-binary person. Of these, we found news that only 15 cases had their suspects arrested. This represents only 9% of the cases.

According to ENASP, "of the murders in Brazil, among those investigated, 96% were left as cold cases and only 4% resulted in denunciations to the courts. (Source: National Strategy of Justice and Public Security - Enasp).

At first glance, the number of cases reported by the media is lower than in 2017. In a first analysis, this suggests a decrease in the number of murders from 179 (in 2017) to 163 (in 2018). However, in a deeper analysis of these same data, we see an important point about the 30% increase in the number of cases not reported by the media. In 2017, there were 34 cases not reported against 44 in 2018. Thus, a question is left about what has actually been happening with these numbers, when it is made clear that there was no real decrease in murders since, if they were published, the data would be even greater. Therefore, it can be seen that there has not been a drop in the number of cases, but an increase in the number of underreporting in relation to the published cases.

5.1. CRIMES BY STATES

a) Ranking of trans people murdered by state, in absolute numbers:

In absolute numbers, Rio de Janeiro was the largest killer of the trans population in 2018 with 16 murders. Rio de Janeiro is followed by Bahia with 15 cases, São Paulo with 14 cases, Ceará with 13 cases, Pará with 10 cases, Minas Gerais with 9 cases, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná and Mato Grosso with 8 cases, Pernambuco with 7 cases, and Rio Grande do Norte, Goiás, Espírito Santo and Amazonas with 6 cases, Sergipe and Paraíba with 5 cases, Santa Catarina 4 cases, Maranhão and Alagoas with 3 cases, Piauí, Mato Grosso do Sul and the Federal District with 2 cases, and Tocantins, Roraima and Rondônia with 1 case each.



b) Ranking of trans people murdered by state, proportional to trans population:

In proportional numbers, the ranking changes with Mato Grosso in first place, Sergipe in second, Roraima in third, Rio Grande do Norte in fourth and Amazonas in fifth. The table below shows the states ranked by the rate of murders of trans people, proportionally per trans/100,000 people:

Table: Ratio murders proportional to trans population

1º	MT	12,03
2º	SE	11,96
3º	RR	10,53
4º	RN	9,02
5º	AM	7,89
6º	ES	7,89
7º	CE	7,60
8º	PA	7,21
9º	PB	6,58
10º	BA	5,26
11º	RJ	5,26
12º	AL	4,78
13º	GO	4,51
14º	PE	4,19
15º	MS	3,90
16º	RS	3,76
17º	TO	3,51
18º	DF	3,51
19º	PI	3,29
20º	PR	3,17
21º	SC	3,01
22º	RO	2,92
23º	MA	2,26
24º	MG	2,26
25º	SP	1,64
26º	AC	0,00
27º	AP	0,00

It is worth noting that although there are no official data on the travesti and transsexual population, we work with an estimate that 1.9% of the population is non-



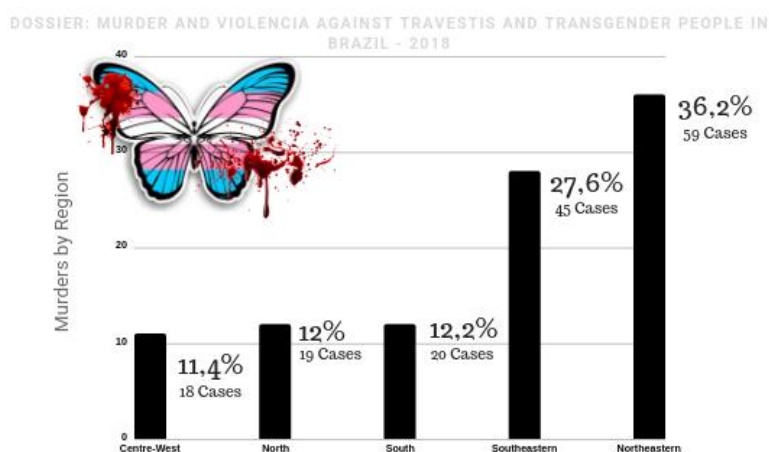
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CIGSA**. This breaks down as 1.1% of feminine gender identity (travestis and transsexual women) and 0.8% of male gender identity (trans and transmasculine men):

**Data from: "Sport and Trans People: A Systematic Review of the Literature Relating to Sport Participation and Competitive Sport Policies"

5.2. MURDERS BY REGION

Again, the highest concentration of murders was recorded in the Northeastern region with 59 murders (36.2% of the cases), followed by the Southeastern Region with 45, South with 20, North with 19 cases and Centre-West with 18 murders. **The South and Center-West regions showed an increase compared to 2017.**



5.3. VICTIMS PROFILE

A) BY AGE

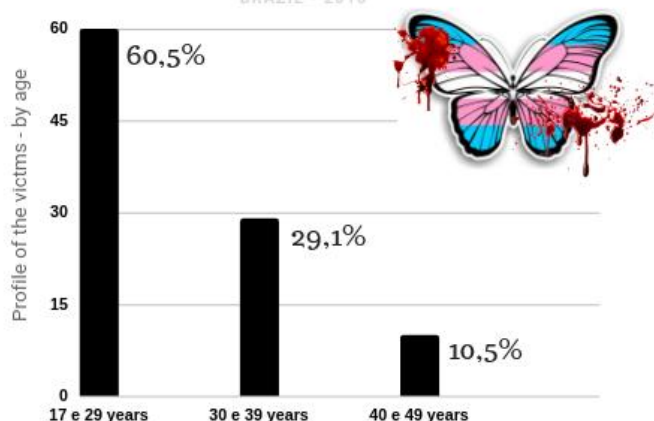
It is a fact that trans youth are directly exposed to the violence they face on a daily basis. Those who work in prostitution are even more directly subjected to various forms of violence, be it psychological, symbolic, physical or lethal. It can be seen that the highest murder rates of the trans population are directly related to age. The younger they are, the more susceptible they are to violence and death. Those who surpass life estimates and survive face a decrease the possibility of being murdered later in their lives.



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The youngest victim reported in 2018 was 17 years old and the oldest was 49 years old. The Map of Murders shows **that 60.5% of victims were between 17 and 29 years old**, 29.1% between 30 and 39 years old, and 10.5% between 40 and 49 years old.

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Travestis and transsexual women constitute a group of high vulnerability to violent and premature death in Brazil. Although there are no systematic studies on the life expectancy of female travestis and transsexuals, Antunes (2013) estimates that the life expectancy of this population is 35 years of age, while that of the Brazilian population in general, is 74.9 years (IBGE 2013). This estimate is widely reported and reproduced by social movement activists.

There are also 76 cases in which it was not possible to identify the age of victims (increase in underreporting of age of victims in 7 cases compared to 2017). Based on the data, we estimate that the average age of murder victims in **2018 is 26.4 years**. This represents a drop of 1.3 years compared to 2017, confirming the data that younger trans people are more exposed to and more prone to lethal violence than older trans people.

B) BY SOCIAL CLASS

According to data collected by ANTRA, 90% of the population of travestis and transsexuals use prostitution as a source of subsistence income. This is partly due to low



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schooling caused by the process of school exclusion, generating a greater difficulty of insertion in the formal labor market and a deficiency in professional qualification.

Due to family exclusion, it is estimated that, on average, travestis and transsexual women are expelled from home by their parents at 13 years of age (ANTRA). We estimate that about 0.02% are in the university, 72% do not have a high school education, and 56% have completed elementary school (Além do Arco-Iris/AfroReggae).

It is exactly within this scenario that the overwhelming majority of victims are found. They have been compulsorily pushed into prostitution by the lack of opportunities. They face high social vulnerability and are exposed to the highest rates of violence. They are exposed to all sorts of physical and psychological aggressions.

We also see that 65% of the murders were directed to those who are sex workers. 60% of them took place on the streets. This denotes hatred of prostitutes in a country that still does not have a law that regulates prostitution. Despite not being a crime, prostitutes are treated through a process of criminalization and are constantly disqualified by social values based on religious dogmas that want to keep control of women's bodies. This societal behavior is constantly reinforced by the prejudiced and stereotypical representations of the image of the prostitute, considered as immoral by society.

There is no data on the percentage of trans men who work in sex work. In general, these men provide services in private and to individuals and places that promote greater security. The schooling of this part of the population is inversely proportional to the low schooling of travestis and transsexual women.

C) BY RACE

Not very different from 2017, **82% of the cases were identified as black and brown people**, confirming alarming data of the murders of black youth in Brazil.

The diagnosis produced by the Federal Government presented to the National Youth Council (CONJUV) shows important vectors of this reality, beyond the socioeconomic: the generational condition and the racial condition of the victimized. 70.6% of the victims were black. Young people between 15 and 29 years of age were victims of homicide, i.e. 53.5% of



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the total (Map of Violence 2016).

Black travestis and transsexuals are the majority in street prostitution. Proportionally, these are the ones with the highest rates of violence and murder.

Data from the latest Map of Violence show a 54% increase in homicides of black women, while murders of white women fell by 9.8%. The map does not include data on trans people.

Transfeminicide has been reproduced among all age groups. A trans person is more likely to be murdered than a cisgender person is. However, these deaths occur with greater intensity among black travestis and transsexual women. Black women have the lowest level of schooling, less access to the formal labor market and to public policies.

D) BY GENDER

Gender issues are reinforced and demonstrate that 97.5% (increase of 3% in relation to 2017) of the murders were against trans people of feminine gender identity (158 cases). This points to the need to equate and frame the murder of travestis and transsexual women in the feminicide law (Lei Maria da Penha). The average murder rate of travestis and transsexual women in 2018 is 5.11 per 100,000 trans people, taking into account that 1.9% of the population is non-cisgender, as previously mentioned, while the cis women rate is 4.8 murders for every 100,000 Cisgender women. Brazil is 5th place in murders of women worldwide, according to the Map of Feminicide in Brazil (Dossier Feminicide).

The murder is motivated by gender and not by the sexuality of the victim. As we know, sexual practices are invisible, occur in intimacy, in the bedroom. Gender, however, does not exist without social recognition. It is not enough for me to say "I am a woman"; it is necessary for the other to recognize my desire for recognition as legitimate. Transfeminicide would be the most powerful and tragic expression of the political character of gender identities. The person is murdered because in addition to breaking with the natural destinies of his or her body-generated, he or she does so publicly. (Berenice Bento - BRASIL: PAÍS DO TRANSFEMINICÍDIO).



E) RESPECT THE GENDER IDENTITY OF VICTIMS IN THE MEDIA

In 2016, only 22% of the stories about the murders of trans people respected the gender identity of the victims. In 2017, this total increased to 68%. In 2018, 63% of the reported cases that brought the names of the victims respected the gender identity of trans people. There was a decrease in relation to last year. However, we still consider quite high that 37% of media reports do not respect the gender identity of victims or 34 cases that did not include proper markers.

We know that the decision of the STF in ADI 4275 on the right to change one's name in accordance with gender identity and/or gender marker was the result of years of struggle of the travesti and transsexual movement. Despite being a great achievement, the Supreme Court's decision alone does not address the problem. Therefore, the National Council of Justice edited provision No. 73 of 2018 that establishes how the amendment should be implemented. It also recognizes that this provision of the CNJ is not yet the best way to guarantee the rights of alteration of the civil register and that also some public notaries and clerks resist compliance. For this reason, it is essential that the lack of information on the part of the registry offices or refusal to comply with the decision be denounced through institutional channels and through our organizations.

Thus, there is a need to pay attention to an important fact: trans persons with rectified names and gender may go through a new process of invisibility at the time of notifications or records of occurrence. Because, according to the documentary record, they would be recognized by the state as if they were cisgender people. For this reason, the use of gender identity markers in forms, reports, occurrence bulletins, and records, and in matters that report these deaths, becomes increasingly important, so that these data are not lost, or that the trans population once again has its gender identity illegitimate, or again underreported, after the registration rectification.



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It is important to know if a murdered person is cisgender or trans so that we can crosscheck the data and so that the state can account for these murders. This will only be possible with the existing gender identity marker, duly completed and publicized, as well as public servants trained and aware of its importance.

The difficulty of standardization of these data by the media brings an even greater challenge for this survey. Either for ignorance or lack of interest, in many cases deaths of travestis and transsexual women are reported as if they were gay men who present gender expression read as being more "feminine". Trans men are reported as being lesbians with gender expression read as more "masculinized". In the case of non-binary people, this marker becomes even more challenging due to the invisibility of this population or the lack of knowledge/interest on gender diversity.

There have been some cases where drag queens or even crossdressers have been notified as if they were travestis, transsexual women or trans men. Butch lesbians have been wrongly assigned their gender identities as if they were trans people by other research sites.

With the increase in the denunciation of these violations, monitoring by networks and institutions, and discussions on gender diversity, despite censorship announced by the fundamentalist government, we see the dialogue on the issue intensify the importance of respecting differences between sexual orientation and gender identity for the data collection. We have seen things change slowly, when a large number of news items have been kept in media and newspapers that have respected gender identities and treatment pronouns appropriate to trans people in related matters.

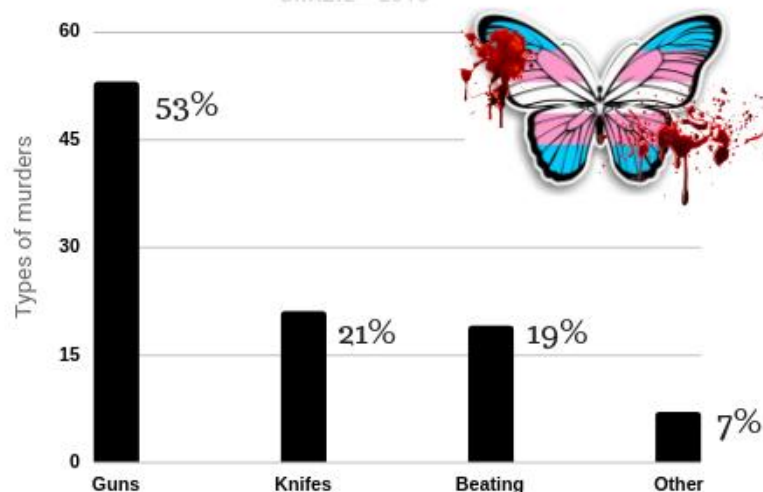


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5.4 TYPES OF MURDERS

From 163 murders reported in 2018, in 6 news items there is no data on the type of tool/means used to commit the murder. Among the other cases, **53% were committed by guns or firearms, 21% by knives and 19% by beating, suffocation and/or strangulation.**

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In 28 cases, more than one mechanism was used to commit the murder. Most common is physical aggression, torture, lynching, drowning, beating and stabbing. **83% of the murders were presented with characteristics of extreme cruelty** such as excessive use of violence, dismemberment, drowning and other brutal forms of violence.

There were also **11 cases of direct execution with a high number of gunshots** between 6 and 26 shots, several stonings and beheadings. This shows the hatred present in the cases. It draws attention to and denounces the transphobia present in this type of crime. We see news of severely mutilated bodies with objects introduced into the anus of the victims and bodies burned, dismembered and repeatedly beaten.

Crimes usually follow an intensity of repetitions of methods, blows and artifacts used in death, and occur according to the context in which the victim is in the act of murder.



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Whether it is a public thoroughfare, difficult to access and/or a private place, there is a difference between the methods used by the killers.

The level of torture varies according to this condition. If it is in a more isolated, dark and poorly circulated environment, in the motel or even inside the house, and there is a chance of vandalizing the body, the killer will do so. Deaths in busier areas usually happen more quickly.

We estimate that about 80% of murderers had no direct relationship with the victim because they were potential clients of those who worked as sex professionals or minimal prior contact with no social, affective or direct involvement with the victim. This also hinders the identification, recognition and arrest of perpetrators, except when, in rare cases, they are known clients and are easily identified.



6. INTERNATIONAL DATA

6.1. RANKING OF MURDERS

Brazil continues to be the country that kills the most travestis, trans women, trans men and other trans people in the world. This is confirmed by the report of the international NGO Transgender Europe that maps 72 countries and denounces transphobia, launched on November 20, 2018, International Day of Trans Memory (T-DOR). ANTRA and IBTE are the institutions responsible for collecting this data in Brazil.

With 47% of the reported deaths, Brazil leads the world ranking of murders of travestis and transsexuals. According to Transgender Europe, which monitors the murders of travestis and transsexuals around the world, **between 1/10/2017 and 30/09/2018, 167 trans people were murdered in Brazil**, followed by 71 deaths in Mexico, 28 in the US and 21 in Colombia in the same period. Brazil ranked first in the first three reports, with 171 deaths (between 2016 and 2017) and 136 (between 2015 and 2016). In most countries, data on trans and gender diverse people are not systematically produced and it is impossible to estimate the actual number of cases.

The TGEU report can be found on the website <https://transrespect.org/en/tmm-update-trans-day-of-remembrance-2018/>. The reports are still published in the English and Spanish versions.

Violence against trans people often adds to other markers of oppression in society, such as racism, sexism, xenophobia, feelings of hatred and discrimination against sex workers. Data from the Trans Murder Monitoring project show that the victims whose occupations are known are mostly sex workers (62%). In the United States, the majority of trans people who have been killed are African American trans women (85%). In France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, which are the countries to which the majority of trans and gender diverse people from Africa and Central and South America migrate, 65% of reported homicide victims were migrants.



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6.2. OBSERVATORY FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Observatory on Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean has just been founded with the aim of increasing the network to combat violence, mapping data and visibility of human rights violations and murders of travestis, transsexual women, trans men and other trans people.

As a founding member of the Observatory, Professor Sayonara Nogueira of the Brazilian Trans Institute of Education (IBTE) and Bruna Benevides of the National Association of Travestis and Transsexuals (ANTRA) participated as a professor and human geographer. They participate effectively as institutions that represent Brazil in the Observatory for their partnership and important contribution in mapping violence against trans people in Brazil. In addition, ColleteSpinete joins the Observatory from the Coletivo Trans of Uruguay and Claudia Vasquez by OTRANS - Colectivotrans y travesti de Argentina.

In 2018, between October 4th and 5th, the members of the Lac Observatory met in Lima, Peru, at the 2nd Meeting of Key Actors on Education, Sexual Diversity and Gender of the Ibero-American LGBTI Education Network.



From the left to right: ColleteSpinetti (Uruguay), Sayonara Nogueira (Brazil), Cláudia Vasquez (Argentina) and Bruna Benevides (Brazil)



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The main objective of the observatory is to unify the bloc of countries that make up Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to collect and produce data, research and denunciations that shed light on violence the trans population faces and state omission to act on this issue.

In addition to denunciations, we discuss ways to identify and qualify murders motivated by transphobia and other forms of discrimination against travestis and transsexuals, such as TRAVESTIcide or TRANSFEMINIdice, in order to recognize the specific violence to which our population is exposed. This is an attempt to systematize symbolic violence, social murders and other forms of violence in each country with local actors responsible for verifying the data.

Shortly, an official website will be launched in addition to affiliation campaigns and a reporting platform. We currently operate a page on Facebook and an interactive Google map.



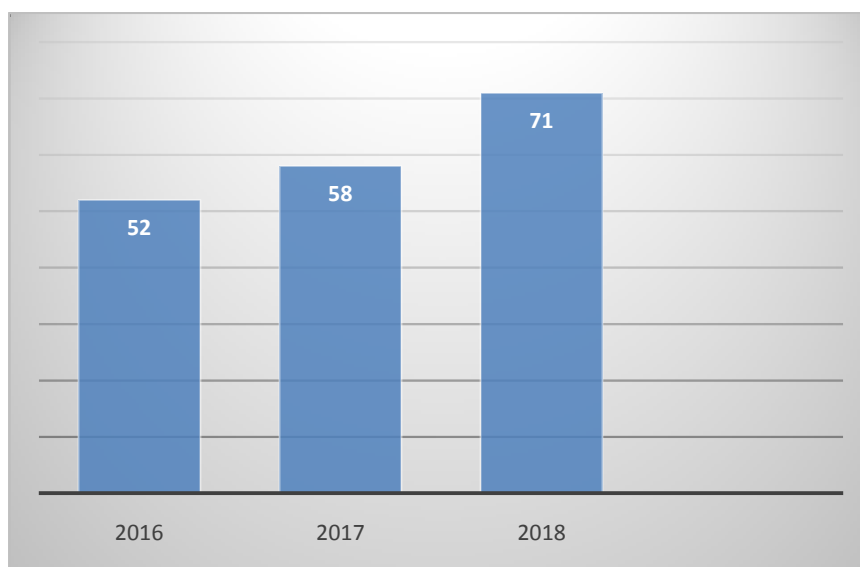


7. ATTEMPTED MURDER

An attempted murder such as the name itself refers to an individual who plans to kill the victim. The analysis of the homicide attempts that occurred against the trans population is of paramount importance, since the victim, having emerged alive from the episode, can thus narrate the reason that led to this incident.

In 2018, 71 homicide attempts were registered by the Brazilian press, an increase of 9.8%. All of the victims are female.

Chart: Attempts at homicide

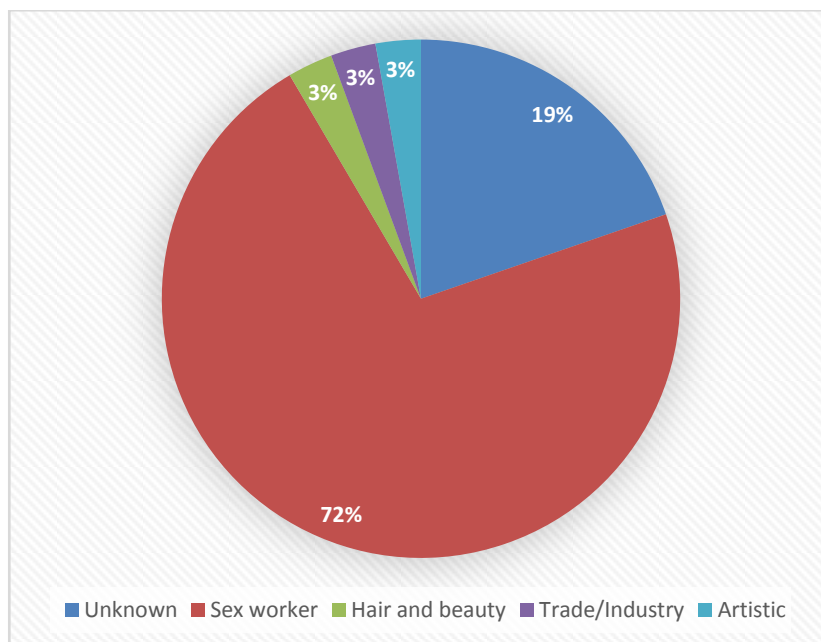


In relation to the victims' profession, we see that 72% are sex professionals and these attempts occurred on public roads (workplace of these people) confirming that prostitution is something compulsory in the lives of these people, who suffer all kinds of social exclusion from the moment they identify with the gender different from the one who was assigned at birth.



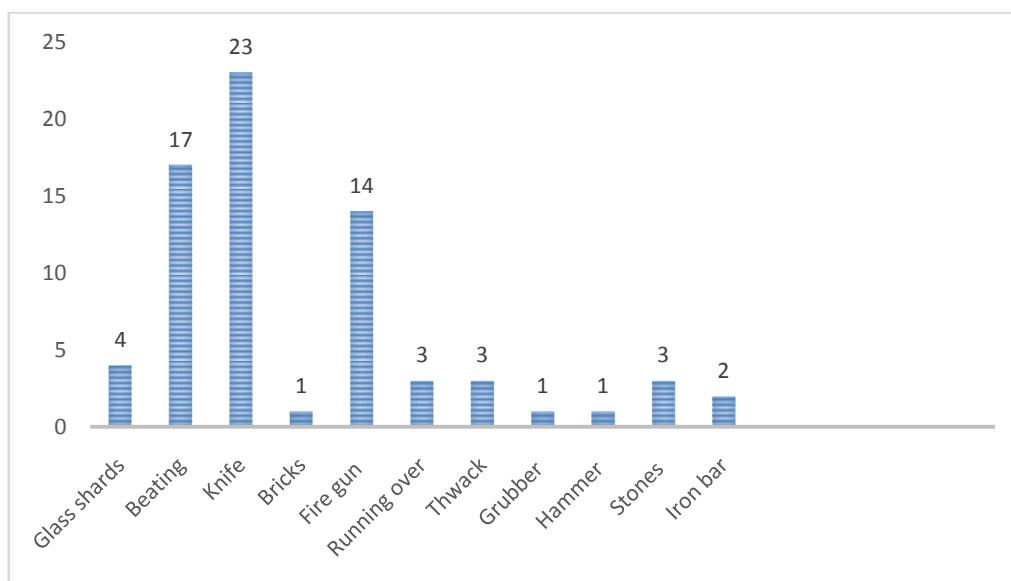
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Graphic: Profession of victims



In the analysis of the type of weapon used, most commonly a knife was used, followed by a revolver and beating. Other mechanisms were found, such as the use of glass shards, bricks, pieces of wood, hoe, stones and iron bar. In some cases there was also the intentional hitting.

Graphic: Type of weapon used

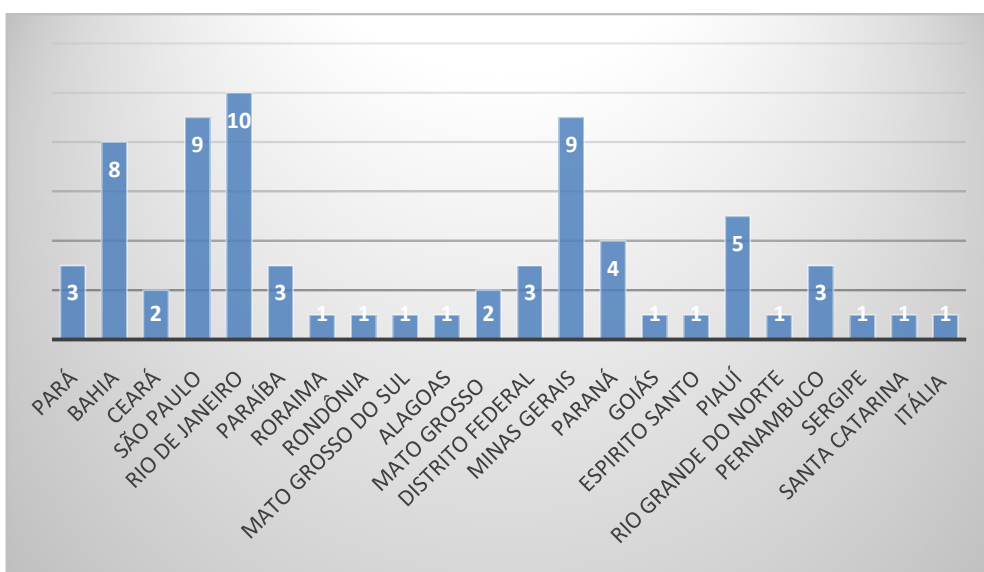




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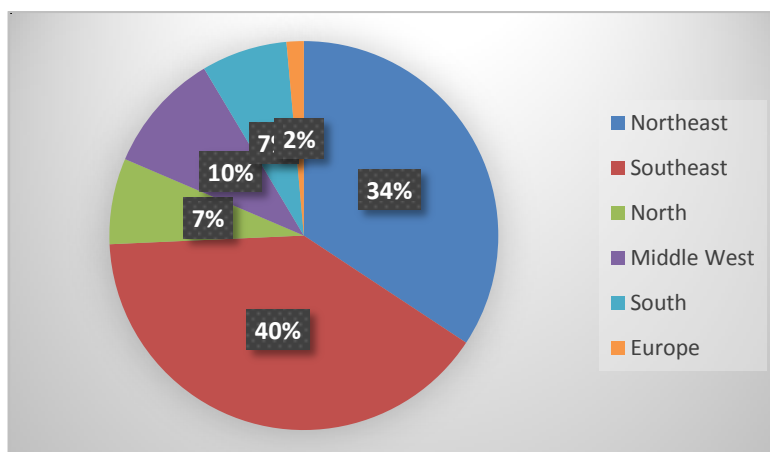
The largest number of incidents occurred in the following states: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais, tied in 2nd place, Bahia, Piauí and Paraná, with one case also located in Italy.

Graphic: States that happened to the occurrence



In relation to the geographic regions of the country, the Southeast stands out with 40% of the registered cases, followed by the Northeast with 34% and the Centre West with 10% of the homicide attempts.

Graphic: Regions where homicide attempts occurred

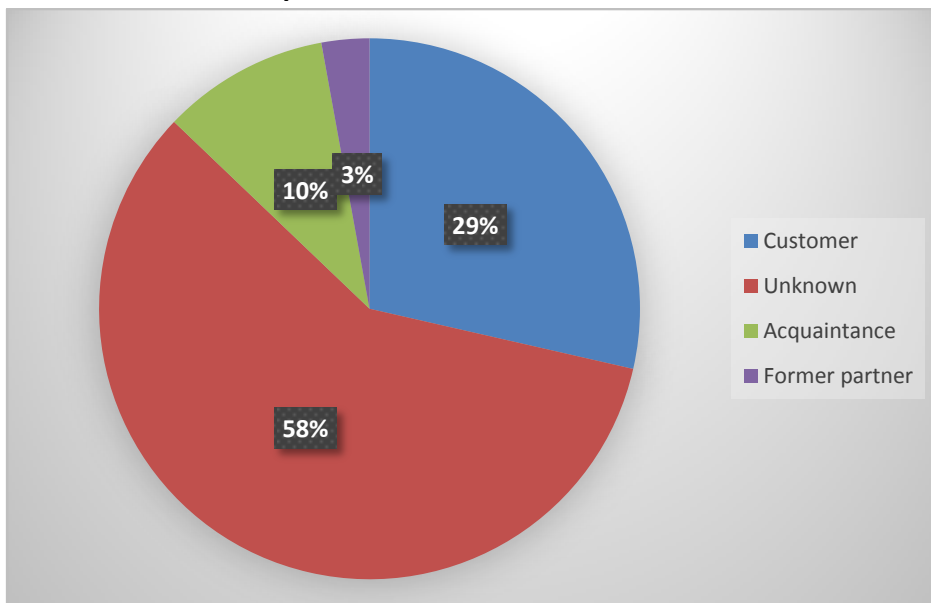




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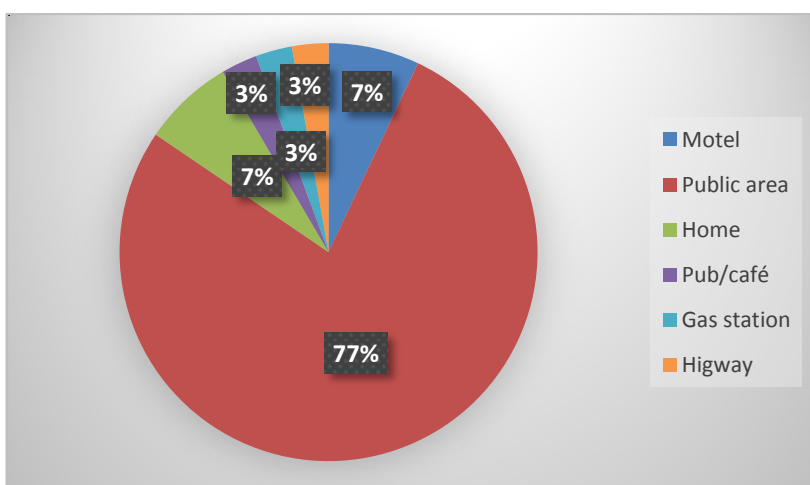
An analysis of the reports shows that most of these homicide **attempts were carried out by unknown people**, with a total of 58%, followed by 29% of the clients. Only 10% were known to the victim and 3% were former partners.

Graphic: Connection with the victim



Regarding the place where this attempted homicide occurred, 77% of the cases occurred on public roads, as mentioned above, followed by 7% in a motel and another 7% in the victim's residence.

Graphic: Place of attempt

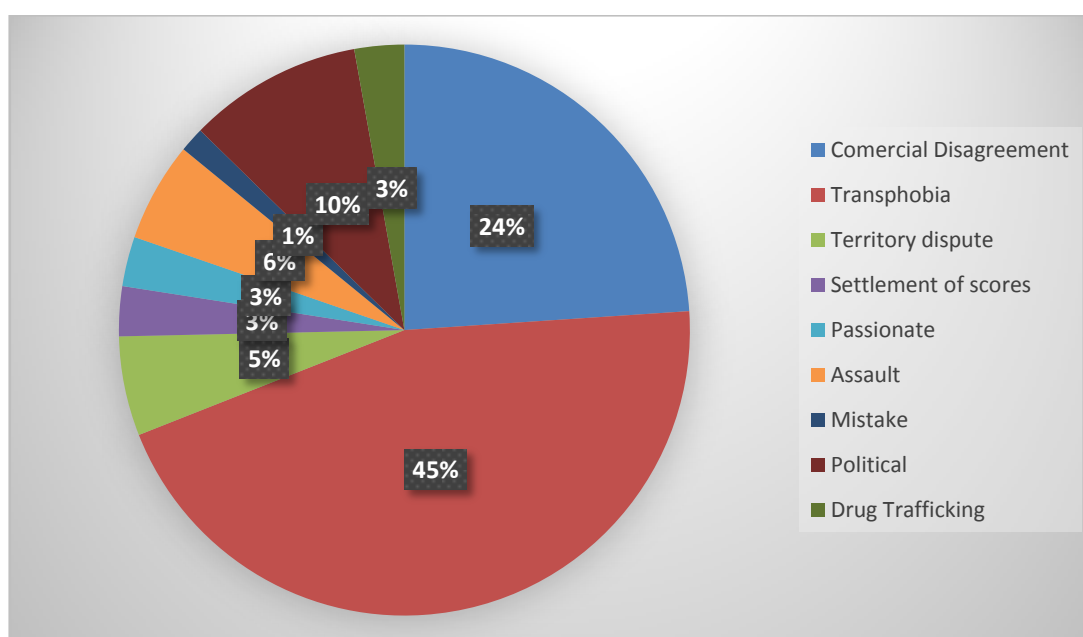




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Finally, the motive that led to this attempted homicide was analyzed. 45% of the cases are registered as transphobia, followed by 24% as a commercial disagreement and 10% political violence. Political violence is something unprecedented since the tabulation of these data. The concentration of these cases occurred in the electoral period and the attempts were made by people who supported the current government.

Graphic: Motivating factor



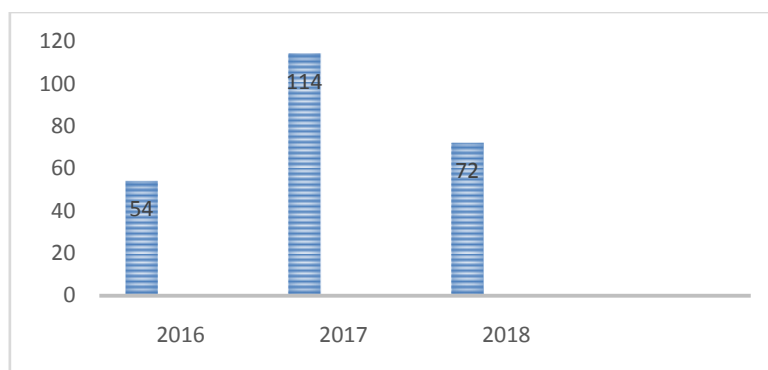
The violence to which trans people are subjected is presented as naturalized in the social imaginary of society, established by definitions of what it means to be a travesti and transsexual, conceived and generalized through prejudice and discrimination in the world of the trans population. The violence against this public happens in the most varied spaces, according to the data presented. The street is the space where violence occurs with more regularity. The street is a space intended for socially invisible people; however, institutional violence occurs in the family, school, health services and others, as a space of threat to travestis and transsexuals.



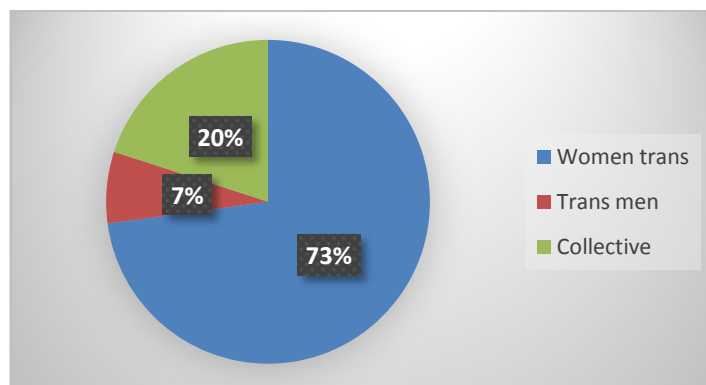
8. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Several goals were achieved in the course of the struggle for the guarantee of human rights, especially in relation to minority rights. However, the LGBT population, and especially the trans segment, still needs legal support and attention from the Brazilian state. According to the data, taking as a reference the year 2016, 54 cases of human rights violations were registered in the Brazilian press. In 2017, there was a jump of 114 cases, and in 2018, a drop by almost 50%. In relation to the gender identity of the victims, 73% were female transsexuals, 7% were trans men, and 20% were violations that affected our entire community. We note that in 2018 a higher incidence of underreporting by the media was observed.

Graph: Number of violations in 2018



Graphic: Identity of victims

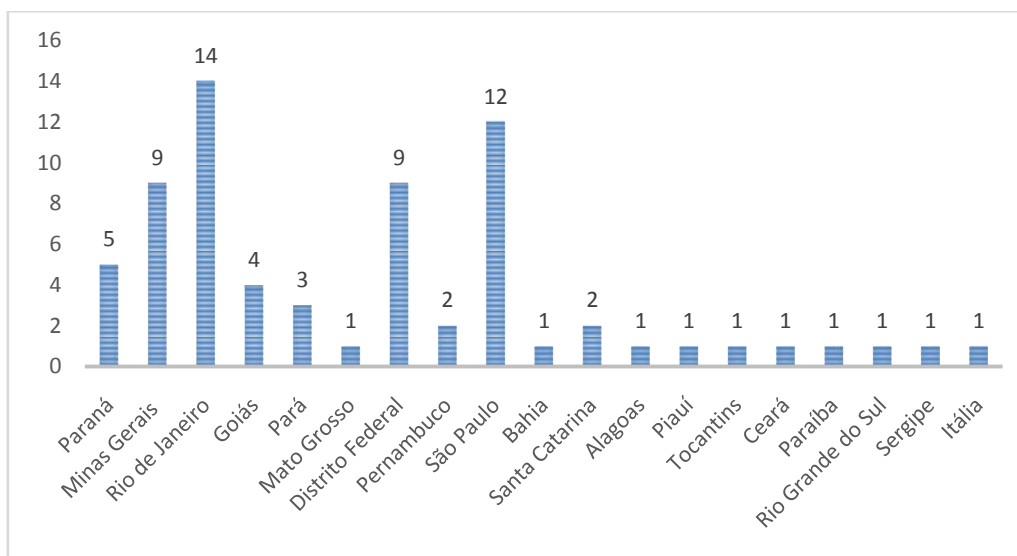


The States with the highest occurrence were Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Federal District, followed by Paraná and Goiás.



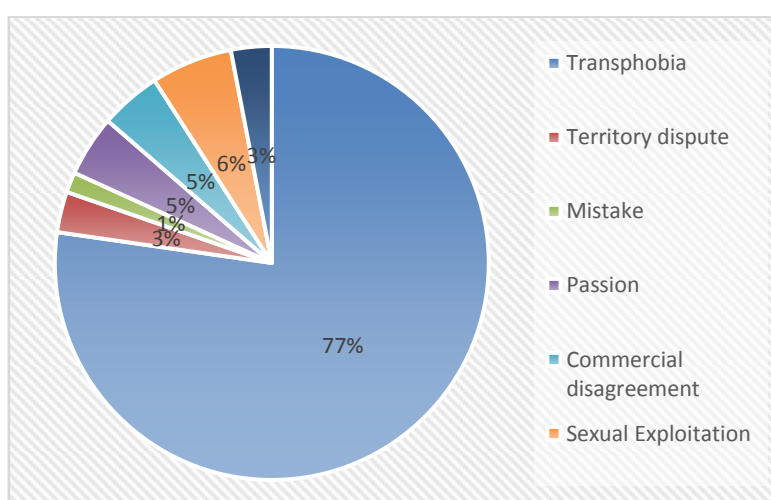
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Graph: Stateswithoccurrence



Most of the registered cases are related to transphobia. Transphobic acts were 77% of the cases, which spans from the prohibition to use the bathroom according to their gender identity to the refusal to use our names on school documents.

Graphic: Reasons for the violations





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Frame: Types of violation

Verbal aggression	Preventing registration of biological child
Threatening	Insulting
Assault	Homeinvasion
Psychological harassment	Bodilyinjury
Moral harassment at work	Protective measure denied
Servisse denied in theretail trade	No recognition of genderi identity by the media
impediment to standing for election	Negative that trans women and travestis remain in female prison.
Disappearance	Social name denied in schools
Statedisability	Prohibitiont o use the toilet according to gender identity
Right to health denied in health insurance plan	Police omission
Rape	Refuseal of rectification of civil registration by notaries
Extortion	Traffic of human beings
Offensive mood/joke	University quot a suspension
Blocking university graduation	Domestic violence

In the next table we have the place where this violence occurred, being the largest number on public roads, in the victim's residence and on the Internet.

Frame: Place of occurrence

Federal General Attorney	Motel
Airport	Election party
Councilors' chamber	Health Insurance Plan
Civil registry office	Gas station
Socio-educational center	Police station
Tanning clinic	Public square
Club/bar	City Hall
National Congress	Prison
Police Station	Highway
Radio and Televisionstation/Broadcaster	Bus Station
School	Shopping Center
Public event	Wasteland
Hospital	Public Transportation
Internet	Court of Justice
CarWash	University
Subway/ underground	Public highway/road



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As for those who committed human rights violations, most of them were people unknown to the victim, followed by event security guards and the judiciary itself, which suspended the implementation of trans quotas in the university until a trans person was prevented from registering their biological child.

Frame: Authors

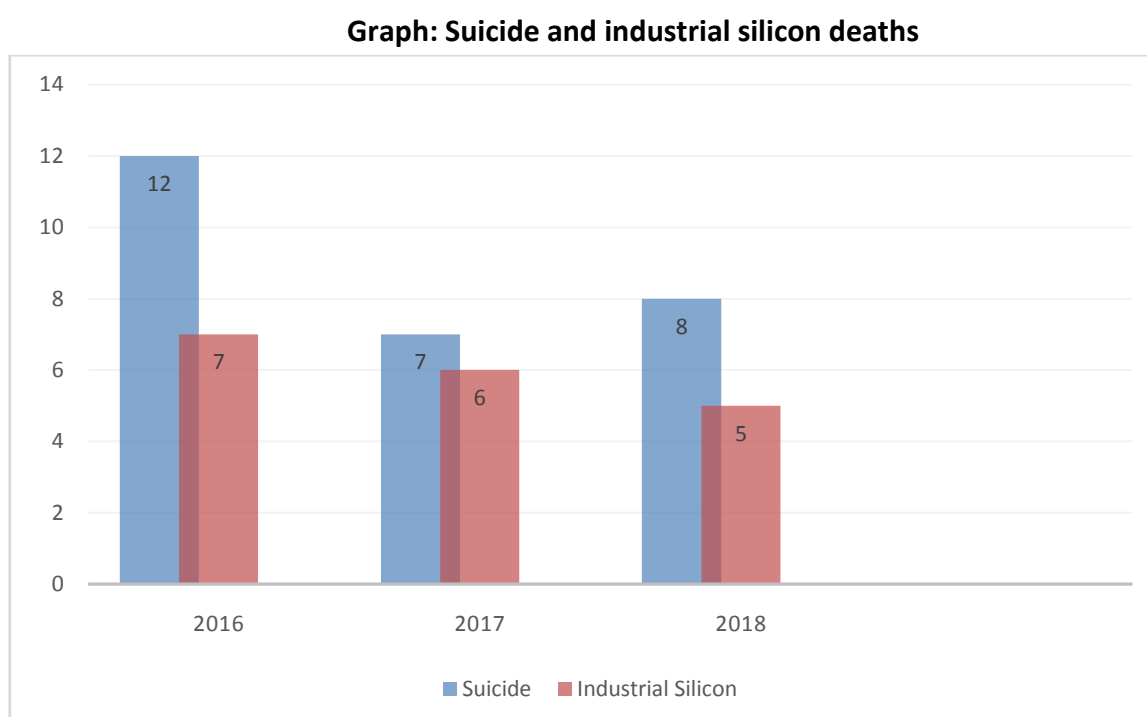
Agent at institution	Public person
Client	Health insurance plan
Partner	Civil police office
University Supervision	Military police
Congressman	City Hall
School Director	Health agent
Guard	Radio and TV
Judiciary	Organized gang
Bus driver	Security of event, nightclub, club, shows.
Political Party	Technical Registry
Unknown person	Victim's neighbor

Despite some advances made by the trans population in 2018, such as the publication of Ordinance No. 33 of the Ministry of Education, which instituted the use of their names in Basic Education and the judgment of ADI 4275 by the STF, where trans people can rectify their first name and gender through an administrative procedure at the civil registry office, it is clear that more affirmative public policies are still needed for this segment, which still remains the most stigmatized group in society.



9. SOCIAL MURDER: OTHER DEATHS AND SUICIDE

In 2016, 12 cases of suicide were reported among the trans population. We see 7 cases of deaths from the application of industrial silicone. In 2017, there were 7 cases of suicide and 6 deaths caused by the use of industrial silicone. In 2018 there were 8 cases of suicide and 5 of industrial silicone. The data appear in the graph below:



Suicide increased gradually in Brazil between 2000 and 2016, from 6,780 to 11,736, an increase of 73% in this period. According to the Ministry of Health, the highest growth rates were recorded among young and old. Worldwide, suicide affects more than 800,000 people, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). It is the second cause of death on the planet among young people between 15 and 29 years of age, and the first is violence (GIANNINI; LISBÔA, 2018).

Suicide is one of the recurring causes of deaths of travestis, trans women and trans men in Brazil in recent times. It can be pointed out as a serious public health problem. However, among the trans population there is still a lack of data, discussion and



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research. The report "Transexualities and Public Health in Brazil", of the Center for Human Rights and LGBT Citizenship and of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, revealed that 85.7% of trans men have already thought about suicide or have tried to commit the act.

Suicide is an increasingly important social phenomenon in all societies around the world. More and more people follow the path of voluntary death and it is not always possible to understand why. This number is increasing especially among young people, which results in a social problem not only related to those who commit suicide, but also to their families.

In addition, there are many other factors that can lead to the suicide of trans people, such as the social and economic context, chemical dysfunctions, and the mental health issues themselves. Suicide is not inherent to being trans, but directly related to how the person and society relate to transness itself.

Industrial silicone remains a very common practice between travestis and transsexual women to model the body. Generally, the silicone used for this purpose is the same sold for use in automobiles with the purpose of polishing and lubricating parts. It is easily located in specialized stores. This material is extremely harmful when used in the body, causing great damage to health in the short and long term. Among its most common harmful effects are cell necrosis, embolism, allergic reactions, displacement of the silicone to other areas of the body, leading to severe deformations and even death. It is estimated that about 85% of people who use the substance have health problems due to industrial silicone.

However, its use is a reality among low-income people and, especially, among low-income trans women. Besides the risk that the use of such substance brings, the lack of hygiene and the lack of preparation is an alarming factor. As its application is prohibited by the Health Surveillance Agency, the product is applied clandestinely by "pumpers" that use the most unbelievable tools, including veterinary syringes.

Hospitals report an overwhelming number, mainly of travestis, who come to them, victimized by the use of industrial silicone. The product has been used mainly in the breasts and buttocks and also to fill the face and lips. The application of such product on the



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buttocks usually deforms legs and feet, making it difficult for the user to walk. Normally when it is applied to the breast, the product goes down to the belly. The physical pain is very great, not to mention the psychological damage with which the person will have to live for the rest of his life (LUDIASBH, 2015).

However, the use of industrial silicone cannot mean inconsequential and isolated action, because it makes up the real dynamics of society in which trans people build modes of resistance and survival.

In 2018, we also found two cases of the use of female hormones without medical monitoring. According to Andrade et al. (2018), in the process of building trans identities and, above all, in relation to trans women, an important factor must be taken into consideration: most of the time, the use of sexual hormones does not occur with follow-up in primary health care services; however, such use is a preponderant aspect when these women decide to transform themselves, because it is in the body that they locate the symbols of what is male and female.

The indiscriminate and inappropriate onset of sexual hormones often occurs in adolescence, around 14 to 15 years of age, empirically with the ingestion or application of drugs with progesterone and/or estrogen associated, which ends up increasing the risk of coronary diseases, stroke and thromboembolic phenomena (ANDRADE et al. 2018).

According to Mello et al. (2011), among the LGBT population, travestis and transsexuals are the ones who most face difficulties when seeking care in public health services, not only when they claim specialized services, such as the transsexualization process, but on several other occasions in which they seek care, for the aggressive transphobia and discrimination by other social markers, such as poverty, race/color, physical appearance.

Some other deaths (5 cases) were not clarified during the monitoring. In Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, on January 30, 2018, the victim was found dead in the house where she lived and the cause of death was not disclosed. The second case occurred in Florianópolis, Santa Catarina on February 2, 2018. The victim was a 21 year old sex professional. She was reported missing on January 21, and her body was found



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floating on February 2, 2018.

The third case happened in Venâncio Aires, Rio Grande do Sul, on June 13, 2018. Relatives of the victim found the body. The Civil Police reported that the victim had been trapped with her head locked in the window. The fourth victim was reported dead after a search in Italy on July 31, 2018. The last case refers to a transsexual who was run over by a motorcycle in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, on August 10, 2018. According to witnesses, she was crossing the road when she was picked up by the motorcycle and died on the spot.

As long as society does not recognize the gender identity of trans people, they will still be marginalized and victimized. It is important to reaffirm the universality of human rights and the need for affirmative actions specific to this population in different public policies, such as public security policy. The exercise of full citizenship is based on the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights.

The State needs to intervene in order to, in the first place, reduce the violent discrimination suffered by these people and offer them decent conditions for education, work, housing and life. The principle of the dignity of the human person and the rights of the personality guarantee the right to physical and moral integrity, to privacy and to one's own body. State action is therefore required so that this population can actually enjoy these rights guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Federal Constitution. It is necessary to participate in the construction of an inclusive, democratic society that welcomes differences and particularities and those who contradict the moral regulation imposed by the powerful.

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10. PRESIDENT'S WORDS - ANTRA & IBTE

"Brazil is the country that most kills trans people in the world." It is with this phrase – one that gives meaning to the neglect with which Brazil treats the trans community - that we present the data compiled in the 2018 report. If Brazil is the country that most searches for trans pornography on websites, but yet, it is the one that most murders the trans population, how do we make sense of this issue? It is an answer we do not have, but with the publication of these reports each year we can demonstrate our indignation and propose actions to effectively confront these murders.

The data presented in this report brings to light records of physical, verbal and lethal violence that ANTRA and IBTE jointly mobilized to present and are expensive and difficult to collect. We are dealing with deaths of people who had only social exclusion as a partner during their entire lives; and not even in death do they reach some level of citizenship because often news reports make a point to deliberately misgender and masculinize bodies that are visibly feminine. Therefore, the affirmation of our bodies and identities is a premise that we want to protect in life and death.

The issue of violence and murders of trans people is a current issue in the media, in social networks, in universities and in different sectors of society. The debates over public safety are fundamental points in political discussions both in Brazil and in the international community as a whole. Violence, however, does not only surround us as something distant or abstract, it has become something usual that can be found everywhere, on the street, in the neighborhood and in the family.

Deaths continue to increase in the most vulnerable strata of the trans population, primarily residents of the periphery, black women, and those with low education. These are specificities of these victims who are already so socially excluded, that sometimes they only gain notoriety in the media when lethality occurs. Almost always, the erasure of their social identities annihilates even more that body has been mortally extinguished. It is a double murder. One takes life and then kills its existence again when one does not respect the form and appearance that one has built throughout one's life.



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Religious intolerance has made a large contribution to the increase of such violence, since this rhetoric casts our population as something that, in their understanding, is profane and should be purged of social coexistence. They do not hesitate to confront other religions always thinking that the god they worship and believe is the same for all other people. The ferocious onslaught with which they treat the trans population is something very harmful to the mental health of a large portion of our population. Taking advantage of the fragility of some and talking about healing something that is not a disease is a cruelty without measure.

We respect and fight for the secularity of the state as a way to respect all religions - without exception - and also those who do not believe in the religions and gods that we believe. We understand religion as something of a personal nature, and in this sense, we do not encourage our population to follow this or that religious denomination. Even so, we receive daily attacks by conservative religious sectors in our daily lives, in our actions and in the progressive policies that we support for this population to achieve due reparation.

Therefore, although the report is about deaths, we want to value and celebrate the lives of the people who bravely resist in this very contradictory country in which we live. This report calls attention to this reality, since little or nothing has been done to mitigate the lethality and violence that the Brazilian trans population has been suffering.

In 2018, 53% trans persons were murdered by firearms, 21% by other weapons and 19% by beating, suffocation and/or strangulation. Gender issues are reinforced and demonstrate that 97.5% (a 3% increase compared to 2017) of the murders were against women. The average age of murder victims in 2018 is 26.4 years. 82% of the cases were identified as black and brown people, confirming the lamentable data of the murders of black youth in Brazil.

This type of violence that plagues the trans population points to the effects of inequality created from gender differences and the way in which it is used to inflict suffering on the other. Deaths of trans people in Brazil are generally committed for the main reason of hatred or the vicious circle of exclusion to which they are subjected. Murders are usually distinguished by the high number of blows or by the cruelty of the method used. Prejudice



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also arises during the investigation of crimes. In most cases, the police are slow or uninterested in clarifying the events.

Reporting on these data also aims at some practical results. One of them is to show publicly to the world how Brazil treats the population of travestis and transsexuals. In doing so, we hope to embarrass the national, state, and local governments that do not focus on this issue and do not develop mechanisms of protective actions to end these deaths and other violence. We aim to generate increasingly high quality data so that we can establish partnerships for effective actions with these institutions. We have documented these facts in reports each year, and will continue to do so until we obtain appropriate actions to solve this problem from established institutions.

The struggle for the recognition and citizenship of trans people is a goal that each and every state must achieve. When certain social groups achieve rights that were previously denied to them, the entire population benefits; there is no way to talk about democracy if some people are still invisible to society.

It is essential to reflect on the situation experienced by people who are part of this segment, in a society that abandons and marginalizes those who break with established standards. The majority of the trans population in Brazil lives in conditions of poverty and social exclusion, without access to education, health, professional qualification, opportunity for inclusion in the formal labor market and public policies that consider their specific demands.

For trans people, getting a formal job is a *viacrucis* that begins even before they enter the labour market. The level of professional training of trans people is a challenge, since most of them have low schooling levels and were expelled or had to leave home very early. Many work in informal work and prostitution. This transphobia ends up leading this group to become one of the most vulnerable and to various types of violence.

We are convinced that this battle is arduous, but we will fight it with serenity. We will fight it without passing over anyone and without imposing our beliefs and opinions on others. We will fight it with respect for the specificities of each individual and without criminalizing people for isolated attitudes that each one may commit.



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We have established partnerships with international organizations to incorporate this debate in a collective, broad way and in a global politics that grows together with the agenda that aims to abolish our rights. We will work together with these organizations with the perspective of reporting, educating, and preventing of violence and lethality of trans people.

ANDREA LAISCANTELLI

President of the Brazilian Trans Institute of Education

KEILA SIMPSON

President of the National Association of Travestis and Transexuals



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11. ARTICLES

11.1 Structural LGBTphobia: violence and murder consented to by the non-recognition of LGBTI+ citizenship.

Bruna G. Benevides - President of the LGBTI Council of Niterói, Author of the Map of the Murders of travestis and Transsexuals in Brazil (ANTRA/2017) and Member of the National Network of LGBTI Public Security Operators (RENOSP-LGBTI).

Maria Eduarda Aguiar - Lawyer, President of the Grupo Pela Vidda-RJ, Member of the State Forum of travestis and Transsexuals of Rio de Janeiro and Member of the OAB Mulher da Seccional de Bangu.

Presentation

This article presents another look at the violence to which the LGBT+ population is exposed within daily life by bringing together multiple voices, beyond those of the authors. Whether in the simplest tasks of daily life, or even in activities that require greater training or academic education, to be LGBT+ is to face a structure that was not designed for this population's existence. It is often a challenge to be exposed to different types of suffering to ensure their dignity and respect for their existence as possible, legitimate and real.

The experiences brought forward by the LGBTI+ population and social movements denounce the way LGBTphobia is directly related to the lack of broad discussions on the subject. This maintains the privileges of those who are born within a structure imagined for themselves to the detriment of those who experience a different way of existence that imposes several barriers throughout their lives.

It is here, in this text, that we bring a clear and direct reflection, in order to think together about the importance of this discussion brought to the entire population, to public agents and to society as a whole. We hope to build another project of society that is based on values such as respect for individuality and free expression of being.



Recent history of LGBT+ rights struggles

We are faced here with a great challenge: how can we ensure a citizen's view of these people who are being neglected, silenced, expelled from social life and the possibility of being constituted as citizens? One way is through encounters with other agents who have experienced the same exclusions and the same processes of violence and violations of rights.

In avoiding processes of exclusion, it is important to note that such processes are also constituted by a bias of gender, class and race: women, blacks, poor and trans tend to be those who are most exposed to these mechanisms of oppression. Gay men who are effeminate or lesbian women who do not perform a recommended femininity also constitute a group to which special attention should be given.

Being LGBTI+, in many social and governmental spaces, is still seen as a moral deviation, a sin or even a perversion by a large number of people. There are still those who believe that it is a disease, which, therefore, deserves treatment for reversal and cure. Such behavior contradicts the decision of the World Health Organization to remove homosexuality from its list of diseases on May 17, 1990, precisely because it understands that homosexuality is not a pathology, but a reflection of the human condition, as possible as heterosexuality.

Although it's been more than 28 years since the WHO decision, the general understanding of people has changed little. For example, in 2017, a federal judge made Resolution 001/1999 of the Federal Council of Psychology more flexible. This resolution establishes rules of action for psychologists in relation to the issue of sexual orientation. The decision made it possible to perform therapies for sexual reversion. A lawsuit was filed by a group of psychologists who defend this practice, which represents a violation of human rights and has no scientific basis.

Only as of March 1, 2018 did travestis and transsexuals earn recognition to the right to a name, and therefore identity, which is a primary individual right. This decision was made after nine years when the Direct Action of Unconstitutionality - ADI No. 4.275 was judged by the Federal Supreme Court (STF). The STF understood that it is possible to change the name



and gender in the civil registration without performing sex reassignment surgery. According to the decision, the procedure must be done directly in the registry offices by self-declaration of the person concerned, without the need for judicialization or pathologization with legal, medical, or psychological reports

On June 18, 2018, the classification of trans gender identity disorders was removed from the category of mental disorders of the International Classification of Diseases - ICD-11, also ceasing to be seen as a pathology. In this context, from now on, we began to advance in the conquests of rights, even in the face of many challenges, as we will see below.

Facets of marginalization of the LGBT+ population

Family issues

According to data compiled by ANTRA in partnership with the Além do Arco-Íris/AfroReggae Project, it is estimated that, on average, LGBT+ people are expelled from home by their parents at age 13¹. Without a family structure, they end up letting themselves be carried away by religious pressure or even by the shame of having a family member who will face various challenges in their daily lives. In this context, the family itself becomes a tormentor of these people; ignorance is one of the main factors of this intolerance. Due to the lack of discussions on the subject, especially in education, it is estimated that more than 85% of families have difficulties in respecting and understanding the individuality of their family members, eventually excluding people from their social life.

According to reports, which we acquired from the Grupo Pela Vidda RJ, many times it is in the family itself where we see verbal threats, beatings and even burns, especially when

¹Data taken from the Map of Travestis and Transsexual Murder in Brazil in 2017. Note that "the survey is done [by ANTRA] from a search of data in the communication materials and transmitted on the Internet. As long as done manually, individually and daily. There are also groups that publish information about the people murdered and / or having access to a network of affiliates of ANTRA and the National Network of Operators of Public Security - LGBTI (RENOSP), and other means and means of communication (E-mail, Facebook, Whatsapp, etc.)" (ANTRA, 2017: 12). Available at: <<https://antrabrasil.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/relatc3b3rio-mapa-dos-assassinatos-2017-antra.pdf>>. Accessed Sept 2018.



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it comes to trans minors. Given their civil capacity limited by the law and their extreme vulnerability, they end up being victims of a silent crime that is very difficult to prove. Violence often leads to the expulsion of these children from their homes.

This history of violence within a space that should be one of shelter and security causes problems related to mental health, difficulty of access and continuity in schools and difficulty of maintaining social relations; it may even lead to suicide. According to a survey by the *Além do Arco-Íris/AfroReggae* Project, around 75% of trans people are or have been exposed to abusive family members, which led to social exclusion.

Initiatives such as the *Mães Pela Diversidade*² (Mothers for Diversity) try to show the LGBT family ways to help their sons and daughters to overcome prejudices and stigmas. Unfortunately, there is still little visibility for this work, which is of fundamental importance to society.

School integration

As long as trans students are expelled from their homes, they are unable to stay within the formal structure of education. They no longer see themselves as citizens and have their possibilities of qualification or professional achievement compromised significantly.

As the primary institution of social access outside the family, the school concentrates the greatest spectrum of what people learn. In the family, we learn values, religiosity, intolerance to what is different and consequently how to react to it are taught to its members.

Research shows that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the students would not like to have an LGBTI+ classmate. The same explicit rejection appeared even among teachers, albeit to a lesser extent (ABRAMOVAY, 2004:280)³. Other data indicate that in Brazil there is about 82% of trans

²Availableat: <<https://nacoesunidas.org/maes-pela-diversidade-saem-do-armario-para-enfrentar-lgbtifobia-contra-os-filhos>>. AccessedSept 2018.

³ABRAMOVAY, Miriam et al. Juventude e sexualidade. Brasília: UNESCO Brasil, 2004. 426p. Availableat: <<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001339/133977por.pdf>>. AccessedSept 2018.

³ABRAMOVAY, Miriam et al. Juventude e sexualidade. Brasília: UNESCO Brasil, 2004. 426p. Availableat: <<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001339/133977por.pdf>>. AccessedSept 2018.



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students experience school exclusion (ANTRA, 2017). Still on schooling, 56% of trans people do not have a primary education, 72% do not have a secondary education, and only 0.02% are in higher education⁴.

One of the factors that contribute to the fact that school is not a place for LGBT+ people is the prohibition of discussions of gender in school curricula. It should be noted that this prohibition has been overturned in the courts of justice, with Minister Luis Roberto Barroso himself having demonstrated its unconstitutionality⁵.

Another important point to be emphasized is that even having the Resolution nº 12 of the National Council of Combat the Discrimination⁶ and the Resolution nº 01/2018 of the MEC⁷, that guarantee the use of the social name and of bathroom according to the gender in the public and private schools, there has still been resistance in the fulfillment of this right. These resolutions require individual judicial decisions to be enforced. This context may, therefore, lead to the lack of training of the LGBT+ population for entry into the formal labor market.

⁴OBSERVATÓRIO DO TERCEIRO SETOR. Expectativa de vida de transexuais e transvetites no Brasil é de 35 anos. 14/05/2018. Available at: <<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/expectativa-de-vida-de-transexuais-e-transvetites-no-brasil-e-de-35-anos/>>. Accessed Sept 2018.

⁵O GLOBO. STF suspende lei que proibia ensino sobre gênero nas escolas do Paraná. 19/06/2017 Available at: <<https://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/stf-suspende-lei-que-proibia-ensino-sobre-genero-nas-escolas-do-parana-21491015>>. Accessed Sept 2018.

⁶Estabelece parâmetros para a garantia das condições de acesso e permanência de pessoas transvetites e transexuais – e todas aquelas que tenham sua identidade de gênero não reconhecida em diferentes espaços sociais – nos sistemas e instituições de ensino, formulando orientações quanto ao reconhecimento institucional da identidade de gênero e sua operacionalização. Available at: <www.lex.com.br/legis_26579652_RESOLUCAO_N_12_DE_16_DE_JANEIRO_DE_2015.aspx>. Accessed Sept 2018.

⁷Institui Diretrizes Operacionais para os procedimentos administrativos de registro de dados cadastrais de pessoa natural referentes aos estudantes e profissionais de educação que atuam em instituições públicas e privadas de ensino em todo o território nacional. Disponível em: <www.lex.com.br/legis_27602529_RESOLUCAO_N_1_DE_15_DE_JANEIRO_DE_2018.aspx>. Acessado em setembro de 2018.



Labour market and prostitution

There are several reports of employment discrimination in both hiring and dismissal due to prejudice against sexual orientation or gender identity. Such cases make clear, therefore, the difficulty of insertion in the labor market on behalf of the LGTB+ population.

According to ANTRA (2018), 90% of the population of travestis and transsexual women are in prostitution due to lack of opportunities, due to family, social and school exclusion. On average, it is at the age of 13 that the majority of travestis prostitutes start their work on the street because they have been expelled from home or because they are in a family environment that is not welcoming and violent⁸. Still, only 10% of the population of travestis and transsexual women are in other activities (6% in informal without employment bond and only 4% in formal jobs with career flow).

We also see that 70% of the murders of LGBT+ people in 2017 in Brazil victimized sex workers and 55% of them took place on the streets, with black and brown people being identified in 80% of them⁹.

It should be commented that such information denotes a high degree of hatred of prostitutes: in a country where there is still no law regulating prostitution, although it is not a crime, they suffer a process of criminalization and are constantly disqualified by current social values. It is in prostitution that they find the only possible space to exist, without the right to a name, formal education and the possibility of competing in the formal labor market, without citizenship and without respect: this is how all forms of oppression that are imposed on them are legitimized.

Now, if they are pushed to be in these marginal places, often early on by their families, without the possibility of attending the classroom, or abandoning these places that become the source of their survival, the question remains: how can they, when killed, be

⁸Availableat: OBSERVATÓRIO DO TERCEIRO SETOR. Expectativa de vida de transexuais e transvetites no Brasil é de 35 anos. 14/05/2018. Disponível em: <<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/expectativa-de-vida-de-transexuais-e-transvetites-no-brasil-e-de-35-anos>>. AccessedSept 2018.

⁹Availableat: AGÊNCIA BRASIL. Número de assassinatos de transvetites e transexuais é o maior em 10 anos no Brasil. 25/01/2018. Disponível em:<<http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2018-01/assassinatos-de-transvetites-e-transexuais-e-o-maior-em-dez-anos-no-brasil>>. AccessedSept 2018.



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ignored for exactly the same reason that put them there? How do we ignore the processes of exclusion that delimit the street corner as a more adequate work space than the formal market?

Religious aspects

On a daily basis, we watch TV programs openly promoting speeches that demonize and humiliate LGBT+ people. It is common to hear reports of public statements in religious cults that demonize the LGBT+ condition and associate it with supernatural aspects, which must be combated, including the use of force and violence, if necessary.

There are also organized groups of religious psychologists, who place themselves as those who will free LGBTI+ from sinful possessions and practices, in order to impose their belief to cure and reverse what they identify as unnatural, completely ignoring the rights to freedom and individuality provided for in the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988.

All advances in LGBTI+ policies achieved so far are threatened by the lack of discussions on the subject, especially on the part of religious groups in legislative houses. Such a situation can put social minorities at risk, ignoring the social vulnerability, prejudice and discrimination to which they are subjected.

Such values based on religious dogmas continue to perpetuate stigma and cause serious problems to the LGBTI+ population. The effects of this religious intolerance materialized in legislative houses violate the constitutional principle of the secularity of the Brazilian State. In addition, it blocks discussions and projects that aim to guarantee rights and citizenship to the LGBTI+ population. As an example, we cite Bill No. 5.774/2016¹⁰, a so called bathroom bill, which aims to transform the use of public toilets by people in disagreement with biological sex into a criminal offense. The objective of this PL is to prevent the use of female bathrooms by travestis, transsexual women and trans men.

¹⁰Available at: <www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2090772>. Accessed Sept 2018.



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All advances and affirmative policies for the LGBT+ population came through dialogue with the executive or through the courts. We remember that the right to equal marriage (Resolution No. 175/2013¹¹) and the civil rectification of trans people (Provision No. 73/2018¹²), both of the National Council of Justice, to date have not become federal law. In fact, these projects were rejected by the National Congress.

Among the biggest attacks of religious conservatism is the Bill No. 6.533/2013, known as Family Statute, which provides for the protection of only one family model, the prohibition of gender debate in schools and the rejection of PL 122/2006¹³, which would criminalizes LGBTphobia.

Physical, psychological and symbolic violence

According to the TGEU - TransEurope¹⁴ report, Brazil is the country that most violates LGBT+ people, ahead of countries where being homosexual is a crime. It is one of the countries that kills the most trans people in the world, accounting for around 40% of all deaths on the planet. In 2017 alone, 179 trans people were murdered, an increase of 20% over 2016 (ANTRA, 2018)¹⁵.

There are also violations of basic rights such as the expulsion of trans people from public toilets or the denial of access to health care or medical consultations. Symbolic violence in health care is also reported, in addition to the stigmatization of the LGBT+ population in relation to sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis. Therefore, gay men, MSM (men who have sex with men) and trans people cannot donate blood.

¹¹ Available at: <www.cnj.jus.br/busca-atos-adm?documento=2504>. Accessed Sept 2018.

¹² Available at: <www.conjur.com.br/dl/cnj-regulamenta-alteracoes-nome-sexo.pdf>. Accessed Sept 2018.

¹³ Available at: <<http://camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=597005>>. Accessed Sept 2018.

¹³ Available at: <<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/79604>>. Accessed Sept 2018

¹⁴ Available at: <<https://transrespect.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/TvT-PS-Vol19-2017.pdf>>. Accessed Sept 2018.

¹⁵ Available at: <<https://antrabrazil.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/relatc3b3rio-mapa-dos-assassinatos-2017-antra.pdf>>. Accessed Sept 2018.



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We see an extremely vulnerable population due to prejudice and lack of access to spaces and care, which aggravates the mental health situation of our population, making many of the cases of suicide in the world LGBT+ people. Most of them are trans people.

Still, in Brazil, according to Pedro Sammarco in *TravestisEnvelhecem?*¹⁶ the life expectancy of a trans person is 35 years¹⁷. In comparison, the average of other Brazilians, in 2018, is 76 years¹⁸.

Relations with the State and the importance of official data

In spite the application of anti femicide and domestic violence Law nº 11.340/2006 (Law Maria da Penha) to transsexual women, the legal text does not expressly mention travestis and transsexual women.

In some concrete cases, the Public Ministry and the Judiciary apply the Law Maria da Penha to cases of domestic violence practiced against travestis and transsexual women. Legislative initiatives, such as the bill nº 8.032/2014 try to extend the protection of the Law Maria da Penha for trans people that identify with the feminine gender. However, it is still in process with favorable opinion for its approval.

Still, reports exist of negative treatment to travestis and transsexual women that do not possess updated identity documents in some Specialized Police Stations of Attendance to the Woman - DEAM. However, with the protocol¹⁹ that guarantees this assistance in the state of Rio de Janeiro, we hope that Rio de Janeiro will be a reference for assistance, and inspire other states to do the same.

¹⁶Antunes, Pedro Paulo Sammarco. *Transvetites envelhecem?*. 2010. 268 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Gerontologia) - Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2010.

¹⁷SENADO FEDERAL. Expectativa de vida de transexuais é de 35 anos, metade da média nacional. 20/06/2017. Available at <www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/especiais/especial-cidadania/expectativa-de-vida-de-transexuais-e-de-35-anos-metade-da-media-nacional/expectativa-de-vida-de-transexuais-e-de-35-anos-metade-da-media-nacional>. Accessed Sept 2018.

¹⁸CORREIO BRAZILIENSE. Expectativa de vida do brasileiro chega a 76 anos, a maior da história. 25/07/2018. Available at: <www.correiobraziliense.com.br/app/noticia/brasil/2018/07/25/interna-brasil,697305/expectativa-de-vida-do-brasileiro-chega-a-76-anos-a-maior-da-historia.shtml>. Accessed Sept 2018

¹⁹PREFEITURA DO RIO DE JANEIRO. **Prefeitura e Polícia Civil assinam protocolo para atendimento das mulheres transexuais e transvetites.** 14/05/2018. Available at: <<http://prefeitura.rio/web/guest/exibeconteudo?id=7960158>>. Accessed Sept 2018.



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The challenge is still great, since the LGBTI+ population still does not have the necessary specialized assistance in other police stations, which makes it difficult to report acts and symbolic mechanisms of discrimination, psychological violence, and even physical violence. These reports are constantly taken without taking into account LGBTphobia as a motive. Many times this is due to the unpreparedness of the attendant, other times to the institutional prejudice when faced with an LGBT+ victim, who is blamed for what may have happened. Still, there is a certain fear or resistance, on the part of this population, to seeking the service: in general, we have a population that is afraid of the police and disbelief in the public security and justice organs of the state.

To deny the LGBTIphobic motivation of this violence is, above all, to place the blame (for having been killed or raped) on the victims, by trying to justify that they were murdered due to their non-standard behavior, or for being in violent environments, such as many trans people in street prostitution or involved in illicit acts. Thus, it is necessary to ensure that all police stations are properly staffed through periodic training to ensure compliance with the protocol for trans people: correct rules for approaching and searching and guaranteeing employment, respect and correct use of the social name and gender identity of trans people at all times when it is necessary to receive the parties.

It should be mentioned that there is a lack of official statistical data on the violence suffered by the LGBTI+ population, and especially on the trans population, bearing in mind that, without the proper reception, this population does not effectively denounce the formal complaint and, when it does, the victim is qualified as in the civil document, many times divergent from their gender identity. This situation corroborates the scenario of underreported and insufficient data.

We understand that denunciation is important for there to be reliable statistical data on this population, and for this, it is necessary to carry out periodic campaigns, focused on the LGBT+ population, on the importance of denouncing violence. In the same way, it is essential to train the police officer who will provide the service, so that we can effectively have a response to these cases.



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Facing the problem

Importance of dialogue with social movements

The performance of social movements in the exercise of social control is of fundamental importance, especially to maintain reporting channels and data collection. The networking work carried out by various institutions over the years has been very important. It is within these spaces that we have established a channel for the control and denunciation of LGBTIphobic crimes, some of which are forwarded to the NUDIVERSIS (Center for the Defense of Homoaffective Rights and Sexual Diversity) of the Public Defender's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

They are the movements that, representing part of civil society, have been facing the struggle against LGBTphobia, in all fields and social spaces, denouncing the violence and acting to welcome the victims and the public power so that the crimes do not go unpunished. It is through social movements that the population, in general the most vulnerable, receives priority. And it is up to us to intervene with the state to guarantee the right of these people.

Recommendations for combating structural LGBTIphobia

- Carrying out periodic campaigns against structural, social, family, school and institutional LGBTIphobia;
- Regular and periodic training and qualification, at all levels, of public agents in the area of education, health and safety in order to combat state violence and discrimination against LGBTI+ citizens;
- Strengthening the participation of LGBTI+ movements in institutional spaces, councils and the like, in order to ensure the representativeness and effective participation of agents who experience LGBTIphobic violence;



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- Partnerships with universities to stimulate research on structural violence against the LGBTI+ population, with the due participation of social movements;
- Ensuring the standardization at the national level of the completion of the presumed motivation of occurrence records drawn up in police stations, as well as markers of sexual orientation and/or gender identity;
- Ensuring the correct care of travestis and trans women in the DEAM;
- Guarantee of the right of choice for travestis and trans women regarding the institution where they will serve their sentence, regardless of surgeries or document rectification;
- Confronting LGBTIphobic bullying in schools and educational institutions;
- Ensuring discussions on sexual and gender diversity in schools;
- Creation of specific complaint channels against the LGBTI+ population;
- Creation of specialized Police Stations/Divisions to work on LGBTIphobic crimes;
- Effective prosecution of complaints against parents who expel their children from home and monitoring of minors by government agencies; and
- Referral to the Office of the Public Defender in cases of violence or violations of the human rights of LGBTI+ people.

Final considerations: Structural LGBTphobia

Given the above, we conclude that structural LGBTphobia is something that composes us as a society in the creation of social values passed from generation to generation.

LGBTphobia is observed as a critical and hostile social behavior. It also brings with it institutional, religious and political factors, directly related to machismo and the very constitution of the hegemonic model on gender roles and their different performance possibilities, whether due to lack of information or discrimination against people who present different behavior than expected.



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We have so far shown signs that there are institutions, elements and organized tools that deny access to rights and the recognition of the full citizenship of the LGBTI+ population. This is exactly why we accept the challenge of participating in this writing to present here a reality ignored by many, but experienced daily by a part of the population that needs a differentiated view of the State and its agents. We can thus guarantee equity, respect and imagine a project of society that not only accepts its differences, but also understands that only with the collaboration of all and everyone can we really achieve an effective advancement of collectivity.

It is only by talking about the violence and violations to which the LGBT+ population is exposed that we can think of strategies and actions for an effective confrontation, not only institutionally, but also structurally.

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11.2 From Cartographies of Resistance to the Observatory of Violence against Trans People in Brazil

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<http://www.revistas2.uepg.br/index.php/rllagg>

Research related to the universe of trans people in Brazil is still incipient. This work seeks to understand in a deeper way the reality of this population, still so discriminated and excluded from our society. Although the Federal Constitution of 1988 brought with it the concept of expanded citizenship, the trans population is still exonerated from their rights and from a perspective of life with quality, dignity, respect, and security, which results in social marginalization and psychological, moral and physical violence.

According to the 2015 Bahia Gay Group of Brazil LGBT Murders Report, trans people make up one of the most victimized groups in the country. The risk of a travesti, transsexual or trans person being murdered is 14 times higher than that of a gay cis man, and the chance of this death being violent is 9 times higher. According to international agencies, almost half of all homicides against trans people in the world occur in Brazil; however, the number of such occurrences may be even higher due to the high rate of underreporting. It is known that there are many cases not reported or in which the victims are wrongly registered as 'men' or 'homosexuals'.

Thus, the exact number of trans people who suffer the violation of their human rights is not yet known. Hundreds of travestis die each year from the use of industrial silicone or from problems caused by the indiscriminate use of hormones. Even with some advances in the area of comprehensive health for trans people, there are still few hospitals that serve this population.

Many travestis, transsexuals and trans people leave Brazil in search of a stable life in Europe. In Brazil, it is common for trans people to be excluded from the labor market, excluded from the school space from the initial grades, and expelled from their homes



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during childhood. Many do not even have registration documents and are buried as indigent, which shows the disrespect to this population even at the time of death.

In 2014, the journalist Ana Ribeiro portrayed this situation for an article on iGay Channel. She mentioned that socially there are all those everyday perversities that are imposed by those individuals who refuse to treat us according to our gender identity. In death, they are often buried by their friends, or as indigents, because the families do not claim their bodies. The right to be themselves is denied to these human beings, from birth to the end of their lives.

The stories of social exclusion and discrimination are reaffirmed through speeches about the violence and social contempt that we suffer every day. In the speech of transpeople, there is a sense of distress resulting from routine confrontations and the non-acceptance of society, which can lead to suicide.

Thus, it is essential to reflect on the situation experienced by people who are part of this segment of society that abandons and marginalizes those who break with heterocisnormative patterns. The majority of the trans population in the country lives in conditions of poverty and social exclusion, without access to education, health, professional qualification, opportunity for inclusion in the formal labor market and public policies that consider their specific demands.

The degree of social invisibility of trans people in Brazil is so great that there are no censuses of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Similarly, there are no studies by the Institute of Applied Research (IPEA) that can map this segment throughout the country in order to promote human rights policies in the fight against violence and in the creation of state public policies to meet our demands.

As a teacher for 16 years in the state public network of Minas Gerais, travesti, and activist, I investigate the topic of violence and murders of trans people. It is a recurring subject in the media, social networks, universities and different sectors of society. The debates on public security are presented as fundamental points in political discussions both in Brazil and in the international community as a whole. Violence, however, does not only



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surround us as something distant or abstract, it has become something usual, which can be found everywhere, on the street, in front of the house and in the family.

With a background in geography, I realized that the students had some difficulty with the content related to cartography. Since I am a teacher and protagonist of my own movement, I have always worked on social issues with my students, both in elementary and high school.

In 2012, in an attempt to change the method to work the cartography in the classroom, I started with students a project called 'Cartography of Resistance'. This is a social cartography linked to the fields of knowledge of the social sciences and humanities and, more than a physical mapping, deals with movements, relationships, power games, confrontations between forces, struggles, games of truth, statements, modes of objectification, subjectivation, of aesthetization of oneself, practices of resistance and freedom.

The first work we developed in the room referred to the number of murders of LGBT people in Brazil. From these numbers the students built graphics showing the index of lesbians, gays, travestis and transsexuals murdered, and built maps showing this number by states and regions. This research was done through websites of existing organizations and always cited as sources in relation to cases of homophobia. And as it was a well developed work, it was continued for many years, during which it was noticed that, mistakenly, trans women and trans men were defined as gays and lesbians. That is, the information contributed to the underreporting of cases of trans people and increased the number of cases of murders of gays and lesbians in the final report.

At the end of 2015, during the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre (RS), at the time I was the communication secretary of the National Network of Trans People of Brazil - Rede Trans Brasil. Here, an idea emerged to build a website with notification of human rights violations only of travestis and trans people.

To carry out the research, we used two databases as sources: Google News and the pages of police reports. The keywords used for the search are: 'travesti' - 'Transsexual' - 'Death' - 'Murder' - 'Aggression' and the date of the day of the search. In the beginning, it



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was noticeable that, when searching for nouns, adjectives and pronouns in the feminine gender, no news was found, but when it was sought with the inclusion of the article 'o'. The number of news was even greater when terms such as 'traveco' and 'homemencontrado com vestimentas de mulher' (man found wearing women's clothes) were used, which demonstrates the pejorative way in which the segment is treated by the media.

It was also noticed that, when searching for the term 'transsexual', there were many news related to trans people who finished some academic course, who formed a family, who underwent surgery or worked with fashion. On the other hand, when searching for the term 'travesti', most of the news was related to prostitution, pornographic videos, aggressions and death.

Unfortunately, not all the media publish this type of article, and when they do, they do so in a transphobic way, by objectification, vulgarizing and marginalizing travestis and transsexuals. In most of the reports on cases of murders of trans people, their social names and genders are disrespected.

The construction of the site also provided a partnership with the European network Transgender Europe, to which the list of murders in the country was sent every month. I also had the opportunity to participate in several international trainings on cataloguing methodologies in Bologna, Italy and Bangkok, Thailand in 2016 and in Guatemala City in Guatemala in 2017.

The Observatory of Murdered Trans People of the TGEU's Transrespect versus Transphobia in the World (TVT) project systematically monitors, collects, and analyzes reports of homicides of diverse trans and/or gender people around the world. The reports provide contextual information on the monitoring and reporting of murders of diverse trans and/or gender persons and summarize the results. The tables present statistics on the world region, country, date, location and cause of death, age and profession of victims. The TVT research team regularly updates and evaluates the results in chronological order, starting with the most recent update.

It was a complex work to catalogue murders of trans people in the country. The work generated the transition of the Rede Trans Brasil to become an independent project known



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as the observatoriotrans.org. Here, there is a targeted link to a violence observatory, where the homicide attempts, human rights violations, murders and a reporting channel are analyzed, called Platform T, aimed at teachers and transstudents victims of institutional transphobia.

Unfortunately, some organized social movements are marked by collectivism. They want to generalize a rule, suppressing people's individual critical capacity, replacing private thoughts with things imposed by other people, thus imprisoning the horizons of personal thought and the elimination of freedom of expression. In this new site, it is also possible to find the Brazilian Trans Institute of Education (IBTE), which is not a network, but rather an Institute, formed by travesti and trans teachers, and, above all, protagonistxs of their own research.

In the Brazilian educational scenario, trans teachers are increasingly visible. Although they establish a minority in numerical terms, they are at the center of a controversial in education because of the curiosity they establish and the impact on the modes of professional relationship in the school environment.

IBTE's main characteristic is to promote research discussions, knowledge production and all the demands that involve education processes. We also monitor violence against trans people. However, during this historical journey of the 'homosexual, GLBT and LGBT' movements in Brazil, the population of travestis, trans women and men lived on the margins of the process of producing public policies, the labor market, education and other daily and routine social demands for all cisgender people, including those experience the processes of exclusion, which for trans people is something even more aggravating and violent.

Finally, the creation of the IBTE seeks to promote a new way to produce knowledge, research, public politics and educational demands for trans people. With this, we hope to promote trans visibility, even if in slow but wide steps, inside a society that condemns the people who are out of a certain compulsoryheterosexuality. The IBTE together with the Trans Observatory is more than an institute: it is monitoring, it is partnership, it is education, it is public politics, it is scientific production, academic, educational; in other words, it is the production of life, of trans life.



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