

# 10 reasons for equity in gender policies and power positions in Brazil:

- 1 + Women in politics =**  
— violence against women
- 2 + Financial insertion and labor policies =**  
— economic exploitation and dependence
- 3 + Inclusive and non-sexist education policies =**  
— submission and inequality
- 4 + Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation policies in health =**  
— physical, emotional and mental illnesses
- 5 + Sports and leisure policies =**  
— harassment and discrimination
- 6 + Culture policies and equal communication =**  
— exploitation of the female image in the media
- 7 + Policies for quality public transport =**  
— fear and abuses on journeys
- 8 + policies for female protagonism and diversity =**  
— racism, sexism and disrespect for human rights
- 9 + Sustainable development policies in respect of rural women, forests and water =**  
— food waste and urban immobility
- 10 + policies for young, elderly and disabled women =**  
— prejudice and oppression

Support:  
Observatório da Mulher Contra a Violência



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
137<sup>th</sup> IPU ASSEMBLY AND RELATED MEETINGS  
St Petersburg (Russian Federation), 14 - 18 October 2017



# Maria da Penha Law: an achievement of women's struggle



## Women's Congressional Bench

# Political participation vs. violence

The level of violence against women is proportional to the lack of political participation

The following tables present woman's status in positions of political power in the 26 states and the Federal District and place her in the respective violence ranking.

## Women holding elective positions (%)

|     |                     |        |
|-----|---------------------|--------|
| 1º  | Amapá               | • 21,1 |
| 2º  | Rio Grande do Norte | • 20,2 |
| 3º  | Maranhão            | • 18,3 |
| 4º  | Ceará               | • 17   |
| 5º  | Distrito Federal    | • 16,6 |
| 6º  | Piauí               | • 16,6 |
| 7º  | Tocantins           | • 16,3 |
| 8º  | Pará                | • 15,3 |
| 9º  | Alagoas             | • 15,3 |
| 10º | Roraima             | • 15,3 |
| 11º | Sergipe             | • 15,1 |
| 12º | Paraíba             | • 15   |
| 13º | Rio Grande do Sul   | • 13,4 |
| 14º | Mato Grosso do Sul  | • 13,1 |
| 15º | Acre                | • 13   |
| 16º | Santa Catarina      | • 12,8 |
| 17º | Bahia               | • 12,6 |
| 18º | Mato Grosso         | • 12,5 |
| 19º | Pernambuco          | • 12,4 |
| 20º | Rondônia            | • 11,7 |
| 21º | Goiás               | • 11,7 |
| 22º | São Paulo           | • 11,4 |
| 23º | Paraná              | • 11,1 |
| 24º | Amazonas            | • 10,9 |
| 25º | Minas Gerais        | • 10,8 |
| 26º | Rio de Janeiro      | • 9,3  |
| 27º | Espírito Santo      | • 8    |

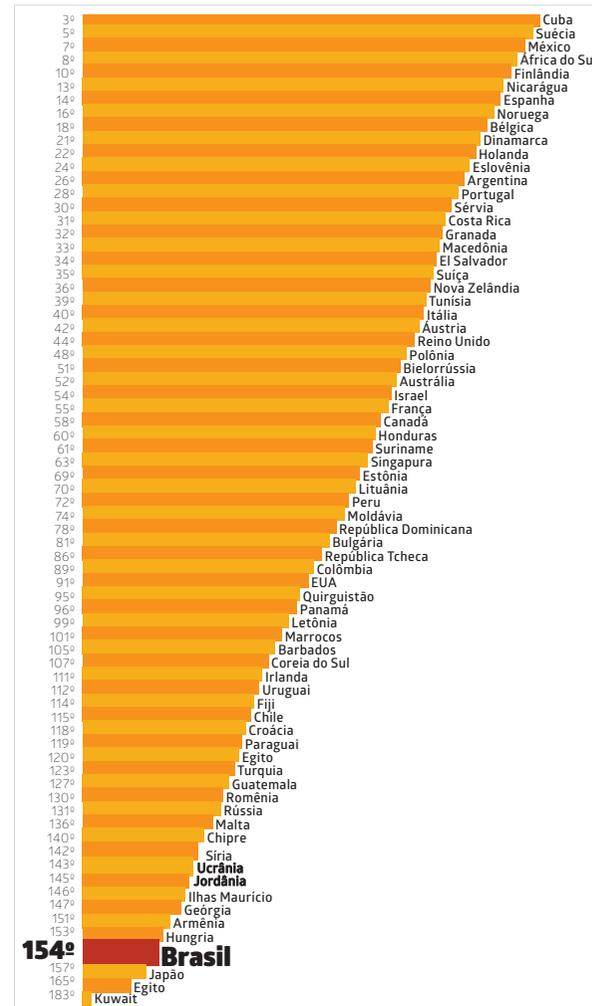
## Homicide rate (%)

|     |                     |        |
|-----|---------------------|--------|
| 1º  | Roraima             | • 15,3 |
| 2º  | Espírito Santo      | • 9,3  |
| 3º  | Alagoas             | • 8,6  |
| 4º  | Goiás               | • 8,6  |
| 5º  | Acre                | • 8,3  |
| 6º  | Paraíba             | • 6,4  |
| 7º  | Rondônia            | • 6,3  |
| 8º  | Ceará               | • 6,2  |
| 9º  | Mato Grosso do Sul  | • 5,9  |
| 10º | Bahia               | • 5,8  |
| 11º | Mato Grosso         | • 5,8  |
| 12º | Pará                | • 5,8  |
| 13º | Tocantins           | • 5,7  |
| 14º | Distrito Federal    | • 5,6  |
| 15º | Pernambuco          | • 5,5  |
| 16º | Rio Grande do Norte | • 5,3  |
| 17º | Amazonas            | • 5,3  |
| 18º | Amapá               | • 5,3  |
| 19º | Paraná              | • 5,2  |
| 20º | Sergipe             | • 5,1  |
| 21º | Rio de Janeiro      | • 4,5  |
| 22º | Minas Gerais        | • 4,2  |
| 23º | Maranhão            | • 3,8  |
| 24º | Rio Grande do Sul   | • 3,8  |
| 25º | Santa Catarina      | • 3,1  |
| 26º | São Paulo           | • 2,9  |
| 27º | Piauí               | • 2,9  |

- The state of Sergipe has never elected a woman to the Chamber of Deputies. The only one to take office was the substitute Tânia Soares, from 2001 to 2003.
- Paraná, in turn, sent female representatives to the Chamber of Deputies only from 2003.
- In Rio de Janeiro and Amazonas, the percentage of women holding positions of political representation is only 9%.
- Espírito Santo, one of the states in which there is a persistent pattern of violence against women, the female representation rate is only 8%, considering all elective positions.

The following tables show Brazil's place in political representation in violence rate against women compared to other countries in the world.

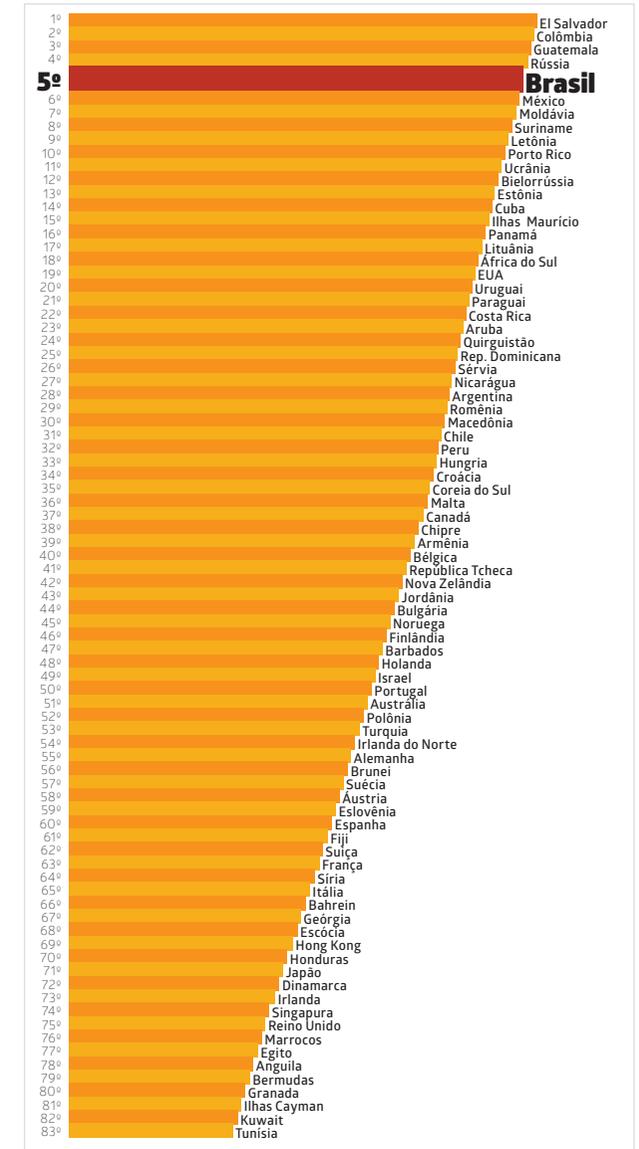
## Ranking of Political Participation



- It is worth remembering: Brazil is still the South American country with the least number of women in the National Congress - 14.8% or 12 female senators among the 81 senators and 9.9% or 51 female deputies among the 513 federal deputies.
- In the DataSenado survey on women in politics, 41% of the women interviewed pointed out to the lack of support from political parties as the main reason why a woman does not stand for political office.

- The Constitutional Amendment Proposal (PEC) 134, of 2015, which depends on the Chamber of Deputies' approval, guarantees that women's seats in the next three legislatures will not be less than 10% in the first legislature, 12% in the second and 16% in the third.

## Ranking of Violence



[1] [www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010115.htm](http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010115.htm) The data are from January 2016. Access on June 16, 2016. The smaller the number, the better the situation.  
 [2] [www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia\\_2015\\_mulheres.pdf](http://www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia_2015_mulheres.pdf) Pág. 28. Access on January 4, 2016. The smaller the number, the worse the situation.

[1] Positions of the UF Governments, Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies, District Chamber, City Halls and City Council.  
 [2] The table is prepared with statistical data from the Higher Electoral Court for the general elections of 2014 and the municipal elections of 2012. Available in [www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/eleicoes-antiores/eleicoes-2014/eleicoes-2014](http://www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/eleicoes-antiores/eleicoes-2014/eleicoes-2014) e [www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/eleicoes-antiores/eleicoes-2012/eleicoes-2012](http://www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/eleicoes-antiores/eleicoes-2012/eleicoes-2012). Access on June 30, 2016.  
 [3] [www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia\\_2015\\_mulheres.pdf](http://www.mapadaviolencia.org.br/pdf2015/MapaViolencia_2015_mulheres.pdf) Access on June 16, 2016.