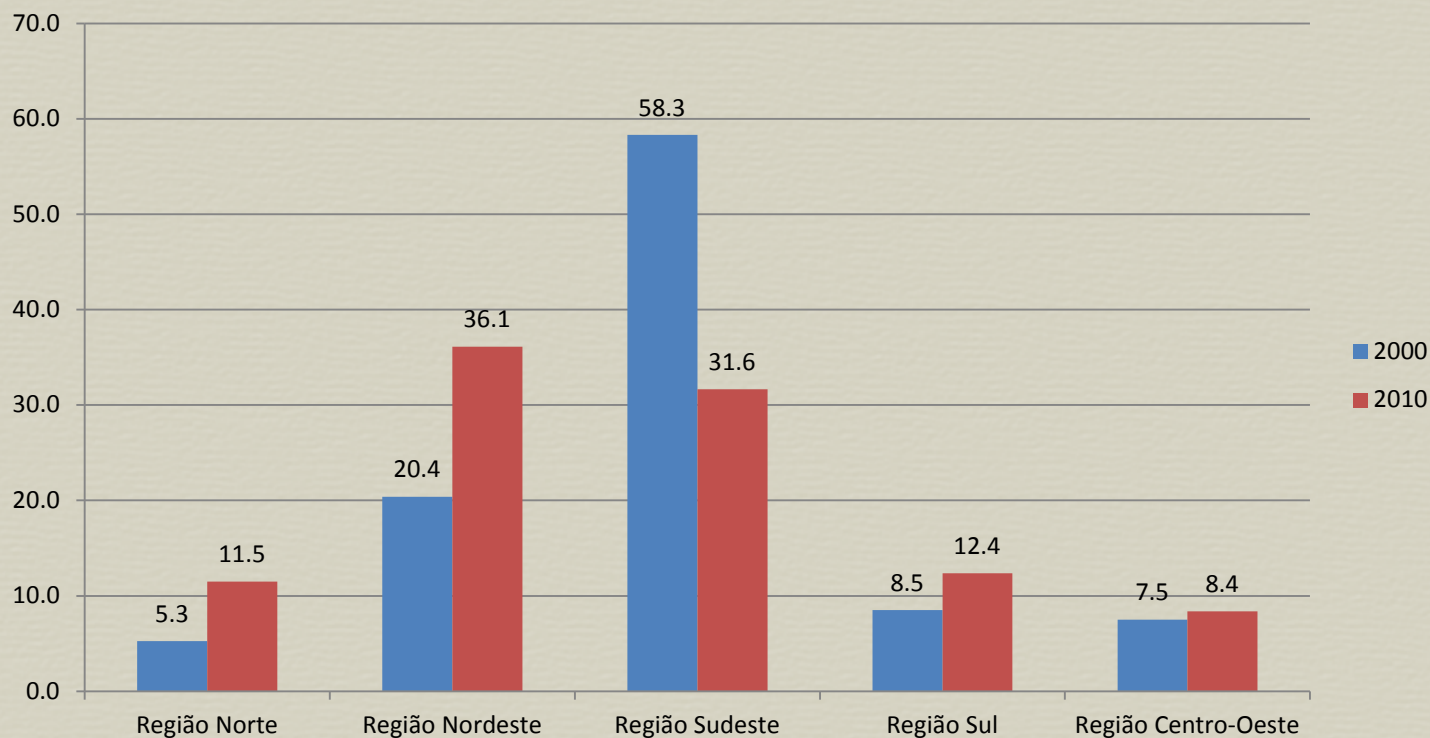




Security and Insecurity in Brazil in times of the World Cup

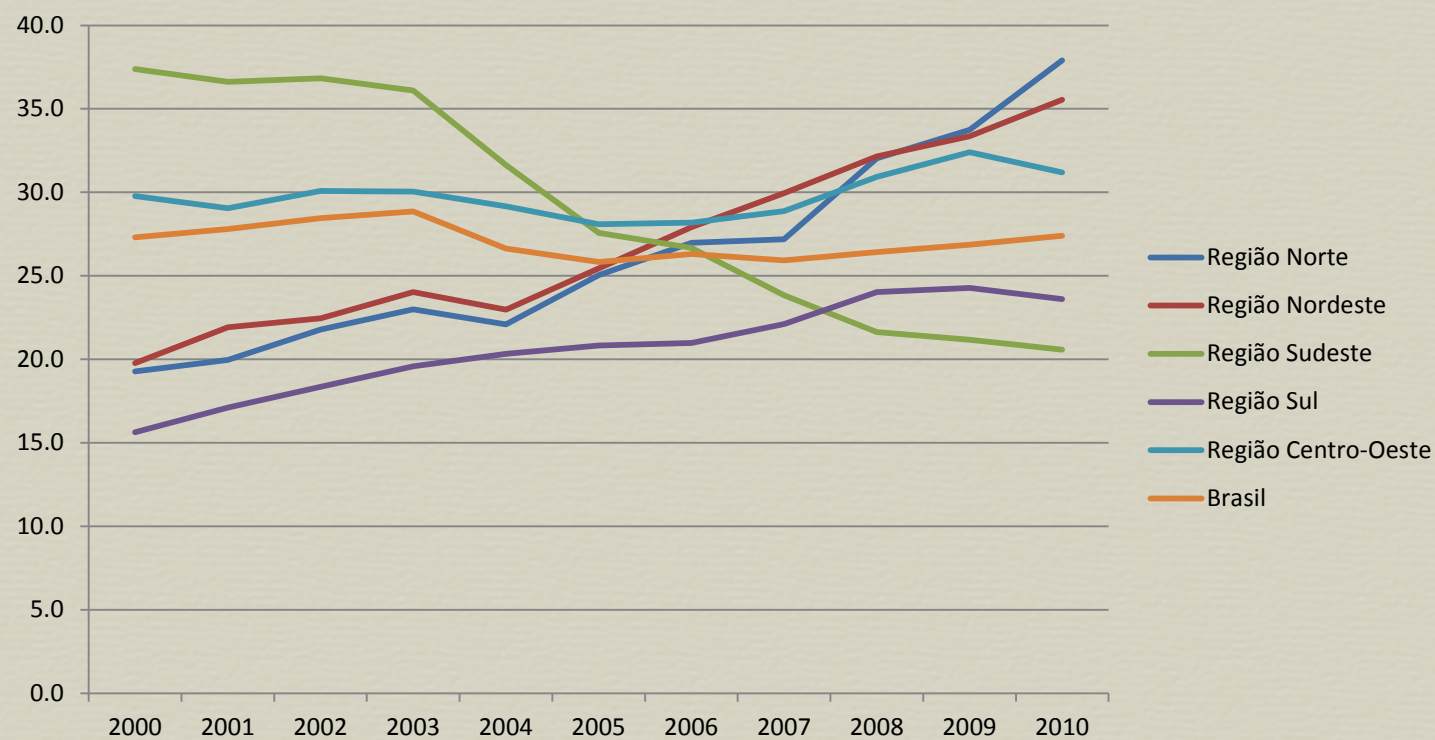
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Relative participation of the regions – Absolute number of aggressions (international violent deaths) – 2000/2010

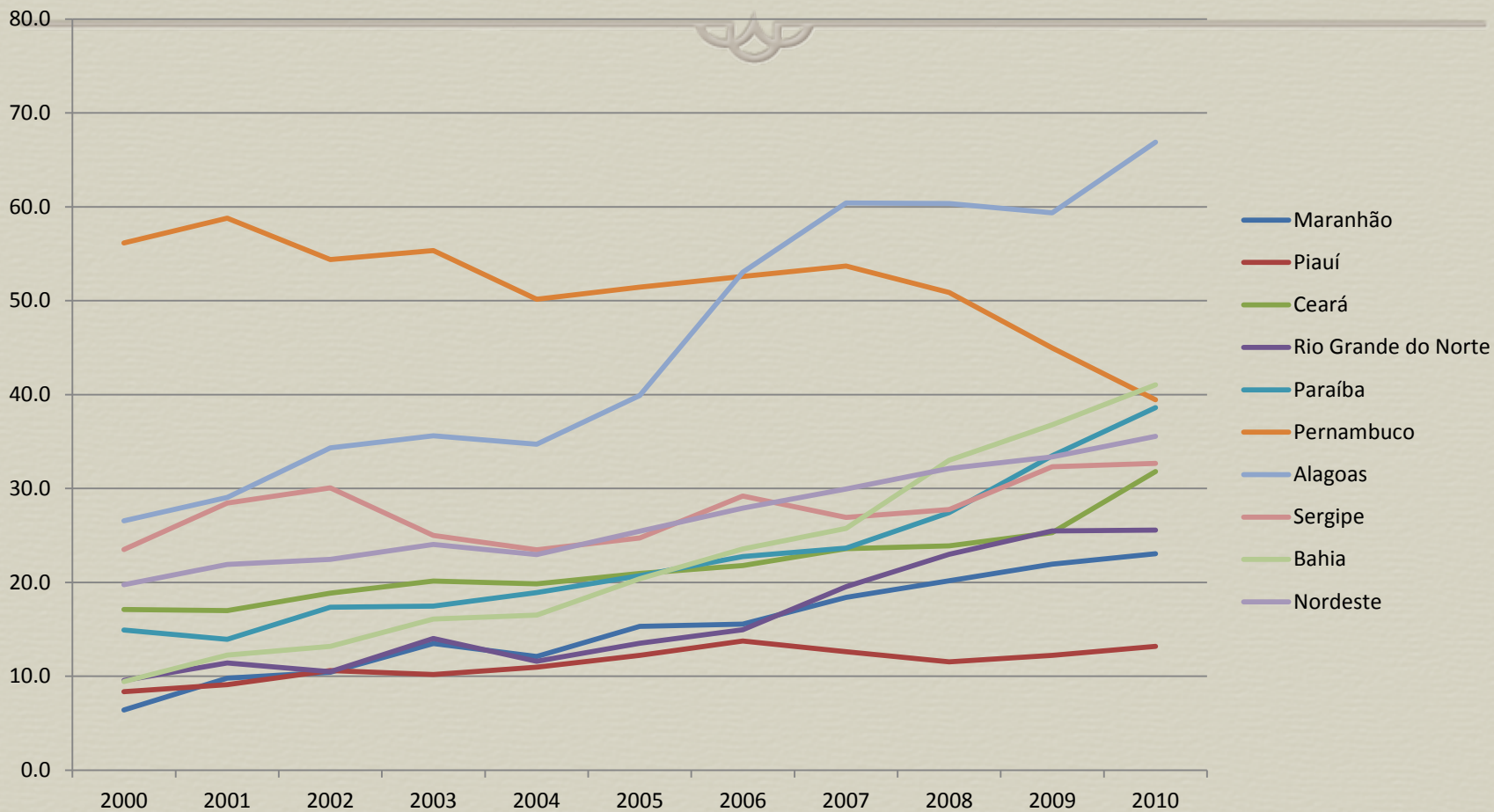




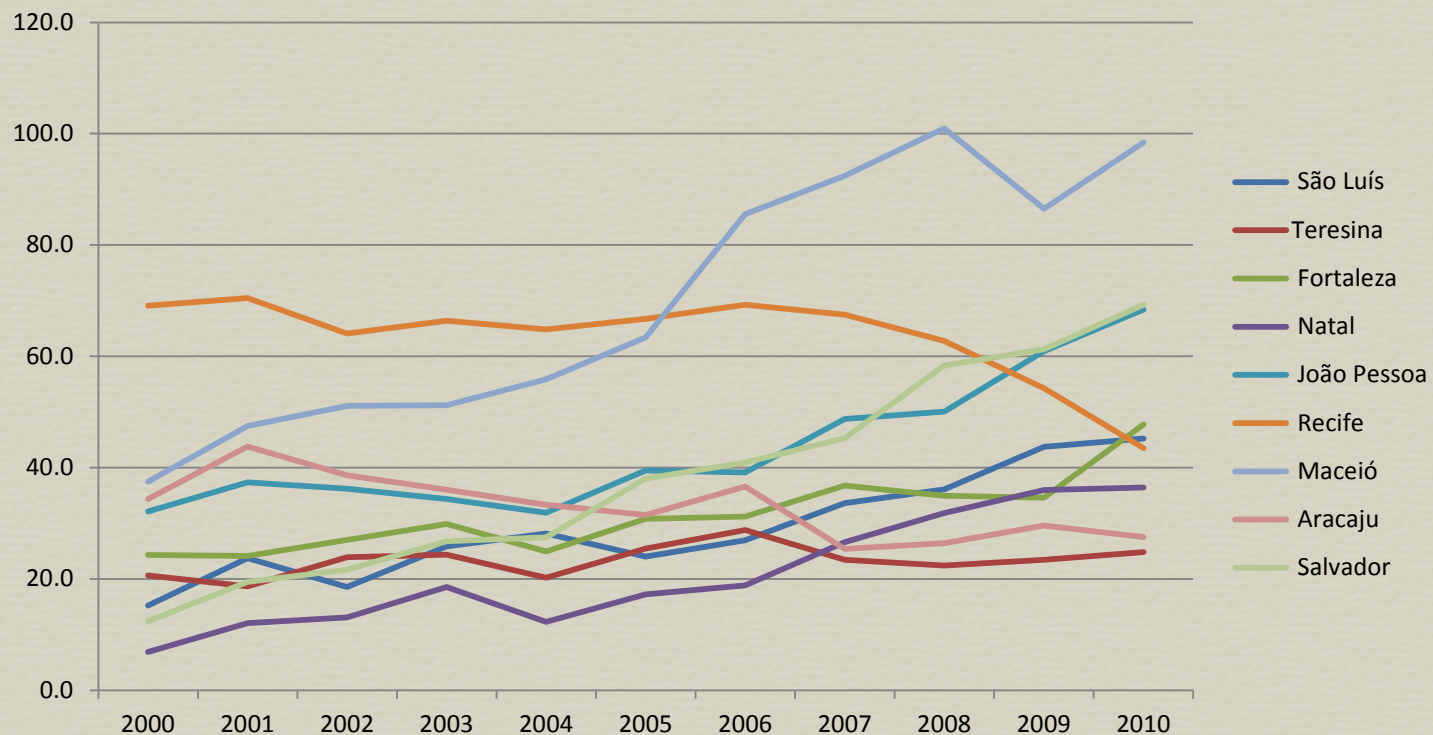
- ❧ Noting the internal dynamics of Brazilian regions, we see that in 2000, the Brazilian southeastern region pulled up rates, with a homicide rate of 36.52 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, when the Brazilian rate was 26.71 per 100,000. The Northeast, in 1996, had a rate lower than the national rate, with 19.36 per 100,000 inhabitants. However, taking the latest figures released by Datasus (2013), which includes information on mortality between 1996 and 2011, there is remarkable reversal of position: the southeastern rate drops to 19.95 while the northeast rises to 36.24.



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- ❧ These dynamics bring substantial changes in the ranking of the most violent states. In 2000 the three most violent states in the country were Pernambuco, with a rate of 54.18, Rio de Janeiro, with 50.92, and Espírito Santo, with 46.23, ie two states in the southeast and one in the northeast. Eleven years later, in 2011, the three most violent states are Alagoas, with 71.39 and Espírito Santo and Paraíba with 47.14, two states from the northeast and one from the southeast. In this sense, it is interesting to note that although in the early 2000s the states of Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro to appear among the three states in worse situations between the federal units of Brazil, in early 2010, these two states no longer appeared in the trio of units of the federation of worse performance in terms of homicide rates. In the observed period, Pernambuco is the only state in the northeast that offers drop in the homicide rate.

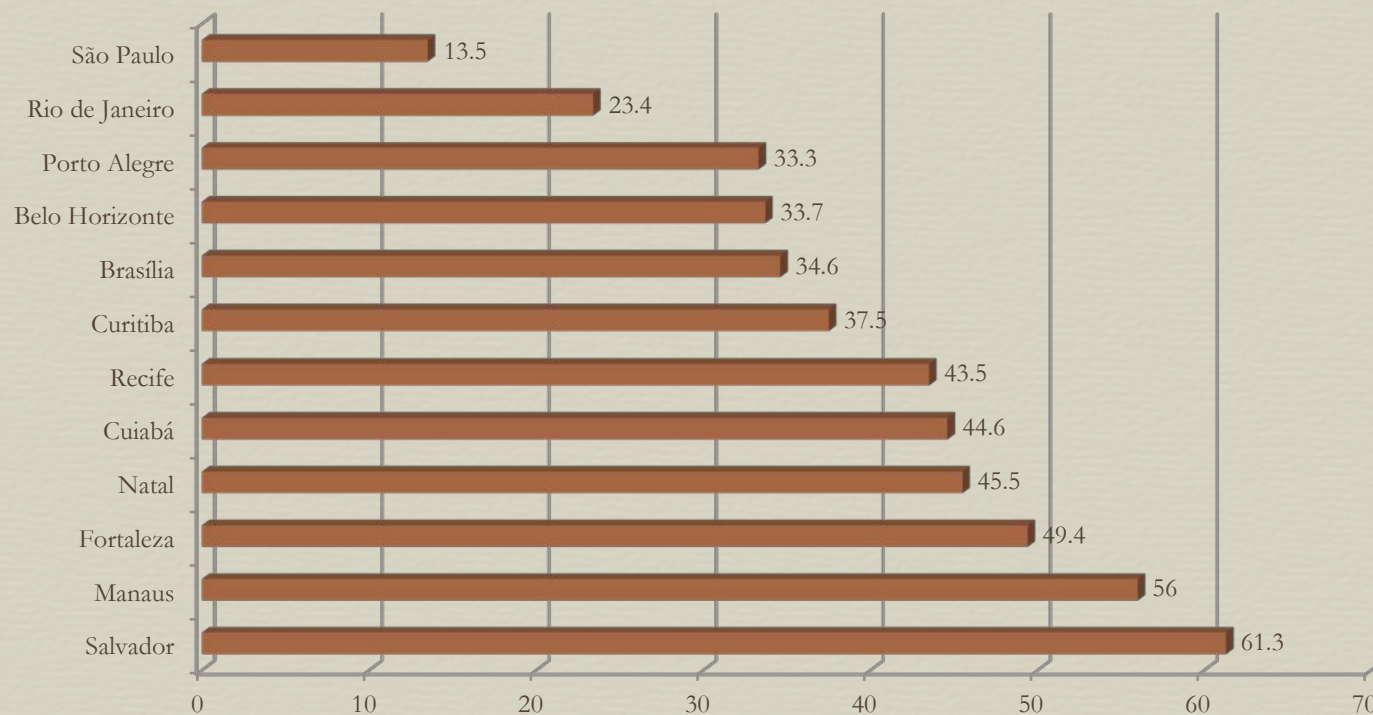


Mortality rate per Aggression per Capitals of the Northeast 2000/2010





✧ If we look at murder rates in the capitals of Brazilian states where the World Cup 2014 will occur, we realize that with the exception of São Paulo, where rates are close to those which are not regarded as epidemic by the World Health Organization, all Brazilian cities which will host the World Cup have high homicide rates. The rates of Rio de Janeiro, even having noticed a real decline in recent years, have problems and are probably underestimated.





- Between 1980 and 2010, over one million people were murdered in Brazil. The homicide rate in our country is higher than the death toll in several armed conflicts worldwide. As already mentioned, the homicide rate in Brazil has remained high for many years, with more than 25 homicides per an 100,000 population group. It can be said that the country has experienced a situation of chronic violence in the last 30 years.



- ❧ The biggest group of people murdered is composed of young, poor and black men. Most murderers have the same profile.
- ❧ About 10% of homicide victims are female. The majority of female homicides still occur in domestic situations, but the expansion of drug markets has produced an increasing number of deaths of women within these spaces, and they experience a much greater vulnerability than men.
- ❧ It should be noted that what we call murder is a label for different types of social processes, which include: territorial fights between youth groups involved in armed criminal activities, murders related to the dynamics of drug markets, death squads, the police killings, domestic violence etc..



- ❧ The phenomenon of violent deaths occurs mainly in urban contexts, associated with the expansion of the drug market, the enormous availability of firearms, the existence of patterns of resolving personal conflicts guided by values such as reputation, honor, hypermasculinity and the emergence of a pattern of violent sociability, which is relatively independent of social conditions that probably originated. Added to this is the chronic inability of the State, at different levels (Executive, Judicial, Legislative) to deal with the mentioned phenomena.
- ❧ The violence in rural areas, which is related in different ways to the dispute over land remains a huge social problem, especially in the north, midwest and northeast.



The Brazilian police model , inheritance of the dictatorial period , with predominance of two state police forces (military police patrolling and civil police investigating) has proven problematic and inefficient. Apart from serious problems of coordinated management , the Brazilian Military Police Forces are very violent and Civilian Police Forces have proved inefficient.

Torture remains, in different ways, part of the repertoire of research and corruption is a common problem in the two police forces .

-The Brazilian Judiciary is an important source of impunity , slow and inefficient and the Brazilian Public Ministry has done little in its constitutional role of external control of police activity. The most promising initiative in this area was the creation of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) , which has sought establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation for State Courts.



✧ An additional note: The social indicators relating to poverty reduction in the country have improved considerably over the past 15 years. But it should be noted that this move had little or no effect in reducing violence, especially if we observe that the regions where there was the greatest poverty reduction were those where the indicators of violent crime grew the most.



- ❧ During the period when the country was governed by Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the creation of the National Secretariat of Public Security in 1997, the launch of the National Public Security Plan in 2000 and the creation of the National Fund for Public Security in 2001, were the first more systematic attempts to treat the problem of security at a federal level.
- ❧ Under President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, the most relevant initiatives at the federal level were the First National Campaign for Disarmament between 2004 and 2005 and the launch of the National Security and Citizenship Program (Pronasci) in 2007, which tried to join actions of public safety, violence prevention and social policies with the participation of the three levels of the federation. In the Dilma Rousseff government, unfortunately, the theme of Public Safety has not received attention.



- ❧ In the Brazilian states, what has been most importantly observed in recent years has been the reduction of homicides recorded in São Paulo, for which the causes are still a matter of controversy. However, the increase in incarceration, the strengthening of the Homicide and Protection of Persons and the efficiency of Disarmament Policy in the state seem to have been initiatives that have had an impact on the decrease in homicides in that state.
- ❧ In Minas Gerais, the processes of integrated security management through IGESP and the creation of a program to prevent violent deaths, 'Fica Vivo', constituted as important initiatives and influenced other states in the first part of the first decade of the 2000s. However, it has been showing strong backlash in recent years.



- ❧ In Rio de Janeiro, the implementation of the Police Pacification Units (UPPs) form an innovative strategy in that state, which has produced the reduction of violence in the occupied areas. It should be noted however that the decrease in homicides in Rio is prior to the implementation of the UPPs.
- ❧ Finally, we can speak of implementation of the Pact for Life, the public safety policy of the Government of Pernambuco, which since 2007 has put in motion a set of police strategies and crime prevention, with a focus on reducing homicides and would be responsible for the reduction of nearly 40% of homicides in the state between January 2007 and December 2013.



✧ Indeed, successive administrations of the Federal Government have been acting very timidly in the area of Public Security and never had a clear strategy for dealing with the problem of violent crime. On the other hand, municipalities hardly get involved in the construction of public policies to prevent violence and the response of most state governments, with the exception of the cases showed above, has been conventional, insufficient and inefficient.



- ❧ Investment in construction of Centers for Crime Control and Monitoring in the main capitals of Brazil (some of which were not completed) and some courses of joint training focused on hosting the World Cup and directed to the State Polices are some of the few coordination efforts undertaken by the Federal Government with the participation of States.
- ❧ Overall, the country would be prepared for major events in a relatively safe way, as it hosts its own yearly Carnival, a national and popular festival, which has attracted huge numbers of tourists (especially in Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Recife) every year for decades without any big problems of safety being observed.



- ❧ A final observation concerns the possibility of demonstrations and protests like those observed in June 2013 and which reveal dissatisfaction from different sectors of Brazilian society, both with the low quality of public services, as with the limits of representative democracy. Brazilian police forces (especially the military police) and some major state governments were strongly unprepared to deal with the protests in order to ensure order under the protection of the law, as expected from the action of the police in democratic constitutional states . It is likely that events of this nature will occur again on the eve of the World Cup, but with less intensity.



- ❧ The issue of public security in Brazil remains a major public problem for the majority of its population. The FIFA World Cup in 2014 could have been used as a time for investments and structural changes in this area, but as has been shown, very little was done. In other words, there will be not a positive legacy of hosting the World Cup in Brazil in the area of Public Safety.

Challenges

- ❧ The issue of violent crime and their impact on the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of Brazilian society remains and some challenges for the next government in this area are:
- ❧ How to put Public Security in the Brazilian public agenda;
- ❧ How to establish mechanisms for effective governance and policy coordination of public security policies;
- ❧ How to deal with the problem of homicides without reducing it to a matter of the police on the one hand, and without proposing solutions that are mere consequences of reducing social inequalities, on the other hand;

Challenges



- ❧ How to establish youth programs and deal with the problem of culture and different subcultures of masculinity, honor, reputation, which, directly or indirectly, are behind most of the murders in Brazil. In other words, how to build different types of prevention programs which focus on the production of a resource for solving problems and conflicts non-violently?
- ❧ How to reform, control and pacify the Brazilian police?

A minimum program for the area of Public Safety in Brazil

- ✧ The involvement and protagonism of the Federal Government in coordinating the actions of public security in the country. There is no possibility of transforming the current scenario without the participation of the federal government in the allocation of resources in a systematic way, in the area of Public Security. This means, in a second and urgent moment, to build a systematic mechanism for allocation of responsibilities defined to the Union, States and Municipalities, and a steady flow of resources with counterparts, as in other areas of public policy in Brazil .

A minimum program for the area of Public Safety in Brazil

- ❧ The construction and implementation of a National Plan to Reduce Homicide must be the center of a National Policy on Public Safety. It is inconceivable that a country with more than 50,000 homicides per year has not focused on a national strategy aimed the control of intentional violent deaths. Without the guarantee of the right to life, there will not be peaceful and civilized coexistence in Brazil.
- ❧ The reform of the current police model cannot be delayed. The Police Forces in Brazil show themselves absolutely incapable of dealing with the complexities and the seriousness of the issue of security in our country. The Brazilian police forces have scarcely modernized in the period following re-democratization.
- ❧ Obviously, a national agenda of public security is much bigger and more complex. But these points could be a good start, despite being 30 years late.



Obrigado!!

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