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The Role of the Military Police in Addressing Domestic Violence: An Analysis of the Maria da Penha Patrol in the Municipality of Itaituba-PA

Action Of The Military Police In Confronting Domestic Violence: Analysis Of The Maria Da Penha Patrol In The Municipality Of Itaituba-Pa

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Summary

Domestic and family violence against women constitutes a serious social, legal, and public safety problem, directly impacting the violation of human rights and the physical, psychological, and moral integrity of victims. Although the country has made significant normative and institutional advances aimed at protecting women, violence rates remain high, especially in contexts marked by social inequalities, fragile support networks, and insufficient public policies. In this scenario, the present study is justified by the need to understand the role of public safety institutions in addressing this problem at the local level, highlighting the role of the Military Police as an agent of immediate response and preventive protection. The objective of the research is to analyze the performance of the Military Police of Pará (PMPA) in supporting women in situations of domestic violence, with emphasis on the actions developed by the Maria da Penha Patrol in the municipality of Itaituba-PA. This is a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory research study, developed through a literature review and document analysis of institutional data from 2021 to March 2026. The results indicate that the systematic monitoring carried out by the Maria da Penha Patrol contributes to strengthening the protection of victims, the enforcement of protective measures, the reduction of recidivism, and the increase in the feeling of security. It is concluded that the actions of the Military Police, through this specialized strategy, constitute a relevant instrument for the implementation of public policies to combat domestic violence and for the promotion of the comprehensive protection of women in the local context.

Keywords: Domestic violence; Public safety; Military Police; Maria da Penha Patrol; Document analysis.

Abstract

Domestic and family violence against women constitutes a serious social, legal, and public safety problem, directly impacting the violation of human rights and the physical, psychological, and moral integrity of victims. Although the country has made significant normative and institutional advances aimed at protecting women, violence rates remain high, especially in contexts marked by social inequalities, fragile support networks, and insufficient public policies. In this scenario, the present study is justified by the need to understand the role of public safety institutions in addressing this problem at the local level, highlighting the role of the Military Police as an agent of immediate response and preventive protection. The objective of the research is to analyze the performance of the Military Police of Pará (PMPA) in supporting women in situations of domestic violence, with emphasis on the actions developed by the Maria da Penha Patrol in the municipality of Itaituba-PA.

This is a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory research study, developed through a literature review and document analysis of institutional data from 2021 to March 2026. The results indicate that the systematic monitoring carried out by the Maria da Penha Patrol contributes to strengthening the protection of victims, the enforcement of protective measures, the reduction of recidivism, and the increase in the feeling of security. It is concluded that the actions of the Military Police, through this specialized strategy, constitute a relevant instrument for the implementation of public policies to



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1 INTRODUCTION

Domestic and family violence against women is a complex, historical phenomenon, and multifactorial, directly related to gender inequalities and social structures that, in turn, Over time, they have legitimized power relations marked by the subordination of women. This refers to a problem that goes beyond the private sphere of family relationships, taking on a dimension public and institutional, insofar as it compromises human dignity, physical integrity and The emotional impact on victims and the effectiveness of public social protection policies, as well as... security.

In Brazil, the fight against violence against women gained greater visibility starting from... in recent decades, especially due to the expansion of debates on human rights, Citizenship and gender equality. The enactment of Law No. 11.340/2006, known as the Maria da Penha Law, da Penha represented a legal and institutional milestone by establishing prevention mechanisms, Protection and accountability in cases of domestic and family violence. The legislation expanded the understanding of the phenomenon strengthened the State's role in protecting women in situations of... vulnerability.

Furthermore, the 1988 Federal Constitution, by recognizing public security as a right... of all and duty of the State, reinforces the responsibility of public institutions in confronting various forms of violence, including those perpetrated in the domestic environment. In this context, the The actions of the security forces, especially the Military Police, assume a relevant role because... In most cases, this is the first agency that is contacted in urgent and high-risk situations. imminent.

Despite the legal and institutional advances observed in recent decades, the rates of Violence against women remains high across the country, revealing the existence of norms. Legal measures alone are not enough to eradicate the problem. In states with extensive territories... widespread, pronounced socioeconomic inequalities and limited access to specialized services, Like in Pará, the challenges become even more alarming.

In the Amazonian context, domestic violence presents specific characteristics related to social vulnerability, difficulty accessing the safety net, economic dependence, and Geographical barriers that hinder the coordinated operation of public services. In this sense, the Strengthening integrated public policies and specialized institutional mechanisms makes it possible to This is fundamental to expanding protection for victims and reducing the recurrence of assaults.



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Among the strategies aimed at addressing this problem, the Patrol stands out.

Maria da Penha, an initiative aimed at the systematic monitoring of women in situations of Domestic violence cases involving individuals with emergency protective measures in place. The Patrol's actions aim to... to ensure greater effectiveness of judicial decisions, promote continued protection for victims, and reinforce The presence of the State in monitoring risk situations.

Given this scenario, the present study aims to analyze the performance of the Military Police. from Pará in combating domestic violence against women, with emphasis on the actions developed by the Maria da Penha Patrol in the municipality of Itaituba-PA, highlighting its importance as An instrument for preventing, protecting, and promoting women's safety, seeking to understand How does the action of the Military Police of Pará, through the Maria da Penha Patrol, contribute? for combating domestic violence and protecting women in the municipality of Itaituba-

SHOVEL?

The relevance of the study is linked to the need to broaden our understanding of the role. The institutional role of the Military Police in addressing domestic violence, especially in specific realities. locations that present specific operational, social, and territorial challenges. Furthermore, the research aims to contribute to the academic and institutional debate on public safety and policies. Protection for women and strategies for preventive police action.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Domestic violence against women: historical and social aspects

Domestic and family violence against women constitutes a social problem of It is of a historical and structural nature, and cannot be understood as an isolated or circumstantial fact. Its permanence over time is directly related to the consolidation of relationships. Unequal power dynamics between men and women, sustained by patriarchal values and social practices. which, for decades, contributed to the normalization of female subordination. In this scenario, the Violence against women has often been made invisible and treated as an issue restricted to private spaces. private, which made it difficult to recognize it as a violation of rights and as a matter of public interest. public. Thus, the analysis of domestic violence requires an understanding of its historical roots, cultural and social factors, since many of the patterns that underpin this type of violence still exist. They remain present in contemporary society.

During the colonial and imperial periods, as well as for much of the republican phase. In Brazil, there were no specific laws aimed at protecting women. In this context, The organization of social and family life was strongly anchored in patriarchal patterns, in which



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Women were socially subordinate to male authority, whether in the figure of the father, the husband, or... another representative of the family unit.

During the colonial period, Brazil was subject to the norms, customs, and legal structures of the colonial period. imposed by Portugal, without its own political or legislative autonomy. In this scenario, they were The Afonsine, Manueline, and other Ordinances were gradually applied throughout Brazilian territory. later, the Philippine Ordinances, which regulated aspects of economic and social life, Moral and religious aspects of the colony (MELLO; PAIVA, 2019).

The Philippine Ordinances, in particular, clearly demonstrate the inequality of treatment between men and women. The punishments imposed on women accused of adultery were extremely severe, involving physical punishments, public humiliation, deprivation of liberty and other forms of moral and social sanction. In contrast, male conduct was frequently tolerated, under the justification of a supposed superiority or differentiated social nature, which It reinforced the logic of female submission and the consolidation of patriarchal values (RAMOS, 2012; MELLO; PAIVA, 2019).

In this sense, the Philippine Ordinances, especially in Book V, Title XXXVIII, The phrase entitled "To him who killed his wife, to find her in adultery" demonstrates legal legitimacy. of violence against women in previous historical contexts. The device allowed the man, Under certain circumstances, killing one's wife and her alleged lover was permitted, provided there was no inequality of social standing between those involved (Philippine Ordinances, 1603). The regulatory provision reveals the degree to which gender-based violence and the objectification of women have been normalized. as male property.

This historical context highlights the formation of a society marked by sexism. structural, in which women were excluded from decision-making spaces and participation for a long period. political rights and the full status of a subject of rights. As Ramos (2012) observes, women do not even she was recognized as a subject of speech in many power relations, which demonstrates the level of invisibility and social devaluation to which she was subjected.

Throughout the centuries, the social roles assigned to men and women have been rigidly defined. Women were responsible for the care of the home, family, and the education of children, while men were responsible for the care of the home, family, and children. The role of provider and ultimate authority in the domestic space was assigned to them. This model reinforced economic dependence, limitations on female autonomy, and the normalization of abusive practices in the family environment.

The most significant entry of women into the labor market occurred starting from... economic transformations brought about by the Industrial Revolution. The growing demand for labor The need for work and supplementing family income boosted women's entry into the workforce. factory environment. However, this integration did not immediately represent equal conditions, a



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Since women have faced long working hours and lower wages than men, masculinity and the persistence of domestic responsibilities.

The two world wars also played an important role in this process, because...

The mobilization of men to the battlefields opened up space for women's participation in different productive and administrative functions. This movement contributed to the deconstruction partial view of the idea of female incapacity to perform activities outside the domestic environment.

In Brazil, the struggle of women for civil, social, and political rights intensified throughout of the 20th century, especially through collective mobilizations, demands for access to education, voting, work, and participation in public life. During the period of the military dictatorship, Women's participation in social movements has proven to be significant, with involvement in neighborhood associations, unions, student movements, and political organizations.

From the 1960s onwards, significant social transformations began to influence...

The most significant way to change the condition of women in society, especially due to the expansion... access to higher education, greater integration into the labor market, and the strengthening of movements focused on defending women's rights. This process contributed to the expansion of Discussions on gender equality, autonomy, social participation, and addressing violence. against women. However, despite the progress made over the last few decades, the Achieving gender equality remains a persistent challenge in reality. contemporary.

Although violence against women has deep historical roots, its persistence in Contemporary times demonstrate that the formal overcoming of discriminatory legal structures has not been... sufficient to eliminate social practices of domination, control, and the normalization of violence in the space. domestic. Therefore, domestic violence should be understood not only as not an individual or episodic manifestation, but as an expression of historically historical social relations. constructed, which requires articulated, permanent and specialized institutional responses.

2.2 Maria da Penha Law and mechanisms for protecting women

In this historical context of inequality and violence, the creation of Law No. 11.340/2006, Known as the Maria da Penha Law, it represents one of the most important legal milestones in Addressing domestic and family violence against women in Brazil. The legislation emerged in A response to the need to overcome the historical state inaction in the face of aggressions suffered by women in the domestic and family environment.

The origin of the law is directly linked to the case of Maria da Penha Maia Fernandes, a victim. of repeated assaults perpetrated by her then-husband, including two attempted murders, one of which left her paraplegic. Faced with the slowness and inefficiency of the judicial system.



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In Brazil, the case was submitted to international human rights organizations, which recognized...

The responsibility of the Brazilian State for negligence, omission, and tolerance in relation to violence.
domestic (FERNANDES, 2013).

The Maria da Penha Law significantly broadened the legal understanding of violence against women.
The woman, upon recognizing that domestic violence is not limited to physical aggression, but involves...
Multiple forms of rights violations. In its legal text, the norm establishes five forms.
main forms of violence: physical, psychological, sexual, financial, and moral, highlighting the complexity.
of the phenomenon and the need for more comprehensive institutional responses.

In addition to holding the perpetrator accountable, the legislation provides for prevention mechanisms.
Assistance and protection for women in situations of violence, including specialized care,
The coordination between the agencies within the protection network and the possibility of granting protective measures.
urgently. Such measures represent an important legal instrument for safeguarding integrity.
of the victim, which may involve removing the abuser from the home, prohibiting contact, restricting...
Approach and other measures aimed at reducing the risk of further attacks.

Another relevant aspect of the Maria da Penha Law is its pedagogical and preventive dimension, in
to the extent that it recognizes the need for intersectoral action and actions aimed at change
Cultural patterns that normalize gender-based violence. In this sense, the law is not limited to punishment.
from the aggressor, but seeks to promote the comprehensive protection of women and the strengthening of their autonomy.

Over the years, the legislation has been supplemented by new legal provisions and
public policies aimed at combating violence against women, such as the criminalization of
femicide and the creation of specialized support services. Such advances demonstrate that..
Protecting women requires coordinated and ongoing action from the State, involving the system.
justice, social assistance, health, and public safety.

In this sense, the Maria da Penha Law represents not only an instrument of penal repression,
but also a milestone in the reorganization of public policies aimed at protecting women, to
to recognize that tackling domestic violence requires intersectoral action, prevention,
reception, monitoring, and also accountability. Its effectiveness, however, depends on
The capacity of public institutions to transform legal protection into concrete and accessible protection.
to the victims.

2.3 The role of public security in addressing domestic violence: an overview of Brazil and from Pará

Domestic and family violence against women constitutes one of the most serious expressions of
Contemporary social violence, producing direct impacts not only on physical integrity,



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psychological, moral, sexual, and financial harm to the victims, but also regarding the effectiveness of the policies. Public services for protection, justice, and security. This is a phenomenon that transcends the private sphere. of family relationships and is projected as a public, legal and institutional problem, requiring a response. continuous, coordinated, and specialized action by the State. In this context, addressing Domestic violence must be understood as a state duty and as a fundamental dimension of public security policy.

As established by the Federal Constitution of 1988, in its article 144, security Public safety is "the duty of the State, the right and responsibility of all," and is intended for the preservation of public order and also the safety of people and property (BRAZIL, 1988). This The constitutional provision reinforces that state action is not limited to combating crime. It encompasses property crimes or traditional urban crime, but also situations of violence. interpersonal and domestic violence, especially when it involves a threat to life, physical integrity, or freedom. and to the dignity of women. Thus, domestic violence falls fully within the scope of public safety, since it represents a violation of fundamental rights and a concrete threat to protection of the human person.

In this scenario, the role of public security proves to be central, especially because... Domestic violence often requires an immediate response, urgent protection of the victim, and action. coordinated with other agencies in the care network. Addressing this problem requires integration between the justice system, social assistance, health services, police institutions and the Human rights defense organizations. Among these institutions, the Military Police occupies a strategic position. especially because, in most cases, it is the first state agency called upon in such situations. In emergencies. In numerous cases, it is the Military Police who make the first institutional contact. Working with the victim, intervenes during the crisis, stops the aggression, assesses the level of risk, and takes appropriate action. the first necessary steps for preserving the integrity of women and for the Referral of the case to the appropriate authorities.

The status of primary intervener assigns to the Military Police a responsibility that will Beyond merely containing the immediate conflict. Their role in the context of domestic violence. It involves multiple dimensions, such as welcoming the victim, active listening, and situational assessment. of the environment, identification of risk factors, restraint of the aggressor, recording of the incident, the Preservation of evidence when necessary and referral of the woman to the protection network. institutional. It is, therefore, an action that combines emergency response, protection Immediate initial guidance on rights and prevention of recidivism. In this way, the service The police force ceases to have an exclusively repressive character and begins to assume a protective function. preventive and coordinating role within the scope of public policies to combat violence against women. woman.

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The quality of this service is an essential element for the effectiveness of public policy. protection. In many cases, the way the victim is received by security institutions. It directly influences your willingness to report, pursue the case, and remain involved. Regarding protective measures. Services marked by indifference, disbelief, or lack of listening. Inadequate measures can lead to institutional revictimization and contribute to the withdrawal of complaints. For this reason, police action must be guided by principles of humane treatment and listening. Sensitive, respectful of the victim's dignity, and mindful of the specificities of gender-based violence. Active listening, in this context, represents not only an ethical stance, but also a tool. An indispensable technique for a correct understanding of the dynamics of violence and vulnerability. victim and the level of risk involved in the incident.

In addition to emergency response, public safety also plays a decisive role in Preventing the recurrence of domestic violence. Effectively addressing this problem requires... that the State does not act only after the aggression has occurred, but develops mechanisms to Monitoring risk situations, overseeing compliance with protective measures, and providing ongoing support to victims. It is in this context that specialized programs, such as... The Maria da Penha Patrol gains institutional and operational relevance, as it expands the capacity The State's role is to act preventively, strengthening the protection of women and reducing the possibility of new episodes of violence.

Despite these legal and institutional advances, indicators of violence against women remain high. They demonstrate that the problem remains one of the greatest existing security challenges. Brazilian public. The most recent data reveal not only the persistence of domestic violence, but also its high incidence and, in some contexts, its severity. According to data systematized by the Amazon Foundation for Support of Studies and Research (Fapespa), according to Graph 1 below, based on the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security, shows that between 2022 and 2023 there was... The increase in reported cases of domestic violence categorized as bodily harm, both in Brazil and in the state of Pará. Nationally, there was an increase of 13,228 cases, rising from 245,713 in 2022. to 258,941 in 2023. In Pará, the increase was 620 occurrences, rising from 9,845 to 10,465. during the same period (FAPESPA, 2024).

Chart 1: Domestic violence (bodily harm) - Brazil vs. Pará, 2019-2023.



Source: Prepared by the author based on the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (2020–2024) and Fapespa (2024).

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An analysis of the broader period, between 2019 and 2023, reveals an even more...

The situation is worrying in the state of Pará. While Brazil recorded a cumulative reduction of 8,989 cases of Domestic violence resulting in bodily harm in the analyzed period, Pará showed an increase of 5,173 occurrences, representing an increase of approximately 49%. In 2019, the state recorded 5,292.

The number of reported cases reached 10,465 in 2023, demonstrating a continued worsening of domestic violence. in the context of Pará (FAPESPA, 2024).

The same worsening trend can be observed in the femicide indicator.

as shown in graph 2 below. At the national level, Brazil recorded 1,467 femicides in 2023.

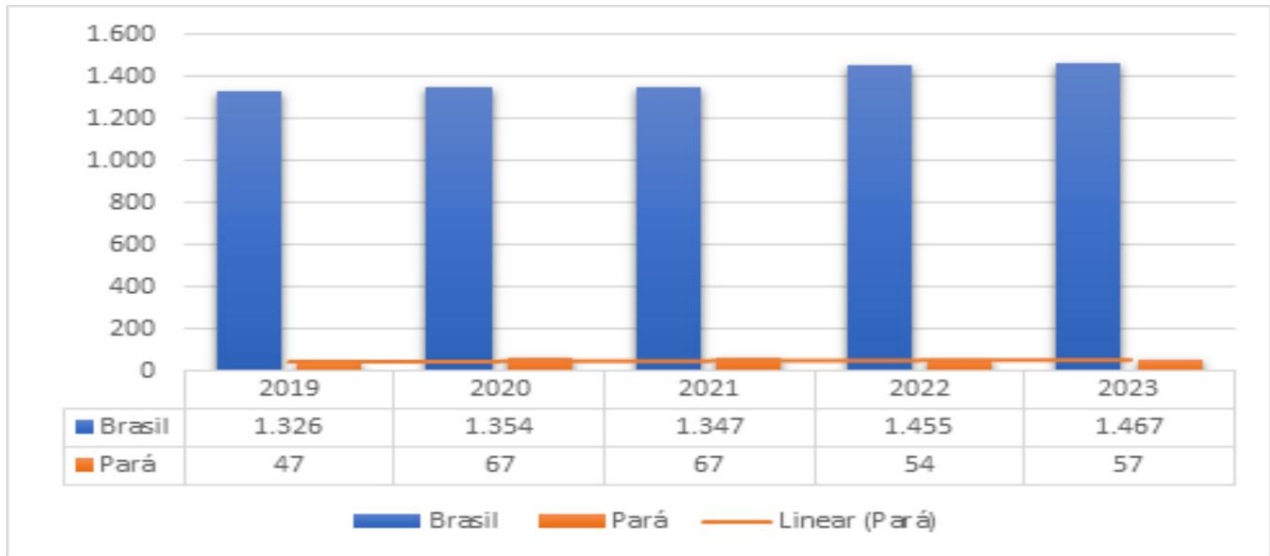
The number is higher than in 2022, when 1,455 cases were recorded, and also higher than the number registered in 2022. in 2019, when the country reported 1,326 victims. This represents an increase of 12 cases compared to...

The previous year saw 141 cases compared to 2019. In Pará, the situation is also similar.

Alarming: the state recorded 57 femicides in 2023, a number higher than the 54 cases in 2022 and significantly higher than the 47 registrations in 2019, revealing a growth trend in the analyzed period.

(FAPESPA, 2024).

Chart 2: Number of femicide cases - Brazil vs. Pará, 2019-2023.



Source: Prepared by the author based on the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (2020–2024) and Fapespa (2024).

Another particularly relevant piece of data concerns the evolution of the domestic violence rate.

per 100,000 women, an indicator that allows for a more precise comparison of the intensity of the phenomenon.

between different population contexts. According to data from Fapespa, the Brazilian rate

It showed fluctuations between 2019 and 2023, with a slight retraction over the period as a whole. In Pará,

However, there was a steady and significant increase, rising from 125.46 cases per 100,000.

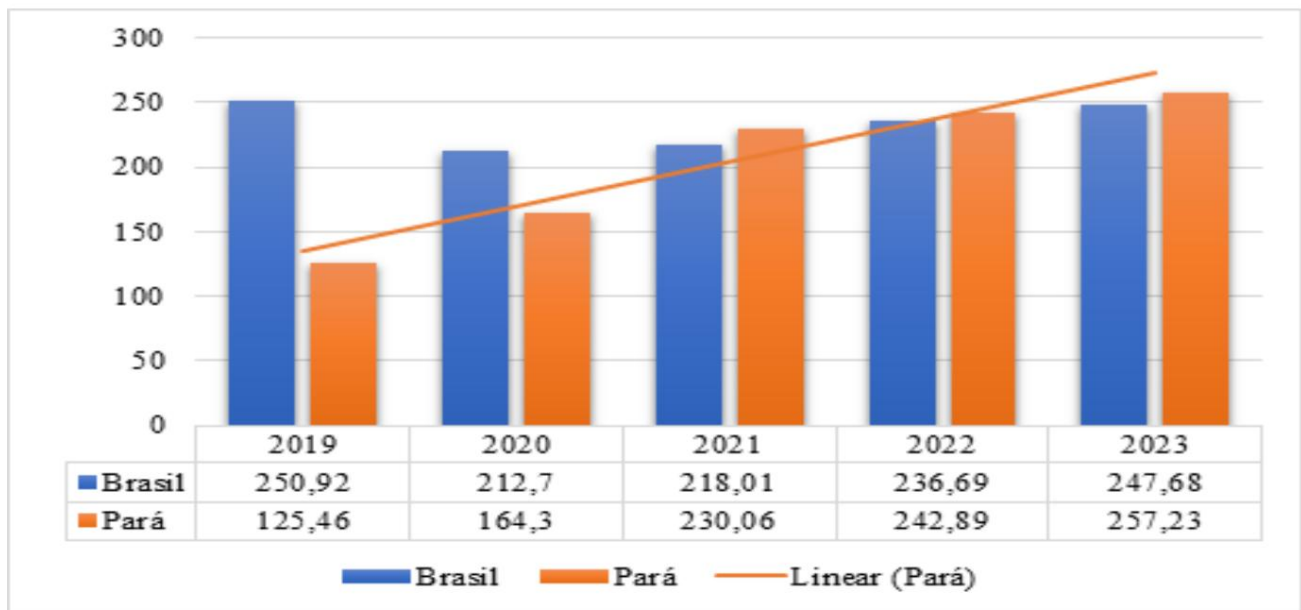
The number of women in 2019 is projected to reach 257.23 in 2023. It is also noted that the national rate was higher in 2019.

to the state average, but from 2022 onwards Pará began to surpass the Brazilian average, remaining above it in

In 2023, the state recorded a rate of 257.23, while Brazil as a whole had 247.68 cases per 100,000 people.

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thousand women (FAPESPA, 2024).

Chart 3: Evolution of the domestic violence rate per 100,000 women - Brazil vs. Pará, 2019-2023.



Source: Prepared by the author based on the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (2020–2024) and Fapespa (2024).

These indicators reveal that domestic violence against women not only persists. It is high in Brazil, but in the case of Pará, there are concrete signs of worsening. This reality reinforces the need to strengthen public policies for security and social defense aimed at the protection of women, especially in regions marked by greater territorial vulnerabilities, social and institutional. In the state of Pará, this scenario takes on even more complex contours in due to the specific characteristics of the Amazon region. The territorial extension, the presence of communities rural and riverside communities, logistical difficulties of travel, socioeconomic inequality, fragility of part of the care network and the limited presence of specialized services in The presence of various municipalities makes the state response more challenging and, at the same time, even more... necessary.

In addition to geographical and structural barriers, the context of Pará is also marked by Social factors that contribute to the persistence of domestic violence, such as dependency. economic factors, low levels of education, social isolation, weak support networks, and the normalization of abusive relationships. In many municipalities in the interior, the Military Police is, in practice, the main or even even the only public service available for immediate response to emergency situations. This expands significantly its institutional responsibility, not only as a force for containing the violence, but as an initial link between the victim and the other agencies in the protection network.

In this context, the actions of the Military Police, especially through strategies Specialized units like the Maria da Penha Patrol take on even greater relevance. By acting in a way coordinated with the Judiciary, the Civil Police, social services, health services and other agencies.



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In the fight against the protection of women, the Military Police is expanding its contribution to the effectiveness of public policy. combating domestic violence. The Maria da Penha Patrol, when accompanying women with emergency protective measures, monitoring compliance with court orders, monitoring situations managing risk and offering a preventive state presence represents an important instrument of Strengthening institutional protection for victims and preventing recidivism.

Thus, the analysis of the Brazilian and Pará panorama demonstrates that the confrontation with Domestic violence requires much more than the formal existence of protective legislation. It requires Continuous institutional action, professional development, integration between agencies, capillarity territorial, systematic monitoring of risk situations and strengthening of mechanisms specialized protection services. In this process, public security, especially through the police, plays a crucial role. The military is consolidating itself as an indispensable component in the policy of confronting violence against women, both for their capacity for immediate response and for their preventive, protective role. and a facilitator within the institutional network. In the case of Pará, this role takes on particular importance. even greater given regional vulnerabilities and the need for territorially-based responses. appropriate, reaffirming the strategic role of the Military Police and the Maria da Penha Patrol in Promoting the safety, dignity, and rights of women in society.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is characterized as a qualitative study of a nature... descriptive and exploratory, focused on analyzing the performance of the Military Police of Pará in confronting... Domestic violence against women in the municipality of Itaituba-PA, with emphasis on monitoring. carried out by the Maria da Penha Patrol.

The choice of a qualitative approach is justified by the need to understand, in a way... Interpretative, the institutional, operational, and social aspects related to police action in context of domestic violence. According to this approach, the aim is to analyze not only the data quantitative data available, but also the meanings, practices, and challenges involved in Implementation of public policy for the protection of women at the local level.

Regarding its objectives, the research is classified as descriptive, as it seeks to portray and... to systematize the characteristics of the Maria da Penha Patrol's actions in Itaituba, and exploratory, by to allow for a closer engagement with the subject matter and the identification of aspects that have been little analyzed in regional context.

Regarding the technical procedures, the study was developed based on two axes. Main methodological approaches: document analysis and literature review.

The literature review was conducted based on books, scientific articles, legislation,



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normative documents and academic productions related to the following themes: violence domestic violence against women, gender relations, Maria da Penha Law, public safety, policing preventive measures and public policies for the protection of women. This theoretical survey aimed to... to provide conceptual and analytical support to the study.

The document analysis, in turn, focused on institutional documents and reports. Operational data, public safety yearbooks, and official data related to the activities of the Maria Patrol from Penha in the municipality of Itaituba. Data relating to the following were especially considered: period from 2021 to March 2026, a timeframe defined based on the start of effective activities of the Patrol in the municipality and the availability of institutional records.

Quantitative data relating to the monitoring of women were also analyzed. in situations of domestic violence, including: total number of protective measures received; number of women monitored until the end of the measures; cases of withdrawal of protective measures; situations where victims cannot be located; records of women not residing in municipality; cases with active follow-ups.

This data was organized in a descriptive and interpretative manner, and subsequently... systematized in graphical representation, with the aim of facilitating the visualization of information. and to support the analysis of the results.

The data interpretation was carried out in light of specialized literature and legal frameworks. and institutional guidelines that govern the actions of the Military Police in addressing domestic violence. Thus, the aim was to identify service patterns, institutional contributions, and limitations. operational challenges for strengthening public policy to protect women in municipality of Itaituba-PA.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The role of the Military Police as the first responder in cases of domestic violence.

Domestic and family violence against women constitutes one of the main challenges of Brazilian public security, configured as a multifactorial phenomenon, historically rooted inequalities related to gender are exacerbated by social, economic, cultural, and institutional factors. In this context, the role of the Military Police becomes central, especially since it involves... In most cases, it is the first state agency activated in emergency situations.

Within the initial response, the Military Police plays an essential role in disrupting operations. immediate response to the aggression, in protecting the physical and emotional integrity of the victim and in adopting the The first legal and operational measures necessary to contain the risk. This action is...



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particularly relevant in cases involving repeated violence, a history of threats,

Failure to comply with protective measures or potential risk of femicide.

The police response usually begins with the activation of emergency services.

190 is the main gateway for assistance in situations of domestic violence. From there

Upon being called, the patrol moves to the scene of the incident, where it conducts a situational assessment.

environment, assessing factors such as the aggressor's presence, the severity of the situation, the presence of children or third parties and the victim's level of vulnerability.

This initial assessment of the situation is crucial for guiding police intervention, allowing

The adoption of measures proportionate to the identified risk. In many cases, immediate action by

The garrison represents the difference between preserving the victim's life and escalating the violence.

more serious forms.

After the initial containment of the situation, providing adequate care to the victim becomes a central step.

of police action. Skilled listening, compassionate reception, and information gathering.

Relevant measures for recording the incident are fundamental to ensuring not only the

Formalizing the case, but also linking the victim to the institutional protection network.

Another essential procedure is separating the parties and restraining the aggressor.

especially when there is evidence of a flagrant crime, a concrete threat to the victim's integrity, or

Failure to comply with a court order. In these situations, the aggressor is taken to the police station.

competent authority becomes necessary for the adoption of appropriate legal measures.

Furthermore, the Military Police also plays an advisory role, informing the victim about

your rights, regarding the possibility of requesting or reinforcing protective measures and regarding the services available in the care network. This preventive and educational dimension of the action.

Police work is particularly important in reducing underreporting and strengthening women's autonomy.

Given the situation of violence.

In the state of Pará, and especially in municipalities in the interior, the actions of the Military Police

Addressing domestic violence takes on specific characteristics related to

The territorial and social particularities of the Amazon region. The extensive geographical area, the presence of

rural and riverside communities, the logistical difficulties of transportation, and the limited supply of

Specialized services make police intervention even more relevant.

In many local contexts, the Military Police represents the main, and sometimes the only, source of security.

A public service is available for immediate response to situations of violence. This expands the

institutional responsibility of the corporation, which now acts not only in containing the event, but

also as an initial link between the victim and the other agencies in the protection network.

In the Amazonian context, domestic violence is often exacerbated by factors such as

geographic isolation, economic dependence, low education levels, and weak support networks.



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The persistence of cultural patterns that normalize abusive behaviors. Such factors make it difficult

The complaint compromises the victims' continued participation in protection measures and makes the breaking the cycle of violence becomes even more complex.

In this scenario, the Military Police's actions need to combine rapid response and sensitivity.

institutional, capacity for intersectoral coordination and continuous monitoring. The simple

A focused intervention at the scene, while necessary, is not sufficient given the recurring dynamics of domestic violence. It is precisely at this point that specialized programs, such as...

The Maria da Penha Patrol assumes strategic importance.

Among the initiatives aimed at combating domestic violence in the state of Pará,

The Maria da Penha Patrol stands out, a specialized program that works in monitoring...

women experiencing domestic violence who have been granted emergency protective measures by the Judiciary.

The Maria da Penha Patrol represents an important instrument for the effective implementation of the Maria da Penha Law.

Penha, insofar as it seeks to ensure compliance with court decisions, prevents

recurrence of assaults and strengthening institutional protection for victims. Their work goes beyond that.

Formal oversight of the measures, also incorporating guidance, monitoring, listening, and presence.

preventive measures by the State.

In Pará, the initiative has become established as an important public policy for security and defense.

social, developed in coordination with other bodies in the protection network, such as the Court of

Justice, the Civil Police, social assistance services, and policy coordination offices for

women. This inter-institutional dimension is fundamental to increasing the effectiveness of actions in protection and ensuring more comprehensive responses to the needs of victims.

In practice, the Patrol's work involves periodic visits to the women being monitored.

monitoring compliance with protective measures, risk assessment, guidance on rights and

Referral to other services when necessary. In addition, the team's visible presence.

It functions as a deterrent to recidivism and as a symbolic and material reinforcement of presence.

state intervention in the lives of victims.

The importance of this approach lies, above all, in overcoming a purely reactive logic.

of police assistance. Instead of acting only after the aggression has occurred, the Maria da Penha Patrol

Penha operates from a perspective of preventative monitoring and continuous protection, which expands

significantly its contribution to public safety and to the defense of

women's rights.



4.2 Implementation of the Maria da Penha Patrol in Itaituba-PA

In the municipality of Itaituba-PA, the implementation of the Maria da Penha Patrol represented progress. significant in strengthening the protection network for women in situations of violence.

domestic. The formalization of the initiative took place on September 17, 2020, through the celebration Technical Cooperation Agreement between different public institutions operating in the municipality.

Among the partner organizations involved in the implementation of the program, the following stand out:

Criminal Court of the District of Itaituba – Court of Justice of the State of Pará;

Municipality of Itaituba, through the Municipal Department of Social Assistance (SEMDAS);

Municipal Coordination of Public Policies for Women of Itaituba (CMPPMI); Chamber

Municipal Council of Aldermen of Itaituba; Military Police of Pará, through the Command of

Regional Policing Unit X (CPR-X); Tapajós Regional Superintendency of the Civil Police of the State from Pará, through the Specialized Police Station for Women's Assistance (DEAM).

The implementation of the program was accompanied by a process of institutional capacity building.

period from November 9th to 12th, 2020, military police officers belonging to the CPR-X staff.

They participated in specific training focused on the care and support of women.

included in the program. This training is a fundamental element for improving performance.

police officer, since responding to domestic violence requires technical training and sensitivity.

institutional understanding and comprehension of the specificities of protective legislation.

The operation of the Patrol in Itaituba is linked to the periodic monitoring of

compliance with protective measures granted by the Judiciary in cases of domestic violence

and family violence against women. The inclusion of the victim in the program occurs based on criteria.

related to the seriousness of the situation, the level of risk, and the need for more intense monitoring.

for the preservation of their physical, moral, psychological, financial, and sexual integrity.

Currently, the team responsible for providing care within the CPR-X program consists of 11 people.

Military police officers, consisting of 4 men and 7 women, in addition to the use of a pink patrol car, intended for operational support for monitoring and inspection activities.

The composition of the team and the availability of a specific vehicle are important factors.

for the program's institutional identity, reinforcing its specialization and visibility among the community and the women served.

Services provided to women victims of domestic violence through the Maria da Penha Patrol

The Penha project in Itaituba effectively began on January 4, 2021. Since then, until the period

Based on the analysis, the program received approximately 334 protective measures referred to follow-up.

Of this total, 143 women were monitored until the termination of the protective measure and/or

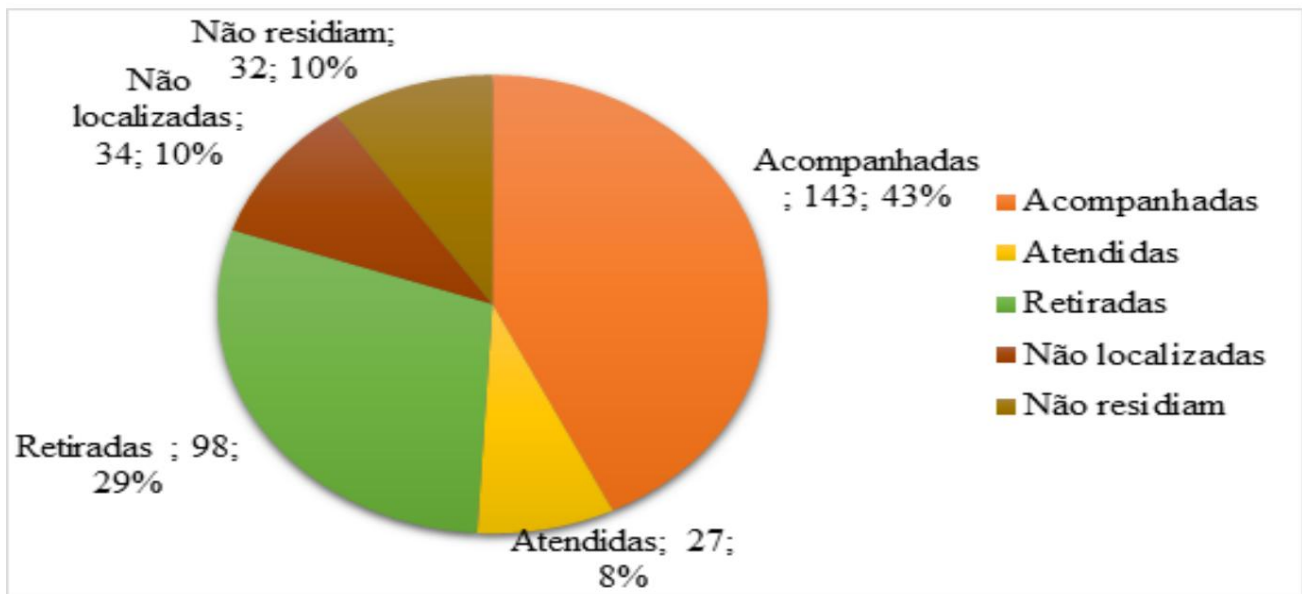
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until the situation posing a risk to their own safety ceases. In addition, 98 women requested...

withdrawal of protective measures, due to factors such as resumption of the relationship, change of city, withdrawal, or lack of interest in continuing the follow-up.

There were also 34 cases identified in which it was not possible to locate the women, as well, such as 32 situations in which the victims did not reside in the municipality of Itaituba. During the period analyzed, 27 women were under active monitoring by the Maria da Penha Patrol.

Chart 4 – Services provided by the Maria da Penha Patrol in Itaituba-PA



Source: Military Police of the State of Pará. Regional Police Command X (CPR-X). Data from the Maria da Penha Patrol in the municipality of Itaituba, 2021–March 2026.

An analysis of the distribution of services provided by the Maria da Penha Patrol in

The municipality of Itaituba highlights relevant aspects regarding the effectiveness of the program and the challenges. challenges faced in supporting women who are victims of domestic violence.

Initially, it is observed that the largest share of the records corresponds to the measurements. protective measures were monitored until completion, totaling 143 cases, which represents approximately 43% of the total analyzed. This data demonstrates the operational capacity of the Patrol. in carrying out continuous monitoring of victims and in contributing to the implementation of court orders for protection.

This result indicates that the program plays a concrete role in monitoring the measures. protective measures and strengthening the safety of the women served, functioning as an important A mechanism for preventive monitoring and intervention in at-risk situations.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that 98 cases, corresponding to approximately 29%, refer to- This relates to the withdrawal of protective measures by the victims themselves. This significant percentage reveals... the complexity involved in the dynamics of domestic violence, often marked by Emotional, economic, affective, and social dependence, in addition to the persistence of the so-called cycle of... violence.

Giving up or withdrawing protective measures does not always mean the situation is over.



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violence, which may reflect structural weaknesses in support for victims, and an insufficient network of support, temporary reconciliation with the abuser, or practical difficulties in maintaining the distancing. Thus, this data highlights the need to strengthen inter-institutional actions. focused on women's empowerment, psychosocial support, and continued follow-up care. protective.

Another relevant aspect concerns the 34 cases in which the victims could not be located and to the 32 records of women who did not reside in the municipality of Itaituba, both corresponding to approximately 10% each. These numbers reveal operational and territorial limitations that They directly impact the Patrol's ability to provide continuous monitoring.

Such situations may be associated with changes of address without updating registration information. intermunicipal displacements, weaknesses in institutional communication flows, or difficulties physical access to certain locations. This scenario reinforces the importance of greater integration between security, social assistance, justice, and public policy agencies for women, especially with regard to information sharing and continuity of care.

Finally, it was found that 27 women, equivalent to about 8%, were in Active monitoring at the time of analysis. This data demonstrates the operational continuity of The program reinforces the importance of periodic monitoring as a tool for preventing... recidivism and monitoring of protective measures in place.

In general, the data analyzed allows us to affirm that the Maria da Penha Patrol in Itaituba plays a strategic role in combating domestic violence, both in compliance... from judicial decisions to the continued protection of the women served. At the same time, the Results reveal significant challenges related to victims remaining in the program, to social vulnerability, logistical difficulties, and the need for greater strengthening of performance. interinstitutional.

4.3 Institutional contributions of the Maria da Penha Patrol to the mission of the PMPA

Analysis of the data and actions of the Maria da Penha Patrol in Itaituba allows us to identify important institutional contributions to the mission of the Military Police of Pará, both in the field operational as well as in the preventive dimension of public safety.

First and foremost, the Patrol strengthens the role of the PMPA (Military Police of Pará) as an agency dedicated to protecting life. and public order, expanding the institutional presence of the State among a historically vulnerable. By conducting periodic visits, monitoring protective measures and intervening when necessary. In cases of judicial non-compliance, the Military Police directly contribute to reducing the risk of new offenses. aggression and to preserve the integrity of the victims.



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Secondly, the program reinforces the preventive nature of police action.

Unlike a purely reactive logic, focused solely on responding to an incident after it has occurred.

In cases of violence that have already occurred, the Patrol operates with a perspective of continuous monitoring, anticipating risks and expanding institutional response capacity.

Another important aspect is strengthening the victims' trust in public institutions.

The continuous presence of the Military Police, combined with humane treatment and effective oversight, protective measures tend to reduce the feeling of institutional abandonment and encourage... continued reporting, contributing to addressing underreporting.

Furthermore, the Patrol's actions also contribute to holding aggressors accountable.

Continuous monitoring of compliance with protective measures allows for the identification of situations of Non-compliance allows for legal action to be taken, including arrests on the spot or in the event of a violation. The reason for violating a court order reinforces the protective and coercive nature of the public policy.

From the institutional perspective of the PMPA (Military Police of Pará), the experience of the Maria da Penha Patrol in Itaituba demonstrates direct adherence to the corporation's mission, especially with regard to preservation of public order, protection of life, qualified service to the population and to Strengthening social defense actions.

Despite the progress observed, the performance of the Military Police of Pará in confronting... Domestic violence still faces significant challenges that impact the effectiveness of public policy. to protect women.

Among the main obstacles identified are staffing limitations and shortages. of material resources, the difficulties of movement in hard-to-reach areas and the need Ongoing ongoing training for teams. These factors become more serious in regions with complex territorial characteristics, such as the interior of the state of Pará.

Another significant challenge concerns the social vulnerability of the victims, often marked by economic dependence, fragile support network, presence of minor children, fear retaliation and difficulty accessing specialized services. These factors directly interfere. in ensuring women remain within protective measures and receive institutional support.

Furthermore, the withdrawal of protective measures by a significant portion of the victims. This highlights the need to strengthen psychosocial support policies. Intersectoral support and promotion of economic and emotional autonomy. Effective protection of A woman experiencing violence does not depend exclusively on police action, but on a network. integrated institutional support.

Thus, the results of the study demonstrate the effectiveness of the Maria da Penha Patrol. Penha is directly related to expanding the team's operational capacity and qualification. permanent service provision and strengthening of coordination with other constituent bodies



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the safety net.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Domestic and family violence against women remains one of the main challenges for Brazilian public security, reflecting historical, cultural, and structural inequalities that they still influence social relations and hinder the full realization of women's rights. Although Brazil has an important regulatory framework, most notably the Maria da Penha Law, the indicators show that the problem still requires continuous, qualified responses and integrated by the State.

In the state of Pará, the scenario of increasing cases of violence against women reinforces the need to strengthen institutional strategies for prevention and protection. In this context, the role of the Military Police proves to be fundamental, especially given their position as first responder in high-risk situations, ensuring a rapid response and immediate protection. Referral of victims to the support network.

The analysis developed in this study made it possible to identify that the Maria da Penha Patrol, in the municipality of Itaituba-PA constitutes an important instrument for the implementation of protective measures and strengthening institutional protection for women experiencing domestic violence. The data analyses demonstrate the relevance of the systematic monitoring carried out by the team, highlighting its contribution to the prevention of recidivism, to the monitoring of compliance with court decisions and to increase the victims' sense of security.

At the same time, the results reveal significant challenges related to the withdrawal of protective measures, the difficulty in locating some of the women being monitored, and limitations in the team's operational challenges and social vulnerabilities hinder the continuity of protection. The evidence suggests that tackling domestic violence requires action that goes beyond a purely police-oriented dimension, requiring greater integration with assistance services, social issues, health, justice, and public policies for women.

It can therefore be concluded that the Maria da Penha Patrol represents an important strategy of combating domestic violence in the municipality of Itaituba, consolidating the Military Police of Pará as an essential agent in promoting public safety, protecting women, and consolidating their rights. Their actions reinforce not only the operational dimension of the corporation, but also its social and preventative function in the context of social defense.

In addition to the operational results, it is observed that the institutional presence of the Maria da Penha Patrol contributes to strengthening victims' trust in security institutions. Public disclosure is an essential factor for the continuation of complaints, for reducing underreporting, and for

Strengthening the protection network.

Finally, continued investment in specialized training and expansion of [the program/service] is recommended. effective, improved logistical resources, strengthened inter-institutional coordination and expansion of similar initiatives for other municipalities, especially those located in regions of greater social and territorial vulnerability. Such measures are important to implement policies. more effective public measures to combat domestic and family violence against women.

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