Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

The integrated action between the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office and civil society in the prevention of femicide in Porto Velho-RO: a legal-institutional analysis.

The integrated action between the judiciary, the public prosecutor's office, and civil society in the prevention of femicide in Porto Velho, RO: a legal-institutional analysis

Integrated action between the judiciary, taxation and civil society in the prevention of feminicide in Porto Velho-RO: a legal-institutional analysis

Dawidson da Silva de Jesus1
Gilvana Maria Noleto Barros da Silva2
Luciane Lima Costa e Silva Pinto3

SUMMARY

This research aims to analyze the integrated actions of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the State Government, and civil society in preventing femicide in Porto Velho/RO. Therefore, the theme addresses the importance of institutional coordination and public policies to combat gender-based violence, considering femicide as a serious violation of human rights and an extreme expression of structural inequality between men and women. To this end, the methodology used consists of bibliographic and documentary research, of a qualitative nature, based on the analysis of legal doctrines, scientific articles, dissertations, legislation, jurisprudence, and statistical data related to femicide and public policies for the protection of women. This study will analyze regulations such as the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006), the Femicide Law (Law No. 13.104/2015), and Law No. 14.994/2024, which classified femicide as an autonomous crime, in addition to resolutions from the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP), and data from the Brazilian Forum on Public Security. Thus, it is expected to demonstrate that integrated action between public institutions and civil society is an essential element for strengthening networks to combat gender-based violence, contributing to the prevention of femicide, the realization of women's human rights, and the improvement of public policies in Porto Velho/RO.

Keywords: Femicide; gender-based violence; public policies; integrated institutional action; women's human rights.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the integrated action of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the State Government, and civil society in preventing femicide in Porto Velho, Rondônia. In this sense, the study addresses the importance of institutional coordination and public policies aimed at combating gender-based violence, considering femicide as a serious violation of human rights and an extreme expression of structural inequality between men and women. To this end, the adopted methodology consists of bibliographic and documentary research using a qualitative approach, based on the analysis of legal doctrines, scientific articles, dissertations, legislation, case law, and statistical data related to femicide and public policies for the protection of women. Legal frameworks such as the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11,340/2006), the Femicide Law (Law No. 13,104/2015), and Law No. 14,994/2024, which classified femicide as an autonomous crime, will be analyzed, in addition to resolutions issued by the National Council of Justice (CNJ), the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP), and data from the Brazilian Forum on Public Security. Thus, the study

1 Law student. Email: dawidsonsilvapvh@gmail.com. Article submitted to UniSapiens Faculty as a requirement for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Law, Porto Velho/RO, 2026.

2 Law student. Email: giovanapvh@hotmail.com. Article submitted to UniSapiens Faculty as a requirement for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Law, Porto Velho/RO, 2026.

3. Supervising Professor. Master's degree from the PPGDRA program at the Federal University of Rondônia, professor in the Law course at the Unisapiens University Center. Email: Luciane.pinto@costaesilvapinto.adv.br

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

intends to demonstrate that integrated action between public institutions and civil society constitutes an essential element for strengthening networks to combat gender-based violence, contributing to the prevention of femicide, the enforcement of women's human rights, and the improvement of public policies in Porto Velho, Rondônia.

Keywords: Femicide; gender-based violence; public policies; integrated institutional action; women's human rights.

1 INTRODUCTION

Femicide is the most extreme expression of gender-based violence.
representing a serious violation of human rights and the dignity of women, since it occurs in
due to the victim's gender, highlighting the persistence of structural inequalities and
cultural aspects in Brazilian society (Andrade; Tamboril, 2024).

In this context, addressing gender-based violence requires an integrated approach.
which involves not only repressive state action, but also preventive public policies and
Effective protection networks. The Judiciary plays a central role in the application of these measures.
protective measures provided for in the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006), as well as the accountability of
aggressors. In parallel, the Public Prosecutor's Office acts in oversight, in promoting actions and in
Inducing public policies aimed at protecting women, in accordance with institutional guidelines.
established by the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (Brazil, 2019).

Organized civil society, in turn, plays a complementary and essential role.
working on social awareness, providing support to victims, and building networks of
confronting violence. As Ramos (2010) points out, the realization of human rights...
Victims of violence depend not only on state action, but also on the active participation of...
society in demanding and promoting these rights.

In this sense, Ambrozio and Paiva (2025) point out that the failures in the performance of public authorities
The lack of integration between the responsible agencies contributes to the vulnerability of the victims.
and to perpetuate violence.

Given this scenario, the present research seeks to answer the following question: In what way?
measure the coordinated action between the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the State Government and the
Civil society has been effective in preventing femicide in Porto Velho/RO, and what are its...
Main limitations?

Based on this problem, the following hypotheses are formulated: the first argues that the
Integrated action between these institutions contributes significantly to the prevention of
femicide, by increasing the effectiveness of protective measures, strengthen the accountability of
aggressors and ensure greater access to justice. The second hypothesis suggests that the lack of coordination

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Institutional issues, coupled with structural, operational, and budgetary limitations, compromise effectiveness.
public policies result in gaps in the protection of women and the continuation of violence.
of gender.

The overall objective of the study is to analyze the integrated performance of the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office.
Public and civil society involvement in the prevention of femicide in Porto Velho/RO. Objectives include:
Specifically, the aim is to investigate the role of the Judiciary in protecting women at risk.
to evaluate the performance of the Public Prosecutor's Office in overseeing and promoting public policies and
to identify the contribution of civil society in building networks to combat violence.
gender.

The rationale for this research is based on the social, legal, and scientific relevance of the topic.
Violence against women is a structural problem, historically rooted in relationships.
power imbalances between genders constitute a serious violation of human rights (Moura, 2022).
In the context of Rondônia, the high rates of femicide highlight the inadequacy of responses.
isolated state-owned enterprises, reinforcing the need for networked action and integrated public policies.
(Almeida; Okabayashi, 2025).

Regarding the methodology, the research will be conducted through a literature review.
encompassing legal, sociological, and institutional doctrine, as well as the analysis of official documents,
Scientific articles, theses, dissertations, case law, and institutional data will be used as sources.
primary laws, such as the Federal Constitution, the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006), the Law of
Femicide (Law No. 13.104/2015), the Penal Code, resolutions of the National Council of Justice
(CNJ), of the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP) and of the Court of Justice of Rondônia
(TJRO), as well as technical reports from national and international organizations.

The research will adopt a qualitative approach, using a deductive and dialectical method, seeking
To understand the contradictions between the normative framework and the social reality of gender-based violence.
The historical-comparative method will also be employed, which will allow for the analysis of experiences.
and public policies to combat femicide. Bibliographic searches will be conducted in
SciELO and CAPES databases, from 2021 to 2025, using descriptors such as femicide,
gender violence, public policies, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, civil society and rights
humans.

2. HISTORICAL AND NORMATIVE BASIS OF GENDER EQUALITY

The international consolidation of human rights after the Second World War.
This represented an important step forward in the protection of women. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), proclaimed by the United Nations in 1948, established the The principle of equality and the dignity of the human person as universal foundations, recognizing that all individuals are born free and equal in rights. Although the UDHR did not address Specifically regarding gender-based violence, she inaugurated an international system for the protection of human rights, which subsequently enabled the creation of specific treaties aimed at protection of women (Piovesan, 2014).

In Brazil, the 1988 Federal Constitution represented a fundamental milestone in the consolidation of formal equality between men and women, breaking legally with normative structures historically discriminatory. Article 5, paragraph I, of the Constitution expressly established that "Men and women are equal in rights and obligations," while Article 226, § 8, stipulated that the State should create mechanisms to curb violence within family relationships (Brazil, (1988). The citizen's Constitution thus came to recognize the protection of women as a state duty. linked to the promotion of fundamental rights and human dignity.

Internationally, another important advance occurred with the Inter-American Convention. to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women, Belém do Pará Convention, adopted by the Organization of American States (OAS) in 1994. The treaty recognized violence against the law recognizes women as victims of human rights violations and imposes on signatory states the duty to adopt measures aimed at preventing, punishing and eradicating gender-based violence (OAS, 1994).

As highlighted by Piovesan (2014), the Belém do Pará Convention represented a an important international legal instrument in consolidating state responsibility for the protection of women and in recognizing gender-based violence as a structural problem, and not just a private one.

In this context, the emblematic case of Maria da Penha Maia Fernandes stands out, whose Her story highlighted the Brazilian state's inaction in the face of domestic violence. After suffering two attempted murders committed by her husband and facing years of impunity and judicial delays, The case was submitted to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS, which condemned the... Brazil was sanctioned in 2001 for negligence and failure to address domestic violence against women. International condemnation spurred domestic legislative changes, culminating in the enactment... of Law No. 11,340/2006, known as the Maria da Penha Law (Pimentel, 2018).

The Maria da Penha Law represented an important legal advancement by establishing mechanisms specific prevention, assistance and protection measures for women in situations of domestic violence and family. The legislation introduced emergency protective measures, comprehensive assistance policies and mechanisms aimed at coordination between the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Public Defender's Office Public safety, security, and the social assistance network. C

As Dias (2019) observes, the norm broke with the traditional logic of dealing with violence.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

domestic violence is seen as a private matter, recognizing it as a violation of human rights and as A matter of public interest.

Subsequently, the Brazilian legal system began to recognize, in a more general way... Specifically, lethal violence against women based on gender. Law No. 13.104/2015 introduced the femicide as an aggravating circumstance of the crime of homicide in article 121, § 2, item VI, of the The Penal Code, legally recognizing that certain deaths of women result from Discrimination, contempt, and structural violence based on gender (Bastos, 2016). Legislation It represented an important symbolic and legal advancement in confronting gender-based violence, by To bring greater visibility to the deaths of women who have been historically made invisible by the penal system.

However, the legal treatment of femicide underwent further legislative modification with the enactment of Law No. 14.994/2024, which transformed femicide into an autonomous crime in the Penal Code. Brazilian Penal Code, inserting article 121-A. The new legislation defined femicide as the act of "killing a woman because of her gender," establishing a prison sentence of 20 to 40 years (Brazil, 2024). Before this change, femicide was treated only as an aggravating circumstance of... Homicide under Law No. 13.104/2015.

As Almeida and Okabayashi (2025) observe, the transformation of femicide into a type Autonomous criminal law demonstrates the strengthening of criminal protection aimed at protecting women and This demonstrates the recognition, by the Brazilian legal system, of the specific gravity of gender-based violence.

In addition to legislative advances, the effectiveness of protecting women depends on... implementation of integrated public policies and coordinated action between state institutions and the civil society. As highlighted by Pimentel (2018), the legal recognition of the rights of Support for women is insufficient when not accompanied by concrete mechanisms for protection and support. and prevention. In this sense, the actions of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other bodies... Public safety and social assistance networks prove indispensable to the realization of rights. Human rights of women and the fight against gender-based violence.

Thus, the historical and normative evolution of gender equality demonstrates that... The protection of women does not stem solely from the creation of legal norms, but also from a process. Continuous social, institutional, and political transformation. The consolidation of women's rights. In Brazil, this results from the interaction between social movements, international organizations, and legislation. protective measures and public policies, highlighting that confronting femicide requires state action. integrated and permanent commitment to promoting human dignity and material equality between men and women.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

3. Femicide as gender-based violence and a violation of rights.

HUMANS

The recognition of femicide as a structural manifestation of gender-based violence is a serious issue. Violation of human rights imposes on the State the duty to develop institutional mechanisms. effective measures for preventing and protecting women. In this context, public policies and actions The integration of justice institutions and the consolidation of support networks become... indispensable instruments for the realization of women's fundamental rights and for the Prevention of lethal gender-based violence.

Therefore, understanding femicide requires an approach that goes beyond analysis. strictly penal, inserting it into the field of social, historical and legal relations that structure the Gender inequality. This is a complex phenomenon that manifests itself as an expression... The extreme violence against women reveals not only individual behaviors, but also Structural patterns of domination and discrimination.

In this sense, femicide must be analyzed from a gender perspective, which allows to understand how social constructs attributed to masculinity and femininity influence the production and reproduction of violence. As Scott (1995) points out, gender constitutes a a fundamental analytical category for understanding power relations and inequalities. historically imposed on women.

The concept of femicide gained greater theoretical depth from feminist studies. developed by Russell (2001), who defined it as the murder of women motivated by hate, contempt, discrimination, or a sense of ownership. Later, Lagarde (2006) expanded on this. Understanding this by including the dimension of state responsibility, arguing that femicide is not... It is not limited to the individual act of killing women, but also involves contexts of institutional omission. and social tolerance of gender-based violence.

In the legal and social context, Saffioti (2004) highlights that violence against women It is deeply rooted in patriarchal structures that naturalize subordination. feminine violence legitimizes practices of male domination. As the author states, "the violence of Gender results from historically unequal power relations, sustained by the patriarchal logic of male domination" (Saffioti, 2004, p. 75). This logic contributes to the perpetuation of violence. often made invisible or minimized by the social and state institutions themselves.

From this perspective, violence against women cannot be understood as a fact. not as an isolated or episodic phenomenon, but as a structural and historically constructed one. Schraiber et al. (2007) state that unequal power relations between men and women are reproduced both in

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

In both the private and public spheres, it sustains practices of gender-based violence that cut across different areas. social contexts. Along the same lines, Bandeira (2014) highlights that gender violence acts as a mechanism of control over women's bodies, autonomy, and freedom, legitimized by Historically consolidated patriarchal cultural values.

The persistence of these structures reveals that, even in the face of legislative advances, violence continues. Gender norms continue to be reproduced socially. Oliveira (2020) emphasizes that the fragility of Public policies and the difficulty of transforming discriminatory cultural structures contribute to the perpetuation of violence against women. Furthermore, Santos and Izumino (2005) point out that... The normalization of violence often makes it difficult for victims to report it , which reinforces the social invisibility of the problem.

In this context, femicide represents the most extreme stage of a continuous cycle of Structural violence. As Diniz (2019, p. 87) states, "femicide does not emerge as an event isolated, but as a result of successive practices of violence and historical social tolerance and "Institutional link to gender inequality." The author highlights that the murder of women due to gender inequality... Gender equality constitutes the ultimate manifestation of female vulnerability, stemming from the structures patriarchal structures and the inadequacy of institutional responses.

Furthermore, femicide must be understood as a serious violation of rights. Humans, as it directly affects fundamental rights such as life, dignity, equality, and... women's safety. According to Piovesan (2014), the protection of women's rights is part of The international human rights system imposes on States the legal duty to prevent, punish and to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence.

Thus, femicide reveals itself to be a multifaceted phenomenon that transcends the penal sphere and It reflects historical, cultural, and institutional inequalities deeply rooted in society. Addressing this issue requires coordinated state action and the strengthening of public protection policies. to women and the transformation of social structures that perpetuate gender violence, under penalty of Perpetuation of systematic violations of women's human rights .

4. Women's Rights, Public Policies and the Duty to Protect Them STATE

The recognition of women's rights as human rights constitutes an element essential for building a democratic, egalitarian society committed to human dignity. In this sense, the protection of women goes beyond the dimension merely formal legal equality, requiring public policies capable of addressing the issue.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Historical and structural inequalities perpetuate gender-based violence. As Silvia states.
Pimentel (2018, p. 41), "the realization of women's rights depends on the recognition of
"structural inequalities that have historically underpinned their social and legal exclusion." The author
emphasizes that the legal protection of women requires continuous, integrated state action and
Committed to overcoming gender discrimination.

In this context, public policies assume a central role in addressing the
violence against women, especially given the need to integrate prevention, protection and
Accountability. The National Policy for Combating Violence against Women, structured
through the Ministry of Women, seeks to coordinate actions between government agencies and entities of
civil society, promoting multidisciplinary care for victims and strengthening support networks.
protection. Among the main mechanisms established, the Specialized Police Stations stand out.
Women's Assistance Centers (DEAMs), Women's Assistance Reference Centers (CRAMs),
Brazilian Women's Centers and integrated social and psychological assistance services.

The consolidation of these public policies occurred more significantly during the
The governments of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff, a period marked by the creation of the Secretariat.
of Policies for Women (SPM), of the National Pact for Combating Violence against Women
Women and the Women, Living Without Violence Program. According to Cecília Sardenberg (2018, p. 93), "a
The institutionalization of policies for women represented a significant advance in the construction of
" Mechanisms for protecting against and recognizing gender-based violence as a structural problem."
During this period, there was an expansion of Specialized Police Stations for Women, and an expansion of...
Brazilian Women's Centers and strengthening intersectoral policies aimed at preventing
gender violence (Martins; Cerqueira; Matos, 2015).

However, after 2016, researchers began to identify a slowdown in policies.
public services aimed at women, especially due to budget constraints and the reduction of
Institutional priority given to gender issues. During Michel Temer 's government , studies
They pointed to the decrease in investment in programs to combat violence against women and the
weakening of previously consolidated structures (Sá and Silva, 2017).

During Jair Bolsonaro's administration (2019–2022), technical and budgetary analyses demonstrated
A significant reduction in resources allocated to public policies for the protection of women. Data
Studies from the Institute of Socioeconomic Studies (INESC) indicate that investments aimed at
Funding to combat violence against women has suffered successive cuts, dropping from R$ 100.7
millions in 2020 to R$ 30.6 million in 2021 and, in 2022, to only R$ 9.1 million (INESC, 2023).
This scenario highlights the direct impact of budget cuts on the maintenance of networks.
providing care and protection to victims.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Already in the current Lula government, which began in 2023, there has been an institutional resumption of policies aimed at women, especially with the re-establishment of the Ministry of Women and the restructuring of federal programs to combat gender-based violence. However, studies Recent studies indicate that, although there has been a partial restructuring of public policies, the Investments remain lower than those recorded during the period of greatest expansion. Women's Program, Living Without Violence, between 2013 and 2015 (Diário da Manhã, 2026).

In this scenario, it becomes evident that administrative continuity, adequate funding, and Permanent institutional coordination is an indispensable factor in ensuring effectiveness. of public policies for the prevention of femicide. As Maria Berenice Dias observes (2019, p. 78), "the protection of women depends not only on the existence of legal norms, but on The State's capacity to ensure its concrete and effective application." Thus, the implementation of Public policies require not only regulatory provisions, but also institutional structure and resources. financial resources and integration among the agencies responsible for protecting victims.

Furthermore, the involvement of organized civil society proves indispensable to Strengthening networks to combat gender-based violence. Feminist movements, Non-governmental organizations, social collectives, and academic institutions play a role . fundamental in raising social awareness, providing support to victims, and monitoring policies. public.

According to Melo (2022, p. 112), "the action of civil society constitutes an essential element for the consolidation of protection networks and for the expansion of women's access to their rights. "fundamental". Collaboration between the State and civil society is therefore indispensable for The development of effective mechanisms for preventing and addressing violence against women.

4.1 State's Duty to Protect, Protective Measures, and Liability for Omission

Addressing violence against women, especially in the context of femicide, It imposes on the State not only the creation of legal norms, but also the obligation to ensure the effective application of these norms. In this sense, the state's duty of protection constitutes one of the pillars. fundamental aspects of the contemporary legal system, especially when rights are at risk. fundamental rights such as the life, dignity, and physical and psychological integrity of women.

According to Sarlet (2012), the State has positive duties of protection that go beyond mere abstention from violating fundamental rights, requiring concrete action to ensure their effectiveness. This understanding reinforces the idea that state action must be preventive, efficient, and continuous in the face of

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

situations of social vulnerability and gender-based violence.

In the legislative sphere, Law No. 11.340/2006 (Maria da Penha Law) established important mechanisms to protect women in situations of domestic and family violence, highlighting the Emergency protective measures. These measures aim to safeguard physical integrity, psychological and financial protection for the victims, allowing for immediate action by the Judiciary and relevant agencies. public safety. As Maria Berenice Dias (2019, p. 214) teaches, "protective measures They represent indispensable instruments for preventing the continuation of violence and preserving life. of women at risk."

However, the effectiveness of these measures depends directly on the integrated action of institutions responsible for its implementation. In this context, Campos (2015) points out that the delays in granting protective measures, insufficient oversight, and precarious conditions. The structural integrity of healthcare networks compromises the protection of victims and contributes to... escalation of violence.

Furthermore, state inaction in addressing violence against women can lead to... legal accountability, both nationally and internationally. According to André de Carvalho Ramos (2017, p. 356), "the State can be held liable when it fails to adopt adequate measures for "to prevent human rights violations in situations of known risk." This understanding has has been widely consolidated within the Inter-American Human Rights System, especially in cases involving gender-based violence and failures in state protection.

The international jurisprudence of the Organization of American States (OAS) has consolidated the understanding that States have an obligation to act diligently to prevent, investigate and To punish violence against women. State negligence in these cases constitutes a violation of rights. human rights and non-compliance with commitments made internationally by Brazil in the context of from the Belém do Pará Convention.

Thus, the state's duty of protection is not limited to the creation of rules or the provision of information. abstract concept of rights, requiring concrete, coordinated, and efficient action between the Judiciary, the The Public Prosecutor's Office, public security, and social assistance. As highlighted by Pasinato (2020, p. 67), "The effectiveness of policies to combat violence against women depends on the integration between..." "The justice, public security, and social assistance systems." Thus, the prevention of femicide. It demands continuous action from the State, the strengthening of public policies, and the consolidation of networks. Institutional measures to protect women.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

4.2 Integrated Institutional Action in the Context of Porto Velho – RO

In the context of Porto Velho, addressing violence against women highlights the...
The importance of coordinated action between institutions within the justice system and civil society.
Local reality demonstrates that the effectiveness of public policies depends directly on the capacity
integration between the bodies responsible for prevention, protection and accountability.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondônia (MPRO) has played a relevant role in
handling cases of femicide and aggravated homicide , standing out for her work in
Holding perpetrators accountable and defending victims' rights. Recent cases of convictions.
These expressive actions demonstrate the institutional commitment to confronting gender-based violence.
reinforcing its supervisory and proactive role (Jus Brasil, 2025).

In Rondônia, data on gender-based violence highlight the persistence of a scenario...
Concerning. Information released by the National Public Security Information System.
(SINESP) shows that the state remained among those with the highest rate of femicide in the Region.
The North region in 2024 recorded a rate of 1.61 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Porto Velho is among those...
municipalities with recurring records of femicide, which highlights the persistence of situations of
vulnerability and the inadequacy of preventive policies (Barbosa, 2025).

Although recent data from the State Secretariat for Security, Defense and Citizenship indicate
Experts point to a percentage reduction in some femicide indicators between 2023 and 2024.
that the statistical decrease does not necessarily represent overcoming the structural causes of
gender-based violence, especially given the persistence of shortcomings in preventive protection,
underreporting and the difficulties victims face in accessing specialized services (Rondônia, 2024).

The Court of Justice of Rondônia (TJRO), in turn, has been developing initiatives.
specifically aimed at protecting women in situations of violence, seeking to strengthen the
network to combat femicide and expand integrated action between public agencies and the
civil society. Among these actions, the strengthening of protective measures foreseen in the stands out.
The Maria da Penha Law, the actions of the Maria da Penha Patrol, and the implementation of educational projects.
and preventative measures, such as the "Maria da Penha Goes to School" program , which seeks to raise awareness in society.
on gender-based violence and promoting a culture of protection for women (TJRO, 2025).

Furthermore, the agencies within the municipal network for combating crime, such as the police stations...
Specialized services and social assistance play a fundamental role in
assistance to victims. However, as Leite (2022) points out, the effectiveness of these actions is still
faces challenges related to institutional coordination, resource availability, and
Continuous implementation of public policies.

w

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Integration between these institutions is essential to ensure more effective responses and prevent... Failures that could lead to an escalation of violence. Lack of coordination or fragmented action. This could compromise the protection of victims and highlight state responsibility for negligence.

Therefore, the reality of Porto Velho reinforces the need to strengthen the networks of confronting and implementing integrated institutional action, highlighting that the prevention of femicide It depends on coordinated, continuous actions committed to guaranteeing the human rights of... women.

4.3 The Role of Organized Civil Society in Combating Femicide in Porto Velho/RO

The involvement of organized civil society is an indispensable element in addressing the situation. violence against women and the prevention of femicide in Porto Velho/RO, especially in light of due to the structural limitations faced by public agencies responsible for protecting victims. Building support and assistance networks demonstrates that combating gender-based violence is not... It depends not only on state action, but also on the democratic participation of movements. social organizations, academic institutions, professional entities, religious organizations, and advocacy groups. of women's human rights.

In this context, Pasinato (2015) states that networks for confronting violence against Women's issues have an intersectoral character and depend directly on the articulation between the State and the civil society to guarantee full protection for victims. According to the author, feminist movements and social organizations were fundamental to the consolidation of the Maria da Penha Law and to the Recognition of gender-based violence as a structural problem and as a rights issue. humans.

In Porto Velho, civil society acts in coordination with government agencies. public intervention through councils, forums, and protection networks. Among the main mechanisms Among the institutional groups, the State Council for Women's Rights of Rondônia (CEDM/RO) stands out. a collegiate body responsible for monitoring, overseeing, and proposing public policies. aimed at promoting women's rights and combating gender-based violence (Rondônia, 2026).

The council has equal representation from public authorities and private entities. organized civil society, which allows for democratic participation in policymaking. state-run public institutions. Among the civil society representatives linked to the council are human rights organizations, academic entities and representatives of the Bar Association

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

from Brazil – Rondônia Section (OAB/RO)

The participation of civil society in the councils demonstrates that not all entities
The activists are exclusively focused on women's issues, although they play a relevant role in...
protection of women. There are organizations with broad scope in human rights, assistance
social issues, citizenship, and social inclusion are also integral to networks addressing violence against women.
gender, collaborating in the formulation of public policies and in the institutional strengthening of protection
to the victims.

In this scenario, the Brazilian Bar Association, Rondônia Section (OAB/RO), through
from the Women Lawyers Commission and the Commission to Combat Domestic and Family Violence,
develops important actions of awareness, legal guidance and social mobilization aimed at
to combat violence against women. The institution participates in educational campaigns,
inter-institutional forums and public awareness activities in Porto Velho, reinforcing the
Commitment of the legal profession to women's human rights (OAB, 2025).

Furthermore, the OAB/RO (Brazilian Bar Association of Rondônia) implemented the Women's Ombudsman's Office, a specialized channel for...
Support and guidance aimed not only at female lawyers, but also at women in society in general.
who are victims of domestic and family violence. As disclosed by the institution itself, the
The initiative emerged as a mechanism to support and refer women in situations of
vulnerability, especially in light of the increase in cases of domestic violence in Rondônia. (OAB,
2021).

Another important mechanism for collective action in Porto Velho is the Lilac Network, created in
2010 with the goal of integrating public institutions, private entities, professionals and organizations
The Lilac Network is a civil society organization in the fight against domestic and family violence against women.
in a cooperative and inter-institutional way, coordinating health, social assistance, and security services.
public, justice system and social protection entities. According to information from the Public Defender's Office.
Public of Rondônia (2023), the network seeks to strengthen activities aimed at protecting rights.
Human rights for women and expand mechanisms for welcoming and assisting victims.

Despite the institutional advances observed in the formation of support networks, the
Practical reality shows that integrated action still faces significant structural limitations.
The fragmentation between social assistance services, public safety, and the justice system.
This often makes it difficult to continuously monitor victims, leading to situations of
Revictimization and discontinuity in care. In many cases, the lack of communication.
Inefficient coordination among the responsible agencies compromises the effectiveness of protective measures and reduces the
The State's preventive capacity in the face of situations of imminent risk.

Furthermore, excessive reliance on volunteer work or financial limitations of

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Civil society organizations highlight the structural inadequacies of local public policies.
Although these entities perform an essential function of welcoming and guiding, the transfer
The informal transfer of state responsibilities to social organizations highlights institutional fragility in
Full guarantee of the rights of women in situations of violence.

At the municipal level, the Women's Assistance Reference Center (CRAM), linked
The Municipal Secretariat for Inclusion and Social Assistance (SEMIAS) is part of the Lilac Network and acts as
An important center for receiving and referring victims of domestic violence in Porto Velho.
The service works in coordination with public agencies and civil society organizations, offering
Psychological support, social assistance, and legal guidance for women experiencing violence.

Universities also play a relevant role in this process. The University
Federal University of Rondônia (UNIR), through extension projects, research groups and activities
Academics develop educational and scientific actions focused on gender violence and rights.
human rights and public policies for the protection of women. As highlighted by Silva and Ferreira (2022),
University outreach projects bring the academic community closer to social demands.
contributing to the critical training of professionals in the fields of Law, Psychology, and Social Work.
Social and Public Security.

Despite the institutional advances observed in the formation of support networks, the
Practical reality shows that integrated action still faces significant structural limitations.
The fragmentation between social assistance services, public security, and the justice system.
This often makes it difficult to continuously monitor victims, leading to situations of
Revictimization and discontinuity in care. In many cases, the lack of communication.
Inefficient coordination among the responsible agencies compromises the effectiveness of protective measures and reduces the
The State's preventive capacity in the face of situations of imminent risk.

Furthermore, excessive reliance on voluntary action or financial contribution
The limited role of civil society organizations highlights the structural inadequacy of public policies.
local. Although these entities perform an essential function of welcoming and guiding, the transfer
The informal transfer of state responsibilities to social organizations highlights institutional fragility in
Full guarantee of the rights of women in situations of violence.

In parallel, religious organizations, community centers, and psychosocial support groups
They also work to promote emotional and social support for women who are victims of violence.
domestic, especially in peripheral and vulnerable areas of Porto Velho. Many of these initiatives
They offer active listening, psychological support, and strengthening the self-esteem of victims, acting as
Alternative spaces for social protection in the face of structural limitations in state action.

Despite the importance of these organizations, several challenges still compromise them.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS - Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

The effectiveness of the actions of organized civil society. Many entities face weaknesses. financial, dependence on limited public resources and the absence of continuous institutional support, which This makes it difficult to maintain permanent projects to assist victims. Furthermore, the insufficient Coordination between the different bodies within the response network often leads to overlapping efforts. functions, shortcomings in service, and difficulties in implementing integrated public policies.

According to Santos (2023), the effectiveness of coping networks depends directly on The existence of efficient institutional communication and ongoing professional training. involved and the strengthening of public policies for prevention and protection of women. In this In this sense, the integration between civil society, the justice system, and government bodies is revealed. An indispensable condition for reducing gender-based violence and strengthening protection networks.

Thus, although the actions of organized civil society in Porto Velho represent a An important instrument for strengthening protection networks for women, its effectiveness remains conditional upon the existence of continuous institutional support, adequate funding, and effective integration between The public bodies responsible for preventing and addressing gender-based violence. The persistence of high rates of violence against women in Rondônia demonstrates that the fight against it... Femicide still faces structural obstacles, such as social inequality and insufficient resources. Public policies and the fragility of preventive actions. In this context, the consolidation of policies Permanent and inter-institutional cooperation proves indispensable to guaranteeing effective protection for women and to ensure the realization of women's human rights.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Femicide is one of the most serious expressions of gender-based violence and represents... a direct violation of women's human rights, affecting fundamental values such as life, Dignity, equality, and freedom. More than an isolated criminal phenomenon, it is a... a structural problem historically related to gender inequalities and patriarchal relations. power and the inadequacy of institutional responses aimed at protecting women in situations of vulnerability.

In this context, the present research aimed to analyze the integrated performance of The Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the State Government, and civil society in the prevention of femicide in Porto Velho/RO, in order to understand the advances, limitations and challenges in confronting this extreme form of violence.

Throughout the research, it was found that the Brazilian legal system has undergone... Important normative transformations regarding the protection of women. The Constitution

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google
RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP.

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

The 1988 Federal Constitution consolidated the principle of substantive equality between men and women, while the The Belém do Pará Convention strengthened the recognition of gender-based violence as a violation of rights. human rights and the state's duty of prevention, investigation and punishment.

Subsequently, the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11.340/2006) represented a milestone. fundamental in creating specific mechanisms to protect women in situations of violence. domestic and family. Similarly, Law No. 13.104/2015 introduced femicide as aggravating circumstance for homicide, which was later expanded by Law No. 14.994/2024, which became to classify it as an autonomous crime in the Penal Code, reinforcing the legal and social gravity of lethal gender-based violence.

However, it was found that legislative advances, while indispensable, are not sufficient to reduce femicide rates without continuous public policies and funding. adequate and effective integration between the bodies responsible for protecting victims. The research This demonstrated that the effectiveness of the protective measures provided for in the Maria da Penha Law still faces challenges. obstacles related to the structural inadequacy of the healthcare network, institutional overload, due to a shortage of human and financial resources and the difficulty of coordination between justice systems, public safety, health and social assistance.

In the specific context of Porto Velho/RO, it was found that the institutional performance The integrated system presents important advancements, especially through the Court of Justice of Rondônia. from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondônia, the Maria da Penha Patrol, and the Specialized Police Stations of Services for Women and Intersectoral Protection Networks. However, the data analyzed evidence shows that the capital of Rondônia still registers worrying rates of violence against women. and femicide , revealing that shortcomings persist in prevention, in supporting victims, and in Implementation of permanent public policies.

The research also highlighted the relevance of organized civil society in addressing the issue. of gender-based violence. Feminist organizations, rights councils, academic institutions, Religious organizations and social projects carry out essential activities of welcoming and guidance. legal, social awareness, and strengthening of protection networks for women. In many cases, These organizations fill gaps left by the State itself, especially in communities. peripheral areas and regions marked by social vulnerability. However, it was observed that such entities still face difficulties stemming from a scarcity of financial resources and a lack of... Continuous institutional support and the fragility of policies to encourage social participation.

Furthermore, it was found that tackling femicide requires not only answers. repressive, but also profound cultural transformations. The persistence of social patterns Sexist attitudes, the normalization of domestic violence, and gender inequality contribute to...

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

The continued reproduction of violence against women. In this sense, public policies aimed at education in human rights, gender equality, social awareness, and violence prevention. They prove fundamental in breaking historical cycles of discrimination and structural violence.

Therefore, it can be concluded that preventing femicide depends on state action . articulate, continuous and committed to the realization of women's human rights. Integration between the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, public security agencies, and social assistance. and civil society is an indispensable element for strengthening protection networks and for the construction of more effective public policies. However, for these measures to produce To achieve concrete results, it is necessary to increase public investments and strengthen... institutional frameworks for healthcare networks, ongoing training for the professionals involved, and Consolidation of permanent preventive strategies.

Finally, it is hoped that this research will contribute to deepening the legal debate and social commentary on gender-based violence and femicide, especially in the Amazonian context and Rondônia, encouraging the improvement of public policies and the strengthening of institutions. of protection for women and the construction of a more egalitarian, democratic and Committed to human dignity.

REFERENCES

AMBROZIO, Graziele; PAIVA, Lívia. **Public policies and networks for combating violence against women in Brazil.** 2022. Available at: https://repositorio.ufba.br/handle/ri/37000. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

BANDEIRA, Lourdes Maria. Gender violence: the construction of a theoretical and research field. **Society and State,** Brasília, v. 29, n. 2, p. 449–469, May/Aug. 2014. Available at: https://www.scielo.br/j/se/a/8zQyR9tYxvX9XzYt7wRzZgH/. Accessed on: Mar. 27, 2026.

BARBOSA, **Emerson. Femicide in 2024: Rondônia finishes in 3rd position in the violence ranking.** noticias/ Rondônia, Available News https://newsrondonia.com.br/ 2025 in: 2025/01/22/feminicidio-em-2024-rondonia-fecha-na-3a-posicao-do-ranking-de-violencia/?. Accessed on: May 6, 2026.

BARROS, Ana Paula. **Evaluation of public policies to combat gender-based violence.** 2022. Available at: https://repositorio.ufpe.br/handle/123456789/45000. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

BRAZIL. **Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988.** Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm. Accessed on: August 29, 2025.

BRAZIL. **Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006.** Maria da Penha Law. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11340.htm. Accessed on: September 18, 2025.

BRAZIL. **Law No. 13.104, of March 9, 2015.** Amends the Penal Code to criminalize femicide. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13104.htm. Accessed on: September 18, 2025.

BRAZIL. **Law No. 14,994, of October 9, 2024. Amends the Penal Code, the Maria da Penha Law and other related legislation, classifying femicide as an autonomous crime and establishing measures to protect women.** Official Gazette of the Union: Section 1, Brasília, DF, October 10, 2024.

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14994.htm. Accessed on: May 1 , 2026 .

BUENO, Samira et al. **The growth of all forms of violence against women in 2023.**
In: BRAZILIAN PUBLIC SECURITY FORUM. 17th Brazilian Public Security Yearbook. São Paulo: Brazilian Public Security Forum, 2023. p. 136–145. Available at: https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/anuario-2023-texto-07-o-crescimento-de-todas-as-formas-de-violencia-contra-a-mulher-em-2022.pdf . Accessed on: September 18, 2025.

CAMPOS, Carmen Hein de. **Maria da Penha Law commented on from a legal-feminist perspective.**
Rio de Janeiro: Lumen Juris, 2015.
DA SILVA, Gabriele Fernandes et al. Mobilization of social movements in the face of the State's ineffectiveness in combating violence against women in Brazil. **Revista Avant,** v. 9, n. 1, p. 166–176, 2025.
Available at: https://ojs.sites.ufsc.br/index.php/avant/article/view/7957. Accessed on: May 12 , 2026.

Rondônia Public Defender's Office. **The Lilac Network awards the Rondônia Public Defender's Office the "Attitude for the End of Violence against Girls and Women" certificate.** Rondônia, 2023.
Available at: https://www.defensoria.ro.def.br/noticias/2023/12/rede-lilas-concede-a-defensoria-publica-de-rondonia-certificado-por-atitude-pelo-fim-da-violencia-contra-meninas-e-mulheres .
Accessed on: May 21 , 2026.

DIÁRIO DA MANHÃ. **Main federal program against violence against women lost half of its resources in ten years.** 2026. Available at: https://www.dm.com.br/politica/principal-programa-federal-contra-violencia-a-mulher-perdeu-metade-dos-recursos-em-dez-anos/. Accessed on: May 13, 2026.

DIAS, Maria Berenice. **The Maria da Penha Law in Justice.** 6th ed. Salvador: JusPodivm, 2019.
DINIZ, Débora. **The uniform and femicide: gender violence and the police institution in Brazil.**
Brasília: UNB Press, 2019.
ELUF, Luiza Nagib. *Passion in the Dock: Famous Cases of Passion.* 9th ed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2019.

Brazilian Forum on Public Security (FBSP). **19th Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security** *2025.* São Paulo: FBSP, 2025.
Available at: https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/anuario-2025.pdf. Accessed on: May 3, 2026.

INESC – INSTITUTE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES. **Technical Note: analysis of the budget for policies to combat violence against women (2019 to 2023).** Brasília, 2023. Available at: https://inesc.org.br/nota-tecnica-analise-do-orcamento-de-politicas-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-as-mulheres-de-2019-a-2023-3/. Accessed on: May 13, 2026.

JUS BRASIL. **Man sentenced to 66 years in prison for femicide in Porto Velho.** 2025.
Available at: https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/noticias/homem-condenado-feminicidio-porto-velho.
Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

LAGARDE, Marcela. **Los cautiverios de las women: madresposas, nuns, putas, prenas y madres.** Mexico: UNAM, 2006.

LEITE, Mariana. **State responsibility and public policies in addressing gender violence.** 2022. Available at: https://repositorio.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/250000. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

MARTINS, Ana Paula Antunes; CERQUEIRA, Daniel Ricardo de Castro; MATOS, Mariana Vieira Martins. **The institutionalization of public policies to combat violence against women in Brazil.**
node Brasília: Available at: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/ 2015 in:
11058/5711. Accessed on: May 13 , 2026 .
MELO, Carla. **Civil society and confronting violence against women in Brazil.** 2022.
Available at: https://repositorio.ufba.br/handle/ri/36000. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.
The Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) **Ombudsman's Office aims to adopt concrete measures to combat domestic violence and femicide, and stands out for serving women from society in general as well as...**

w
This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

lawyers. Rondônia, 2021. Available at: https://www.oab-ro.org.br/ouvidoria-da-mulher-da-oab-ro-atende-advogadas-e-mulheres-da-sociedade-v%c3%adtimas-de-viol%c3%aancia-dom%c3%aestica/ . Accessed on: May 22, 2026.

OAB. The Section was represented **by the president of the Commission to Combat Domestic and Family Violence, Rosimar Francelino.** Rondônia, 2026. Available at: https://www.oab-ro.org.br/oab-rondonia-marca-presenca-no-i-forum-intermunicipal-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-a-mulher/ . Accessed on: May 22 , 2026 .

OLIVEIRA, Giordana Calvão Fontes Santana de. **Public policies and gender violence in Brazil: challenges and perspectives.** 2017. Thesis (Doctorate in Sociology) – University of Brasília, Brasília, https://repositorio.unb.br/bitstream/ 2017. Available in: 10482/31341/1/2017_GiordanaCalvaoFontesSantanadeOliveira.
PDF. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.
Brazilian Bar Association – Rondônia Section (OAB/RO). **The Women Lawyers Commission promotes awareness campaigns and combats violence against women in Rondônia.** Porto Velho, 2025.

PASINATO, Wânia. Access to justice and domestic and family violence against women: perceptions of legal operators and limits to the application of the Maria da Penha Law. **Revista Direitos Humanos & Gênero, ?,** Available at https://www.scielo.br/ j/rdgv/a/5sWmchMftYHrmcgt674yc7Q/?format=pdf. Accessed on: October 23, 2025. 2014. in:

PASINATO, Wânia. **Femicides and deaths of women in Brazil.** Cadernos Pagu, Campinas, n. 37, p. 219–246, 2020.
Available at: https://www.scielo.br/j/cpa/a/7mZf5K9Yx8xwJ5yZ6f3qX3H/.
Accessed on: March 27, 2026.
PIMENTEL, Sílvia. **Gender and law: history and theories.** São Paulo: PUC-SP – Enciclopédia Jurídica, 2018. Available at: https://enciclopediajuridica.pucsp.br/verbete/122/edicao-1/genero-e-direito.
Accessed on: October 23, 2025.
PIOVESAN, Flávia. **Human rights and women's rights: between the legal plane and the ethical-political commitment.** São Paulo: Editora Saraiva, 2014.
RAMOS, André de Carvalho. **Course on human rights.** 4th ed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2017.
RONDÔNIA. **State Council for Women's Rights (CEDM/RO). Competencies and institutional performance of the State Council for Women's Rights.** Porto Velho: Government of the State of Rondônia, 2024

RONDÔNIA. **State Secretariat for Women, Family, Assistance and Social Development.** Composition of CEPCT-RO, biennium 2024-2026.
Rondônia, 2026. Available at: https://rondonia.ro.gov.br/seas/fundos-conselhos/cepct-ro/composicao/. Accessed on: May 22 , 2026.

RONDÔNIA. State Secretariat for Security, Defense and Citizenship (SESDEC). With investments in security, **Rondônia has recorded a historic reduction in crime over the last 10 years.**
Rondônia, 2025. Available at: https://rondonia.ro.gov.br/com-investimentos-em-seguranca-rondonia-registra-reducao-historica-na-criminalidade-nos-ultimos-10-anos/?. Accessed on: May 22 , 2026.

RUSSELL, Diana EH Defining femicide and related concepts. In: RADFORD, Jill; RUSSELL, Diana EH (org.). *Femicide: the politics of woman killing.* New York: Twayne Publishers, 1992.
SÁ E SILVA, Fábio de. **Boats against the current: the national public security policy of Dilma Rousseff the Michel Fear.** IPEA, 2017. Available in: https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/artigo/154/barcos-contra-a-corrente-a-politica-nacional-de-seguranca-publica-de-dilma-rousseff-a-michel-temer. Accessed on: May 13, 2026.
SAFFIOTI, Heleieth IB. **Gender, patriarchy, violence.** São Paulo: Fundação Perseu Abramo, 2004.

SANTOS, Cecília MacDowell; IZUMINO, Wânia Pasinato. Violence against women and violence

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Machine Translated by Google

Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 05/20/2026 | Accepted: 05/23/2026 | Publication: 05/26/2026

Gender studies: notes on feminist studies in Brazil. **Revista Estudos Feministas,** Florianópolis, v. 13, 1, 147–164, 2005. n. p. Available at in: https://www.scielo.br/j/ref/a/7m7yK5X5d5Kf5Y9k8nZ7rjH/. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

SARDENBERG, Cecilia. Policies to address violence against women in Brazil: construction and dismantling. **Revista Estudios de Políticas Públicas,** v. 4, n. 2, 2018. Available at: https://revistaestudiospoliticaspublicas.uchile.cl/index.php/REPP/article/view/51738. Accessed on: May 13 , 2026 .

SARLET, Ingo Wolfgang. **The effectiveness of fundamental rights.** 11th ed. Porto Alegre: Livraria do Advogado, 2012.

SCHRAIBER, Lilia Blima et al. Violence against women: a study in a primary health care unit. **Revista de Saúde Pública,** São Paulo, v. 41, n. 3, p. 359–367, 2007. Available at: https://www.scielo.br/j/rsp/a/6kKQz9w5Z9WkY5F9kJ7rF6s/. Accessed on: March 27, 2026.

SCOTT, Joan. Gender: a useful category for historical analysis. **Education & Reality,** Porto Alegre, v. 20, n. 2, p. 71–99, Jul./Dec. 1995.

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE STATE OF RONDÔNIA (TJRO). **Maria da Penha Program goes to school and strengthens actions to prevent violence against women in Rondônia.** Porto Velho, 2025. Available at: https://www.tjro.jus.br/. Accessed on: May 13 , 2026 .

This article is published in open access under the Creative Commons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.