



The National Policy on Health for LGBT in Brazil:

an analysis about its implementation and the situation of violence against LGBT
in Brazil from 2014 to 2017

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The National Policy on Health for LGBT:

analysis, evaluation and training strategies for the improvement of the Brazilian National Health System



Coordinator: **Daniel Canavese**



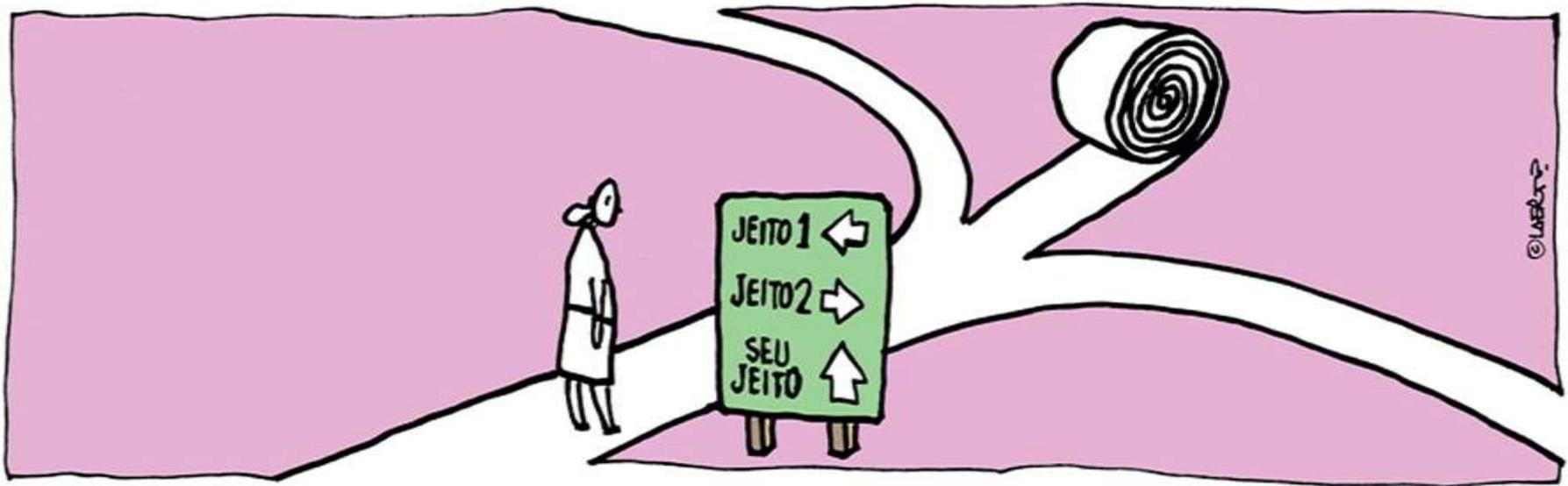
Marcos Signorelli, PhD in Public Health



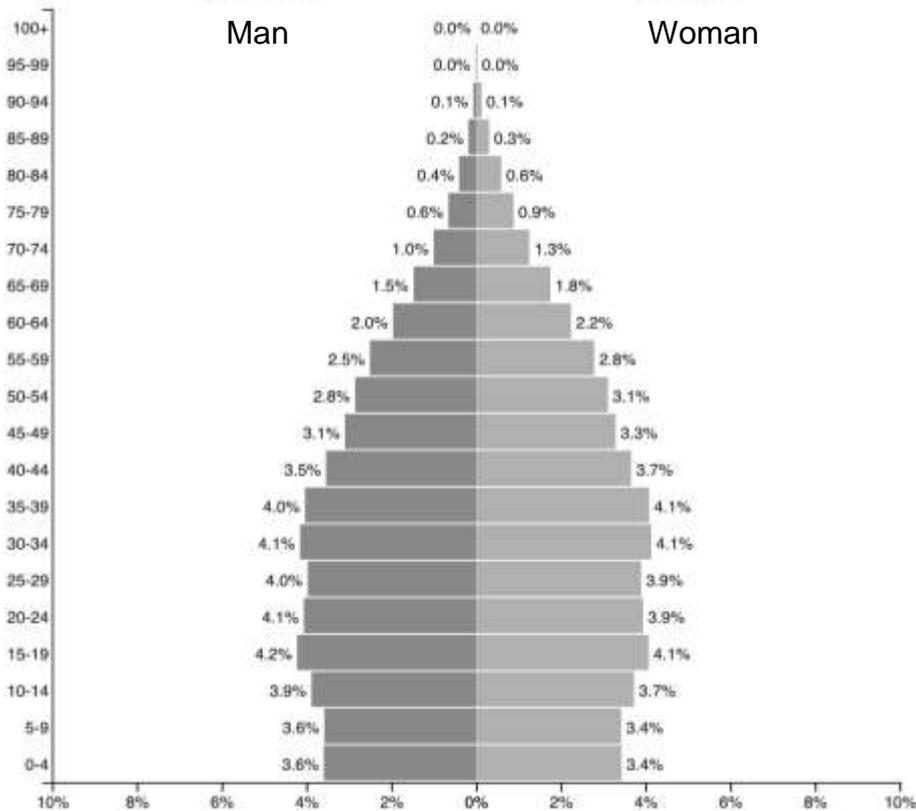
Rodrigo Moretti, PhD in Sociology



Mauricio Polidoro, PhD in Human Geography

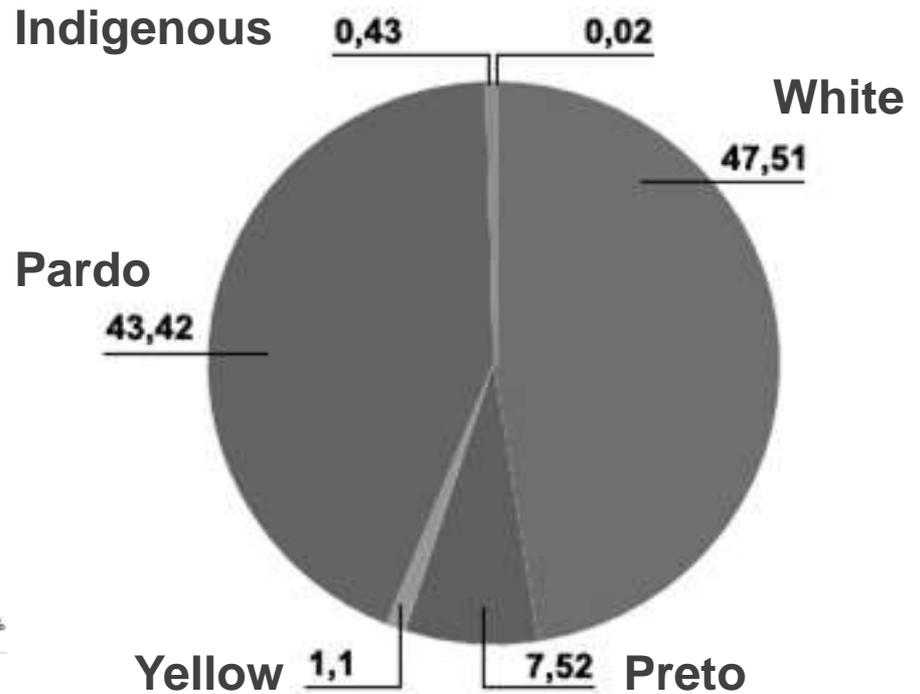


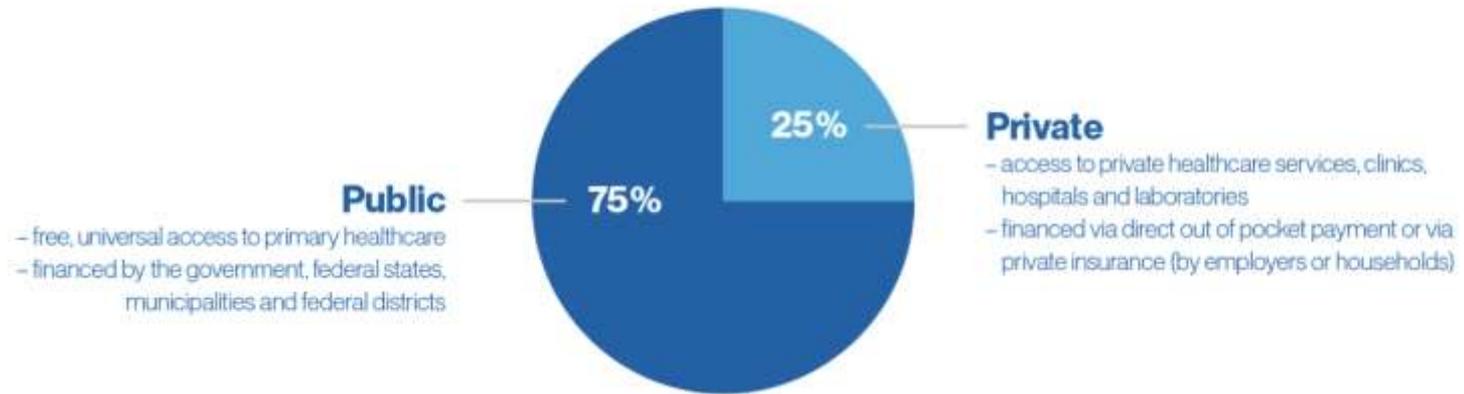
- 1. Brazilian National Health System and the implementation of The National Policy on Health for LGBT**
2. Highlights about violence against LGBT in Brazil
3. Challenges for LGBT population in Brazil in the field of Health



Population: 212 millions

Racial composition





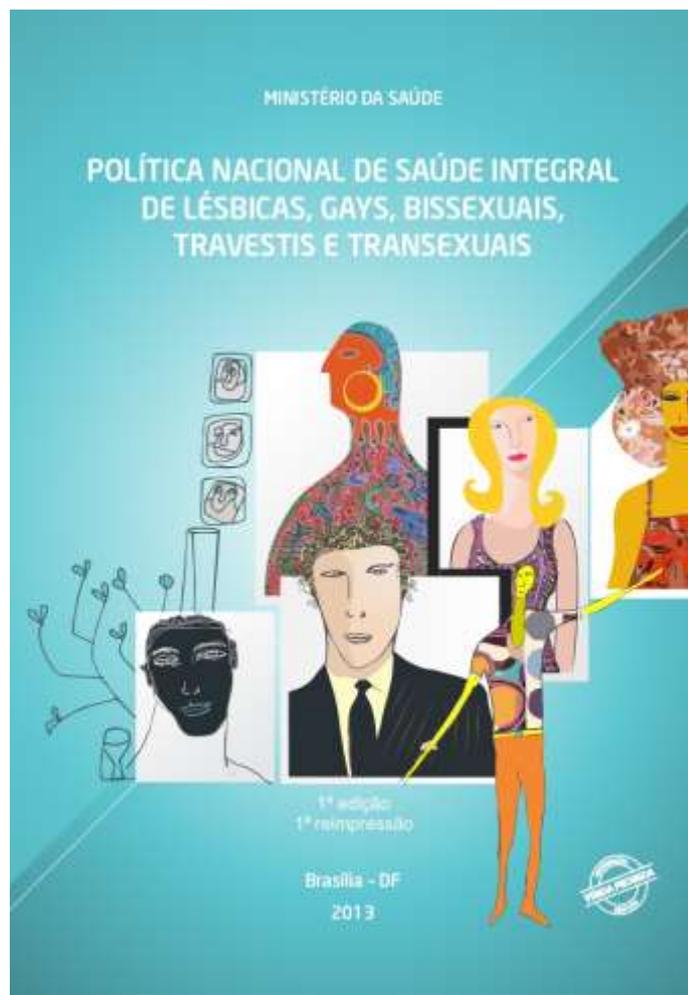
Sistema Único de Saúde



Universality of coverage

Integrity of care

Equity in health



Ministry of Health. Brazil, 2011.

Strategic Axes

LGBT population
access to health
assistance

Health Surveillance
Health Promotion

Health Education
with focus on LGBT
population

Mobilization,
Articulation and
Social Participation

Health services
monitoring

National Policy on Health for LGBT

States where the National Policy was implemented officially implemented by state laws as State's Policy on Health for LGBT. Brazil, 2019.

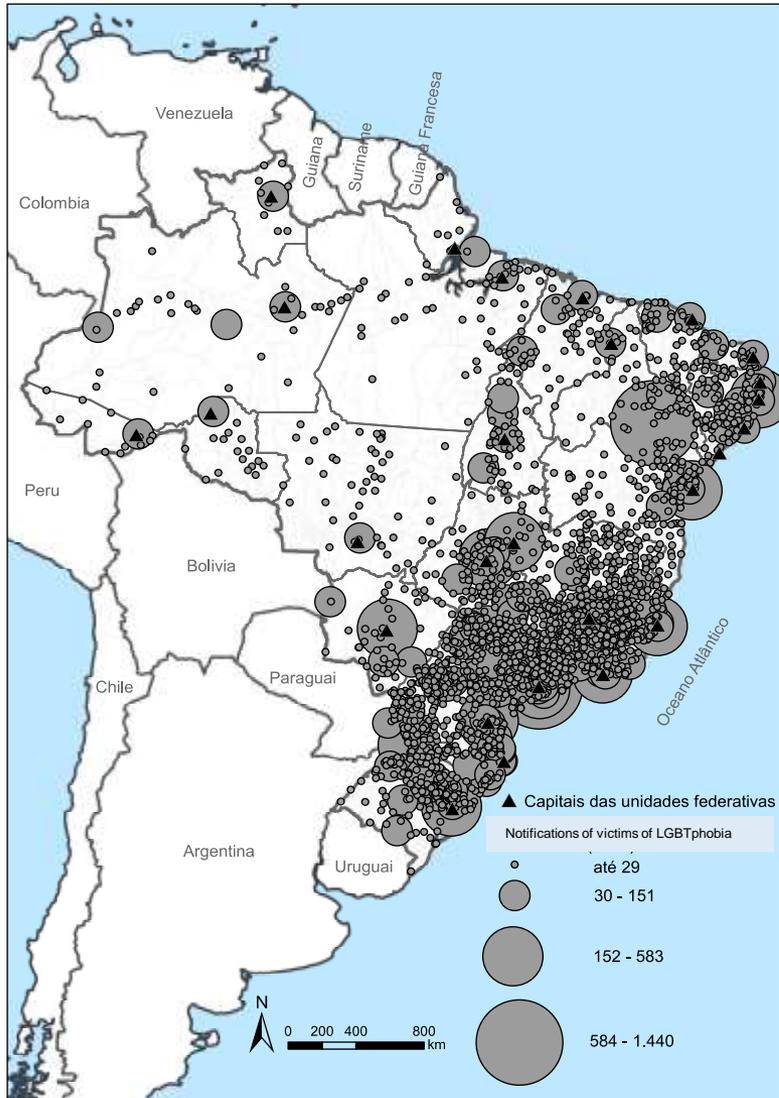




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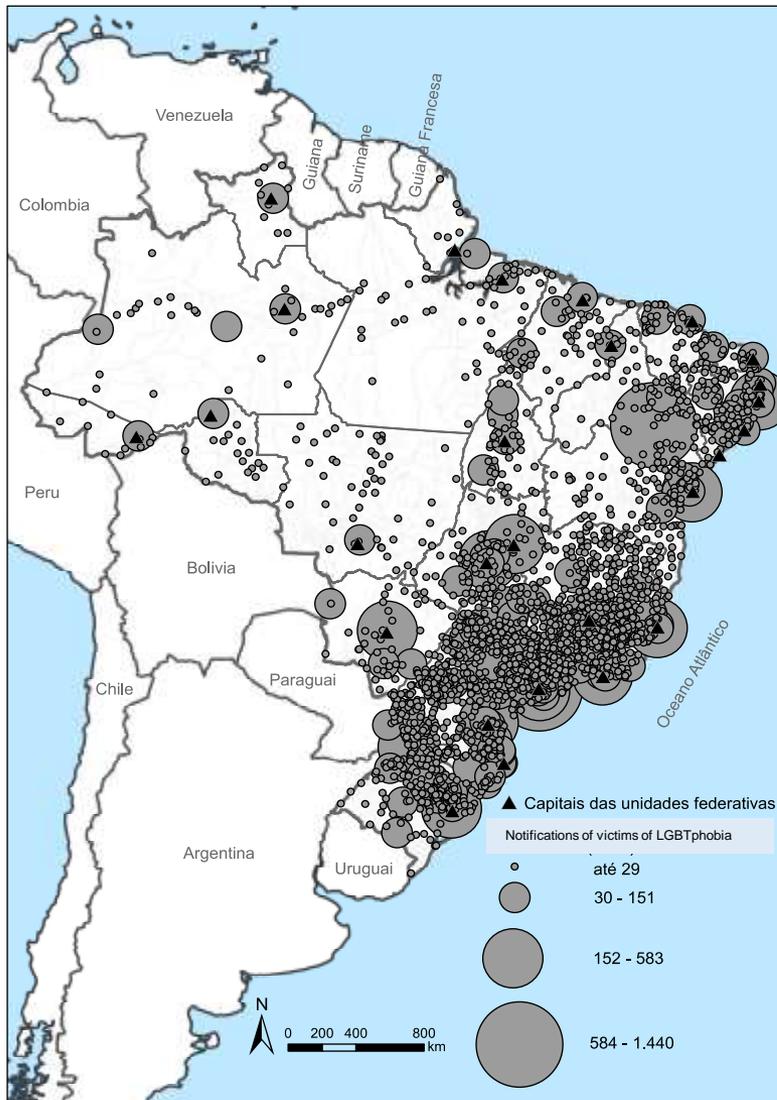
Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

Cases of victims of LGBTphobia, Brazil, 2014 to 2017.



Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

Cases of victims of LGBTphobia, Brazil, 2014 to 2017.



Source: SINAN, Ministry of Health, Brazil, 2019. N=24.565

**The data is still underreported.
There is a lack of official data.**

**Brazil is a country where hate crimes against
LGBT are very frequent.**

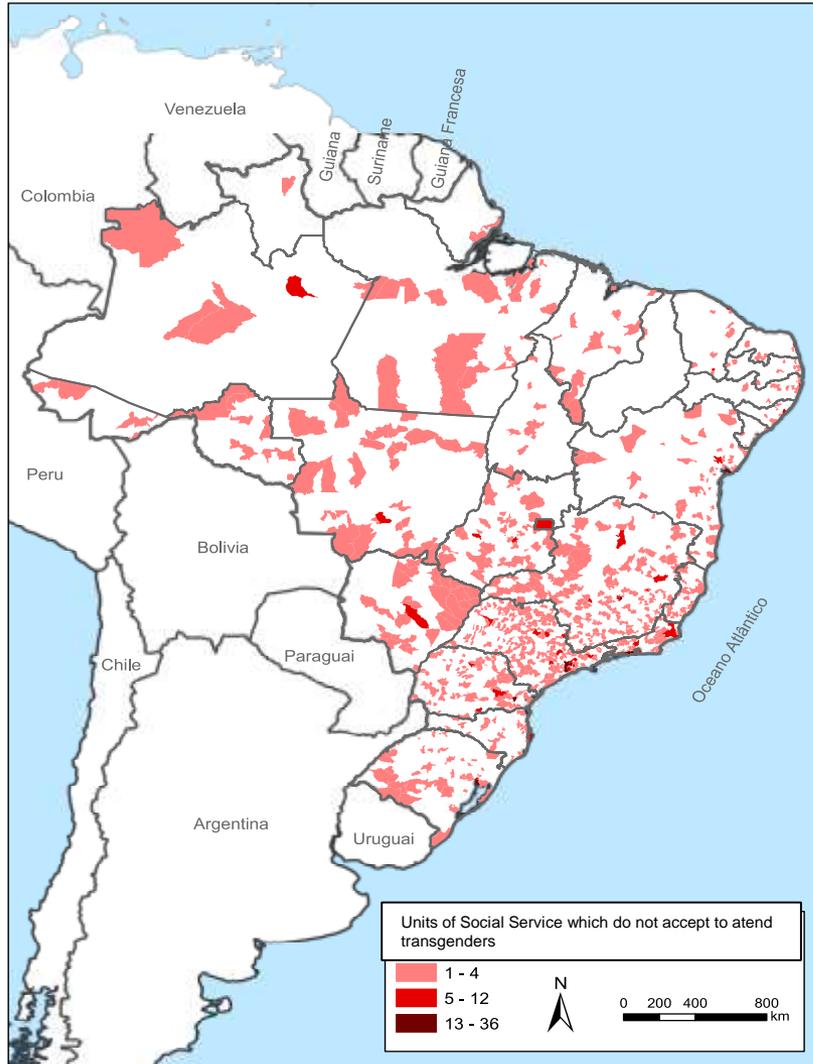
**1 homicide caused by LGTBphobia each 23
hours** (Brazilian Secretary of Human Rights, 2014)

**Life expectancy for transman or tranwoman is
35 years old while for a cisgender man or
cisgender woman is about 77 years old**
(Brazilian Senate Chamber, 2017)

Structural LGBTphobia

Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

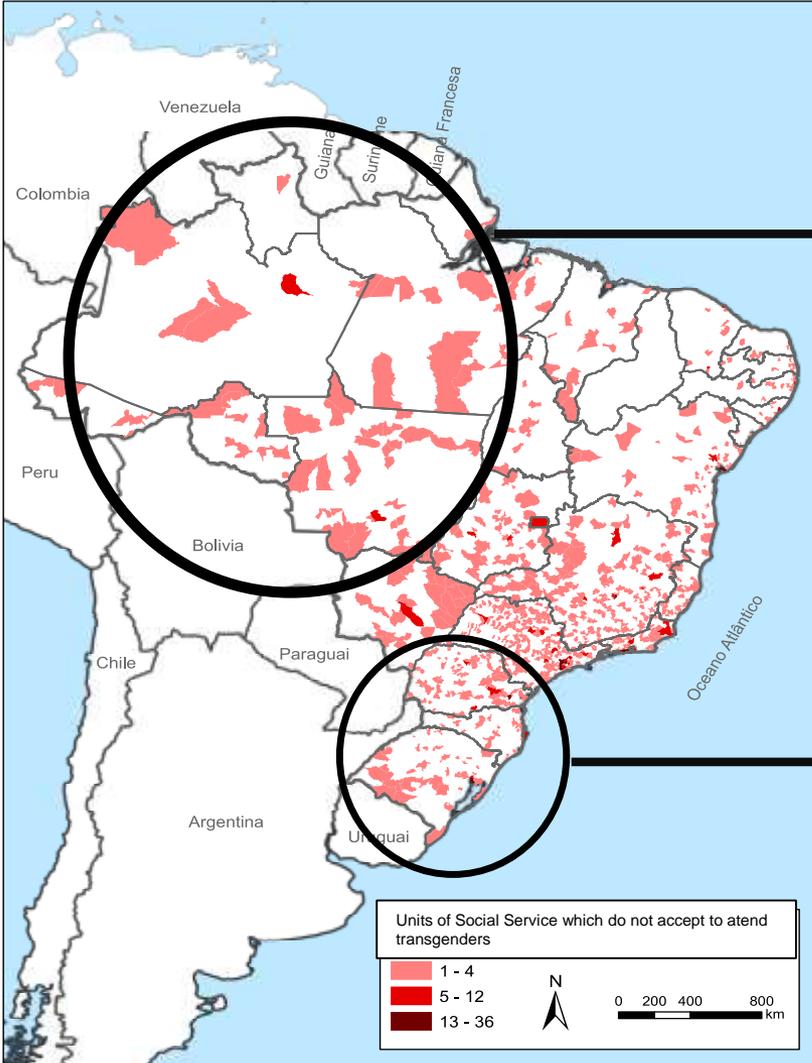
Units of Social Service which do not accept to attend transgenders in Brazil, 2017.



Source: SUAS, 2017.

Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

Units of Social Service which do not accept to atend transgenders in Brazil, 2017.



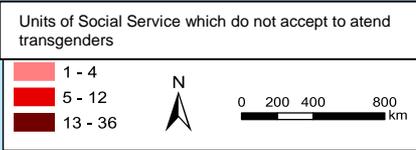
North Region - 34%

Acre - 44%
Amazonas - 45%

South Region - 25%

Rio Grande do Sul - 19%

Regional disparities
Inequities
Structural Transphobia



Source: SUAS, 2017.

Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

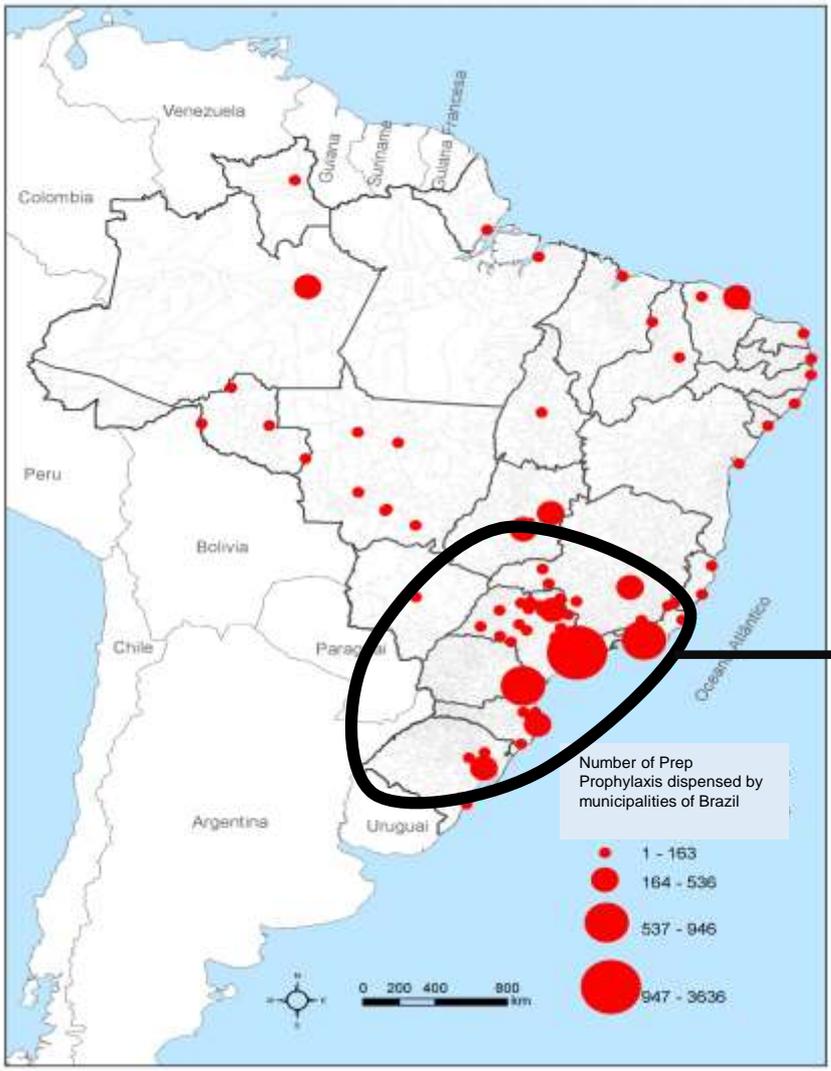
HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis dispensation by municipalities of Brazil, 2018-2019.



Source: SICLOM, Ministry of Health, Brazil, 2019. N= 11.395

Highlight: violence against LGBT in Brazil

HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis dispensation by municipalities of Brazil, 2018-2019.



Structural Racism
Structural Transphobia

South and Southeast Regions

70% of PREP for gays and MsM

47% for white

80% of national PrEp dispensation

69% with 12 years or more of scholaryity

Source: SICLOM, Ministry of Health, Brazil, 2019. N= 11.395



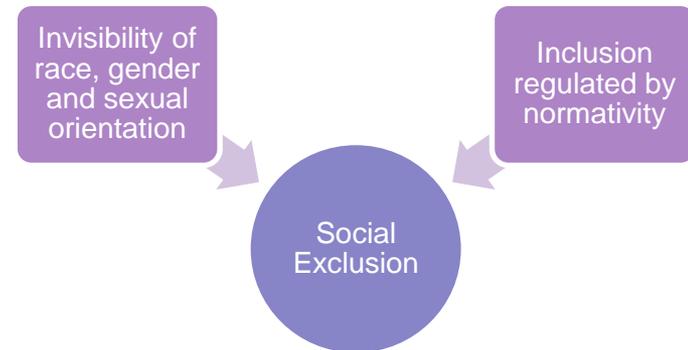
Madalena Schwartz, Dzy Croquetes - Cláudio Goya, Catálogo exposição Histórias da Sexualidade, 2017.

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3. **Challenges for LGBT population in Brazil in the field of Health**

In line with the topics pointed by the World Health Organization for Americas, the main challenges in Brazil nowadays are:

1. Lack of **intersectoral** and intersectional approach and excessive focus on HIV;
2. Insufficient **training** for health professionals;
3. High prevalence of **discrimination**;
4. Uneven implementation of anti-discrimination **laws**;
5. Lack of **protocols** and standards of care;
6. Lack of **data collection**;
7. **Structural violence, rise of fascism and intolerance.**

Source: Addressing the causes of disparities in access to and use of health services by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. PAHO. WHO. 2018.



Taylor et al. Rethinking LGBTQ Health. Atlantic Centre of Excellence for Women's health. Canada, 2013.

What are we doing?

Concluding participants of Open Online Course about the National Policy on Health for LGBT, Brazil, 2019.



Source: The authors, 2019. N= 800.



In 2019 we launched an Open Online Course about the National Policy on Health for LGBT in Brazil.

The content has an intersectional perspective among the markers of sex, race, gender and sexuality.

It is **free and offered online** at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul website.

We have more than 4,000 participants, most of them are from small and rural areas.

NESTE SERVIÇO TEM

UM/A PROMOTOR/A DA SAÚDE LGBT+



AQUI VOCÊ PODE:

DECLARAR SUA ORIENTAÇÃO SEXUAL
E IDENTIDADE DE GÊNERO

DECLARAR SUA RAÇA/COR E ETNIA

BUSCAR ACOLHIMENTO HUMANIZADO,
RESPEITOSO E CONFIDENCIAL

SUA SAÚDE SEXUAL É IMPORTANTE,
E TAMBÉM UM DIREITO SEU

VISIBILIDADE FAZ BEM À SAÚDE

A Política Nacional de Saúde Integral de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transsexuais é uma conquista para o Sistema Único de Saúde. O Rio Grande do Sul reafirma seu compromisso com a população LGBT através da Portaria SES/RS 343/2014, que institui a Política Estadual de Saúde LGBT. Cuide da sua saúde. Defenda o SUS.



We also trained more than 500 professionals of health who became “promoters of health for LGBT population”.

At the end of the training they receive a commemorative stamp to put in some place of their work with this words:

**In this service you may declare:
your race or ethnicity, your gender
and your sexual orientation, if you
want.**

**You will have an humanized
treatment, including respect and
confidentiality.**

Visibility is important for health.

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Obrigado!



Spotify
Podcast: Transverso



www.lumina.ufrgs.br
MOOC Course – free



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