

INVESTIGAÇÃO DA VIOLÊNCIA DE GÊNERO NA AMÉRICA LATINA E CARIBE: PEQUENA REVISÃO DA LITERATURA (2017-2019)

INVESTIGACION DE LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE: UNA BREVE REVISIÓN DE LITERATURA (2017-2019)

INVESTIGATING GENDER VIOLENCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A SMALL LITERATURE REVIEW (2017-2019)

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RESUMO: A violência de gênero assume importante espaço de produção de conhecimento para a área da Educação Sexual, principalmente quando inserimos estes estudos em contextos educativos que se voltam para um currículo para a escola de educação básica e ensino superior, para ações em espaços sociais como os coletivos dos movimentos sociais, partidos políticos e frentes de empoderamento feminino, espaços estes que podem desenvolver lutas contra o feminicídio e as diversas violências sofridas pelas mulheres e outros grupos de gênero “não masculinos”. A situação da violência de gênero se agrava em nosso atual estado de pandemia proporcionado pelo novo Corona Vírus, que obrigando a sociedade ao isolamento social, fez com que casais e famílias passassem muito mais momentos juntos, fator desencadeador do aumento da violência contra a mulher. Estas alterações no modo de vida das famílias revelam a importância de estudos na área da Educação Sexual neste tema. Optamos, portanto, em fazer um levantamento acerca dos estudos publicados nos últimos três anos e divulgados no Google Acadêmico, cuja descrição e análise fornecessem elementos que pudessem desencadear uma discussão sobre a violência de gênero na América Latina e Caribe entre pesquisadores e profissionais que atuam com Educação Sexual. construindo um encaminhamento de pesquisas na temática no campo da Educação Sexual a partir das tendências dos estudos dos últimos três anos. Verificamos que há poucos estudos publicados, especificamente sobre o Caribe, aspecto que sugere a necessidade de ampliação do espaço investigativo e do investimento em pesquisas sobre violência de gênero.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Violência de gênero. Educação sexual. América latina. Caribe.

RESUMEN: *La violencia de género supone un espacio importante para la producción de conocimientos para el área de Educación Sexual, especialmente cuando insertamos estos estudios en contextos educativos que recurren a un currículo para la escuela de educación*

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básica y educación superior, para acciones en espacios sociales como los colectivos de movimientos sociales, partidos políticos y frentes de empoderamiento de las mujeres, espacios que pueden desarrollar luchas contra el feminicidio y las diversas violencias sufridas por mujeres y otros grupos de género "no los hombres. La situación de violencia de género empeora en nuestro estado actual de pandemia proporcionado por el nuevo Virus Corona, que obliga a la sociedad al aislamiento social, hizo que las parejas y las familias pasaran muchos más momentos juntos, un factor que desencadena el aumento de la violencia contra las mujeres. Estos cambios en el modo de vida de las familias revelan la importancia de los estudios en el área de la Educación Sexual en este tema. Por lo tanto, elegimos hacer una encuesta sobre los estudios publicados en los últimos tres años y publicados en Google Scholar, cuya descripción y análisis proporcionaban elementos que podrían desencadenar una discusión sobre la violencia de género en América Latina y el Caribe entre investigadores y profesionales que trabajan con Educación Sexual. la construcción de una referencia de investigación sobre el tema en el campo de la educación sexual a partir de las tendencias de los estudios de los últimos tres años. Encontramos que hay pocos estudios publicados, específicamente sobre el Caribe, un aspecto que sugiere la necesidad de ampliar el espacio de investigación e invertir en investigación sobre violencia de género.

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Violencia de género. Educación sexual. Latinoamérica. Caribe.*

ABSTRACT: *Gender violence assumes an important space for the production of knowledge for the area of Sexual Education, especially when we insert these studies in educational contexts that focus on a curriculum for the school of basic education and higher education, for actions in social spaces such as collectives social movements, political parties and women's empowerment fronts, spaces that can develop fights against feminicide and the various violence suffered by women and other "non-male" gender groups. The situation of gender violence is aggravated in our current pandemic state brought about by the new Corona Virus, which forcing society to social isolation, made couples and families spend many more moments together, a triggering factor for the increase in violence against women. These changes in the families' way of life reveal the importance of studies in the area of Sexual Education about this subject. We therefore chose to survey the studies published in the last three years and publicized on Google Scholar, whose description and analysis would provide elements that could trigger a discussion on gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean between researchers and professionals who work with Sexual Education. Building a direction of research on the theme in the field of Sexual Education from the trends of studies of the last three years. We found that there are few published studies, specifically on the Caribbean, an aspect that suggests the need to expand the investigative space and invest in research on gender violence.*

KEYWORDS: *Gender violence. Sexual education. Latin America. The Caribbean.*

Introduction

The problem of this research is defined as follows: from the publications of the last three years (2017-2019) on gender violence in Latin America (LA) and the Caribbean (CA) what are the trends of studies for the area of Sexual Education in this theme? Studies on gender violence in this macro-region encounter some difficulty in intellectual enterprise, in the sense of

organizing theoretical references that are not only in journals or, as it is, in discussion with statistical data, such as ECLAC's maps of violence (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), linked to the United Nations and, for the Brazilian case, to mention just one example of publication, the “Map of Violence 2015: homicide of women in Brazil” (WAISELFISZ, 2015).

The production on gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean is predominantly in Spanish, as Arnold (1997) and Aponte Sanches (2008). In Brazil we can mention Pereira (2014), Di Piero *et al.*, (2019), Teles and Melo (2002) and Castro and Riquer (2002). Lima and Colombo (2019) study black feminism and outline the issue of racism “that still permeates society [and] makes black women the target of multiple subordinations, ignored by feminist agendas for decades”⁴ (p. 182) and it is a reinforcing element of the violence that is perpetuated against black women. Di Piero *et al.*, (2019, p. 14) point out that

The advances regarding access to education in Latin America and the Caribbean are significant: 5 of the 24 countries in the region - Barbados, Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica and Brazil - have eradicated gender inequality in relation to educational access. In 2006 Brazil was in 74th position in this sub-item and went to 1st in 2017.⁵

Citing authors such as Schwab (2017), Bárcena (2010) and Alves and Corrêa (2009), Di Piero *et al.*, (2019, p. 13-14) highlight the “adoption of egalitarian legal frameworks, the construction and strengthening of mechanisms for the development of women and sanctions of laws against gender-based violence”⁶, as well as “the empowerment of women and legislative and public policy advances”⁷.

Marques, Barbosa and Hutz (2010) studied the participation of women in societies in Latin America and the Caribbean in the period from 1990 to 2010, highlighting their insertion in work, families and communities, including analyzing violence and female participation in legislative power.

In 2013, at the XXVII National Symposium on History, a paper was presented on the laws to combat violence against women in Latin America. In this work, Souza (2013, p. 6) described “violence against women, with emphasis on femicide, [which] has high rates and a

⁴ “que ainda permeia a sociedade [e] faz das mulheres negras alvo de múltiplas subordinações, ignoradas pelas agendas feministas por décadas”

⁵ os avanços com relação ao acesso à educação na América Latina e Caribe são expressivos: 5 dos 24 países da região – Barbados, Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica e Brasil – erradicaram a desigualdade de gênero com relação ao acesso educacional. Em 2006 o Brasil estava na 74ª posição nesse subitem e passou para 1ª em 2017.

⁶ “adoção de marcos legais igualitários, a construção e o fortalecimento de mecanismos para o desenvolvimento das mulheres e sanções de leis contra a violência de gênero”

⁷ “o empoderamento das mulheres e os avanços legislativos e de políticas públicas”

pattern of impunity against crimes committed against women”⁸. The author describes the laws to combat violence against women.

Because of the issue of femicide becoming a public health problem, even the WHO (OMS, 2013) has become aware of the fight against gender violence in all parts of the world. The United Nations (UN) has also taken up the issue. Both ECLAC and the UN not only disseminate data and encourage Observatories in the countries of LA and CA, but also publish works commissioned from researchers (specialists) on the theme “Women” and the scope of the theme of gender violence and all its conceptual breadth. Two examples of these publications are UN Women (2016) and UN Mujeres (2012). In Brazil, OBSERVA, linked to UFBA - Federal University of Bahia, maintains the Maria da Penha Law Observatory, with important publications such as Observe (2010).

In 2017 there is a highlight of a production by FLACSO (*Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales*) from Chile, by Guajardo Soto and Cenitagoya Garín (2017). In this work, important issues are highlighted regarding femicide and suicide of women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Excellent source for a theoretical framework on gender violence with a focus on the following general themes: prevention and actions against gender violence; national policies in the macro-region countries regarding gender violence; the framework of patriarchal domination to support the contemporary nature of violence against women, mainly; some practices of Cooperación Sur-Sur and political implementations against gender violence.

ECLAC has published several publications on gender violence, with an emphasis on the theme of “gender equity”. The last one is from 2019 under the title “*La autonomía de las mujeres em escenarios económicos cambiantes*” (CEPAL, 2019), an important reference for the construction of a history of gender violence in LA and CA.

Since 2010, the UN has a body that deals with gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women. Known as “UN Women”, this body already has many publications in Brazil, such as “National Guidelines for Femicide” (BRASIL, 2016) which establishes gender violence protocols and highlights some gender concepts and intersectionalities: class, generationality, disabilities, race and color, and ethnicity. Studies on gender violence have been marked in Latin America and the Caribbean by the quantification of cases and by texts of confrontation and defense by government policies and, when these policies exist, denunciation and resistance. The relevance of these studies that motivate the authors of this article is that, in

⁸ “a violência contra a mulher, com destaque para o feminicídio, [que] possui elevados índices e um padrão de impunidade frente aos crimes cometidos contra as mulheres”

the face of the new Corona virus pandemic, cases of violence against women and femicide tend to increase, given that people are quarantined in their homes.

This way of dealing with the theme, based on statistical data and its maps, as well as the reference in studies on gender, is undoubtedly a way of exposing the theme of gender violence in the context of a defense that is made in this work, which it is the defense for an emancipatory Sex Education, justified in historical scientificity, and necessary for the empowerment of women and for the formulation of broader public policies, both university and social, with the support and participation of social movements, local and national governments, political parties, etc.

We will take as a starting point the main “official” references or produced by international Latin American and Caribbean bodies on Gender Violence, the publication of the book “*Los enfoques de género en las universidades*” prepared by the Academic Gender Committee of AUGM - Asociación de Universidades Montevideo Group (ROJO; JARDON, 2018).

The second part of the work deals directly with gender violence at the university, pointing out some indications of facing the problem: 1) a sexual education that focuses on gender; 2) proposals for university coping policies; 3) research that highlights violence(s) and promotes citizenship, that is, whose results change reality, therefore, investigations that transform challenges and fears into greater freedom for denunciations and punishments, eliminating violence in all its forms so that avoid the current conditions of depression among university students, especially and mainly women, and in order not to reach the most extreme cases of dropping out of the course and even suicide.

But which authors provide the basis for these discussions at AUGM? As pointed out in the “warning sign” about these “findings”, most of the authors discuss gender specifically in Judith Butler (BUTLER, 1993), one of the few references found. In the remainder of the survey, what we found are works (books) that deal almost exclusively with data on gender violence with statistics in the macro-region countries. In Brazil, an author who appears a lot as a reference is Heleieth Iara Bongiovani Saffioti (SAFFIOTI, 2004).

In Brazil, in 2013, the Ministry of Health also produced an orientation guide on the role of SUS (Unified Health System) in the face of migration issues, considering Cuban and Venezuelan women, mainly, who started arriving in Brazil right after passage to the first decade of the 2000s (BRASIL, 2013).

What can be concluded about the main contemporary references considered here “official-international” and also local? First, there is no broad reference that meets the

specificity of the topic, within the scope of Latin America and the Caribbean. A second input, in the form of several questions to stimulate historical and scientific research on gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean in the area of Sex Education: the existing references allow us to create a historical construction of gender violence in the region and, in the specific case, a history and an epistemological scientificity of gender violence in Brazil? Taken as a whole, research and knowledge production, already carried out and with a strong tendency to statistical data and mappings, on the one hand, and the denunciation and political confrontation, on the other, can contribute to the construction of a solid reference that consolidate itself for studies on gender violence in all its thematic fronts, not only intersectional, but also institutional gender violence, domestic gender violence, political gender violence, etc.?

It is from these international, national production and policy frameworks and initiatives from universities and broader social movements that gender violence is discussed in this research. We emphasize the importance of systematized theoretical references and the emphasis on violence against women without leaving out other gender segments, two issues that are part of the content to be worked on in Sex Education. Thus, we carried out the search for more consolidated theoretical references in these discussions in order to find authors who, in each country in Latin America and the Caribbean, work and produce on the theme.

The proposed Literature Review was carried out from Sampieri, Collado and Lúcio (2006) through a bibliographic search made on Google Scholar, using the descriptor composed “gender violence; Latin America and the Caribbean”⁹, in the period from 2017 to 2019. The identified works were listed, registered, selected, read and separated by year of publication, forming the analytical composition of proposals for research trends in gender violence in the macro-region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Before the presentation of the results and the discussions generated for the construction of trends, some considerations are valid about: 1) the importance of Latin American and Caribbean studies in the area of Education and Sexual Education; 2) location of this macro-region.

In topic 1, the region has full attention by ECLAC and other international bodies, mainly on social, political and economic issues. Much of this attention, in studies and policies, is due to social inequalities, neglect of indigenous populations, mismanagement with the absence of sustainability, inclusion and social protection policies. An important document on these studies

⁹ “violência de gênero; América Latina e Caribe”

and the relevance of the macro-region in human and social sciences research was recently launched by ECLAC (CEPAL, 2020).

Regarding the macro-region mentioned as topic 2, it is worth remembering that the expression Latin America was used for the first time by Francisco Bilbao, in 1856. In Latin America and the Caribbean there are several official languages: Spanish, in most; French (in Haiti and French Guiana); and Portuguese (only in Brazil). There is also the Anglophone Caribbean (formerly called the British Antilles) and English is spoken in Belize, Jamaica, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Barbados. In Suriname the official language is Dutch and in Guyana English, both located in South America but not part of Latin America. The Caribbean is made up of a set of islands and island states in the Caribbean Sea.

The productions of the 2017-2018-2019 triennium

The following tables, numbered 1 to 3, present the productions under the descriptors already explained at the end of the previous section.

In the first hundred verified works, it was not possible to achieve what the bibliographic methodology calls “data saturation” (SAMPIERI; COLLADO; LÚCIO, 2006), that is, when the themes are repeated, whether titles, keywords, thematic. However, this has not prevented at least five tendencies from being constructed for studies in the area of Sexual Education on the theme of gender violence. On the other hand, it indicates that the theme is broad with several cuts and, therefore, it can be inferred that there are many fronts of studies that have only just been started or that have been treated only once, thus needing further study and new directions.

The first table presents part of the studies listed in 2017, which helps to demarcate the trends in studies to foster research in the area of Sexual Education across the Latin American and Caribbean macro-region.

Table 1 - Survey of research production in 2017

REFERENCE	QUOTES	KEYWORDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
IBÁÑEZ, D. B. La violencia de género em Ecuador: um estudo sobre los universitários. Revista Estudos Feministas , Florianópolis, SC, v. 25, n.3, set./dez. 2017.	22	Violencia de género. Ecuador. Imaginario andino.	There is a social and cultural as well as a political background that justify the high rates of violence in Latin American countries, one of the highest in the world. The article formulates an “imaginary” of violence in Andean culture. Violence is compared to a social epidemic.

OZERIN, I. P. Acción colectiva de las mujeres y procesos emancipadores em América Latina y el Caribe. Una aproximación desde los casos de Cuba, Bolivia y Ecuador. Foro Internacional , México, v. 57, n. 4, out./dez. 2017.	7	Acción coletiva de las mujeres. Política de género. América Latina y el Caribe. Revolución Cubana. Procesos constituyentes.	Focus on the women's movement and collective processes of social participation. It highlights the Cuban Revolution and the experiences of women's struggles in Bolivia and Ecuador, recent experiences.
SALGADO, A. B. B. Feminicídio na América Latina e a discussão da eficácia do tratamento penal da violência contra a mulher. <i>In</i> : CONGRESSO ALAS, 31., 2017, Montevideo. Anais [...] . Montevideo, Uruguay, 3 a 8 de dez. 2017.	-	Feminicídio. Gênero. Direito. Penal.	The death of women is focused on data from ECLAC 2016.
ARANDA, T. J. C.; FINES, M. B.; DUETTE, V.V. Los estudiantes universitarios ante la violencia de género. Feminismo/s , p. 45-70, 29 jun. 2017.	1	Género. Violência. Igualdad. Estudiantes. Universidad.	The research investigates the beliefs about equality and gender violence of Paraguayan students at a University, Universidad Nacional del Este.
TERESI, V. M. La violencia de género em Brasil: um balance de la Ley "Maira da Pena" (2006-2016). Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals , n. 117, p. 101-122, 2017.	3	Brasil. Violencia de género. Ley "Maria da Pena". Políticas públicas.	The 10-year review analyzes the cases handled by the country in the fight against violence against women.
TONELLI, M. J. F.; BEIRAS, A.; RIED, J. Homens autores de violência contra mulheres: políticas públicas, desafios e intervenções possíveis na América Latina e Portugal. Florianópolis: Revista de Ciências Humanas , v. 51, n. 1, p. 174-193, 2017.	6	Violência de gênero. Programas de atendimento a homens. Políticas públicas.	Mapping of programs for men who commit violence against women.

Source: Devised by the authors

In the 2017 production survey, we found that violence against women is diverse and involves ethnic, cultural, linguistic and sexual multiplicity. Among the most urgent strategies for its eradication, government agencies are recommended to intensify campaigns and strategies that transform the imaginary about violence, particularly of children and adolescents who have

poorer and limiting reactions and attitudes, but also of older youth and adults. Violence against women is related to a condition of power and, although the percentage of attacks caused by women is not low, the main aggressors are men. In the case of Brazil, the Public Prosecutor's Office plays an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the Maria da Penha Law and there are efficient prosecutors, but deficiencies remain to be overcome, as other spheres of the justice system and security forces are still influenced by male chauvinist structures. It is essential to incorporate more effective actions, such as the Programs of Attention to Men Who Commit Violence Against Women, as well as to strengthen procedures in the perspective of gender equality and rights. These are contributions that favor the confrontation of violence against women and girls, strengthening the network of combat and prevention.

Following the survey of studies in 2018:

Table 2 - Survey of research production in 2018

REFERENCE	QUOTES	KEYWORDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
SILVA, C. R. Violência de gênero no Brasil e na América Latina: um enfoque psicanalítico, a produção de conhecimento e perspectivas de enfrentamento. <i>Doxa</i> , v. 20, n. 1, jan./jun. 2018.	-	Violência de Gênero. Psicanálise. Produção de Conhecimento. Enfrentamento	Added to violence against women, violence against children, against homosexuals and other diversities, based on psychoanalytic theory. Coping practices are indicated through sexual education.
ALBAINE, L. Estrategias legales contra la violencia politica de género. Las oportunidades de acción. <i>La Ventana. Revista de Estudios de Género</i> , v. 6, n. 48, jul./dez. 2018	1	Participación política de las mujeres. Paridade de género. Violencia política. Estrategias legales. Paridad sustantiva. América Latina.	Policy investigations against gender-based violence. In particular, gender parity and political gender violence.
VILLA, E. N. R. M.; MACHADO, B. A. Territórios da violência de gênero: normativa internacional e os casos “Campo Algodoeiro” (México) – “Morro do Garrote” (Brasil). <i>Revista de Direito Internacional</i> , v. 15, n. 2, 2018.	-	Vida precária. Gênero. Feminicídio. Investigação policial.	The study focuses on cases of murders of women, youth and adults (deaths by gender) that occurred in the city of Juárez, Mexico and in Castelo, in the state of Piauí, Brazil. Gender violence is compared in these two cases.

<p>GUIMARÃES, R. C. S. <i>et al.</i> Impacto em la autoestima de mujeres em situacón de violencia doméstica atendidas em Campina Grande, Brasil. Revista Cuidarte, v. 9, n. 1, p. 1988-1997, 2018.</p>	3	<p>Violência contra a mulher. Autoimagem. Avaliação do impacto na Saúde.</p>	<p>Health research aims to analyze the effects on women's health, under the impact of the violence suffered, domestic violence.</p>
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Source: Devised by the authors.

In the 2018 survey, we noticed the use of the expressions domestic violence, violence against women and domestic violence. Political harassment and political violence against women also appear, actions that, in order to be eradicated, is necessary to establish an institutional design for regulatory frameworks - administrative, constitutional, criminal and even international channels - aiming at establishing appropriate sanctions for each type of case, clearly specifying the gender component as the driving force behind this type of crime. Another situation pointed out is the murder of women in the domestic sphere, which, for the authors, reveals a power shaped from a gender perspective.

In addition to the texts in Table 2, we emphasize that 2018 was a year with intense productivity in the area object of this study. We mention here the *Seminário Esforços na Região da América Latina e do Caribe para promover a Igualdade de Gênero* (Seminar on Efforts in the Latin American and Caribbean Region to promote Gender Equality)¹⁰, which featured twelve papers presented. This year, the *Declaração da III Conferência Regional de Educação Superior para a América Latina e o Caribe – CRES* (Declaration of the III Regional Conference on Higher Education for Latin America and the Caribbean), published by UNESCO, stands out¹¹.

Another important work in the survey carried out is from the Igarapé Institute, Strategic Article 32, of March 2018, entitled *A agenda sobre mulheres, paz e segurança no contexto latino-americano: desafios e oportunidades* (The agenda on women, peace and security in the Latin American context: challenges and opportunities) (GIANNINI *et al.*, 2018).

It is a publication dedicated to Marielle Franco in which the authors discuss the context of violence against women in Latin America: from the topic of drug trafficking, involving women, to indigenous communities in Mato Grosso, Brazil, the authors detail the State "crimes" produced as a result of fragile and extremely "cruel" laws towards women, reinforcing gender violence as something "legalized".

¹⁰ Available at: <https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/handle/1/3415>. Access: 03 May 2020.

¹¹ Available at: <https://revistas.psi.unc.edu.ar/index.php/integracionyconocimiento/article/view/22650>. Access: 03 May 2020.

Table 3 shows the productions listed in 2019:

Table 3 - Survey of research outputs in 2019

	REFERENCE	QUOTE	KEYWORDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
1	MARQUES, B. M. A atuação do movimento Ni Una Menos como rede (feminista) de ativismo transnacional na luta contra a violência de gênero na Argentina (2014-2016). Fronteira, Revista de Iniciação Científica em Relações Internacionais , v. 18, n. 35, 2019.	1	Redes feministas transnacionais. Ni una Menos. América Latina. Violência de Gênero.	There is a rescue of the RFT (Transnational Feminist Networks) that denounce violence against women. The study focuses on the RFT in Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico and Chile between the years 2014 to 2016 of the Ni una Menos! Cite studies by Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink ¹² (transnational activism networks), as well as Valentine Moghadam ¹³ and Sonia Alvarez ¹⁴ (RFT).
2	SOARES, D. Z.; CHARLES, C. J. N.; CERQUEIRA, C. A. X. Femicídio no Brasil: gênero de quem mata e de quem morre. <i>In: ENANPEGE</i> , 13., 2019, São Paulo. Anais [...] . São Paulo, 2 a 7 set. 2019.	-	Femicídio. Gênero. Violência.	Femicide is the highest stage of violence against women. In this study, the authors examine the social and ethnic context of women who die and the correlation with male aggressors (who they are).
3	NERI, F. S. Política de atención a mujeres em situación de violencia: um estudo exploratório em Ciudad del Este y Foz de Yguazú. Revista MERCOSUL de Políticas Sociales , v. 3, p. 139-155, 2019.	-	Políticas sociais. Proteção social. Direitos humanos. Mulheres.	It deals with public policies of care for women in situations of violence between these two border cities.
4	MONJE, F. R.; FOLLE, M. Z. Violencia de género contra las mujeres en América Latina: una reflexión crítica en	-	Violencia de género contra las mujeres. Agenda de género.	The authors reflect on the incorporation of the gender agenda in Latin American regional integration processes, focused on violence against women. They analyze two

¹² SIKKINK, K.; KECK, M. E. **Activists beyond borders: advocacy net works in international politics**. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998.

¹³ MOGHADAM, V. (Org). **The Oxford Handbook of Transnational Feminist Activism**. Oxford: Ed. Oxford, 2015.

¹⁴ ALVAREZ, S. E. Engajamentos Ambivalentes, Efeitos Paradoxais: Movimentos feminista e de mulheres na América Latina e/em/contra o desenvolvimento. **Revista Feminismos**, Bahia, n. 4, 2014.

	torno a las agendas de género en la integración regional. Los casos de MERCOSUR y SICA. Revista Aportes para la Integración Latinoamericana , Año XXV, n. 41, p. 1-22, 2019.		MERCOSUR. SICA.	specific cases: the Southern Common Market and the Central American Integration System. They study the legislation of their member countries to draw up final guidelines to consider and rethink new mechanisms to expand and strengthen the fight against gender-based violence.
5	LIMA, F. S.; COLOMBO, M. A. Pensamento decolonial e feminismo negro na América Latina. Belo Horizonte: Mentum , v. 14, n. 1, p. 181-201, 2019.	-	América Latina. Feminismo. Mulher negra. Pensamento decolonial.	The authors question the hegemonic model of traditional feminism, stating that this theoretical matrix is insufficient to guarantee the rights of black women, not representing them. The article studies feminism from the perspective of decolonial thinking.
6	MEJÍA, M. C.; OCHOA, D.; RÍOS, P. A.; YALEUMA, L. P.; VELOZ, S. P. Factores de riesgo e indicadores de violencia de género en mujeres socias de bancos comunitarios en Chimborazo. Ecuador. Revista Espacios , v. 40, n. 32, p. 23-31, 2019.	1	Factores de riesgo. Violencia de género. Mujeres. Bancos comunitários.	Investigation of the presence of risk factors and indicators of gender violence among women in Chimborazo, Ecuador. It was verified the existence of well demarcated roles that differentiate men and women, however 80% of the women in the research reported never having suffered violence or mistreatment.
7	COS-MONTIEL, F. Eliminar la violencia contra las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe: objetivo imprescindible para el desarrollo sostenible, la igualdad y la paz. Madrid: Fundación Carolina, Análisis Carolina , v. 19, p. 1-13, 2019.	-	-	The author starts from the commitment that countries have to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, discussing the elimination of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The text addresses questions about femicide, physical and psychological violence, institutional response and prevention.

Source: Devised by the authors

In the survey of the 2019 productions, the need for a broader future research that analyzes the movement's political strategy in its condition of cyberfeminism is recognized, which, roughly speaking, requires other theoretical tools including from the very feminist perspectives; on the other hand, it gives us an example of the new paths of transnational activism explored by networks, whose complexity allows us to reflect to what extent cyberspace has served as a strategy or even a political arena for different actors in International Relations

and how it has been re-appropriated. The issue of receiving cases is reinforced and it also points out the need to strengthen all the institutions involved in confronting violence, since, without this intersectoral articulation, women end up being victimized again for not having their rights guaranteed. The authors reflect on the problematization and analysis of which power dynamics separate women and put into question the (re)construction of a feminist project. They consider feminism as a possibility for the politicization of society when it denaturalizes the power relations that determine women's lives in private and public life, relations based on subordination understood as natural. Denaturalizing inequality and submission, and politicizing the feminist issue are two crucial needs. There is also an expansion of the look at the perspective of human rights, in order to appropriate the dimension of the denial of human dignity that permeates all the violation of rights and is configured as violence. Furthermore, this perspective brings to the fore the need for a political and ethical reflection that embraces a critical and complex understanding of society, history, laws and customs, rights, violations and the very notions of humanity and dignity.

Trends in sex education studies

Having made these reflections, we present some trends that can be listed for the area of Sexual Education with regard to gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Trend 1. Governmental efforts, in public policies: declarations, studies aiming at the elaboration of policies, both in articles, as in dossiers and works such as those of UNESCO, UN and, mainly, ECLAC. Among these policies, some studies on the Maria da Penha Law in Brazil appear in the survey. The focus, therefore, is violence against women and, rarely, we talk about teenagers or young people or an age demarcator, only women, in the general scope.

- Trend 2. Social programs in partnership or not with international institutions such as UNESCO, UN, ECLAC, etc. The confrontation programs by social or collective movements are more expressive. There is no action by political parties. Research actions at universities are generally conducted only by research groups or isolated researches, with few Observatories of Violence.

- Trend 3. Case studies, interviews, questionnaires, academic research, from scientific initiation to postgraduate theses that focus on gender violence, particularly against women, almost all of the studies listed and read are little directed at policies local public authorities. However, the reverse way, for university research to be sponsored or commissioned by

important bodies is in most of the findings, indicating the possibility of these partnerships in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Trend 4. Theoretical aspects for analysis are very rare. Here is a wide gap for research in Sex Education.

How can these trends become research programs in the field of Sex Education for Latin America and the Caribbean?

In a few of these works, the focus on Sex Education is seen, both in the case of Sex Education being considered a support for the eradication of violence against women, and in the case of issues of violence against women and gender equality being topics of proposals or programs of Sexual Education. Perhaps, the main investment of research based on the trends pointed out is to transpose, each one, to a Sexual Education project, whether for school or non-school spaces.

In the Brazilian case, it is important to think about the possibility of articulation, based on the current BNCC (National Common Curricular Base) between the great theme Violence against Women / Gender Equality and the set of learning that students must develop that are systematized, and are considered essential in the BNCC. In higher education, in initial and continuing teacher formation, it is important to foster research and extension, as well as teaching projects, which place the theme of gender violence as knowledge to be absorbed by undergraduate and graduate students. It is also important to think, in the case of professional master's degrees, the development of educational products.

The broader challenge, in any case, for Sex Education, is to bring to the school curriculum and non-school spaces the theme of gender violence in the spectrum of the macro-region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Conclusion

The problem of this research is answered: the publications indicate that the studies on gender violence in Latin America and the Caribbean present tendencies to Sex Education regarding the research and investigations to be carried out. The main one of the trends is the urgency to elaborate and build theoretical references, didactic strategies and production of materials on gender violence. There is a fruitful statistical framework and real data, social, historical and scientific phenomena that can become theoretical references and actions that support future work on the theme.

Specifying violence is another trend: physical violence, domestic violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, etc. Expand to other categories of gender, besides women - something absent in the productions of the last three years - such as, for example, LGBT, child violence, adolescent violence, which, for example, lead us to studies on sexual exploitation/slavery of children and youth. These are instances that need many studies in the Latin American and Caribbean macro-region.

The issue of gender-based violence in Latin America and the Caribbean must be taken up by the Sexual Education area as an imperative for school curriculum, for curricula for collectives in social movements and political parties. It is not because we have a historical and structural, political and “contaminating” problem that the issue will be left aside or only treated as something given, fixed. With the emancipatory perspective in Sex Education, already consolidated in the area, it is expected the occurrence of denunciation, confrontation, public policies and a curriculum that educates, empowers and transforms reality, for a more egalitarian, more diverse and more respectful society with women, with LGBT, with children. It is no longer possible, with the range of current knowledge and policies, to continue the practices of gender-based violence.

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