

**CHARACTERIZATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WARAO GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN BELÉM, PARÁ**

**CARACTERIZAÇÃO DE VIOLÊNCIAS CONTRA MENINAS E MULHERES
WARAO EM BELÉM DO PARÁ**

**CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS NIÑAS Y MUJERES
WARAO EN BELÉM, PARÁ**

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women is a historical and cultural problem, resulting in social inequalities and power imbalances among individuals. For example, consider violence against indigenous girls and women, such as the Warao. The objective of this study was to analyze violence against Warao girls and women from 2017 to 2023 in the municipality of Belém. This is a descriptive, exploratory, and quantitative study. Data collection and analysis were based on records from the Deputy Secretariat of Intelligence and Criminal Analysis of the State of Pará, as well as bibliographic research. The violence perpetrated against the victims was independent of age group, with 37.50% under 18 years of age and 62.50% over 18 years of age. Regarding education, 45.45% were illiterate and 54.55% did not complete primary education. Of the victims, 100% were women, 50% were single, and the majority were homemakers. The most prevalent type of violence was against sexual dignity (39.40%), with the majority (91.30%) of victims suffering violence in their collective housing, funded by the public sector, predominantly at night (39.13%), and on all days of the week. The research concluded that it revealed the sociodemographic profile of violent crimes against Warao girls and women in the municipality of Belém, Pará, and the results contribute to reflections on the topic, as well as to actions for prevention, assistance, and policies guaranteeing rights by the public authorities, especially for improving public services provided to them.

Keywords: Human Rights. Violence. Girls. Women. Warao.

RESUMO

A violência contra a mulher é um problema histórico e cultural, resultando em desigualdades sociais e poder entre os indivíduos. Tomando como exemplo, a violência contra meninas e mulheres indígenas, tais como as Waraos. O objetivo do estudo foi analisar as violências contra meninas e mulheres Warao, de 2017 a 2023, no município de Belém. Trata-se de um

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estudo descritivo, exploratório e quantitativo. A coleta e análise de dados foram com base nos registros da Secretaria Adjunta de Inteligência e Análise Criminal do Estado do Pará, além de pesquisa bibliográfica. As violências praticadas contra as vítimas independeram de faixa etária, sendo 37,50 % menores de 18 anos de idade e 62,50 % maiores de idade, com relação a escolaridade 45,45 % analfabetas e 54,55 % sem ensino fundamental completo, de 100% de mulheres, 50% são solteiras, na sua maioria da ocupação do lar. O tipo de violência mais predominante foi contra a dignidade sexual em 39,40 %, na sua maioria, 91,30%, as vítimas sofreram a violência em suas moradias coletivas, custeadas pelo poder público, com preponderância no horário noturno, 39,13 %, e em todos os dias da semana. Concluiu-se que a pesquisa evidenciou o perfil sociodemográfico do crime de violência contra as meninas e mulheres Warao no município de Belém do Pará e os resultados auxiliam em reflexões sobre o tema, bem como para ações de prevenção, assistência e políticas de garantia dos direitos pelo poder público, especialmente para melhoria dos serviços públicos a elas dispensados.

Palavras-chave: Direitos Humanos. Violência. Meninas. Mulheres. Warao.

RESUMEN

La violencia contra las mujeres es un problema histórico y cultural que genera desigualdades sociales y desequilibrios de poder. Un ejemplo de ello es la violencia contra las niñas y mujeres indígenas, como las warao. El objetivo de este estudio fue analizar la violencia contra las niñas y mujeres warao entre 2017 y 2023 en el municipio de Belém. Se trata de un estudio descriptivo, exploratorio y cuantitativo. La recopilación y el análisis de datos se basaron en registros de la Subsecretaría de Inteligencia y Análisis Criminal del Estado de Pará, así como en investigación bibliográfica. La violencia ejercida contra las víctimas fue independiente del grupo de edad: el 37,50 % eran menores de 18 años y el 62,50 % mayores de 18 años. En cuanto a la educación, el 45,45 % eran analfabetas y el 54,55 % no habían completado la educación primaria. El 100 % de las víctimas eran mujeres, el 50 % eran solteras y la mayoría se dedicaban al hogar. El tipo de violencia más frecuente fue la que atentaba contra la dignidad sexual (39,40%), y la mayoría (91,30%) de las víctimas sufrieron violencia en sus viviendas colectivas, financiadas por el sector público, principalmente durante la noche (39,13%) y todos los días de la semana. La investigación concluyó revelando el perfil sociodemográfico de los delitos violentos contra niñas y mujeres warao en el municipio de Belém, Pará, y los resultados contribuyen a la reflexión sobre el tema, así como a las acciones de prevención, asistencia y políticas que garanticen los derechos por parte de las autoridades públicas, especialmente para mejorar los servicios públicos que se les prestan.

Palabras clave: Derechos Humanos. Violencia. Niñas. Mujeres. Warao.

1 INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is a historical and cultural problem, by which the male gender is presented as superior to the female, resulting in serious problems of inequalities, with repercussions on social and power relations between individuals (Souto; Diotto, 2018; Lima, 2016).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against women is a public health problem (WHO, 2013), being a violation of basic human rights, configuring itself as a great dilemma for humanity in the twenty-first century (Granja; Medrado, 2009).

This situation is old, occurring in all social strata, and is constantly observable in the daily lives of women, under different forms of ideological representations, social classes, races and ethnicities (Barreto, 2007), but it had gained its own contours in recent history, which was evidenced in which girls and women began to enjoy rights previously exclusive to boys and men and became bearers of human rights. Even in the face of this, violence against indigenous girls and women, such as the Warao, is still little investigated, and it seems that general public security policies aimed at the populations are already contemplating them.

In addition, there is the problem pointed out by Pontes and Nascimento (2021) that the social organization of the Warao ethnic group is little known, based on the studies of Garcia-Castro (2006) and Rios and Carvalho (2016). Thus, little is known whether any violence by the partners and other family members of the Warao women came to the attention of the public authorities and whether they were really treated as violence. In a manner of speaking, there is a scientific gap in the studies of violence against indigenous girls and women, including those of the Warao ethnic group.

Likewise, the study is restricted to police occurrences made by them, which reduces the dimension of violence, since not all of them can be recognized, in this format, under a broad aspect of exclusion and discrimination of gender and race, including institutional violence, practiced by State agents, aggravated by the situation of "migrant in a situation of vulnerability", understood in the following terms by the UN, in a report published in 2016: (a) vulnerability related to the reasons for leaving their country; b) vulnerability related to the situation encountered by migrants on the way, at the borders and in the context of their reception; c) vulnerability related to a specific aspect of the person's identity or circumstance (Yamada *et al.*, 2018, p. 377). With the objective of analyzing violence against girls and women, in the period from 2017 to 2023, in the municipality of Belém, the research revealed how harmful the institutional shelter policy carried out by the public authorities in Belém do

Pará, through collective housing, was, considering that most crimes against the sexual dignity of victims occurred in these spaces.

2 METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive and documentary research, with a quantitative approach. Data collection and analysis were based on records from the Secretariat of Intelligence and Criminal Analysis of the State of Pará (SIAC). Descriptive research orders, analyzes and deciphers the data without the researcher interfering or manipulating them, seeking to discover the frequency with which the phenomenon occurs, its origin, characteristics, causes and relationships with other phenomena.

As for the technical procedures, the research was documental, using materials that have not yet been analyzed, or even, according to the objectives of the study, they can be reformulated and their sources are diversified and dispersed. The quantitative approach, on the other hand, uses quantification both in the collection and treatment of information, using statistical techniques, aiming at results that avoid possible distortions of analysis and interpretation, enabling a greater margin of safety, using statistical techniques from the simplest to the most complex (Gil, 2008; Diehl, 2004; Prodanov; Freitas, 2013).

The data cataloguing was carried out with the Assistant Secretariat of Intelligence and Criminal Analysis SIAC of the State of Pará (SIAC/PA), based on the database of police occurrence records of crimes against Warao girls and women, in the municipality of Belém, state of Pará, Brazil, from 2017 to 2023.

The total number of records analyzed was 9,278, with 4,169 records in 2018, 3,851 records in 2019, and in the 1st half of 2020, 1,258 records. In this study, only occurrences against females of all ages were included.

Data collection was carried out between November 2022 and February 2024. The data were stored in an electronic spreadsheet and the analysis was performed by descriptive statistics elements. The Exploratory Data Analysis technique was used, whose analysis organizes and synthesizes the collected data through tables and graphs, which facilitate the obtaining of results in a fast, accessible and simple to interpret way, giving a systemic view of the data, obtained with calculations of statistical measures, summarizing the information achieved (Bussab; Morettin, 2017).

The variables used include age group (in years: 0 to 17; 18 to 24; 25 to 29; 30 to 34; 35 to 64 and $\geq$ to 65), level of education (illiterate, incomplete elementary school, complete

elementary school, incomplete high school, complete high school, incomplete higher education, complete higher education, and graduate studies); marital status (single, stable union, married, divorced/separated, widow); profession/occupation (the most cited domestic; type of violence (psychological violence, physical violence, moral violence, sexual violence and property violence), presumed cause (hatred or revenge, jealousy, alcoholism, drunkenness, ambition, narcotics, malpractice, recklessness, negligence, debauchery, alienation and others), means employed (without instrument, blunt weapon, cutting or piercing weapon, firearm and other means), place of occurrence (private residence, public road, condominium/hotel/pension, entertainment, educational establishment, public transport and others), day of the week (Sunday; Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday; Friday and Saturday) and shift (dawn; morning; afternoon and night).

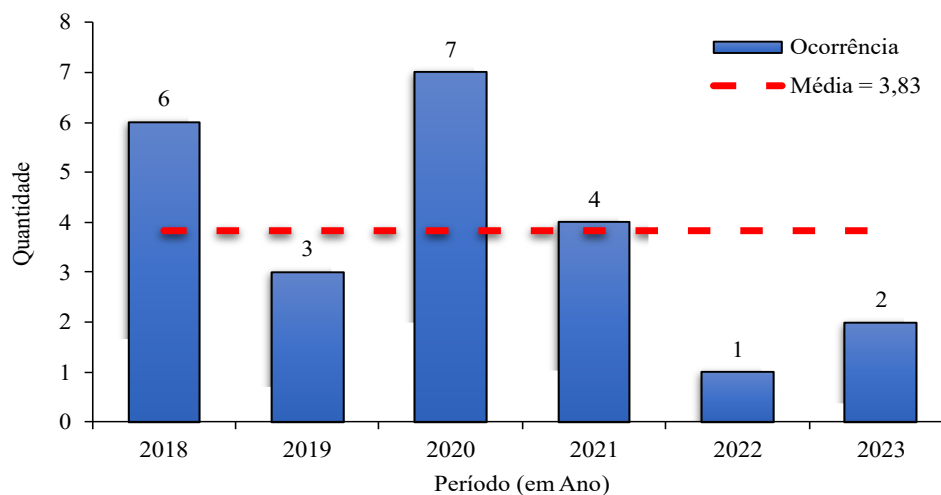
3 RESULTS

3.1 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Based on SIAC data, provided by the Public Security Secretariat of the State of Pará (SEGUP/PA) on crimes against Warao girls and women, from 2017 to 2023, it was found that in 2017 no occurrences were recorded, only in the others, with a higher number in 2020, and in total there were 23 occurrence records. However, from a global perspective, they represent few, which may demonstrate the possibility of underreporting of crimes against this population. The highest numbers were of sexual violence, in the places they used as housing, which reveals a greater face of vulnerability, since they were not safe in these places.

Figure 1

Graph of the number of Occurrences per year of Crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



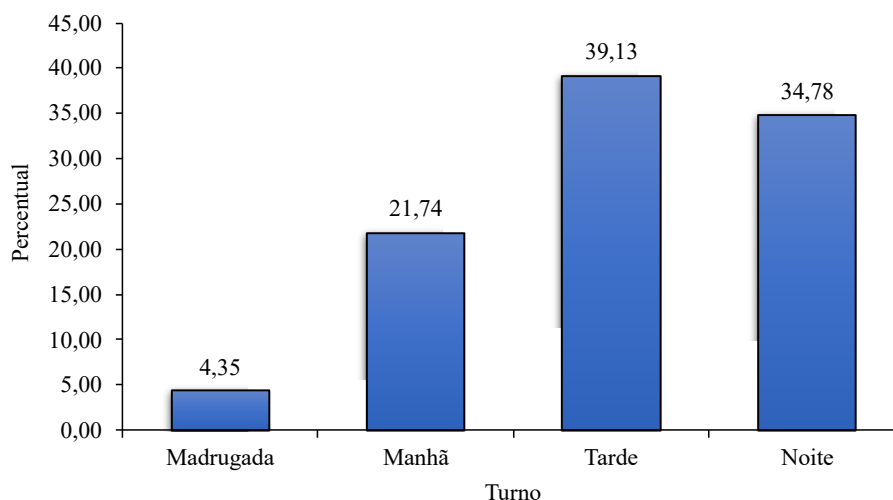
Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

The other graphs demonstrate the dynamics of these crimes, which reveal very useful data, since they keep a relationship about their spatialities and temporalities and positions of the victims and perpetrators at the scenes of occurrences.

Figure 2 shows that Warao girls and women were more susceptible to violence during the rest period, from night to dawn, although they were not safe at any time.

Figure 2

Percentage Graph by Shift of Crime against Warao Girls and Women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023

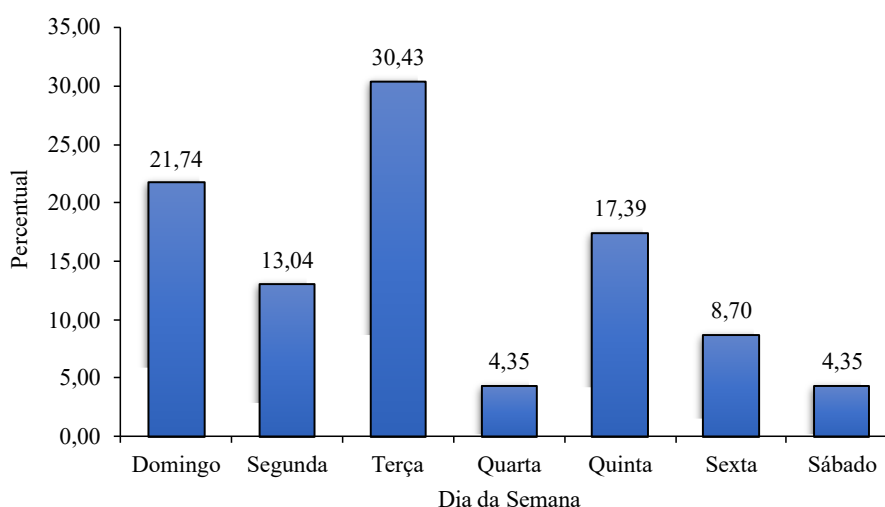


Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Figure 3 shows that girls and women were susceptible to violence during all days of the week, and on Sundays and Tuesdays there was an increase in occurrences, and it cannot be said that they were safe on the other days.

Figure 3

Percentage chart by Day of the Week of crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



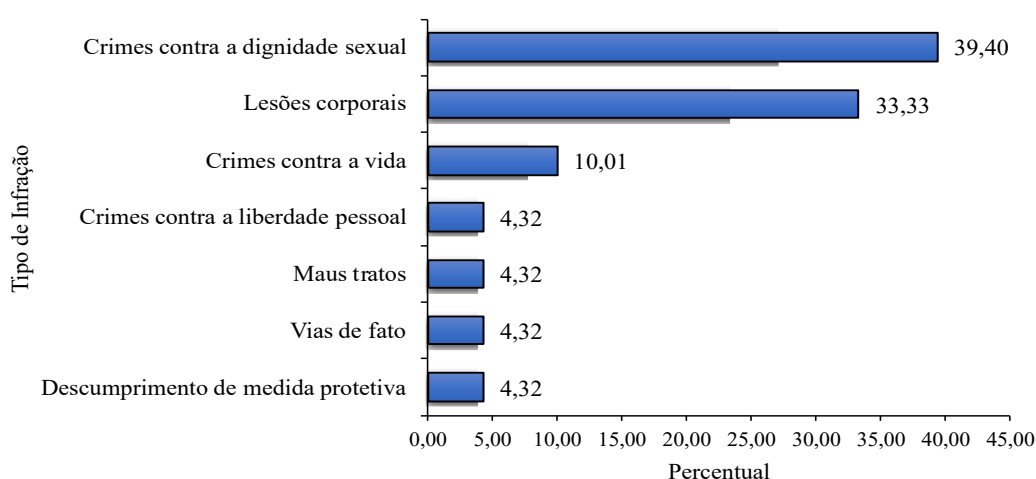
Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Figure 4 shows that Warao girls and women were more susceptible to sexual violence, according to the group of violence, being more victims of crimes of this nature. See, which does not mean that violence itself is watertight and unrelated, as stated by Souza and Adesse (2005) that gender violence refers to an alarming social phenomenon that includes several aspects and factors, the most serious being sexual violence:

Violence against women and girls includes situations of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic aggression. The two most common forms of violence against women, whose perpetrators are intimate partners of the victim, are: physical aggression, which is commonly characterized by the crimes of bodily injury and threat, also called domestic violence; and coercion to sex, called sexual violence, which most often includes the crimes of rape and violent indecent assault. Sexual violence can be exercised in the domestic space (home) or in the public space (street). Physical aggression is almost always accompanied by psychological aggression and, from a quarter to half of the time, it is related to situations of sexual violence, such as marital rape. (Souza; Adesse, 2005, p. 37).

Figure 4

Percentage chart by type of Penal Code Offense against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



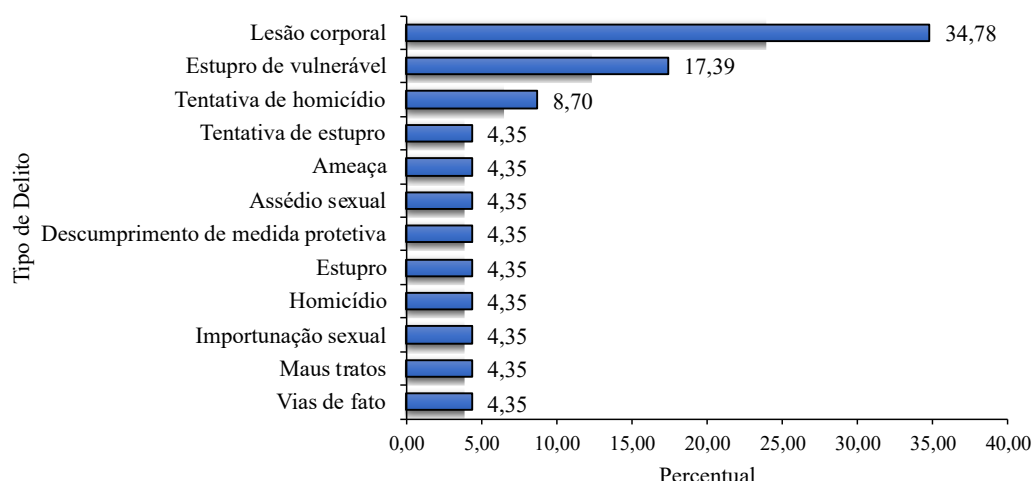
Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Figure 5 shows that Warao girls and women were more susceptible to sexual violence, by type of crime, considering that the sum of crimes of rape of a vulnerable person, rape, attempted rape, sexual harassment and sexual harassment surpass that of bodily injury,

which is in first place. Also, drawing attention in these data that children and adolescents were the ones who suffered the most sexual violence (rape of a vulnerable person).

Figure 5

Percentage chart by type of Crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2023



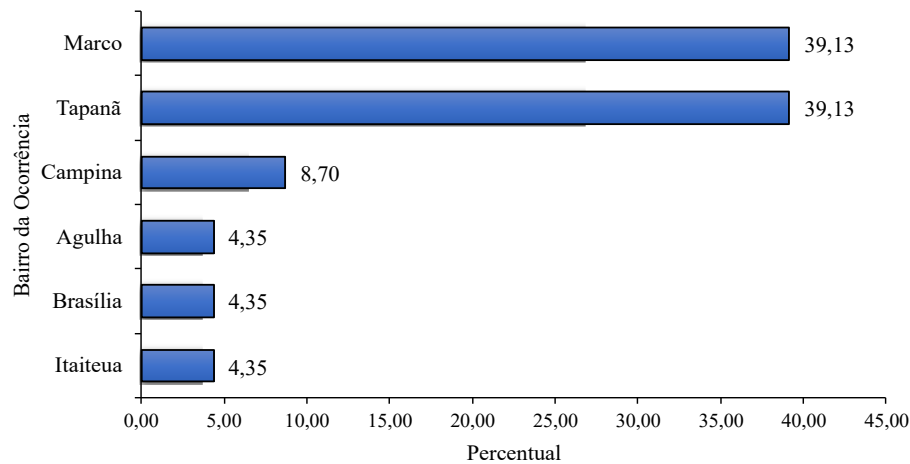
Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

On this point, this data is in correspondence with the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (Brasil, 2019, p. 118) which, when analyzing the data on rape, found that the majority, 63.8%, were committed against vulnerable people. This rate increased in 2021, according to data recorded in the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (Brasil, 2022, p. 187), which went from 63.8% to 75.5%. And that, in 2022, 61.4% were at most 13 years old, according to the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (Brasil, 2023, p. 156).

Figure 6 shows that the Warao girls and women suffered violence in the neighborhoods of Belém where they lived, drawing a lot of attention to these data, since they corroborate the others obtained.

Figure 6

Percentage graph by neighborhood of occurrence of crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

In this regard, in line with national data, according to the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security, 2022, in the study "A decade and more than half a million victims of sexual violence" (Brasil, 2022), which note that the profile of victims of sexual violence remains: in 88.2% of cases they are women; and, for the most part, minors under 14 years of age and/or adults incapable of consenting.

In view of this, it is urgent that measures be taken due to the consequences for the lives of the victims:

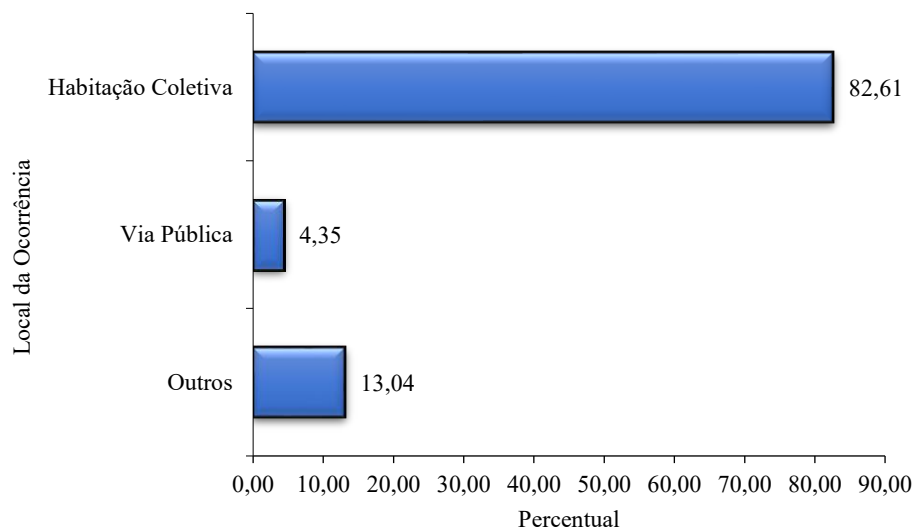
Among the impacts on the lives of survivors, the most visible and immediate effects are unwanted pregnancy, physical injuries and sexually transmitted diseases. Less visible effects, but well documented by the literature, show that victims of sexual violence often suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, eating disorders, sexual and mood disorders, a greater tendency to use or abuse alcohol, drugs and other substances, impaired satisfaction with life, with the body, with sexual activity and with interpersonal relationships, as well as suicide risk. (Brazil, 2022, p. 9).

Figure 7 shows that the Warao girls and women suffered violence in the homes in Belém where they lived, most of which were subsidized or paid for by the government, meaning that they were not safe in these places. In addition, another piece of data corroborates this dangerous situation, since 100% of the women who registered occurrences declared themselves as domestic workers, that is, not necessarily house workers, but who

spent most of the time in their homes, considering that children cannot live in a stable union. Table 1 below indicates these places, for a better understanding.

Figure 7

Percentage graph by place of occurrence of the crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Table 1

Location of the crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023

Location of the Occurrence	Quantity	Percentage
Tapanã Institutional Reception Space	9	39,13
Domingos Zahluth Transit Service Unit	8	34,78
Public Road	1	4,35
Hospital	1	4,35
Itaiteua Community	1	4,35
Monitored Self-Management House	1	4,35
Hotel	1	4,35
Private Residence	1	4,35
Total	23	100,00

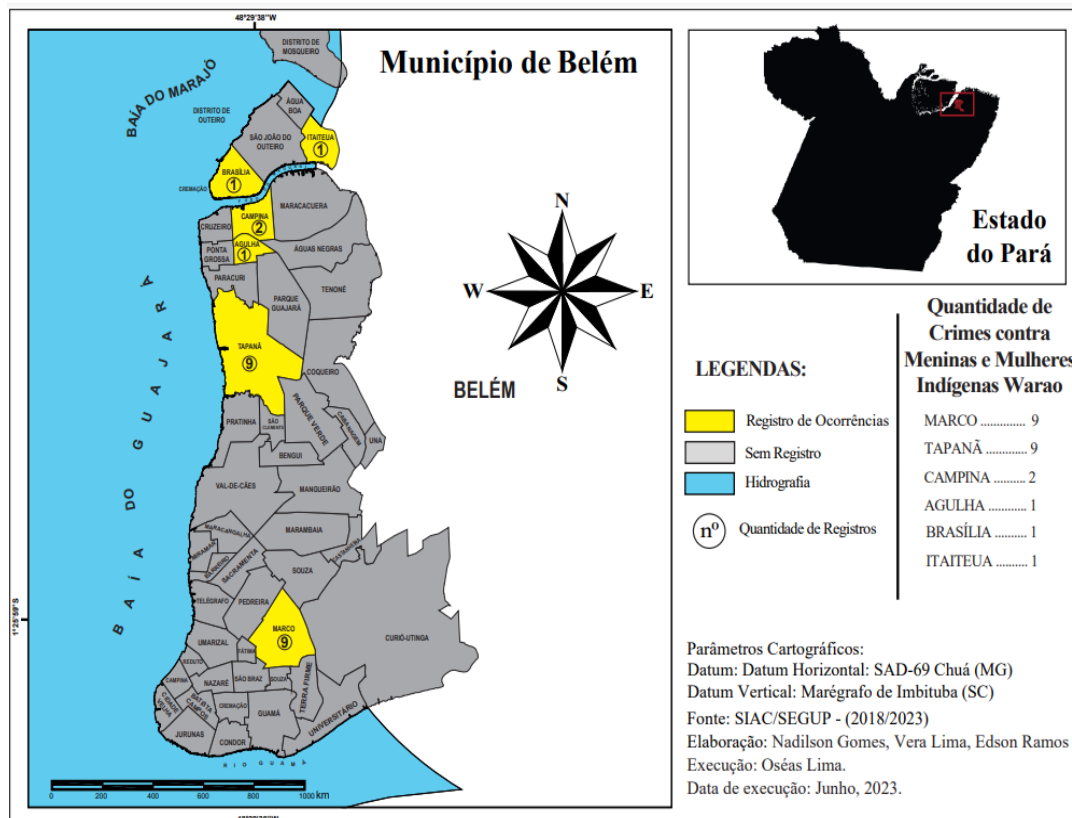
Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

The results of the statistical data show that the policies to prevent and confront violence practiced against them should have as one of their spaces of execution their homes, where the most common crimes occur, especially those of a sexual nature.

In addition, the study showed that the crimes against these Warao girls and women occurred in these territorial spaces where they lived, generally peripheral (Bairro do Marco, Tapanã, Campina, Agulha, Brasília and Itaiteua), as shown in the map below.

Figure 8

Map by neighborhood of the occurrence of crime against Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Periphery is understood as what Trindade Junior *et al.*, (2009, p. 29) called lowlands: "Segregated, socially excluded spaces, with deficiencies and insufficient urban and community facilities".

The configuration of peripheral spaces is characterized by neighborhoods not only far from the central area of the city, with the exception of Campina, but also because they are places with a low structure of urban services and because they are abandoned by the government or are in the process of changing their territorial destination. In addition, the neighborhood of Campina has changed its profile to commercial space, with a deterioration of it to housing. In this aspect, these spaces are characterized by the absence of urban and

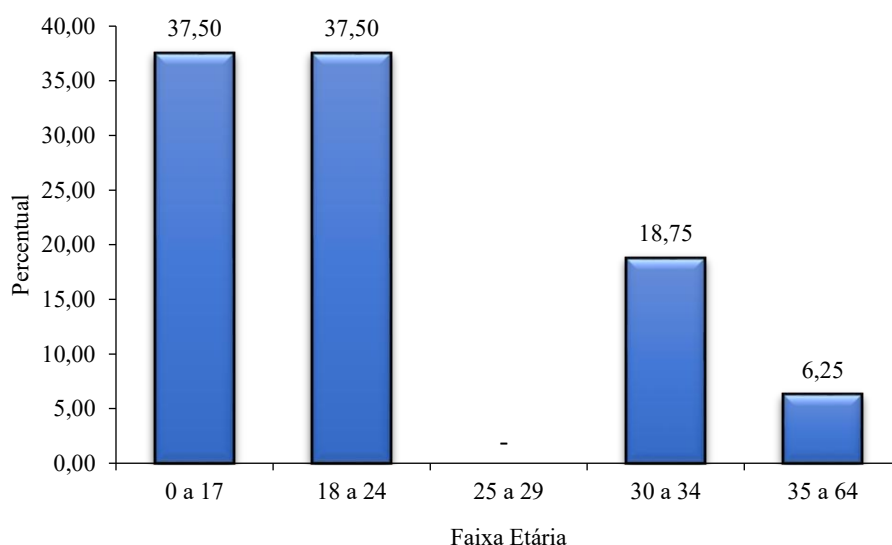
environmental planning, caused by the lack of public policies in such a way that the population with low purchasing power occupies the spaces in a disorderly way and even areas of risk in an evident situation of socio-spatial segregation (Rodrigues, 1996, p.267; Santos, 2009, p.10; Trindade Jr, 1998, p. 60).

A peculiar aspect is that the Warao began to influence the territorial formation of the municipality of Belém, often occupying areas previously without the presence of indigenous people and unoccupied land, such as in Outeiro, so to speak, creating "indigenous territories" within the city.

In turn, Figure 9 shows that women, regardless of their age, were susceptible to crimes, with 37.50% of victims under 18 years of age and 62.50% of whom were older.

Figure 9

Percentage graph of occurrences by Age Group of the victims, girls and Warao women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023

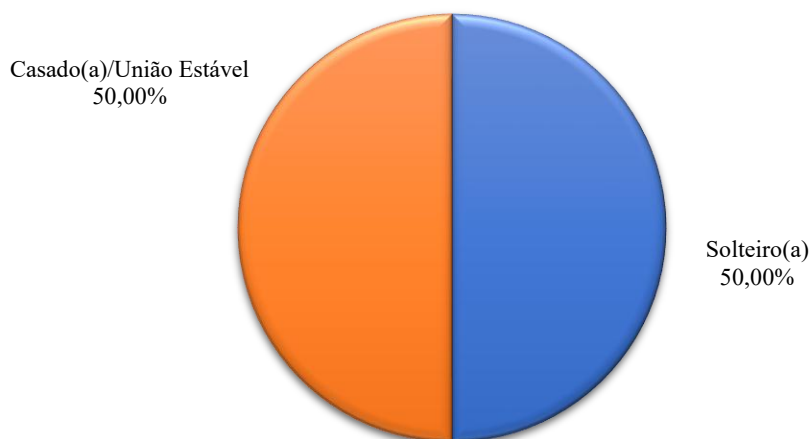


Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Figure 10 shows that women, regardless of their marital status, were susceptible to crimes.

Figure 10

Percentage graph by marital status of the victims, Warao girls and women. Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023

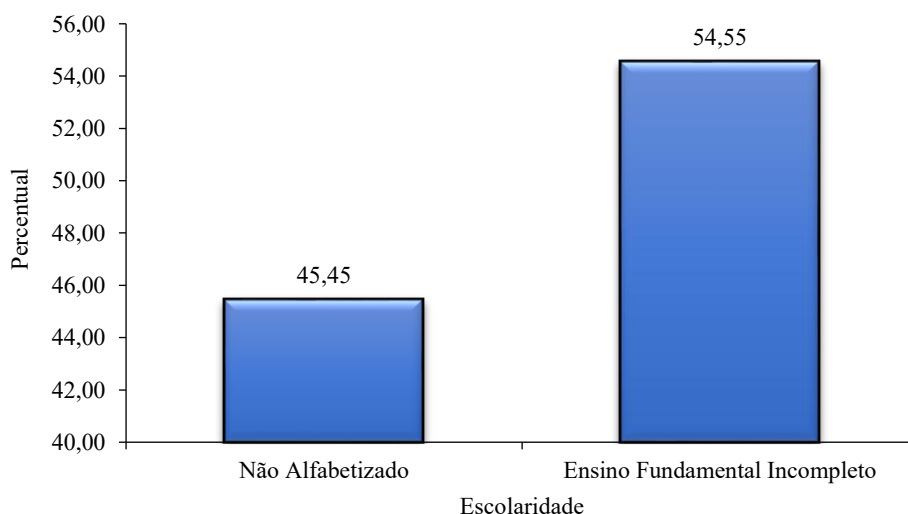


Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Regarding the level of education, according to Figure 11, it was shown that these victims had a low level of education, most of them were illiterate and did not finish elementary school, which alerts much more to the need for prevention and repression.

Figure 11

Percentage graph by schooling of victims, girls and women Warao, Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023

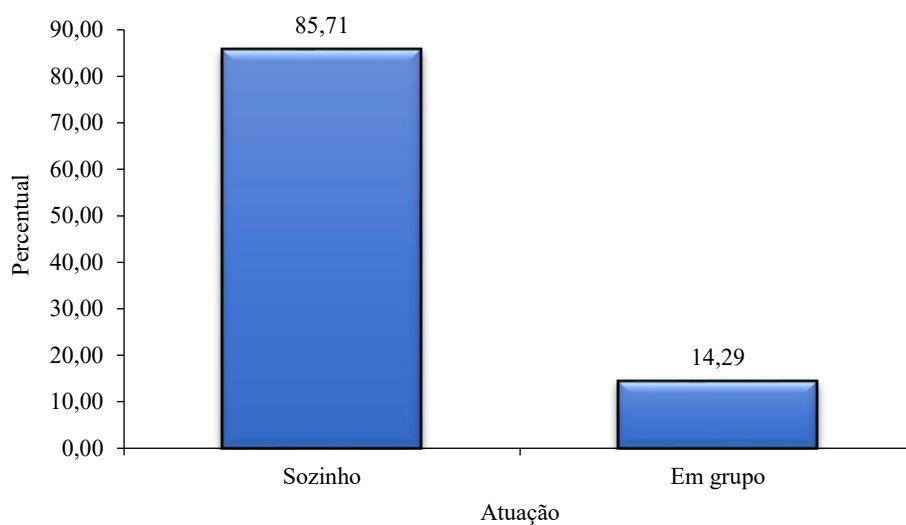


Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

It is also worth noting that, according to Figure 12, most of these aggressors acted alone, thus preliminarily refuting that the practices of violence against girls and women is a collective cultural practice, accepted by the Warao community residing in Belém do Pará, so much so that the police records were made by them or those responsible.

Figure 12

Percentage graph Number of aggressors of Warao girls and women, Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

In addition, it should be noted that 100% of the aggressors were male, which is in line with data from the 2022 Brazilian Public Security Yearbook, as for the characteristic of the criminal, it remains the same: male (95.4%) and acquaintance of the victim (82.5%), with 40.8% being fathers or stepfathers; 37.2% siblings, cousins or other relatives and 8.7% grandparents. And the place of violence also remains the same: 76.5% of rapes happen inside the home (Brasil, 2022).

Although, the relationship with the victim of the aggressor was a partner" in 100% of the records. At this point, it is assumed that there have been errors in the records, given that it is not possible for children to live in a stable union.

All victims were female, evidencing gender inequality. These data highlight the situation of vulnerability in which this group of women finds themselves, which involves precarious spaces and opportunities for work (domestic in their own homes) and low socioeconomic and educational indexes.

Even so, in cases of violence against Warao adult women, it is worth further study whether the violence occurred due to affective relationships and/or the end of the relationship or for another cause.

A very relevant point, which must be taken into account, is the collective violence practiced against these women and girls in Belém, according to Furlan:

From the theoretical framework studied and the reports of violence suffered by Warao migrant women from Venezuela in Belém, we conclude that intersectionality evidences the processes of vulnerability that affect these women, from the intersection of the markers of race, gender and ethnicity, and that the vulnerabilities to which these women are subjected are not exclusively individual, but they occur collectively. Finally, we believe that intersectional studies on migration must be carried out, in order to combat this scenario of exclusion and multiple oppressions. (Furlan, 2022, p.5).

Figure 13

Percentage graph by Age of Aggressors of Warao girls and women, Belém, PA, Brazil, 2017 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on SIAC (Mar. 2024).

Figure 13 reveals that 100% of the aggressors were male, 70% of whom were Warao adults and 30% were adolescents, including individuals of the Warao ethnic group or not.

4 DISCUSSION

The data collected reveal a facet of the violence practiced against these girls and women, which were mostly practiced by people close to them and, mainly, inside their homes, greatly contributing to the territorial isolation that had been imposed on them.

There is no way not to relate violence and spatiality in this context, as the format of welcoming them prioritized the format of collective housing, including individuals who had never had contact before or did not belong to the same family or who did not live together in "rancheria" houses, in a misunderstanding of the Warao people's way of being, existing and organizing. In addition, the choices made by the government or by the conditions that were pressed resulted in a dynamic already known in the Amazon region for indigenous peoples, expelling them to urban agglomerations or to peripheral areas, causing part of them to live in the misery of the favelas and underoccupation (Martins, 2009).

Domestic violence is a serious social problem arising from historical inequalities promoted by the patriarchal system, which placed women in a position of subordination, promoting differences between male and female roles within society (Silva, 2017).

The survey data ratify a picture of violence against girls and women in a global scenario where they are more victims. And, what is worse, when it comes to sexual violence, they are also the biggest victims, regardless of their age for the aggressors, marital status, occupations and ethnicities, meaning that being female is dangerous in our society.

The configuration of the dynamics of sexual violence was also confirmed for these Warao victims, a fact generally committed by close people and family members, in secret, in deserted places, far from witnesses and, sometimes, they leave no trace, which has been ratified by official statistics. Likewise, related to the fact that most aggressors are known and often have access to the victim's domestic environment or live in it, we realize that the characteristics of most sexual violence committed in Brazil are not related to sudden aggressions committed by groups of strange men, but that they are done by the action of family members, neighbors and friends who have previous contact with their victims (Brasil, 2019, 121).

It is worth mentioning that the records analyzed were only those made in the SIAC database, not including the phenomenon called "black crime figure",⁴ or "hidden crime figure" ("dark number" or "ciffre noir"), which are the quantities of crimes that do not come to the

⁴ Here is the record of our disagreement with the use of this scientific term because we consider it racist (emphasis added).

attention of the State, often due to lack of confidence in the penal system, for fear of revenge or even for the feeling of impunity. In this sense, the problem can be even worse, as the criminal statistics, which serve to support public security policies, end up not demonstrating reality because of this (Penteado Filho, 2017). In addition, the search was carried out using the descriptors "Warao", "Warao indigenous" and "Venezuelan Warao" to search for data from crime records, since the ethnicity or the item "skin color" is usually non-existent or is not filled out in the identification forms (Almeida; Pereira, 2012).

As most of the violence committed against the Warao victims was of a sexual nature, it is important to point out that Ishida's lesson, so that because they are indigenous their sexual dignity does not bear relativization:

Human beings have the right to self-determination and freedom in the conduct of their own lives, and must be protected by the Law and its norms, as a measure of recognition of their own essence and condition as a human being. Sexual dignity, in this context, represents the values that must be respected in the sexual sphere with a view to self-determination and freedom. (Ishida, 2009, p.345).

Furthermore, violence committed against children and adolescents, who are unable to validly consent to the sexual act, in addition to their conditions as indigenous and migrants, deserve special attention from the public authorities in the sphere of public security due to the overlapping of vulnerabilities.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Violence against Warao women, whether adult or not, is a relevant issue for the whole of society, as it constitutes an unprecedented public health and security problem, much more so for the most invisible categories of women such as indigenous women, including the Warao, where violence against them is treated as something of their cultures, in a way of concealing and justifying the inaction of the public power and the people themselves. Thus, the present research proposed to present the results of the sociodemographic profile of Warao girls and women who experienced the situation of violence, as well as the characteristics of this type of crime in the municipality of Belém do Pará. The limitations of the study are the lack of analysis of other variables such as alcohol and drug consumption, or even perspectives from the perpetrators of violence and other family members, such as children, to have a broader view of the phenomenon.

In addition, it is noted that, as it is a documentary research, with secondary data, it was observed that much information, such as in relation to the chosen variables, was incomplete in the database, which hindered the real quantification of the results of the investigation.

It is recommended for future work that the phenomenon of violence against these victims be analyzed more broadly under other intersectoral and multidisciplinary aspects, directed to the care of men, families and professionals or people in the victims' support networks, offering elements for the development of new forms and strategies of coping, thus carrying out interventions in different social sectors and contributing to the creation of public policies on the Thematic. And not only that, a new way of acting aimed at preventing violence for indigenous female victims, according to each ethnic group and population in migration, in a dynamic of facilitation/availability of care, reception, support and support.

In addition, it is necessary that studies be carried out to deepen whether these violences committed against girls and women Warao also come from historical inequalities promoted by the patriarchal system, which places women in a position of subordination, promoting differences between male and female roles within society (Silva, 2017).

It is also essential to discuss violence against Warao women not only from a gender perspective, but also from a race perspective, that is, to seek intersectionality in this discussion, understanding that gender discrimination intensifies in their lives (children, adolescents and adults), so the public power must promote policies to confront social inequalities caused by the issue of gender and racism, unfortunately still present in society.

Finally, it is believed that the data of this study add to the existing field of knowledge, to evidence and/or unveil the indicators of violence against Warao girls and women for the adoption of forms of confrontation, to confront the prejudices related to the theme, mainly due to the lack of knowledge and the lack of instrumentalization of the professionals who deal with the different facets or forms of violence against these Venezuelan Warao indigenous victims.

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