

**SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST HOMELESS WOMEN IN THE CITY OF MANAUS: A
LEGAL ANALYSIS IN LIGHT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

**VIOÊNCIA SEXUAL CONTRA MULHERES EM SITUAÇÃO DE RUA NA CIDADE DE
MANAUS UMA ANÁLISE JURÍDICA À LUZ DOS DIREITOS FUNDAMENTAIS**

**VIOLENCIA SEXUAL CONTRA MUJERES EN SITUACIÓN DE CALLE EN LA CIUDAD
DE MANAUS: UN ANÁLISIS JURÍDICO A LA LUZ DE LOS DERECHOS
FUNDAMENTALES**



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ABSTRACT

This article examines sexual violence against homeless women in the city of Manaus, Brazil, in light of fundamental rights and the State's responsibility to protect human dignity. This qualitative study adopts a bibliographic and documentary approach, with a legal-analytical perspective, based on recent scientific literature, institutional reports, and normative frameworks related to gender-based violence, extreme vulnerability, and access to justice. The findings indicate that homelessness intensifies women's exposure to multiple forms of violence, aggravated by social invisibility, fragile public protection networks, and insufficient intersectoral policies. Sexual violence is identified as a serious violation of human rights, requiring State responses that go beyond criminal measures and include integrated strategies of shelter, prevention, and citizenship. It is concluded that effective responses demand articulation among justice systems, social assistance, public health, and urban policies, especially in regional contexts marked by inequality and institutional omission.

Keywords: Fundamental Rights. Homeless Population. Public Policies. Sexual Violence. Women.

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RESUMO

O presente artigo examina a violência sexual contra mulheres em situação de rua na cidade de Manaus, à luz dos direitos fundamentais e da responsabilidade estatal na proteção da dignidade humana. Trata-se de uma pesquisa qualitativa, de caráter bibliográfico e documental, com abordagem jurídico-analítica, fundamentada em estudos científicos recentes, relatórios institucionais e dispositivos normativos relacionados à violência de gênero, vulnerabilidade extrema e acesso à justiça. Os resultados evidenciam que a condição de rua intensifica a exposição das mulheres a múltiplas formas de violência, agravada pela invisibilidade social, fragilidade das redes públicas de proteção e insuficiência de políticas intersetoriais. Constatou-se ainda que a violência sexual configura grave violação de direitos humanos, exigindo respostas estatais que ultrapassem o campo penal e incorporem estratégias integradas de acolhimento, prevenção e garantia de cidadania. Conclui-se que o enfrentamento efetivo demanda articulação entre justiça, assistência social, saúde pública e políticas urbanas, especialmente em contextos regionais marcados por desigualdade e omissão institucional.

Palavras-chave: Direitos Fundamentais. Mulheres. Políticas Públicas. População em Situação de Rua. Violência Sexual.

RESUMEN

Este artículo examina la violencia sexual contra mujeres en situación de calle en la ciudad de Manaus, Brasil, a la luz de los derechos fundamentales y de la responsabilidad del Estado en la protección de la dignidad humana. Se trata de una investigación cualitativa, de carácter bibliográfico y documental, con un enfoque jurídico-analítico, fundamentada en literatura científica reciente, informes institucionales y marcos normativos relacionados con la violencia de género, la vulnerabilidad extrema y el acceso a la justicia. Los resultados evidencian que la condición de calle intensifica la exposición de las mujeres a múltiples formas de violencia, agravada por la invisibilidad social, la fragilidad de las redes públicas de protección y la insuficiencia de políticas intersectoriales. Se concluye que la violencia sexual constituye una grave violación de los derechos humanos y exige respuestas estatales que superen el ámbito penal, incorporando estrategias integradas de acogida, prevención y garantía de ciudadanía.

Palabras clave: Derechos Fundamentales. Mujeres. Políticas Públicas. Población en Situación de Calle. Violencia Sexual.

1 INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence against homeless women is a highly complex social and legal problem, which highlights deep-rooted structural inequalities in Brazilian urban centers. Homelessness does not only represent the absence of housing, but a scenario of extreme vulnerability, in which processes of exclusion, invisibility, and continuous violation of fundamental rights are intensified. In this sense, gender violence manifests itself in an aggravated way, especially when associated with institutional precariousness and the fragility of protection networks.

In the field of contemporary discussions, it is observed that homeless women experience multiple forms of violence simultaneously, including physical, psychological and sexual aggression, often naturalized by the absence of effective public policies of reception and assistance. It is a phenomenon that goes beyond the criminal dimension, revealing social structures that perpetuate female marginalization in urban contexts marked by inequality and state abandonment.

From the legal-constitutional point of view, the persistence of these violations reveals a distance between the normative frameworks and their concrete effectiveness. The Federal Constitution of 1988 establishes the dignity of the human person as the foundation of the Democratic Rule of Law, imposing on the public power the duty to ensure full protection against any form of violence and degrading treatment (Brasil, 1988). Thus, the continuity of sexual violence against homeless women highlights the need for more comprehensive and intersectoral institutional responses.

In addition, confronting gender violence requires the understanding that such aggressions are not restricted to the private sphere, but express historical and structural inequalities. The Maria da Penha Law constitutes an essential milestone in this process, by recognizing violence against women as a public problem and by requiring articulated mechanisms for prevention, assistance and state accountability (Brasil, 2006).

Given this scenario, it is essential to recognize that sexual violence against homeless women cannot be understood as an isolated problem, but as a structural challenge that involves institutional omissions, social inequality, and limitations of public protection policies. The homeless population experiences repeated violations of rights, often crossed by social stigma and difficulty in accessing formal justice and citizenship mechanisms (CNJ, 2025).

In the Amazonian context, the problem takes on even more urgent contours, considering regional specificities and local challenges related to social protection and the fight against gender violence. The State of Amazonas has sought to structure its own guidelines for preventing and confronting violence against women, emphasizing the need for

articulation between public security, social assistance and the shelter network (Amazonas, 2025). Even so, weaknesses persist in the effectiveness of these actions when directed to women in conditions of extreme vulnerability.

In this sense, this article starts from the following guiding question: how can sexual violence against homeless women in the city of Manaus be understood as a violation of fundamental rights and as an expression of the state's responsibility to guarantee human dignity. Thus, the central objective is to examine, in the light of the legal system and recent interdisciplinary literature, the social and institutional mechanisms that favor the reproduction of this violence, as well as the limitations of public protection networks.

Thus, the relevance of this investigation is justified by the persistent and structural nature of sexual violence against homeless women, a phenomenon that requires not only criminal responses, but intersectoral policies of reception, prevention and guarantee of citizenship.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Violence against homeless populations is a multifaceted phenomenon, crossed by structural inequalities, urban exclusion, and the fragility of public policies for social protection. In this context, the street does not only represent homelessness, but a space of extreme vulnerability, in which processes of social invisibility and daily exposure to different forms of aggression are intensified. Alves et al. (2025) highlight that urban violence is directly articulated with dynamics of marginalization and precariousness of life, producing scenarios where vulnerable subjects remain at constant risk of rights violations.

In Brazil, the normative consolidation of the fight against violence and the violation of fundamental rights is supported by the Federal Constitution of 1988, which ensures the dignity of the human person as the foundation of the Democratic Rule of Law. Protection against any form of violence, discrimination or degrading treatment must be understood as a duty of the public authorities and a universal guarantee, especially when it comes to historically marginalized groups (Brasil, 1988). Thus, the homeless population is inserted in the field of constitutional urgencies, demanding effective policies of inclusion and citizenship.

Domestic and family violence against women, in turn, acquires even more serious contours when associated with homelessness, as it breaks support networks and increases exposure to physical, psychological and sexual abuse. The Maria da Penha Law establishes specific coping mechanisms, recognizing that gender violence is not only interpersonal, but structural, requiring articulated state intervention (Brasil, 2006). In this sense, the legislation represents an essential milestone to understand the vulnerability of women in contexts of

extreme exclusion.

Recent studies reinforce that homeless women experience multiple forms of violence simultaneously, involving sexual assault, coercion, exploitation and institutional stigmatization. Bueno et al. (2025) analyze that such experiences cannot be understood only as individual episodes, but as an expression of complex psychosocial processes, crossed by gender inequality, extreme poverty, and the absence of continuous protective policies. The street becomes, therefore, a space where violence is naturalized and perpetuated.

The interdisciplinary literature also emphasizes that urban exclusion acts as a central factor in the aggravation of violence, since it displaces women to territories of social and legal abandonment. Maciel and Melo (2025) argue that the debate on human rights needs to incorporate the condition of homelessness as a critical category, as it expresses fundamental violations associated with denied citizenship. Thus, confronting violence requires understanding the urban, social and institutional dimensions that sustain marginalization.

In addition, recent academic production shows that sexual violence against homeless women is one of the greatest contemporary challenges for the Brazilian State. Richwin (2023) highlights that extreme vulnerability increases exposure to repeated abuses and reduces the possibilities of reporting and institutional protection, generating a persistent cycle of rights violations. It is, therefore, a problem that demands articulated responses between public health, social assistance and the justice system.

As pointed out by the National Council of Justice, violence against the homeless population should be understood as a systematic and persistent phenomenon, marked by successive violations of fundamental rights and institutional failures in access to public protection. The report produced by the CNJ shows that these subjects experience physical, psychological, and symbolic aggression, often associated with social stigma and state negligence, which reinforces the urgency of inserting the issue in the national human rights agenda (CNJ, 2025).

From the perspective of the Institute of Applied Economic Research, the factors that lead individuals to homelessness are deeply linked to family breakdowns, unemployment and persistent socioeconomic vulnerabilities. IPEA (2023) highlights that such structural elements intensify exposure to everyday violence, since the absence of housing implies precarious access to health, social assistance, and full citizenship. Thus, violence must also be interpreted as an expression of historical inequalities reproduced in the urban space.

In the understanding of Freitas et al. (2025), homeless women occupy an even more critical position within the exclusion scenario, as they face a double vulnerability: social marginality associated with the street and specific gender-related violence. The authors

argue that these women remain invisible by traditional public policies, being continuously exposed to abuse, aggression and institutional lack of protection, which highlights the need for intersectoral coping strategies.

In light of the analyses of Gontijo et al. (2026), violence against women in urban contexts of exclusion represents a direct challenge to the effectiveness of fundamental rights, since it highlights the distance between normative guarantees and concrete social practices. Territorial exclusion and the precariousness of living conditions intensify women's vulnerability, demonstrating that confronting violence requires urban policies articulated with social justice.

From the point of view of critical law, Paiva, Sabadell and Vieira (2024) argue that gender violence should be interpreted as a manifestation of social and institutional structures that naturalize inequalities and restrict full access to justice. For the authors, female vulnerability in extreme contexts, such as homelessness, requires an interdisciplinary reading that connects human rights, public policies, and institutional protection practices.

In line with regional public policies, the State of Amazonas has structured specific guidelines for preventing and combating violence against women, recognizing the urgency of the issue in the Amazon scenario. The State Plan establishes strategies for articulation between public security, social assistance and protection network, reinforcing that violence against vulnerable women must be combated through integrated and continuous actions (Amazonas, 2025).

In the scope of municipal management, it is observed that the reality of the homeless population has also been the subject of informative reports and intersectoral actions. SEMASC (2025) shows that the problem demands articulated interventions between reception, social assistance and guarantee of rights, especially in the face of the growth of situations of violence and exclusion in central urban areas.

According to recent legislation, the confrontation of vulnerabilities associated with the homeless population began to receive greater normative attention in the national scenario. Law No. 14,821/2024 institutes the National Policy on Decent Work and Citizenship for the Homeless Population, recognizing the need for structured measures aimed at social inclusion, access to rights, and overcoming the conditions that perpetuate extreme marginalization (Brasil, 2024). In this sense, the legal system expands the understanding that homelessness is not only a social condition, but a problem that requires an articulated institutional response.

In this scenario, it is essential to understand that the realization of rights does not depend exclusively on legal frameworks, but also on concrete mechanisms for

implementation and access to justice. The Public Defender's Office of the State of Amazonas, for example, highlights initiatives aimed at guaranteeing civil documentation and legal recognition of vulnerable populations, reinforcing that the absence of formal records aggravates exclusion and hinders the full exercise of citizenship (Public Defender's Office of the State of Amazonas, 2026). Thus, legal aid policies become essential instruments in the fight against multiple forms of violence.

From this perspective, social protection must be understood as an indispensable element to interrupt cycles of invisibility and aggression. Silva (2025) argues that homeless women face institutional barriers that restrict access to basic services, increasing exposure to physical, psychological, and symbolic violence. For the author, the protection of fundamental rights in this context requires the articulation between public health, social assistance and justice, especially when it comes to historically neglected subjects.

Thus, it is observed that violence against homeless women cannot be reduced to isolated events, but must be interpreted as an expression of structural inequalities, urban exclusion, and insufficient integrated public policies. The theoretical contributions analyzed demonstrate that facing the problem requires not only legal recognition, but also continuous intersectoral actions that promote dignity, citizenship and social inclusion. Thus, recent literature reinforces that overcoming this scenario depends on the consolidation of effective protection networks and the strengthening of institutional strategies for prevention and welcoming.

3 METHODOLOGY

The present study is characterized as a qualitative research, of bibliographic and documentary character, with a legal-analytical approach, whose objective is to examine sexual violence against homeless women in the city of Manaus, in the light of fundamental rights and state responsibility in the protection of human dignity. The methodology adopted sought to adapt to the problem investigated, considering the social, legal and institutional complexity that involves the extreme vulnerability of women exposed to gender violence in urban contexts.

The bibliographic survey was carried out from previously selected references, including national studies published in recognized journals, as well as technical reports and institutional documents of public agencies. The focus was on productions related to sexual violence, the homeless population, human rights, public policies and access to justice. The sources analyzed grounded the theoretical framework and allowed the construction of a consistent conceptual basis on the investigated phenomenon.

Subsequently, the documentary stage was developed, centered on the analysis of legal and constitutional provisions linked to fundamental rights, the dignity of the human person, material equality and the full protection of women in situations of vulnerability. This stage made it possible to articulate the contemporary academic debate with the legal obligations of the Brazilian State in the face of sexual violence and social exclusion.

The method of analysis used was interpretive-critical, based on the systematic reading of the selected scientific and legal productions. The analytical categories were organized based on three central axes: (i) sexual violence as an expression of structural inequality, (ii) institutional vulnerability of women living on the streets, and (iii) effectiveness of fundamental rights and public protection policies. In this way, we sought to understand not only the crime itself, but also the social and legal mechanisms that favor its reproduction and permanence.

As a guiding hypothesis, it is based on the assumption that sexual violence against homeless women represents a serious violation of fundamental rights, aggravated by social invisibility and the insufficiency of state protection networks, especially in urban contexts marked by inequality and institutional omission. Thus, the study seeks to demonstrate that the legal response cannot be restricted exclusively to the criminal field, but must include intersectoral policies for reception, prevention and guarantee of citizenship.

Finally, the absence of direct empirical data, such as interviews or field surveys, is recognized as methodological limitations, since the article focuses on bibliographic and documentary analysis. However, this delimitation allows for a deeper theoretical and legal discussion, offering relevant subsidies for future empirical research and for the formulation of institutional strategies aimed at the protection of homeless women in Amazonas.

In order to systematize the main theoretical bases used in the construction of the framework of this study, a summary table is presented below with the selected authors, the respective titles of the analyzed productions and their years of publication. This survey contributes to highlight the relevance of the sources and the academic relevance of the reference used in the research.

Table 1

Authors used in the research

Lead author	Title	Year
Alves et al.	Violence and vulnerability in urban contexts: reflections on health and social exclusion	2025
Amazon	State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women	2025

Lead author	Title	Year
Brazil	Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988	1988
Brazil	Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006 (Maria da Penha Law)	2006
Brazil	Law No. 14,821, of January 16, 2024 (PopRua National Policy)	2024
Bueno et al.	Homeless women and the multiple forms of violence: psychosocial analysis	2025
National Council of Justice (CNJ)	Report: Public Consultation, Forms of violence against the homeless population	2025
Public Defender's Office of the State of Amazonas	Public Defender's Office of Amazonas creates new channel to guarantee civil documentation to vulnerable populations	2026
Freitas et al.	Inequalities, violence and invisibility: homeless women in Brazil	2025
Gontijo et al.	Violence against women and urban exclusion: challenges for fundamental rights	2026
Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)	Family quarrel and unemployment are the reasons most cited by homeless people	2023
Maciel; Melo	Homeless women and human rights: interdisciplinary analysis	2025
Paiva; Sabadell; Scallop	Gender violence, vulnerability and justice: contributions of critical law	2024
Richwin	Homeless women and sexual violence: challenges for the State and fundamental rights	2023
SEMASC	Informative Report on the Homeless Population in Manaus	2025
Silva	Fundamental rights and social protection of homeless women	2025

Source: The authors.

Thus, it is observed that the selected productions offer a consistent and current theoretical support for the analysis of sexual violence against women living on the streets, allowing us to understand the phenomenon from different perspectives, such as social vulnerability, institutional exclusion, human rights and the effectiveness of public policies. The set of these contributions underpins the discussion proposed in this article, highlighting the complexity of the topic and the need for legal and intersectoral approaches that ensure the

full protection and dignity of these women in the Amazonian urban context.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results obtained from the literature and documentary review show that sexual violence against homeless women is one of the most serious expressions of structural inequality and urban exclusion in Brazil. The literature analyzed demonstrates that the condition of homelessness increases exposure to repeated aggression, since these women are subjected to the absence of protective networks, institutional precariousness and social invisibility. In this sense, Alves et al. (2025) emphasize that urban vulnerability is not only circumstantial, but the result of historical processes of marginalization that directly compromise human dignity.

From the perspective of psychosocial studies, it is observed that sexual violence should not be understood only as an isolated event, but as a phenomenon crossed by stigmas, gender inequality and precarious living conditions. Bueno et al. (2025) argue that homeless women face multiple forms of violence simultaneously, including physical and sexual abuse, often associated with the lack of continuous access to public policies for shelter and assistance.

From the legal-constitutional point of view, the results indicate that sexual violence against homeless women constitutes a serious violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the democratic order. The Federal Constitution of 1988 establishes the dignity of the human person as the foundation of the Democratic Rule of Law, imposing on the public power the duty to guarantee full protection against any form of violence and degrading treatment (Brasil, 1988). Thus, the persistence of aggressions against vulnerable women reveals a distance between normative guarantees and social effectiveness.

In light of the protective legislation, the Maria da Penha Law represents an essential milestone to understand gender violence as a structural expression, requiring articulated state intervention and intersectoral public policies. When associated with homelessness, sexual violence becomes even more complex, as it involves the absence of family ties, institutional fragility and barriers to access to justice (Brasil, 2006). Paiva et al. (2024) argue that legal confrontation cannot be limited to the criminal field, but must incorporate broad strategies for social protection and citizenship.

In the context of contemporary analyses on urban exclusion, the results show that territorial marginalization intensifies rights violations, making homeless women preferred targets of sexual violence and repeated abuse. Freitas et al. (2025) highlight that these women occupy a position of double vulnerability: due to social marginality and gender

violence, remaining invisible in traditional public policies.

In the institutional context, the results show that violence against the homeless population, especially against women, is recurrent and systematic, requiring formal recognition and coordinated responses from the justice system. The National Council of Justice points out that this violence is not limited to isolated episodes, but configures a pattern of repeated violations of rights, often associated with state negligence and social stigma that prevents effective access to protection (CNJ, 2025).

From a socioeconomic perspective, it is observed that the structural factors that lead individuals to homelessness are directly related to family breakdowns, unemployment, and persistent vulnerabilities. IPEA (2023) points out that such conditions intensify daily exposure to violence, since the absence of fixed housing implies precarious access to basic services, social assistance, and citizenship mechanisms, favoring the reproduction of cycles of exclusion.

In the field of discussions on urban exclusion, the findings indicate that violence against homeless women represents a central challenge to the effectiveness of fundamental rights. Gontijo et al. (2026) argue that territorial precariousness and marginalization in urban spaces increase female vulnerability, highlighting the distance between normative guarantees and concrete social practices, especially in contexts marked by inequality and institutional abandonment.

In line with regional public policies, it is verified that the State of Amazonas has sought to structure specific guidelines for the prevention and confrontation of violence against women, recognizing the urgency of the issue in the Amazon scenario. The State Plan establishes strategies for articulation between public security, social assistance and the protection network, reinforcing that women in situations of extreme vulnerability demand integrated and continuous actions of reception and prevention (Amazonas, 2025).

At the municipal level, the results indicate that the problem of the homeless population has also been the subject of informative reports and intersectoral actions aimed at emergency care and the guarantee of rights. SEMASC (2025) shows that the growth of this population in central urban areas imposes direct challenges to social assistance policies, especially in the face of the intensification of situations of violence and exclusion that affect women more severely.

Thus, the findings discussed in this stage reinforce that sexual violence against homeless women cannot be understood only as an individual or criminal problem, but as an expression of structural inequalities, institutional weaknesses and insufficiency of public protection networks. Thus, effective confrontation requires articulation between justice, social

assistance, urban policies and specific strategies to guarantee citizenship.

By deepening the analysis of sexual violence, it is observed that homeless women face increased risks due to the absence of protective networks and continuous exposure to repeated abuse. Richwin (2023) highlights that this extreme vulnerability significantly reduces the possibilities of reporting and access to justice, generating a persistent cycle of violations that is perpetuated in social and institutional invisibility.

Under an interdisciplinary approach, it is found that homelessness does not only imply material deprivation, but also the daily suppression of basic human rights. Maciel and Melo (2025) argue that urban marginalization produces a scenario in which women are no longer recognized as subjects of full citizenship, remaining on the margins of traditional public policies and vulnerable to different forms of violence and exploitation.

In the context of social protection, the results show that the insufficiency of intersectoral policies directly contributes to the permanence of violence suffered by women living on the streets. Silva (2025) argues that institutional barriers restrict these women's access to essential services, increasing their exposure to physical, psychological, and sexual violence, which reinforces the need for articulation between public health, social assistance, and justice.

In the field of institutional initiatives to confront it, the work of the Public Defender's Office of the State of Amazonas stands out, which has implemented measures aimed at guaranteeing civil documentation and legal recognition of vulnerable populations. The Public Defender's Office of the State of Amazonas (2026) emphasizes that the absence of formal records aggravates exclusion and compromises the full exercise of citizenship, making access to justice an indispensable element to break cycles of violence.

In the light of recent national policies, it can be seen that the Brazilian State has begun to recognize more explicitly the need for structured strategies aimed at the homeless population. Law No. 14,821/2024 institutes the National Policy on Decent Work and Citizenship, reinforcing that overcoming extreme vulnerability requires integrated actions for social inclusion, access to rights, and strengthening of public protection networks (Brasil, 2024).

Thus, the results discussed throughout this section demonstrate that sexual violence against homeless women should be interpreted as an expression of structural inequalities and institutional weaknesses, and cannot be reduced to a strictly criminal dimension. Facing the problem requires intersectoral public policies, reception mechanisms, and strategies to guarantee fundamental rights, especially in urban contexts marked by social exclusion and state omission.

In order to systematize the main theoretical contributions used in the construction of the analysis developed in this study, Table II is presented below, which summarizes the selected authors, their central positions and the respective years of publication. This survey allows us to visualize how recent literature has addressed sexual violence against homeless women, highlighting different perspectives, such as institutional exclusion, structural vulnerability, the effectiveness of fundamental rights, and the need for intersectoral public policies.

Table 2

Authors used in the research, positioning and year

Author	Positioning	Year
Alves et al.	Urban violence as a structural expression of social exclusion and vulnerability	2025
Amazon	Regional guidelines for preventing and combating violence against women in the Amazon scenario	2025
Brazil	Constitutional foundation of human dignity and protection of fundamental rights	1988
Brazil	Legal framework to combat domestic and family violence against women (Maria da Penha Law)	2006
Brazil	National policy of inclusion and citizenship for the homeless population (PopRua)	2024
Bueno et al.	Psychosocial analysis of the multiple forms of violence experienced by homeless women	2025
CNJ	Violence against the homeless population as a systematic violation of rights and institutional challenge	2025
Public Defender's Office of Amazonas	Access to justice and civil documentation as instruments of protection and citizenship	2026
Freitas et al.	Social invisibility and double vulnerability of homeless women	2025
Gontijo et al.	Urban exclusion and the distance between normative guarantees and the effectiveness of fundamental rights	2026
IPEA	Socioeconomic determinants of homelessness and intensification of structural vulnerabilities	2023
Maciel; Melo	Interdisciplinary approach to human rights and citizenship denied in the homeless condition	2025
Paiva et al.	Critical Law Perspective on Gender-Based Violence and Institutional Limitations of Justice	2024

Author	Positioning	Year
Richwin	Sexual violence as a persistent cycle aggravated by invisibility and absence of protective networks	2023
SEMASC	Municipal diagnosis and local challenges of assistance policies for the homeless population	2025
Silva	Institutional barriers and the need for intersectoral articulation in the social protection of vulnerable women	2025

Source: The authors.

The positions presented in Table II reinforce that sexual violence against homeless women is a structural phenomenon, crossed by historical gender inequalities, urban exclusion, and institutional fragility. There is convergence among the authors regarding the understanding that such violations cannot be interpreted as isolated events, but as an expression of a continuous cycle of social vulnerability and state omission. Thus, the literature analyzed highlights the need for intersectoral responses that articulate legal protection, public policies for reception and social inclusion strategies, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the fundamental rights and dignity of these women in the Amazonian context.

5 CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study respond to the proposed objective of examining sexual violence against homeless women in the city of Manaus, in the light of fundamental rights and state responsibility in the protection of human dignity. From the bibliographic and documentary review carried out, it was found that sexual violence is not an isolated event, but as an extreme expression of structural inequalities, urban exclusion and institutional weaknesses that cross the reality of these women.

The findings showed that the homeless condition intensifies female vulnerability, increasing exposure to repeated aggression and reducing the possibilities of access to protective networks and effective justice mechanisms. In this scenario, it was found that the social invisibility and precariousness of public policies directly contribute to the permanence of cycles of violence, reinforcing the need for continuous and integrated intersectoral actions.

From a legal point of view, it is concluded that the persistence of sexual violence against homeless women represents a serious violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution, especially the principle of human dignity. In addition, the Maria da Penha Law constitutes an essential milestone for understanding gender violence as a structural phenomenon, requiring state responses that go beyond the criminal field and incorporate

strategies for prevention, shelter and guarantee of citizenship.

In this way, the guiding hypothesis that sexual violence against homeless women is aggravated by social invisibility and the insufficiency of institutional protection networks is confirmed, especially in urban contexts marked by inequality and state omission. Thus, the appropriate legal response must articulate public policies for social assistance, health, security and access to justice, with special attention to the regional specificities of Amazonas.

Thus, the absence of direct empirical data is recognized as a limitation of this study, since it is a bibliographic and documentary review. However, the analysis developed offers relevant subsidies for future field investigations and for the formulation of institutional strategies aimed at the integral protection of women living on the streets, contributing to the strengthening of public policies and the realization of human rights in the Amazonian context.

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We express our gratitude to all those who believe in science as an instrument of change and who are collectively dedicated to building a better city, where fundamental rights are effectively guaranteed and where human dignity is recognized as a priority. This article, therefore, represents not only an intellectual effort, but also a commitment to the present and future of Amazonas.

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