




SOCIAL RIGHTS AND PUBLIC POLICIES: EVALUATION OF THE DESIGN OF THE COMMUNITY CENTERS OF PEACE (COMPAZ) IN THE CITY OF RECIFE/PE

 <https://doi.org/10.56238/levv15n42-075>

Submitted on: 27/10/2024

Publication date: 27/11/2024

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ABSTRACT

The Compaz network was established by the City of Recife in order to foster a sense of citizenship and belonging in communities plagued by high rates of violence, crime and poverty. The purpose of Compaz suggests the reinforcement of the enjoyment of social rights by the municipal entity as a way to prevent the approximation of young people with the world of crime and also to ensure the approximation of public services to the most vulnerable portion of Recife society. Therefore, the general objective of this article is to understand the factors that influenced the Municipality of Recife to create the Compaz network in the city's needy neighborhoods through the culture of peace. The methodology applied is based on a theoretical survey of the ex post type. Results suggest that Compaz's public policy has the power to bring the public power closer to the most exposed portion of society.

Keywords: Culture of Peace. Dignity of the Human Person. Social Policies.

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INTRODUCTION

The central idea of the public policy of the culture of peace established by the Municipality of the City of Recife (PCR) through the axis of action of the Community Centers of Peace aims to strengthen the bonds of citizenship, belonging and experience of rights in communities especially affected by high rates of crime, violence and poverty, with the aim of fulfilling the desires of human rights for socioeconomically vulnerable populations.

The creation of Compaz was based on a set of socioeconomic variables that pointed to the intense exposure of residents of poor neighborhoods in Recife to active and passive participation in intentional lethal violent crimes (CVLI) in 2012, added to a systemic absence of the municipal government in terms of the fulfillment of social rights such as education, leisure, social assistance and health. Ultimately, a structural violation of the constitutional principle of the dignity of the human person was found against these groups.

In this context, projects and programs are improved until a public policy is established as a signature of a certain sphere of government (municipal, state and/or federal). Public policies should be interpreted, at first, as decision-making programs built and applied by the State. In the face of contemporary human rights challenges, public policies seem to be related to these challenges with the mobilization of state organizations to make these rights effective (NEUENSCHWANDER MAGALHÃES and LIMA, 2012).

Given the above contextualization, it is relevant to highlight the need to improve the factors associated with the formation of the public agenda in Human Rights, as a way of defining the priorities of action of the state entity. In the case study presented, the implementation of the network of Community Centers of Peace (COMPAZ) suggests a municipal effort to combat the rates of violence and crime, as well as the socioeconomic inequality that fragments the social fabric in Recife.

It is observed that COMPAZ was conceived by the municipal management of Recife with a focus on violence prevention, social inclusion and community strengthening. The performance of the centers is inspired by the Colombian experience of the Parques Libraries (located in Medellín, Colombia) and other successful experiences of citizenship spaces (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2016).

COMPAZ's quest is to promote a greater sense of belonging and appropriation of the right to the city, in addition to increasing the urban vitality of communities that face socioeconomic vulnerabilities and bringing the presence of the State (through the municipal entity) closer to those who most need a more robust and constant public policy agenda.

Therefore, the general objective of this article is to understand the factors that influenced the Municipality of Recife to create the Compaz network in the city's needy

neighborhoods through the culture of peace. The specific objectives are: a) to analyze the socio-constitutional purposes of public policies as tools for the materialization of Human Rights and the reduction of social inequalities; b) to know the data that made up the public problem and the formation of the agenda of the culture of peace in the city of Recife; and c) to present the operation and the set of services present in each unit of the Compaz network, in the city of Recife.

The methodology applied is based on a theoretical survey based on qualitative data. The sources used massively are of the bibliographic and documentary type, with some additions of legislative materials. This article is descriptive in nature and is presented as an *ex post type*.

For this article, the evaluation of the design of the public policy was chosen to understand the objectives proposed here. This type of evaluation allows the initially planned design to be confronted with the practical experience of implementing the policy, which generates information and recommendations to feed back into the design of the policy and, consequently, improve its management and results (BRASIL, 2018).

In order to understand the theme of public policies and its close relationship with the materialization of social rights in the necessary depth, empirical research tools capable of indicating safe paths to this objective must be improved (REYMÃO; CAÇAPIETRA, 2018).

The results obtained suggest that the public policy of Compaz has the power to bring the public power closer to the most exposed portion of society by reinforcing the performance of citizen security and encouraging a culture of peace.

CONSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE OF PUBLIC POLICIES

The Human Rights standards preached by the United Nations were formally integrated into Brazilian law after the democratic reorganization that took place in the late 1980s. At the dawn of the redemocratization received by the new Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, published on October 5, 1988, the Human Rights framework provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948) acquired the status of fundamental rights engraved especially in Articles 5 and 6 of the Major Law (BRASIL, 1988).

In these terms, the first article of the Citizen Constitution provides that the foundations of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Democratic State of Law are the dignity of the human person, citizenship, the social values of work and free enterprise, political pluralism and sovereignty (BRASIL, 1988). Thus, it is understood that public administration and the state's desire need to be in tune with human values so that the



Brazilian State can fulfill its institutional mission in favor of its population. In article 3, the fundamental objectives of the Brazilian State are treated as follows:

Build a free, fair and solidary society; to ensure national development; eradicate poverty and marginalization and reduce social and regional inequalities; and to promote the good of all, without prejudice of origin, race, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination (BRASIL, 1988).

Fundamental rights have gained great relevance, especially social rights: education, health, work, leisure, security, social security, protection of maternity and childhood, assistance to the destitute, housing and food (Art. 6 of the Major Law). These rights are benefit rights, that is, they demand a specific action by the State and not its abstention or absence. This performance characterizes these rights as programmatic or directing: they are goals for the political, Legislative and Executive powers, requiring public policies for their effectiveness (XIMENES, 2021).

The concept of public policy involves not only the provision of services or the development of executive activities directly by the State, but also its normative, regulatory and development actions in the most diverse areas. The indispensability of public policies occurs so that the purposes established in the Constitution and complementary legislation are achieved (ROTHENBURG, 2021).

The constitutionalization of fundamental human rights did not mean a mere formal enunciation of principles, but the full affirmation of rights, from which any individual can demand their protection for the realization of democracy. Respect for fundamental human rights, especially by public authorities, is a mainstay in the construction of a true democratic rule of law. The provision of fundamental human rights is basically directed towards the protection of human dignity in its broadest sense (MORAES, 2013).

Thus, public policy is a state activity that encompasses specific norms and acts, an instrument for the realization of fundamental rights and the feasibility of social justice (REYMÃO, CAÇAPIETRA, 2018).

It is clear that the social character that can be glimpsed in this new model of State is determined by the action programs established to achieve development and social justice, that is, by the forms of positive action (provisional) chosen by the State, in the constitutional sphere, to achieve its objectives, thus configuring a large part of the already mentioned social rights (CUNHA, 2011).

According to BUCCI (1997, p.90), the mediate foundation of public policies and what justifies their appearance is the very existence of social rights – those, among the list of fundamental human rights, which are materialized through positive benefits of the State.



The Federal Constitution of 1988 ensures that the list of social rights is composed of state actions aimed at providing access to education, health, food, work, housing, transportation, leisure, security, social security, protection of maternity and childhood, and assistance to the helpless (BRASIL, 1988).

There is a close relationship between the themes of public policies and human rights. Because one of the characteristics of the movement to expand the legal content of human dignity is the multiplication of demands for rights, diversified and pulverized demands in the ownership of individuals (BUCCI, 2001).

In Human Rights, the task is always inconclusive, as there is no possibility of continuing to advance without having State structures fully focused on the principles of Human Rights. And for this, it is necessary to have public managers capable of understanding all these dimensions, as well as implementing public policies that are up to this challenge. This means that the government needs to respond to the people, overcoming violence and producing a culture of peace, because Human Rights, democracy and peace are part of the same circle, which revolves around the construction of the society that needs and must be realized (NUNES, 2013).

The constitutional order defines fundamental rights, government decision-making procedures and the criteria for political participation that will define the nature of the State. In the Brazilian case, a Democratic State of Law, the constitutional text also provides for a social State, insofar as it points to the dignity of the human person and citizenship as the foundations of the Federative Republic of Brazil (XIMENES, 2021).

THE FORMATION OF THE AGENDA OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE IN THE CITY OF RECIFE

Compaz was inspired by the experience of social urbanism in Medellín, Colombia, through the Integral Urban Projects (PUI), especially in the participation of residents of the territories to which these public facilities were destined. As in Medellín, the formulation and implementation of Compaz involved and still involves broad social participation, through a rich process of listening to the population. The suggestions of the population are heard and applied in the project, ensuring the sustainability and success of the policy (ESPERANDIO; VICENTE; SPÍNDOLA, 2022).

The conception of the Community Peace Centers was especially inspired by the Public Policy Laboratory of Medellín, a Colombian city that embittered for a few decades – between the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century – the reality of the parallel power of militias involved in drug trafficking and other networks of



criminal activity. The connection between the initiatives of Recife and Medellín is related to the efforts of the municipal government to reduce the rates of social exposure to urban violence and to the intention of promoting inclusion and citizenship for communities that experience the ills of crime and the absence of social perspective. According to the Colombian experiment, the most violent city on the American continent has become an example of a humane and healthy city thanks to the efforts of public managers to occupy spaces and its population with citizen culture (CAVALCANTI, 2022).

Inspired by the Parques Libraries of Colombia, the Compaz network proposes a new form of presence of the public authorities in Recife's communities, bringing together activities inspired by various equipment created in the neighboring country: living library, citizen culture, services of social interest, training courses, sports and cultural activities, etc. (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

As in Recife, the city of Medellín suffered a process of disorderly growth, with irregular occupation of the land, especially in hill areas, without the presence of the State and effective policies to regularize the situation, which generated situations of urban conflict and environmental deterioration. All this, added to other structural social problems, such as unemployment, low income, learning gaps, school dropout, and poor quality or absence of public services and equipment, led to a high growth in drug trafficking and crime rates in the city (CAVALCANTI, 2022; ESPERANDIO; VICENTE; SPÍNDOLA, 2022).

In this sense, the confrontation of urban violence must go through the diagnoses that indicate the actions that need to be carried out by the State. In the case of COMPAZ, the Municipality of Recife created a protection network for the most vulnerable to get closer to those who most need to be served by the public policies necessary for dignity, shelter, and opportunity, as it is a portion so forgotten by the Government in Brazil (CAVALCANTI, 2022).

The specific objectives surrounding the conception of the Peace Community Centers were, respectively, the search to reduce crime in the neighborhoods; maximization of social impact with its implementation; prioritization of urgent social demands; improvement of social indicators and efficient use of public resources (FONTE, 2018).

Compaz was conceived under the idea of offering the best to the poorest, with the objective of ensuring social inclusion and community strengthening. The neighborhoods were chosen due to the need to include the culture of peace and access to citizenship. Library, sports practices, judicial and training services are some of the items that will be available to the population of these locations (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2016).



Compaz was born as a catalyst for a culture of peace, which brings together in a single space various activities and services that promote transformation in people's lives and ensure the exercise of citizenship: literature, handicrafts, sports, integrative practices (yoga, meditation), psychological and pedagogical care, conflict mediation, care for women victims of violence, a reference center for social assistance, library, language courses and professional qualification (SUSTAINABLE CITIES INSTITUTE, 2021).

The Compaz network is led by the Secretariat of Citizen Security (SESEC) of the Municipality of Recife (RECIFE, 2018) and brings together agendas from 13 other municipal secretariats (Sports, Education and Technology, Women, Culture, Social Defense, Planning, Social Development, Special Projects, among others, in addition to the Mayor's office), with the implementation of the program in Recife based on the lessons observed in Colombia (CAVALCANTI, 2022).

Currently, the COMPAZ network is involved in the list of municipal institutions that lead the performance of the Municipal Policy for the Culture of Peace and Restorative Justice of Recife, whose purpose is to experience and transmit a set of values, attitudes and behaviors that reflect the principles of respect for life, promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and equity of rights and opportunities (RECIFE, 2021).

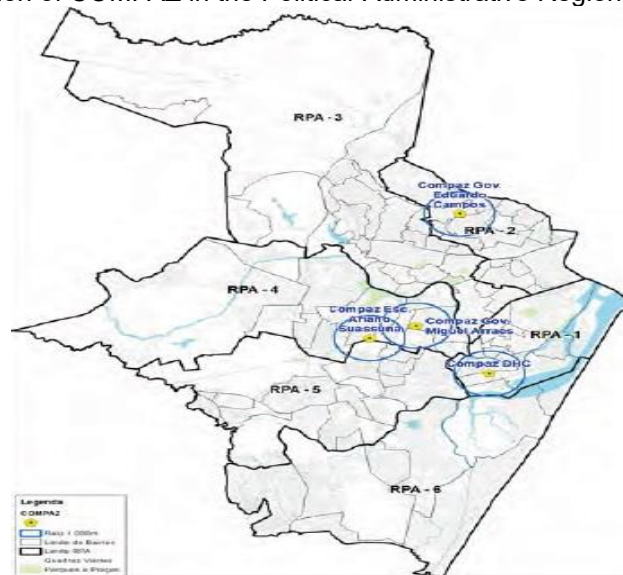
Under the terms set out in the General Report on the Participatory Executive Evaluation of the Compaz Network (2023), the Community Centres meet the following conditions:

In the current management, Compaz fits, in the Strategic Planning of Recife 2021-2024, in the dimension of Living Well, in the Citizen Security category. In this axis, the City Hall focuses on facing the historical challenge of social inequality, including the guarantee of fundamental rights, the requirement to ensure quality public services to all people, without accepting that any portion of the population is excluded from this transformation movement, which must be intense and continuous and which must aim at social well-being and a dignified life (RECIFE, 2023).

The COMPAZ network is currently composed of six fully functioning facilities designed and managed by the Municipality of Recife in the neighborhoods of Alto Santa Terezinha (Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos, inaugurated in March 2016), Cordeiro (Compaz Escritor Ariano Suassuna, delivered to the population in March 2017), Caxangá (Compaz Miguel Arraes, inaugurated in December 2019), Ilha de Joana Bezerra (Compaz Dom Hélder Câmara, also made available to the community in December 2019), Ibura (Compaz Professor Paulo Freire, operating since March 2024) and Pina (Compaz Atriz Leda Alves, in operation since June 2024). There are projects in the bidding phase for the presence of the network in the neighborhoods of Várzea and Totó. The map below shows

the location of the 4 units inaugurated, with the equipment in the neighborhoods of Ibura and Pina not appearing in the image:

Figure 1: Location of COMPAZ in the Political-Administrative Regions (RPA) of Recife



Source: PCR (2023).

The purpose of Compaz's policy is to reduce the rates of exposure to violence by strengthening state structures of urbanism and the enjoyment of the right to the city. The installation of the Compaz units is associated with the recovery of urban vitality in the peripheral areas of Recife, as it changes the morphology of the neighborhoods located in the areas occupied by the most socioeconomically vulnerable classes.

PRESENTATION OF THE OPERATION OF THE UNITS OF THE COMPAZ NETWORK IN RECIFE

In terms of the culture of peace established by the Municipality of Recife, the operating structure of the Compaz network has the scope of bringing the performance of the municipal entity closer to peripheral and marginalized regions of the city of Recife. The effort of the Compaz network seeks to increase the sense of social belonging and appropriation of urban spaces as a way to avoid the social vacuums that give rise to urban violence. Compaz leads a public agenda to reinforce the dignity of the human person and Human Rights in favor of populations vulnerable to economic, social and criminal indices.

COMPAZ GOVERNOR EDUARDO CAMPOS

Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos, also known as Compaz do Alto Santa Terezinha, was the first citizenship factory to be inaugurated, on March 12, 2016. Its main purpose is to reduce violence with educational activities, sports and access to basic

services for the entire population. In all, more than 9,500 people are registered, and 8 types of services are offered to the general public, 25 sports activities, and an average of more than 300 people attending the Afrânio Godoy Library daily. Every day there are more than 3,700 people carrying out activities in this equipment (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

Figure 2: Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos



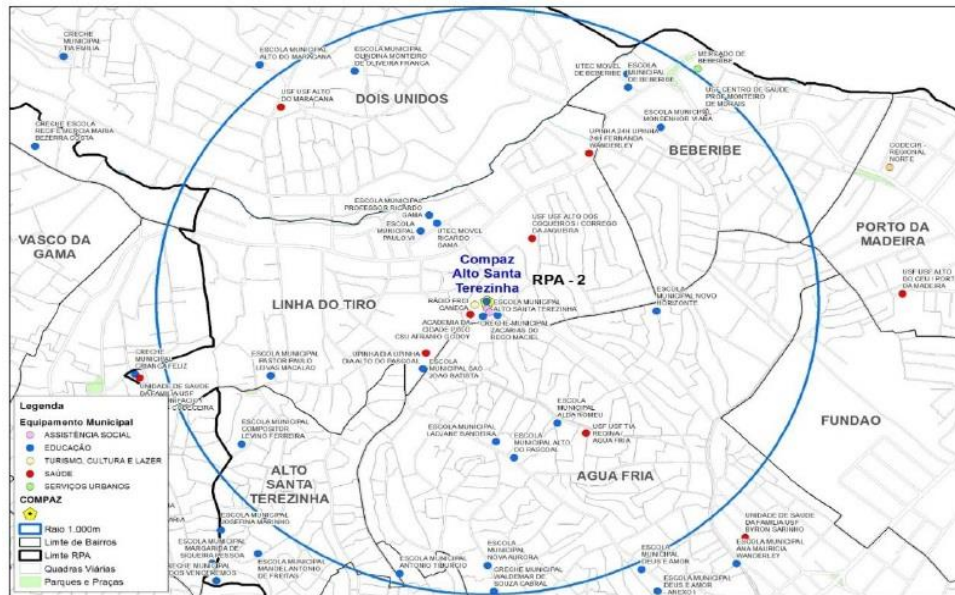
Source: G1 (2020).

Located in a strategic area of Recife, in the Political-Administrative Region (RPA) 2, Compaz do Alto Santa Terezinha includes 18 neighborhoods in the city, namely: Arruda, Água Fria, Alta Santa Terezinha, Beberibe, Bomba do Hemetério, Cajueiro, Campina do Barreto, Campo Grande, Dois Unidos, Encruzilhada, Fundão, Hipódromo, Linha do Tiro, Peixinhos, Ponto de Parada, Porto da Madeira, Rosarinho and Torreão (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

The RPA map where Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos is located points out that the equipment is close to 20 schools in the municipal network of Recife, 6 municipal daycare centers and 10 public health units (Upinha, USF and the city's gym).

The vicinity of the equipment installed in Alto Santa Terezinha, in the center of RPA 2, is close to the Beberibe Market, 2 units of UTEC, Radio Frei Caneca and the regional headquarters of the Executive Secretariat of Civil Defense (former CODECIR).

Figure 3: RPA of Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos



Source: PCR (2024).

Based on the Access to Information Law (LAI), data on the number of attendances of Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos were collected for this research. According to request No. 2024008630079010280 filed with the PCR in July 2024, the first Compaz, in activity since 2016, carried out in these 8 years (including the pandemic period from 2020 to 2021) a total of 469,522 services to the public in its surroundings, which indicates an average of more than 52 thousand services per year of activity.

It is worth mentioning that the years that recorded the highest numbers of services were the years 2018 and 2019, being the only moments that indicate percentages higher than 50 thousand attendances, each. The social isolation measures enacted during the Covid-19 pandemic are the cause of the decrease in the frequency of users throughout the network, as the numbers show a considerable drop in installments in 2020 and a recovery in the return of users in 2021, when the distancing measures began to be relaxed by the Government.

The activities of the 2022 and 2023 periods indicate a gradual increase in the return of these users, but still in lower numbers than in 2018 and 2019. The data for 2024 reflect only partial installments, related to the 7 months of operation of Compaz Eduardo Campos this year, but already demonstrate a pace consistent with the recovery curve of the post-pandemic period.

Figure 4: Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos attendances 2016-2024

Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos - GEC (2016 - 2024)

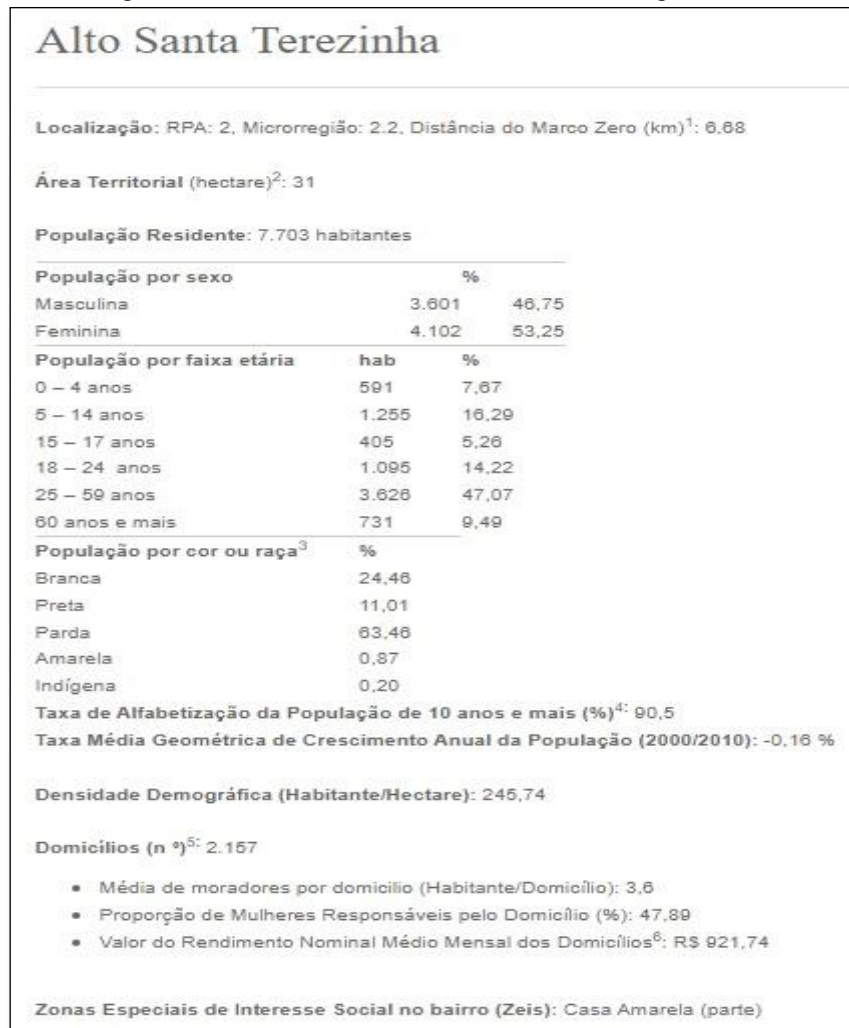
Secretaria	Tópico	Informação	2016	2017	2018	2019	Período Pandêmico		2022	2023	2024	Média	Total
							2020	2021					
SESEC - SECRETARIA DE SEGURANÇA CIDADÃ	COMPAZ GOVERNADOR EDUARDO CAMPOS	Nº Total de Atendimentos - Serviços	18.938	30.551	53.310	54.014	10.255	36.584	47.726	48.767	35.217	37.262	335.362
		Cidadania, Promoção e Defesa de Direitos	17.360	21.998	30.067	33.356	8.216	23.939	30.151	31.169	25.666	24.658	221.922
		Saúde e Bem-Estar	64	6.222	19.840	16.648	1.575	7.968	10.456	14.660	6.438	9.319	83.871
		Qualificação Profissional e Geração de Renda	1.514	2.331	3.403	4.010	464	1.330	2.918	2.938	3.113	2.447	22.021
		Recepção Geral COMPAZ	0	0	0	0	0	3.347	4.201	0	0	839	7.548
		n. Atendimentos em Eventos	18.023	19.867	26.126	19.130	2.447	3.651	9.074	11.939	4.871	12.792	115.128
		Nº Total de acessos da Biblioteca	41.711	58.807	68.687	79.270	6.407	11.835	32.582	32.750	15.435	38.609	347.484
		Sec. de Saúde (Testagem + Vacinação)	0	0	1.313	1.313	0	0	1.313	0	0	438	3.939
		n. Acessos ao Conecta Recife	0	0	3.739	3.739	0	0	3.739	1.849	2.027	1.677	15.093
		Nº Total de Atendimentos realizados	36.961	50.418	84.488	78.196	12.702	40.235	61.852	62.555	42.115	52.169	469.522
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Mensal	3.080	4.202	7.041	6.516	1.059	3.353	5.154	5.213	7.019	4.737	
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Diário	140	191	291	270	59	152	213	535	299	239	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Mensal	3.476	4.901	5.724	6.606	534	986	2.715	2.729	2.573	3.360	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Diário	158	223	237	273	30	45	112	280	109	163	

Source: PCR (2024).

From the numbers shown above, it can be seen that the promotion of citizenship/rights and the library are usually the most accessed by users of Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos, totaling 347,484 services at the Afrânio Godoy library and 221,922 citizenship, promotion and defense of rights services (CRAS, CREAS, Procon, Maria da Penha, etc.); followed by services related to events, which add up to 115,128 over these 8 years of activities. The health/well-being and professional qualification/income generation sectors were the least sought after in this equipment, with 83,871 and 22,021 follow-ups carried out, respectively, in the total years of operation.

The choice of Alto Santa Terezinha to inaugurate the first equipment of the network did not come from a random order. According to data from the 2010 Census (IBGE), the socioeconomic vulnerability of the population of this neighborhood was a key factor for the installation of the first Compaz:

Figure 5: Profile of the Alta Santa Terezinha neighborhood



Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

From the image presented above, it is understood that the profile of the inhabitants of the Alto Santa Terezinha neighborhood is composed mostly of women (53.25%); people aged between 25 and 59 years (47.07%) and self-declared brown population (63.46%). In addition, the average proportion of residents per household is 3.6 and the percentage of households headed by women is 47.89%. Within the neighborhood, a part of the Casa Amarela area is listed as a zone of special social interest (ZEIS).

COMPAZ WRITER ARIANO SUASSUNA

Inaugurated on March 27, Compaz Escritor Ariano Suassuna was the second citizenship factory in Recife and is located in the Cordeiro neighborhood. The unit has 17 thousand square meters, where the most diverse types of services, sports, educational and citizen activities are offered. The novelties of this unit are two tennis courts, an indoor court, a skate ramp, an explosion track (athletics) and the arts and crafts studio. The equipment

also has a main building, where the Jornalista Carlos Percol Library is located, and a semi-Olympic swimming pool with a length of 25 meters (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

Figure 6: Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna



Source: PCR (2019).

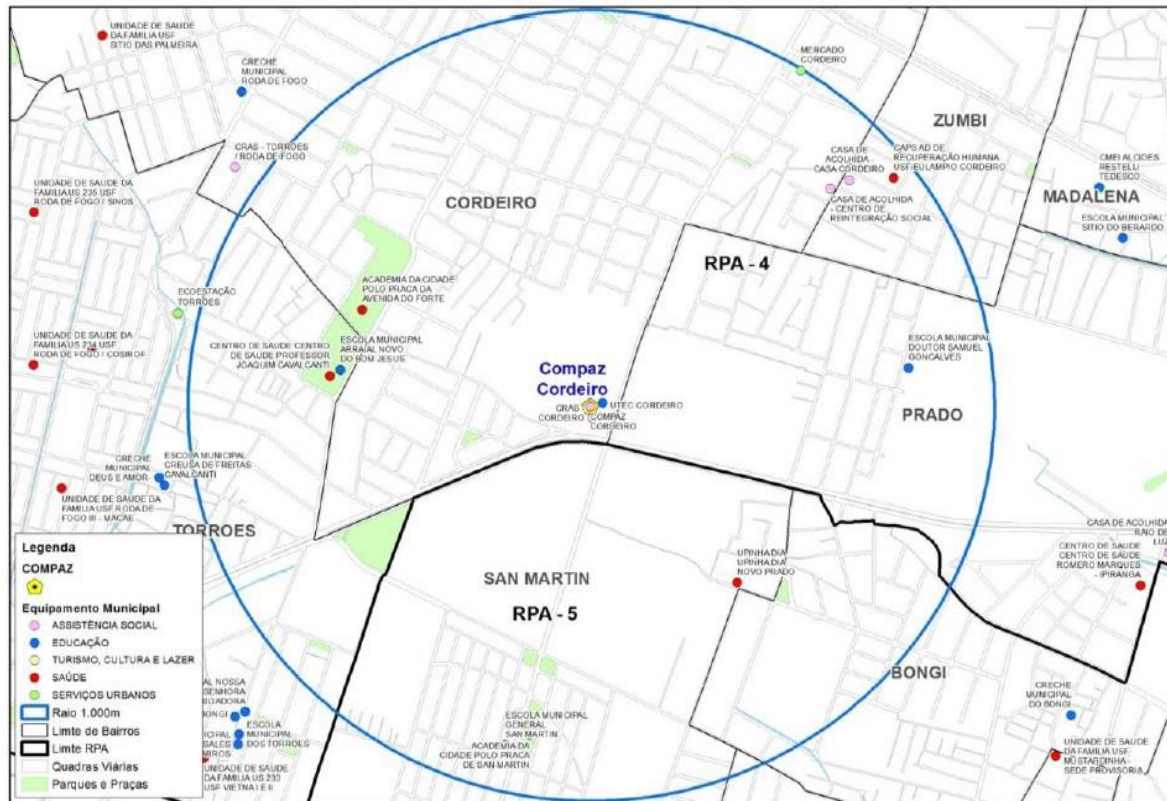
Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna has more than 9,600 registered users. For the implementation of this equipment, R\$ 15 million were invested, of which R\$ 3 million came from the Recife City Hall and the other R\$ 12 million from the State Fund to Support Municipal Development (FEM-PE) (RECIFE CITY HALL, 2023).

Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna serves 28 neighborhoods in the city of Recife, they are: Cordeiro, Ilha do Retiro, Iputinga, Madalena, Prado, Torre, Zumbi, Engenho do Meio, Torreões, Caxangá, Cidade Universitária, Várzea, Afogados, Areias, Barro, Bongí, Caçote, Coqueiral, Curado, Estância, Jardim São Paulo, Jiquiá, Mangueira, Mustardinha, San Martin, Sancho, Tejipió and Totó (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

The equipment located in Cordeiro is located on the border of RPA 4 and 5. Its surroundings have 10 public health points in the municipality (USF, CAPS, Upinha, city gym and health center), in addition to 10 municipal schools and 3 daycare centers in the education network of the municipality of Recife.

The surroundings of Compaz located in Cordeiro also have in its vicinity the Torreões ecostation, Mercado do Cordeiro, 3 shelters, 2 CRAS units and 1 UTEC.

Figure 7: RPA of Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna



Source: PCR (2024).

Based on the Access to Information Law (LAI), data were collected on the numbers of attendances of Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna for this publication. According to request number 2024008630079010280, filed with the PCR on 07/23/2024 and answered on 07/25/2024, the second Community Center of Peace, in operation since 2017, carried out in these 7 years (including the pandemic period from 2020 to 2021) more than 657 thousand services carried out since its inauguration, which can be considered the equipment of the network that has been most sought after by the population of the municipality of Recife since the implementation of the network.

Figure 9: Compaz Writer Ariano Suassuna attendances 2017-2024

Compaz Escritor Ariano Suassuna - EAS (2017 - 2024)												
Período Pandêmico												
Secretaria	Tópico	Informação	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Média	Total
SESEC - SECRETARIA DE SEGURANÇA CIDADÃ	COMPAZ ESCRITOR ARIANO SUASSUNA	Nº Total de Atendimentos - Serviços	24.115	40.372	37.770	15.631	101.041	74.917	76.162	28.514	49.815	398.522
		Cidadania, Promoção e Defesa de Direitos	20.534	33.920	33.319	13.853	41.233	45.818	55.567	26.328	33.822	270.572
		Saúde e Bem-Estar	2.126	2.433	2.931	1.253	1.679	1.130	791	925	1.659	13.268
		Qualificação Profissional e Geração de Renda	1.455	4.019	1.520	525	1.696	1.441	2.553	1.261	1.809	14.470
		Recepção Geral COMPAZ	0	0	0	0	56.433	26.528	17.251	0	12.527	100.212
		n. Atendimentos em Eventos	18.023	26.126	24.983	39.516	5.312	8.573	30.836	4.521	19.736	157.890
		Nº Total de acessos da Biblioteca	40.186	53.141	59.888	8.587	16.938	20.748	28.180	12.140	29.976	239.808
		Sec. de Saúde (Testagem + Vacinação)	0	0	0	0	203	86.053	13.186	0	12.430	99.442
		n. Acessos ao Conecta Recife	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.063	248	164	1.311
		Nº Total de Atendimentos realizados	42.138	66.498	62.753	55.147	106.556	169.543	121.247	33.283	82.146	657.165
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Mensal	3.512	5.542	5.229	4.596	8.880	14.129	10.104	5.547	7.192	
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Diário	160	229	216	255	404	585	1.036	236	390	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Mensal	3.349	4.428	4.991	716	1.412	1.729	2.348	2.023	2.624	
Atendimento da Biblioteca - Diário	152	183	207	40	64	72	241	86	131			

Source: PCR (2024).

Based on the data provided via LAI, it can be seen that the service flows of Compaz Escritor Ariano Suassuna present a divergence in relation to the frequency of Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos, because while it has not yet recovered the numbers of installments from the years prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Compaz do Cordeiro presents exponential numbers from 2021, surpassing the mark of more than 100 thousand services provided per year between 2021 and 2023 (it should be noted that the data for the 2024 fiscal year reflect only half of what was done this year).

It is worth mentioning that accesses to the Jornalista Carlos Percol library had higher metrics in the period before the decree of social isolation promoted by the Covid-19 pandemic, being 40,186 in 2017 (the year of inauguration), 53,141 in 2018 and 59,888 in 2019. In 2020, for the period that it remained available to the public, a total of 8,587 accesses were made. With the return of the network's activities in the post-pandemic, there are records of 16,938 users in 2021; 20,748 attendees in 2022 and 28,180 accesses in 2023. The partial period from January to July 2024 signals a total of 12,140 services promoted by the library of Compaz Escritor Ariano Suassuna.

In the sector of citizenship, promotion and defense of rights, Compaz do Cordeiro registers a total of more than 270 thousand services provided between 2017 and 2024, being the department immediately behind the library in terms of demand by users. The areas of health/well-being and professional qualification/income generation were responsible, respectively, for 13,268 and 14,470 services to the Center's users in these 7 years of operation. It should be noted that between 2021 and 2023, Compaz Escritor Ariano

Suassuna was used as a Covid-19 vaccination point by the Recife City Hall. Located in RPA 4 in the municipality of Recife, the Cordeiro neighborhood has the following profile outlined by the IBGE in 2010:

Figure 11: Profile of the Cordeiro neighborhood

Cordeiro		
Localização: RPA: 4, Microrregião: 4.1, Distância do Marco Zero (km) ¹ : 6,54		
Área Territorial (hectare) ² : 340		
População Residente: 41.164 habitantes		
População por sexo		%
Masculina	18.416	44,74
Feminina	22.748	55,26
População por faixa etária		hab %
0 – 4 anos	2.456	5,97
5 – 14 anos	5.285	12,84
15 – 17 anos	1.762	4,28
18 – 24 anos	4.906	11,92
25 – 59 anos	21.369	51,91
60 anos e mais	5.386	13,08
População por cor ou raça ³		%
Branca	46,83	
Preta	7,48	
Parda	44,43	
Amarela	0,97	
Indígena	0,29	
Taxa de Alfabetização da População de 10 anos e mais (%) ⁴ : 95,3		
Taxa Média Geométrica de Crescimento Anual da População (2000/2010): 0,93 %		
Densidade Demográfica (habitante/hectare): 121,02		
Domicílios (n°) ⁵ : 12.797		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Média de moradores por domicílio (habitante/domicílio): 3,2 • Proporção de Mulheres Responsáveis pelo Domicílio: 47,90 • Valor do Rendimento Nominal Médio Mensal dos Domicílios⁶: R\$ 2.812,73 		
Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social no bairro (Zeis): Torrões		

Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

In the Cordeiro neighborhood, the female public is responsible for 55.26% of the local population; the age group of the majority of the inhabitants is between adults aged 25 and 59 years (51.91%); and the predominant color is white (46.83%). The percentage of women responsible for the household is 47.90% and the average number of residents per household is 3.2. Within the Cordeiro neighborhood, the ZEIS of Torrões is present.

COMPAZ GOVERNOR MIGUEL ARRAES

Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes is the third unit of the network, and was inaugurated on December 26, 2019, in the community of Sítio do Berardo, in Praça da Caxangá. Among the differentials of this Compaz is the special attention to the *maker* culture, with a Technology Unit (UTEC), of the Department of Education, with robotics courses, digital animation, Arduino workshop (microcontroller to activate robot, trash can, fan, etc.) and basic computer courses. This unit serves residents of the neighborhoods of

Iputinga, Torre, Zumbi, Madalena, Ilha do Retiro, Derby, Graças and Santana (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

Figure 11: Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes



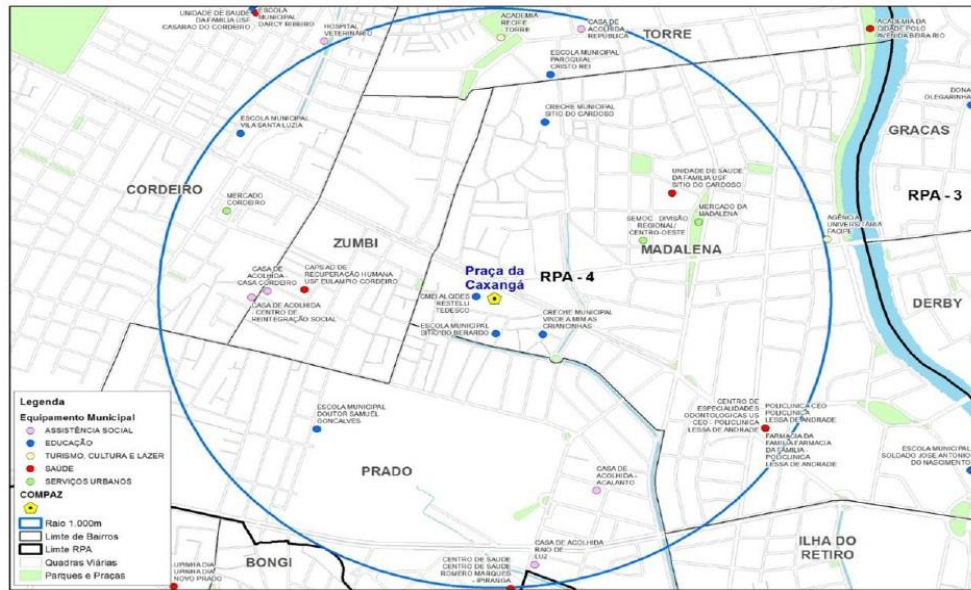
Source: PCR (2019).

The equipment located in Caxangá also has a Cineteatro Joana Batista, with capacity for 125 people, and professional sound and light systems. The space houses courses in popular dance, theater and cultural management, in partnership with the Department of Culture. Users also have access to the jogging and skateboarding tracks, table games square, stretching equipment, covered sports court, where futsal, volleyball, tennis and basketball classes take place; in addition to the sand court for volleyball and soccer (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

Located in RPA 4, Compaz da Caxangá has in its vicinity 8 schools in the municipal network of Recife, 2 public daycare centers and 7 health equipment in the municipality (USF, city gym, Upinha, health center, CAPS and dental center).

Also in the vicinity of this Community Center of Peace, there are services in 5 shelters, a veterinary hospital, Mercado da Madalena and the Secretariat of Mobility and Urban Control of Recife (SEMOC).

Figure 12: RPA of Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes



Source: PCR (2024).

Regarding the metrics of service to the public in the municipality, Compaz da Caxangá is, numerically, the smallest in the network among the Community Centers already established. The fact that its inauguration took place 3 months after the enactment of the social isolation measures of the Covid-19 pandemic jeopardized the first 2 years of operation of the equipment.

Figure 13: Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes attendances 2020-2024

Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes - GMA (2020 - 2024)									
Período Pandêmico									
Secretaria	Tópico	Informação	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Média	Total
SESEC - SECRETARIA DE SEGURANÇA CIDADÃ	COMPAZ GOVERNADOR MIGUEL ARRAES	Nº Total de Atendimentos - Serviços	4.450	17.774	24.692	27.554	9.923	16.879	84.393
		Cidadania, Promoção e Defesa de Direitos	4.450	7.849	11.857	10.486	5.342	7.997	39.984
		Saúde e Bem-Estar						#DIV/0!	0
		Qualificação Profissional e Geração de Renda						#DIV/0!	0
		Recepção Geral COMPAZ	0	9.925	12.835	17.068	4.581	8.882	44.409
		n. Atendimentos em Eventos	4.215	9.925	12.835	17.068	4.521	9.713	48.564
		Nº Total de acessos da Biblioteca	3.044	5.689	13.993	17.001	8.095	9.564	47.822
		Sec. de Saúde (Testagem + Vacinação)						#DIV/0!	0
		n. Acessos ao Conecta Recife						#DIV/0!	0
		Nº Total de Atendimentos realizados	8.665	27.699	37.527	44.622	14.444	26.591	132.957
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Mensal	722	2.308	3.127	3.719	2.407	2.457	
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Diário	40	105	129	381	102	152	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Mensal	254	474	1.166	1.417	1.349	932	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Diário	14	22	48	145	57	57	

Source: PCR (2024).



Based on the Access to Information Law (LAI), data were collected on the numbers of attendances of Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes for this article. According to the request for access to information No. 2024008630079010280 filed with the City of Recife, the second Community Center of Peace, in operation since December 2019, carried out in these almost 5 years of history a total of 132,957 services provided between January 2020 and July 2024.

In this equipment, the most consistent numbers are related to the events promoted by the center, with 48,564 throughout its time of activity, an average of 9,713 per year. Next, the numbers of access to the library indicate a total of 47,822 users received in this space, with emphasis on the eye-catching growth from 2022 onwards, since Figure 11 reveals that the search for the library of Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes has grown every year since the inauguration of the equipment.

The services provided for citizenship, promotion and defense of rights total 39,984 services provided in these almost 5 years of operation of the Center. In this department, it is also possible to see that the number of installments grows every year, despite the low demand of the first 2 years of operation, during the phase of social isolation motivated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Finally, there are no services provided by Compaz Governador Miguel Arraes in the sectors of health/well-being and professional qualification/income generation; there are also no availability for users of the Conecta Recife networks and testing/vaccination points of the Health Department on site. Such data reinforce the notion that Compaz da Caxangá is, in fact, the smallest in the network in terms of services and users. Located in RPA 4 in the municipality of Recife, the Caxangá neighborhood has the following profile outlined by the IBGE in 2010:

Figure 14: Profile of the Caxangá neighborhood

Caxangá		
Localização: RPA 4, Microrregião: 4.3, Distância do Marco Zero (km) ¹ : 9,72		
Área Territorial (hectare) ² : 244		
População Residente: 9.634 habitantes		
População por sexo		
Masculina	4.584	47,58
Feminina	5.050	52,42
População por faixa etária		
	hab	%
0 – 4 anos	680	7,06
5 – 14 anos	1.493	15,5
15 – 17 anos	557	5,78
18 – 24 anos	1.245	12,92
25 – 59 anos	4.928	51,15
60 anos e mais	731	7,59
População por cor ou raça ³		
	hab	%
Branca	39,84	
Preta	9,3	
Parda	48,18	
Amarela	1,87	
Indígena	0,81	
Taxa de Alfabetização da População de 10 anos e mais (%) ⁴ : 93,3		
Taxa Média Geométrica de Crescimento Anual da População (2000/2010): 3,75 %		
Densidade Demográfica (habitante/hectare): 39,44		
Domicílios (n°) ⁵ : 2.863		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Média de moradores por Domicílio (Habitante/Domicílio): 3,4 • Proporção de Mulheres Responsáveis pelo Domicílio (%): 45,37 • Valor do Rendimento Nominal Médio Mensal dos Domicílios⁶: R\$ 2.231,32 		
Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social no bairro (Zeis): Vila Felicidade		

Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

The population of the Caxangá neighborhood is mainly made up of women (52.42%); The inhabitants are predominantly in the age group of 25 to 59 years (51.15%) and the color of most people is brown (48.18%). The average number of inhabitants per household is 3.4 and 45.37% of these households are headed by women. Caxangá has a ZEIS, called Vila Felicidade.

COMPAZ DOM HÉLDER CÂMARA

The fourth citizenship factory, named Compaz Dom Hélder Câmara, was inaugurated on December 19, 2020, in the community of Coque (ZEIS belonging to Joana Bezerra Island), and has 6,324.80 square meters, of which 3,610.85 are built area. This Compaz unit has a swimming pool, sports court, Dojo, Mãe Coruja room, Entrepreneurship Space, Radio, TV and Photography Studios, Reference Center for Social Assistance - CRAS, in addition to the House of Justice and Citizenship, plus the Geneton Moraes Neto auditorium, which has 100 seats (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

The space also includes the Clarice Lispector Library, with capacity for 10 thousand titles and a computer island, with 10 machines, an area for early childhood and a room for

the Technology Unit (UTEC), of the Recife Department of Education (SEDUC). The neighborhoods directly benefited, within a radius of 1 km, are: Ilha Joana Bezerra, Cabanga, São José, Coelhos and Paissandu (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

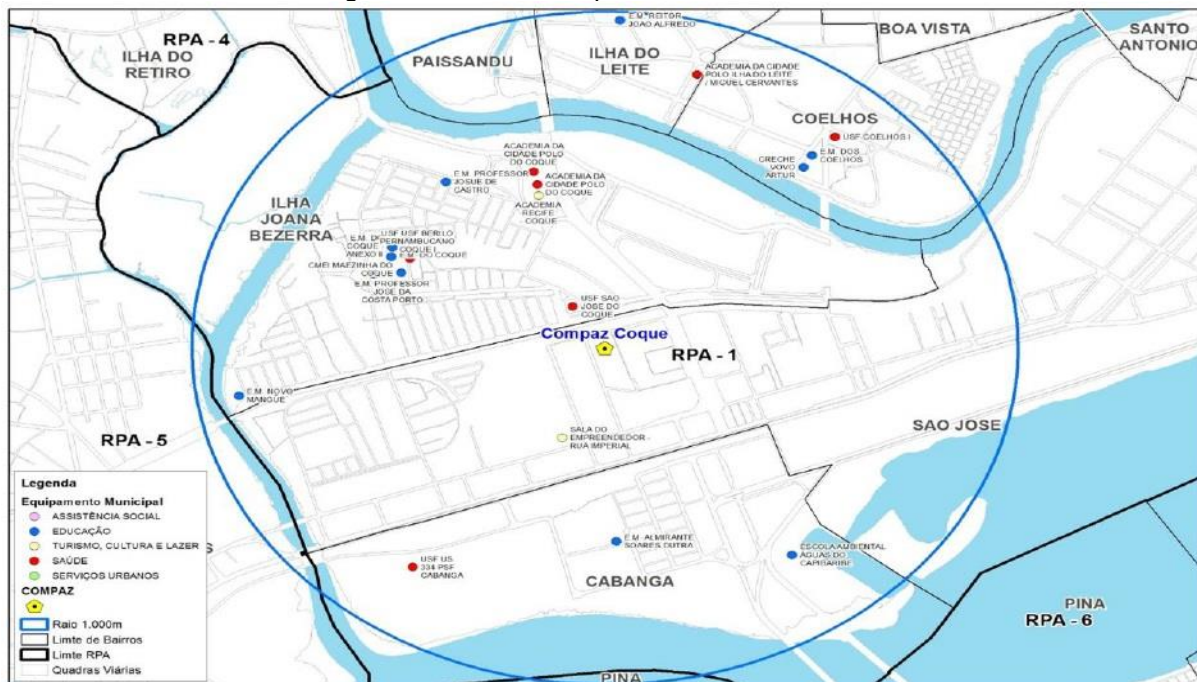
Figure 15: Compaz Dom Hélder Câmara



Source: Jornal do Commercio (2022)

Located in RPA 1 of the city of Recife, Compaz located in Coque is close to 8 municipal schools, 1 daycare center, 1 daycare center (CMEI) and 7 more public health points in the municipality (USF and 2 city academies). In his circumscription there is an entrepreneur's room and the Judge Rodolfo Aureliano Forum (Joana Bezerra Forum).

Figure 16: RPA of Compaz Dom Hélder Câmara



Source: PCR (2024).

Designed to offer high-quality services to the population in situations of social vulnerability, Compaz aims to ensure social inclusion, citizenship, community strengthening and dissemination of the Culture of Peace (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

Located in RPA 1 in the municipality of Recife, Joana Bezerra Island has the following profile outlined by the IBGE in 2010:

Figure 17: Profile of the Joana Bezerra/Coque neighborhood

Ilha Joana Bezerra	
Localização: RPA: 1, Microrregião: 1.3, Distância do Marco Zero (km) ¹ : 2,89	
Área Territorial (hectare) ² : 87	
População Residente: 12.629 habitantes	
População por sexo	
Masculina	6.002 47,53 %
Feminina	6.627 52,47 %
População por faixa etária	
0 – 4 anos	1.158 9,17 %
5 – 14 anos	2.747 21,75 %
15 – 17 anos	838 6,64 %
18 – 24 anos	1.687 13,36 %
25 – 59 anos	5.371 42,53 %
60 anos e mais	828 6,55 %
População por cor ou raça ³	
Branca	24,62 %
Preta	16,17 %
Parda	58,22 %
Amarela	0,78 %
Indígena	0,21 %
Taxa de Alfabetização da População de 10 anos e mais ⁴ : 83,2	
Taxa Média Geométrica de Crescimento Anual da População (2000/2010): -0,10 %	
Densidade Demográfica (Habitante/Hectare): 144,85	
Domicílios (n ⁵): 3.606	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Média de moradores por domicílio (Habitante/Domicílio): 3,5 • Proporção de Mulheres Responsáveis pelo Domicílio (%): 57,31 • Valor do Rendimento Nominal Médio Mensal dos Domicílios⁶: R\$ 705,83 	
Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social no bairro (Zeis): Coque (parte).	

Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

According to the data mentioned above, Joana Bezerra Island has its population made up mostly of women (52.47%); The predominant age group among residents is between 25 and 59 years old (42.53%) and the population declares itself mainly as brown (58.22%). The level of households headed by women in the neighborhood reaches 57.31% and the average number of inhabitants per household is 3.5. The community of Coque is the only ZEIS located on Joana Bezerra Island.

COMPAZ WRITER PAULO FREIRE

Compaz Professor Paulo Freire was inaugurated in March 2024, and is located on Ladeira da COHAB, in the Ibura neighborhood. The equipment has an event square, and has the following services to the surrounding population: Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS), Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance (CREAS), Espaço Mãe Coruja, conflict mediation, Procon, Employment Agency, Military Junta, CadÚnico Center and Women's Service (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Compaz Paulo Freire also has a Dojo, a dance room, an auditorium with capacity for 114 people and 2 terraces with a panoramic view of Recife. Since its inauguration, in the first quarter of 2024, there are about 4,500 users already registered in the services made available (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Built from an investment of R\$10.8 million coordinated by the Office of Special Projects (GABPE), the space has more than 3 thousand m² of built area and is intended to serve about 20 thousand users monthly. neighborhoods of Ibura, Jordão, Barro and Cohab (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Figure 18: Compaz Professor Paulo Freire



Source: PCR (2024).

Ibura's Compaz is located in RPA 6, although its care network seeks to meet RPAs 5 and 6, so that residents of the neighborhoods of Ibura, Jordão, Cohab and Barro can enjoy the services (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Considering the short time of activity of the equipment, of approximately 6 months, the Secretariat of Citizen Security informed via telephone contact that it still does not have the map with the location by RPA of Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire. The notion of the surroundings of the fifth Community Center of Peace can be reasonably understood from the cartographic data available on the internet. Thus, it is clear that Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire is located in RPA 6, which indicates that the equipment is close to the municipal border with the city of Jaboatão dos Guararapes. In the vicinity of Compaz do Ibura, there are 11 municipal schools and 9 public health facilities (all USF).

Based on the Access to Information Law (LAI), data were collected on the numbers of attendances of Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire. According to information request No. 2024008630079010280, the fifth Community Center of Peace, in operation since March 2024, carried out, from its inauguration until July, a total of 44,506 services to the surrounding community.

Figure 19: Attendances of Compaz Writer Paulo Freire Mar.-Jul. 2024

Compaz Professor Paulo Freire - PPF (2024)				
Secretaria	Tópico	Informação	2024	Total
SESEC - SECRETARIA DE SEGURANÇA CIDADÃ	COMPAZ PROFESSOR PAULO FREIRE	Nº Total de Atendimentos - Serviços	36.438	36.438
		Cidadania, Promoção e Defesa de Direitos	15.811	15.811
		Saúde e Bem-Estar	324	324
		Qualificação Profissional e Geração de Renda	1.214	1.214
		Recepção Geral COMPAZ	19.089	19.089
		n. Atendimentos em Eventos	7.447	7.447
		Nº Total de acessos da Biblioteca	23.865	23.865
		Sec. de Saúde (Testagem + Vacinação)		0
		n. Acessos ao Conecta Recife	621	621
		Nº Total de Atendimentos realizados	44.506	44.506
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Mensal	7.418	
		Atendimentos do Compaz - Diário	316	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Mensal	3.978	
		Atendimento da Biblioteca - Diário	169	

Source: PCR (2024).

Based on the information indicated above, it can be seen that the Compaz Writer Paulo Freire Library already emerges as the most accessed service by users, with 23,865 accesses. Then, the demand for citizenship, promotion and defense of rights services offered 15,811 services to the users of the equipment.

The events promoted to the public totaled 7,447 people attended, while the health/wellness services provided 324 demands. The professional qualification/income generation sector reached 1,214 users, and access to Conecta Recife totaled 621 installments. Finally, in these 4 months of operations, no testing and vaccination activities were recorded by the Recife Health Department.

Despite the fact that access to Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire is especially directed to residents of the neighborhoods of Ibura, Jordão, Barro, it is certain that the population directly affected by the presence of the equipment are the residents of the Cohab neighborhood.

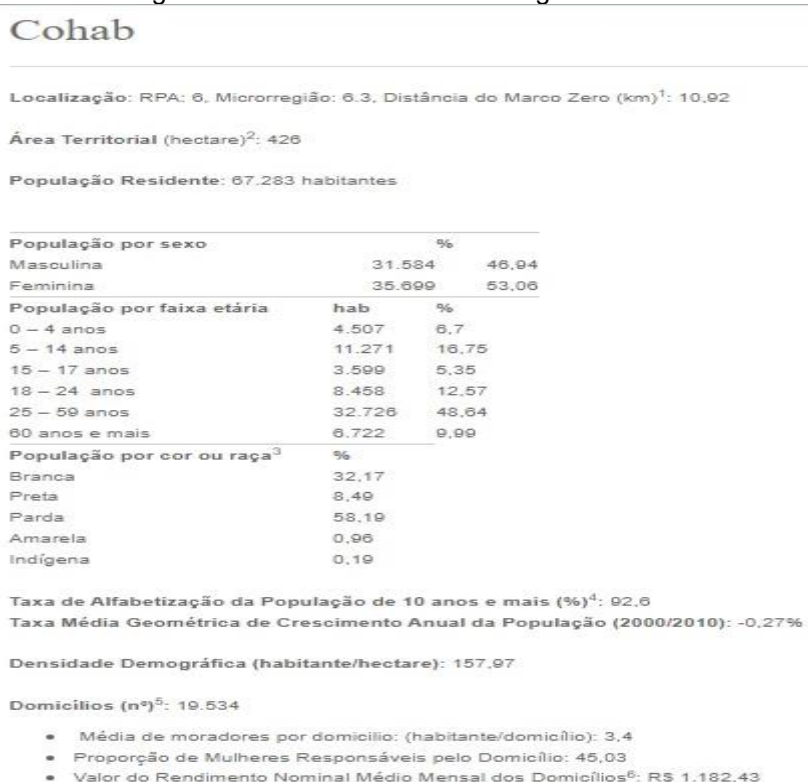
Compaz is the main initiative in the field of citizen security in Recife in recent decades. It is a center of coexistence with a political-pedagogical proposal anchored in the culture of peace as an instrument to prevent violence and propose other sociabilities. It is

based on social urbanism, which demands the integration of public policies that act on the territory and include integrated plans and actions in urban infrastructure, urban mobility, social public services and equipment, as well as social housing (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Considering the mapping of socioeconomic vulnerabilities that are weighed for the choice of the location of the Community Centers, it is worth bringing to light the microdata of the 2010 Census (the last mapping done by the IBGE in this sense) about the social reality of the inhabitants of Cohab.

From the profile outlined above, it is identified that the female population is responsible for being the majority of the population when it comes to gender; that the predominant age of the residents are adults in the age group of 25 to 59 years; that most of the population declares itself to be brown (58.19%); that there is an average of 3.4 residents per household and that the proportion of female heads of household was 45%.

Figure 20: Profile of the Cohab neighborhood



Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

COMPAZ ACTRESS LEDA ALVES

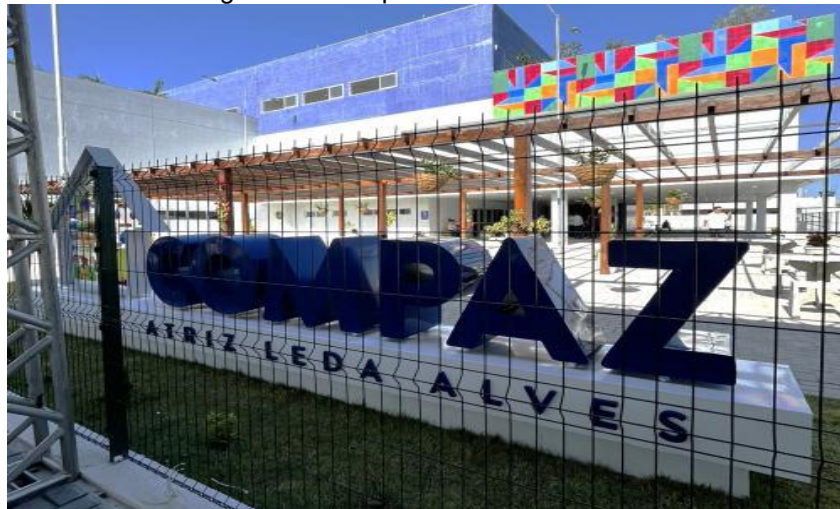
Compaz Atriz Leda Alves, the sixth unit of the chain, was inaugurated on June 29, 2024. The equipment is located on the land of the former Aeroclub, in the Pina neighborhood, serving mainly the residents of RPAs 1 and 6, which encompasses, in addition to Pina, the neighborhoods of Brasília Teimosa, Ilha de Deus, Ipsep and Cabanga.

With about 3.2 thousand square meters of built area, it brings together the usual services of the Compaz Network, such as conflict mediation, CRAS, Procon and Espaço Mãe Coruja, in addition to offering courses and various cultural and sports activities (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

Unlike the other facilities in the network, Compaz Leda Alves has the Center for Persons with Disabilities, a space that simulates a residence and assigns a specialized technical team to promote welcoming and autonomy actions for PWD and their families (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2024).

The most recent address of the network offers users a culture room; dance room; sports practice room; monitoring room; entrepreneurship room; Espaço Mãe Coruja; two Technology Units (UTEC - Department of Education); Reference Center for Social Assistance (CRAS); Clarice Lispector Space (Women's Secretariat); conflict mediation; Procon; medical care (Health Department); Center for Persons with Disabilities; children's playground and semi-Olympic swimming pool (RECIFE CITY HALL, 2024).

Figure 23: Compaz Actress Leda Alves



Source: PCR (2024).

Considering the short time of operation of the equipment installed in the Pina neighborhood, the request for access to information No. 2024008630079010280 filed with the PCR did not present data regarding the newer Center, as the site had not yet completed its first month of operations in July 2024.

Thus, as happened with Compaz do Ibura, due to the short time of activity of the equipment, of approximately 6 months, the Secretariat of Citizen Security informed via telephone contact that it still does not have the map with the location by RPA of Compaz Atriz Leda Alves. In any case, its geographical position is contained in RPA 6, as is the case of Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire.

Thus, it can be seen that the 2 Community Peace Centers inaugurated in 2024 sought to contemplate the Recife populations domiciled in the south zone of the city, between the neighborhoods of Cohab, Ibura, Jordão e Barro (Compaz Escritor Paulo Freire) and Pina, Boa Viagem, Brasília Teimosa, Imbiribeira, Ipsep (Compaz Atriz Leda Alves). In possession of data from the 2010 IBGE Census, it is possible to draw the following profile of Pina residents:

Figure 24: Profile of the Pina neighborhood

Pina

Localização: RPA: 6, Microrregião: 6.1, Distância do Marco Zero (km)¹: 4,57

Área Territorial (hectare)²: 629

População Residente: 29.176 habitantes

População por sexo	%	
Masculina	13.503	46,28
Feminina	15.673	53,72

População por faixa etária	hab	%
0 – 4 anos	1.884	6,46
5 – 14 anos	4.310	14,77
15 – 17 anos	1.424	4,88
18 – 24 anos	3.471	11,9
25 – 59 anos	14.574	49,95
60 anos e mais	3.513	12,04

População por cor ou raça ³	%
Branca	37,73
Preta	9,89
Parda	51,24
Amarela	0,9
Indígena	0,24

Taxa de Alfabetização da População de 10 anos e mais (%)⁴: 92,2

Taxa Média Geométrica de Crescimento Anual da População (2000/2010): 0,62%

Densidade Demográfica (habitante/hectare): 46,38

Domicílios (n°)⁵: 9.457

- Média de moradores por domicílio (habitante/domicílio): 3,1
- Proporção de Mulheres Responsáveis Pelo Domicílio (%): 49,65
- Valor do Rendimento Nominal Médio Mensal dos Domicílios⁶: R\$ 2.448,83

Source: IBGE/PCR (2010).

From the reading of the statistical profile shown above, it can be seen that the population that makes up the Pina neighborhood is composed mostly of women (53.72%); with an age group mainly between 25 and 59 years old (49.95%) and self-declared brown (51.24%). The average number of residents per dwelling is 3.1 and the proportion of households headed by women is 49.65%.

The Compaz network achieved the objective of preventing violent crime through the adoption of a methodology of instilling a culture of peace and non-violence in its priority audience, which are adolescents and young people, as they are the groups most likely to become victims or protagonists of urban violence. In this way, the medium and long-term

impacts of the advancement of these indicators encourage social, economic, political, and cultural improvement in the surroundings of the communities assisted by this policy (INSTITUTO CIDADES SUSTENTÁVELS, 2019).

Among the qualitative results collected from the implementation of the Compaz network in strategic areas of the city of Recife, it is possible to mention the implementation of the concept of a culture of peace in the territories; the improvement in people's quality of life; prevention of violent crime through the adoption of a methodology of infusion of the culture of peace and non-violence in its priority audience (adolescents and young people aged between 13 and 25 years), who can more easily be actively or passively inserted in episodes of crime and urban violence, including the CVLI (SUSTAINABLE CITIES INSTITUTE, 2019).

Compaz can influence the social vulnerability of the benefited communities, in order to impact the rates of Intentional Lethal Violent Crimes (CVLI) through symbolic resources (cultural and leisure activities); educational level (school reinforcement); job opportunities (language and computer classes, technical mini-courses); access to the State (PROCON, conflict mediation, specialized care) and access to society (lectures, debates, workshops). The central idea is to spread a culture of peace to occupy young people's time with educational, cultural and sports activities, modifying their social interactions (and references), in addition to changing their future professional perspectives (and remuneration) (RÊGO, 2018).

The management of Human Rights requires a political capacity for permanent dialogue, permanent dialogue and creative and creative solutions to comply with the assumptions that are presented to the public manager (NUNES, 2013).

By evaluating the performance of Compaz units, the Sustainable Cities Institute adapted its conduct to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. According to this study, the SDG axes related to Compaz are, respectively: 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 1 (eradication of poverty), 3 (health and well-being), 16 (peace, justice and effective institutions) and 10 (reduction of inequalities). The study points out that social coexistence is a valuable mechanism for confronting violence and that the proximity of the Government and the promotion of social rights such as education, leisure, health and assistance has the power to change the reality of the various vulnerabilities and marginalizations that plague socioeconomically disadvantaged populations.

On the basis of this correlation, Rede Compaz won the United Nations Public Service Award, as an initiative that best contemplates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and excellence in public service, in 2022. The municipal equipment was evaluated



by UN criteria in terms of relevance and quality, serving as an international reference in serving the population (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2023).

The recognition of Compaz's policies by the UN occurred because of the correlation between the location of Compaz units and the reduction of crime rates in these areas. The direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Compaz units in operation today are residents within a radius of 3 km from each facility, and correspond to 30.3% of the population of Recife (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2022).

Two units of the network were evaluated by the United Nations: at Compaz Ariano Suassuna, in Cordeiro, the monthly moving average of intentional violent and lethal crimes revealed a drop of -5.8% two years after the launch of the equipment; in Compaz Governador Eduardo Campos, in Alto Santa Terezinha, the drop was even more significant: -13.8% (PREFEITURA DO RECIFE, 2022).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The initiative of the Municipality of Recife to establish a way of approaching the most vulnerable communities in the city relied on the design and implementation of a network of centers that were capable of bringing together public services, professionalizing, sports and leisure activities, combined with the sense of belonging in the neighborhoods, as such equipment would not be located in central points of the municipality, but, rather, in the vicinity of the neighborhoods that indicated higher rates of violence and poverty. The installation of a COMPAZ seeks to raise social esteem and proximity to the Government in strategic places to promote citizenship for residents who live in the vicinity of the units.

The implementation of the Community Centers of Peace (COMPAZ) emerged as a response of the State (represented here by the municipal entity) to the alarming rates of urban violence in Recife. The definitions regarding the locations that would receive the Compaz units took into account the places with the lowest human development and per capita income indexes. In other words, the purpose of Compaz lies in bringing the presence of the City Hall closer to the citizens who most depend on public agendas.

As with the park libraries in Colombia, coping with the high rates of violence can be considered a common factor between the cities of Medellín and Recife; in both cases, certain municipal managers opted as a measure to combat the use of instruments of urban growth to bring the population closer to the formal State, so that there would be greater resistance against the seductions that organized crime can provide.

COMPAZ is an initiative of the Municipality of Recife to combat violence and promote citizenship that offers some communities a municipal equipment with multiple assistance



functions aimed at increasing the access of that population to certain educational and health activities, public services and an agenda of leisure events and access to culture, fostering the enjoyment of the social rights provided for in the Federal Constitution of 1988.

In short, the purpose of Compaz is to guarantee access to social rights through a municipal public policy that seeks to equalize the implementation of a culture of peace through new social perspectives for the population that suffers the highest levels of urban exposure to the marginalization of their constitutional rights.

In this sense, the results obtained indicate that the implementation of the units of the Community Centers of Peace in the peripheral neighborhoods of the city of Recife has the power to influence the reduction of violent crime in the places. In addition, the proximity of the equipment to the most socioeconomically marginalized regions provides the users of the Compaz network with the proximity and belonging necessary for the exercise of full citizenship, since social rights are now fulfilled with a higher level of efficiency and assiduity.



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