

TCU promotes a graduate program in social justice, crime, and human rights

The program is offered by the Serzedello Correa Institute (ISC), TCU's School of Government, in partnership with the government schools of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the Latin American Institute of the United Nations for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offenders (ILANUD/UNO). The purpose is to enable practical contributions to the improvement and diffusion of strategies of social justice, crime control, and defense of human rights. The duration is 18 months, with a total of 400 hours.

The program consists of three modules: social justice, crime, and human rights. The courses will address issues such as human security, criminal policy, money laundering, cybercrimes, urban violence, penal system, social discrimination, transnational trafficking, and organized crime, among others. These issues are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development prepared by the UN. Human security is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

According to Ilanud director, Elías Carranza, Brazil's cooperation is fundamental to reduce the alarming numbers of violence. "The region of Latin America and the Caribbean is, at present, the one with the highest homicide rates in the world. It is necessary to attack crime as a whole, as proposed by the new university, a project that the Brazilian government will present to the United Nations and which has very good prospects for approval. And so be it for the good of mankind."

The magna lecture took place at the Petrônio Portella Auditorium, in the Federal Senate, on April 4, 2018, and had Yukio Takasu, the Special Advisor on Human Security of the UN General Secretariat, as speaker. According to the Special Advisor, human security requires four guiding principles: focus on the individual, comprehensiveness – integrating civil, political, economic, and cultural aspects -, context-specificity, and search for solutions for local realities.

The director-general of ISC, Maurício Wanderley, said that this program in Brazil is of great relevance to discuss the issue of security and crime with the contribution of renowned professors. He also pointed out that the TCU, as an external control body, has dedicated itself to this issue, with audits to evaluate, for example, the National Public Security Policy, the Brazilian prison system, and the national border policy. "These audits demonstrate how much the Brazilian Public Administration needs to approach these issues in a technical and qualified way", he said.

