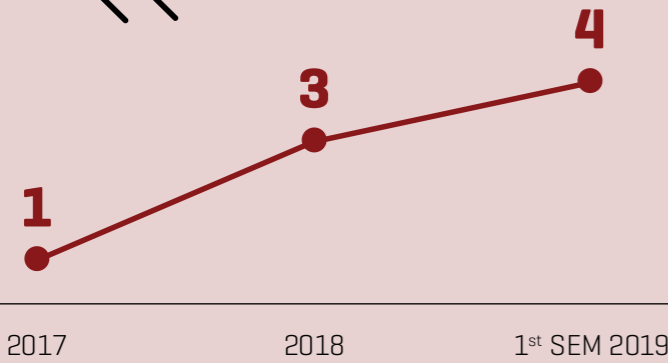
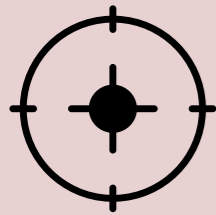




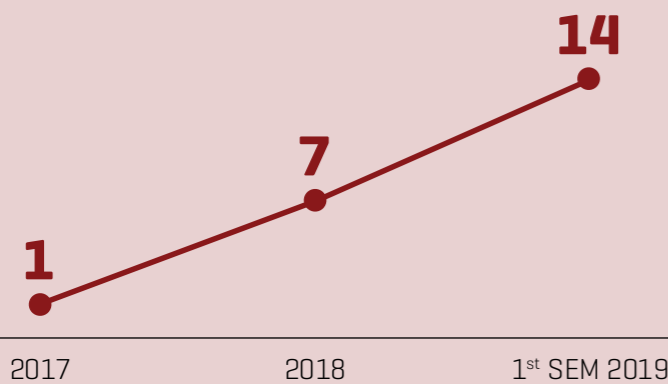
### USE OF A HELICOPTER AS A SHOOTING PLATFORM



THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2019 SAW THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF INCIDENTS FOR TWO YEARS OF POLICE OPERATIONS **FIRING ON CIVILIAN AREAS FROM HELICOPTERS.**



### NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING OPERATIONS USING HELICOPTERS



OF THE 15 CASUALTIES REGISTERED DURING POLICE OPERATIONS, **14 OCCURRED DURING OPERATIONS USING HELICOPTERS.**



BULLETIN

## RIGHTS TO PUBLIC SECURITY IN MARÉ

This special issue of the **Rights to Public Security in Maré** Bulletin is produced by **An Eye on Maré**, a project led by the **Rights to Public Security and Access to Justice** team at Redes da Maré. The project has developed a methodology to monitor the impact of armed violence in the 16 favelas that comprise Maré, systematizing qualitative and quantitative data about public security policies affecting the territory. Extreme circumstances have made this special edition necessary: the statistics showing the dynamic of violence in the territory over the first six months of 2019 surpass comparative indicators for the entire year of 2018.

## SPECIAL EDITION

### DATA ON THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF MARÉ IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2019

## FIRST SEMESTER | 2019

21



### POLICE OPERATIONS

**10** of these took place in the Marçílio Dias area of the Maré favela complex, demonstrating the **arbitrary and inconsistent reasoning** behind the authorities' actions.

10



### ARMED CONFRONTATIONS RECORDED BETWEEN CRIMINAL GROUPS

10



### DAYS OF CLOSURE OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE AREA

27



### DEATHS

**15** during police operations and **12** during armed confrontations between criminal groups. It is noticeable that the **increase in police operations** has had a direct impact **increasing the violence** between armed groups.

24



### PEOPLE INJURED BY GUNSHOTS

66



### INDIVIDUALS BREACHES OF BASIC RIGHTS

including house search without warrant, verbal or physical aggression or discrimination.

### COMPARATIVE DATA ON LETHAL VIOLENCE



PERIOD	22 <sup>nd</sup> AISP*	MARÉ
2018 JAN-JUNE	74	14
2019 JAN-JUNE	54	27

\*INTEGRATED PUBLIC SECURITY AREA [AISP]

The 22<sup>nd</sup> AISP or "Integrated Public Security Area" [AISP] comprises six suburban areas of Rio de Janeiro: Maré, Benfica, Bonsucesso, Higienópolis, Manguinhos and Ramos. Over the first six months of 2019, this area saw a welcome **reduction in fatal encounters with police** compared to the previous year. This is sadly not reflected in Maré where the total doubled: in fact, **50% of all the deaths** during police operations recorded in the whole AISP area were in Maré.

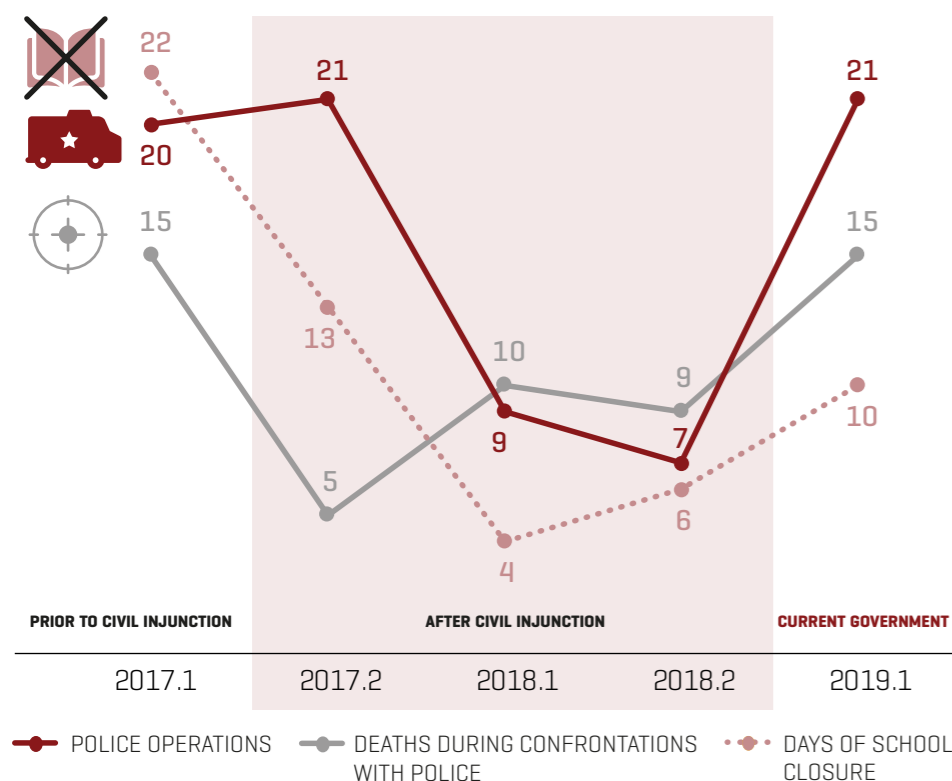
In 2017, the project *An Eye on Maré* registered 41 police operations with 20 casualties; in 2018 the number of operations reduced to 16, less than half the previous year's level. There was also a small decrease in the number of deaths on days where police operations were held in Maré (19 in total). This trend has now sharply reversed, with the alarming total of 21 police operations and 15 deaths over the first semester of 2019.

It is also noticeable that in these first six months, schools and health centres had to close down for 10 days as a result of police operations, equalling the number of

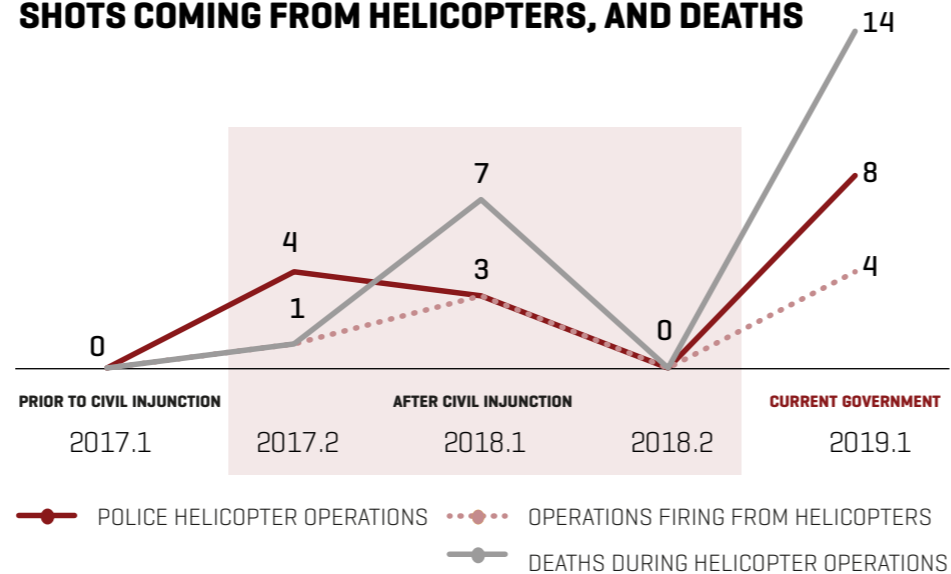
closure days for the whole of 2018. Such closures cause a major negative impact on the psychological, emotional, social and economic lives of an important sector of the city's population, especially young people and children. **Maré is the 9<sup>th</sup> most populous neighbourhood in Rio, with over 147 thousand people living in the territory.**

Another important aspect is the use of helicopters, known by residents as the "air caveirão", in eight out of a total 21 police operations so far in 2019. Police operations resulted in a total of 15 deaths, 14 of these during helicopter-based

## POLICE OPERATIONS, DEATHS DURING CONFRONTATIONS WITH POLICE, AND DAYS OF SCHOOL CLOSURE



## POLICE HELICOPTER OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS WITH SHOTS COMING FROM HELICOPTERS, AND DEATHS



actions. Though there is no formal proof that police helicopters were the source of the bullets that caused these deaths, data collected by Redes da Maré indicates that the use of armoured helicopters has introduced militarised strategies into police operations, contributing to the increase in lethal violence.

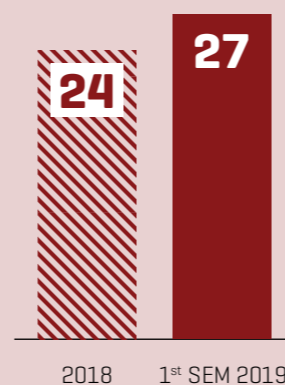
The Redes da Maré team has received a number of reports of wrongdoing from residents, through which the rising death

## POLICE OPERATIONS INVOLVING DIFFERENT POLICE DEPARTMENTS

	Nº OF OPERATIONS	Nº OF DEATH
CIVIL POLICE	5	4
MILITARY POLICE	14	10
COMBINED OPERATIONS (MILITARY/CIVIL POLICE)	2	1

## COMPARATIVE OF DEATHS BY FIREARMS

THE OVERALL DEATH TOLL IN THIS FIRST SIX MONTHS IS **10% HIGHER** THAN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 2018.



toll can be linked to the coordinated use of police armoured helicopters and cars. The police strategy has been to create an armed cordon in the streets encircling members of civil armed groups, so they have no chance of escape. In many cases the consequence has been for these individuals to take refuge "under siege" in the houses of nearby Maré residents. The police response has been biased and arbitrary — ranging from psychological and physical abuses to summary execution. The most emblematic of these actions took place on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2019, when eight young people were killed, with indications of summary execution, inside two houses in the Conjunto Esperança area.

The current situation is a major setback in a situation that had been improving. In 2017, a Civil Injunction (*Ação Civil Pública/ACP*) was granted covering the Complex of Maré with the aim of reducing violence, or at least assuring the legality of police operations: it enforced a set of compulsory measures on those operations, including prohibiting actions during school hours, obliging police vehicles to use cameras and GPS devices at all times, and requiring the presence of ambulances. These measures were successful in reducing the indicators of violence in 2018 as compared to 2017. However, the data presented above shows a sharp escalation in violent actions since the beginning of 2019. Among a variety of reasons, two factors are prominent: firstly, the very public support that has been offered by Federal and State Government leaders to the

## THE MARÉ CIVIL INJUNCTION

In the year 2018, amid increases in the violence statistics for the entire State of Rio de Janeiro, those for Maré actually fell. A likely cause for this decrease was the ongoing mobilization of the population of Maré in support of its rights to public security, and the recognition of the Injunction as a civic instrument of control over public safety policies in the region.

We believe in the importance of building mechanisms that guarantee the collective and individual rights of the residents of Maré — mechanisms that open out spaces for democracy and social participation and that foster collaboration to reduce police violence in peripheral territories. We live in a democratic society, in which the State is required to guarantee the most important right of all: the right to life. To achieve this will require a public security policy based on planning and intelligence, that is transparent in its actions and maintains a constant dialogue with civil society, if the authorities are to guarantee the rights and preserve the lives of all the citizens of Rio de Janeiro, irrespective of where they reside.

use of lethal violence as the main strategy for public security issues in Rio de Janeiro; and secondly, the suspension followed by the overturning of the Civil Injunction (ACP) granted to cover Maré. The justification given was that democratically elected leaders have the right to implement their public security policies without judicial intervention.

In practice, this decision endorses the public security policies of current State and Federal representatives, which apply a "wartime logic" and take a militarised, confrontational approach against criminal networks operating in residential areas. The consequences reverberate in day to day life in Rio's favelas, as is the case with Maré. As our data shows, there is a clear increase in lethal violence and contraventions of residents' basic rights.

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