

BULLETIN

THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC SECURITY IN MARÉ 2022

7TH EDITION • BASE YEAR 2022

redesmaré

27 

POLICE OPERATIONS in the region of the 16 favelas of Maré.

08 

CONFRONTATIONS BETWEEN ARMED GROUPS, besides 7 registered gunshots with victims and 80 registered punctual gunshots.

39 

DEATHS BY FIREARMS

Deaths due to armed violence increased 77% in relation to the previous year and 87% of them had evidence of execution.

283 

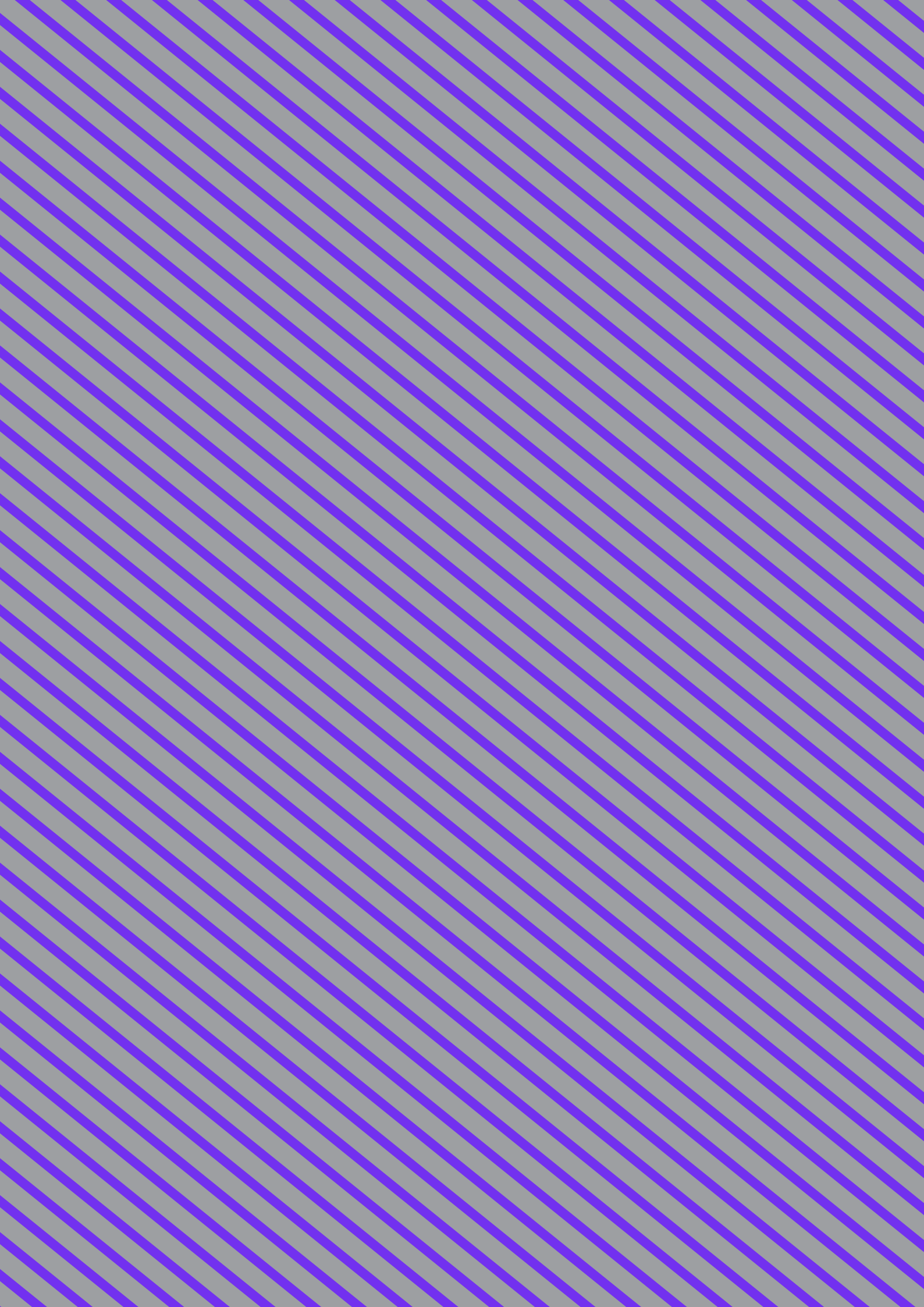
VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS, besides homicides. 91,5% occurred in the context of police operations.

15 

DAYS OF SUSPENDED ACTIVITIES IN THE SCHOOLS of the 16 favelas of Maré due to armed violence.

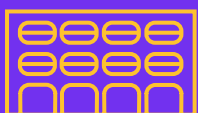
19 

DAYS WITHOUT ACTIVITIES IN HEALTH UNITS.





WITH AN EYE ON THE CLAIM OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH A FUNDAMENTAL PRECEPT 635 (ADPF DAS FAVELAS)



62% of the police operations took place near schools and day care centers.



67% of the police operations took place near health units.



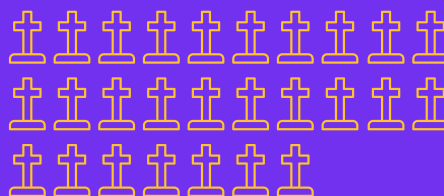
In **no** police operation that occurred in the favelas of Maré the use of video cameras and GPS devices was identified.



In **60%** of the police operations that occurred in the favelas of Maré there were complaints of home violations.



In **no** police operation occurred in the favelas of Maré was identified the presence of ambulances or healthcare staff.



24 of the **27** deaths occurred in police operations in the 16 favelas of Maré had evidence of execution and in none of them was identified forensic investigation, within regulatory parameters.

Presentation

In this 7th edition of the bulletin **The Right to Public Security in Maré**, we reflected and presented data about armed violence and its effects on the everyday life of residents of the 16 favelas of Maré. The information is related to the police operations and confrontations between armed groups that occurred over the year 2022.

Since 2016, Redes da Maré has been monitoring, through the project “*De Olho na Maré!*” (“*With an Eye on Maré!*”), the impacts of armed violence in the set of favelas of Maré. For that, we have consolidated a rigorous methodology for data collection and analysis, based on what occurs in the territory. This work has generated an important database about the devastating and persistent effects of the lack of a public security policy that has as a principle the guarantee of life, which is fundamental, still, to help us understand what happens in Rio de Janeiro.

This way, we draw comparative analysis between 2022 and the five previous years, which allows a broader and long-term view about what demonstrably intensifies or attenuates the critical scenario of violations and violence that affect residents in the 16 favelas of Maré. It is terrifying to realize the lack of possible advances announced by the government in the field of public security and reported in past editions of the bulletin **The Right to Public Security in Maré**.

After three years of decreasing police operations in the set of favelas of Maré, mainly due to the lawsuits brought by civil society, such as “ADPF das Favelas” and the Public Civil Action known as “ACP da Maré”, we once again identified, in 2022, a significant increase in the number of police interventions and, consequently, of homicides.

Next, we detail various effects of these operations:

How the work is done:

- i Direct action of professionals from Redes da Maré, normally active in the Right to Public Security and Access to Justice, which accompany armed confrontations on the spot. A shift is organized to record cases of violations brought by residents.
- ii Articulation of a network of collaborators that already reached, in 2022, 197 residents and 21 organizations active in the favelas of Maré, who contribute by reporting and validating evidence of the violences that occurred.
- iii Collection of official information or validated with municipal and state government agencies, such as the communications offices of Civil Police and Military Police, Public Security Institute (ISP), Municipal Education Secretariat, Municipal Health Secretariat and others.
- iv Survey in the media and social networks regarding the events that took place in the region at the time of the armed confrontations.
- v Departure of “De Olho na Maré!” team to the field within 48 hours after the situations of armed confrontation, in order to confirm the veracity of the information received.
- vi Systematization of all information on violations of rights that have occurred in the favelas of Maré, which serve as the basis for the elaboration of the annual bulletin The Right to Public Security in Maré.
- vii Analysis and management of the information that make up the database to create indicators on violations of rights.

1. Campaign “Jovem Negro Vivo” (“Young Black Person Alive”).

Available at: https://www.geledes.org.br/veja-o-video-da-campanha-jovem-negro-vivo-anistia-internacional-brasil/?gclid=CjwKCAiAvKeBhAdEiwAFb_nrWuIZGR5-o4s8vUHU9dra_-QLWL-fwpDML8npRBzzuOgcM4gvX5z2hoC74UQA_vD_BwE

You have to be alive to live

In the pandemic, we all experienced a feeling of danger and imminent death. This fact universalized a basic agenda which is the right to life. With the improvement in the lethality rates of the pandemic, this feeling focused on a possible contagion by the coronavirus is no longer something that frightens most of the people. In the case of residents of favelas and peripheries, fear persists, not only because of the virus, but because of the days of armed confrontations that cause a situation of total lack of respect for the most basic rights of this population.

According to data from Amnesty International¹, Brazil is the country where most people are killed in the world, surpassing even countries at war. The majority of homicides are committed by firearms and less than 8% of the cases come to trial.

“Sou da Paz” Institute, in a report² released last year, showed that the national homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants was 3.5 times higher for black men than for non-black men, throughout 2020. When we look at the data on homicides that occurred in the set of the favelas of Maré, we realize that the situation does not differ from the country’s scenario in terms of deaths caused by firearms. In 2022, the project “De Olho na Maré!” recorded 39 deaths due to armed violence: 27 of them took place in police operations and 12 in actions of armed groups. 97% of the victims were men; 81% of them were identified as black or brown and 61% were up to 29 years old.

2. Armed violence and racism: the role of firearms on racial inequality. 2022. Available at: https://soudapaz.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Violencia_armada_e_racismo_edicao_2022.pdf



PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT LETHALITY IN THE SET OF FAVELAS DA MARÉ - 2022

Gender		Race/Color		Age Group	
♂ Male	38	👤 Black	19	Up to 9 years old	0
♀ Female	1	👤 Brown	9	10-14 years old	1
No information	0	👤 White	7	15-18 years old	3
		👤 Asian	0	19-29 years old	13
		👤 Indigenous	0	30-39 years old	4
		No information	4	40-49 years old	4
				50-59 years old	2
				60 years old or more	1
				No information	11
Total					39



PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT LETHALITY IN THE SET OF FAVELAS DA MARÉ IN ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS - 2022

Gender		Race/Color		Age Group	
♂ Male	11	👤 Black	7	Up to 9 years old	0
♀ Female	1	👤 Brown	2	10-14 years old	0
No information	0	👤 White	3	15-18 years old	0
		👤 Asian	0	19-29 years old	5
		👤 Indigenous	0	30-39 years old	1
		No information	0	40-49 years old	1
				50-59 years old	1
				60 years old or more	0
				No information	4
Total					12



PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT LETHALITY IN THE SET OF FAVELAS DA MARÉ IN POLICE OPERATIONS - 2022

Gender		Race/Color		Age Group	
♂ Male	27	👤 Black	12	Up to 9 years old	0
♀ Female	0	👤 Brown	7	10-14 years old	1
No information	0	👤 White	4	15-18 years old	3
				19-29 years old	8
		👤 Asian	0	30-39 years old	3
				40-49 years old	3
		👤 Indigenous	0	50-59 years old	1
				60 years old or more	1
		No information	4	No information	7
Total					27

Deaths due to armed violence in the favelas of Maré are characterized by the evidence of executions, both in terms of actions of armed groups and of police operations. As is known, executions are a practice of certain illicit and criminal networks. However, some of them are produced by State agents at the time of police operations.

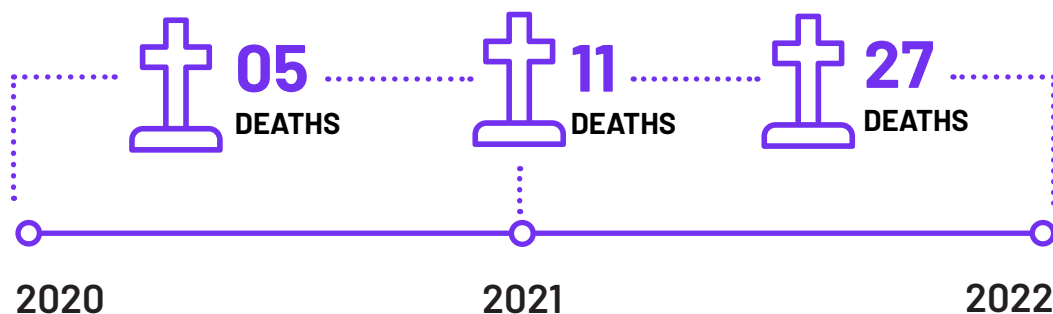


2022 had the highest number of deaths in police operations over the past three years, with a 145% increase in comparison to the previous year.





NUMBER OF DEATHS IN POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS



1. Summary executions are a crime against human rights. The term refers to arbitrary or “extrajudicial” actions which result in the loss of someone’s life, from the moment they involve agents of the state apparatus and have some characteristics, such as: (i) relationship between victim and author, (ii) context where the homicide takes place, (iii) exclusion of self-defense, (iii) breach of legal duty by the responsible authorities and (iv) difficulty of investigating and holding someone responsible for what happened, for example.

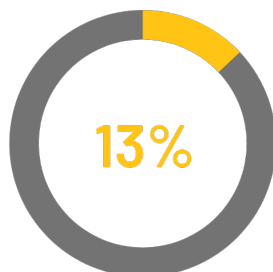
2. “Summary” is a term that refers to the reduction in the victim’s defense capacity, arbitrarily, when there are no criteria for the use of force, weapons or even death sentences, a very common aspect of actions identified as discriminatory and racist. The term “extrajudicial” is used to refer to hypotheses of legal use of force or death penalty.

Reference: Ingrid Viana Leão. PhD in Human Rights by University of São Paulo (USP). Lawyer and integrant of CLADEM - Committee from Latin America and the Caribbean for the Defense of Women’s Rights. Text published in Blog Letramento, in 05/13/2019.



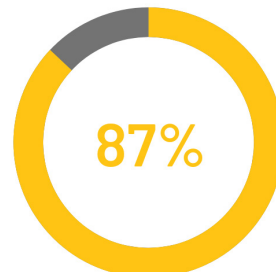
DEATHS WITH EVIDENCE OF EXECUTION IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ - 2022

NO



13%

YES

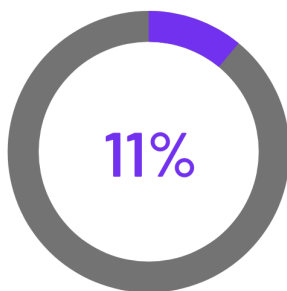


87%



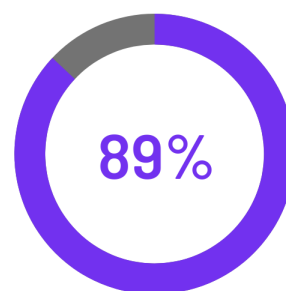
DEATHS WITH EVIDENCE OF EXECUTION IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ - POLICE OPERATIONS - 2022

NO



11%

YES

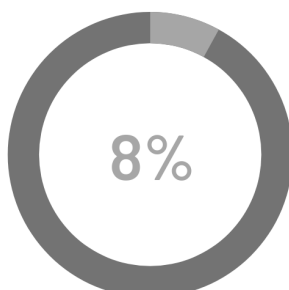


89%



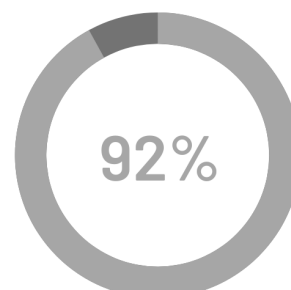
DEATHS WITH EVIDENCE OF EXECUTION IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ - ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS - 2022

NO



8%

YES



92%

In 2022, specifically in two police operations, we identified some deaths with evidence of summary executions. Two of them took place on September 26 of that year, and relate to the operation in the favelas Baixa do Sapateiro, Conjunto Pinheiros, Vila do João and Vila dos Pinheiros. On that day, Redes da Maré team was called by residents of the region, who reported facts about the actions of men from the Battalion of Special Operations (BOPE), from Military Police, who had surrounded a house in Baixa do Sapateiro and two homicides took place in this pattern. A live-recorded video that went viral on social media showed how the action of the public security agents happened at that time. In it, a person who would have entered a house without authorization held the inhabitant of the residence hostage. He shouted to the police officers that he wanted to surrender and asked not to be executed, as well as the other 18 people who were with him in the same building.

The resident of the house was released; however, the remaining 19 people stayed inside the house in false imprisonment for about three hours. This fact demanded a long mediation of the professionals of Redes da Maré with the agents of public security, the leaders of certain residents' associations and the many residents who gathered around wanting to understand what the police would do keeping this group reclusive. In fact, the public security agents made threats and did not seem to be open to dialogue, keeping the group without information about what was happening and even preventing any approach to the place

The articulation of Redes da Maré with the Public Defender's Office of Rio de Janeiro and institutional and residents' complaints to the Public Prosecutor's Office possibly prevented another massacre from happening on this day. Even so, according to an on-site survey carried out by "De Olho na Maré",



of the group present in the house, 17 people were trapped, six were injured and two died. When the police officers left the house, they left behind instruments of torture, such as pliers and electric shock devices.

The residents' testimonies describe how one of the agents said he would choose two people to die. The agent would have pointed to the chosen ones, taken one of them to the bathroom and executed him. The second one would have tried to flee, throwing himself from the terrace, at which point he was also executed with a shot in the head.

The second operation with evidence of summary execution that we highlight took place on November 25, 2022, two months after the first one. This time, the favelas Parque Maré, Nova Holanda, Rubens Vaz and Parque União were affected. Residents reported to Redes da Maré that three people were kept in false imprisonment and tortured in a house in Nova Holanda by police officers from the Battalion of Actions with Dogs (BAC). When the reports arrived, an open television channel — TV Record — filmed the police action from inside a helicopter and broadcasted it live.

The images showed the police removing three people from the house, and at least one of them still showed vital signs. The team of Redes da Maré went to the place, where many angry residents demanded access to the house. At that moment, BOPE agents informed that three people had been injured and taken to the hospital, not clearing up, however, the correct place where the victims would have been taken to.

The victims' families, together with professionals from Redes da Maré, searched the nearby hospitals, the Legal Medical Institute and the Police Station that serves the region. The Public Prosecutor's Office and Police Station of Homicides (DH) were called, however, none of these institutions was able to inform the whereabouts of the three victims, who were missing for five hours. Before families found them at a hospital downtown, a photo of the three dead young people started circulating on social networks. That was how the family members found out they were dead. It is important to highlight that



temporary disappearances become increasingly common on days of police operations in favelas of Maré. The lack of forensic investigation and a flow of information about the displacement of people injured or killed by the police makes families move to different institutions and spend hours without any information about the victims.

Therefore, we understand that it is necessary and urgent to break with the indifference in relation to these cases and denaturalize the high homicide rates of young black people living in favelas. The right of defense is one of the principles of the Democratic State. It establishes that everyone has the right to a quality defense, the observance of the principle of presumption of innocence, full access to justice, a fair trial and worthy execution of the sentence. Furthermore, it is a determination of the Supreme Federal Court (STF) in the “ADPF das Favelas” that lethal force be used only in situations where all other means have been exhausted.

An efficient plan to reduce police lethality is urgent

Claim of Non-Compliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF) 635, popularly known as “ADPF das Favelas”, is a historic milestone in the fight to reduce lethality in actions of the police in favelas. The most important effect of this restriction on police operations by the Supreme Court (STF) under the ADPF was the preservation of life. According to Grupo de Estudos dos Novos Ilegalismos (*Study Group on New Illegalisms - GENI*), “in 2020 police lethality showed a decrease of 34% in comparison to the previous year. By the contrast between the trend projection and the effective number of occurrences of this type (1375 and 1087, respectively), it can be stated that the restriction on police operations saved at least 288 lives in 2020.”³ In the favelas of Maré, between 2019 and 2020, deaths in police operations were reduced by 82% after STF’s decision.

The creation of a Police Lethality Reduction Plan is in the scope of ADPF das Favelas and, since February 2022, STF has been demanding that the State of Rio de Janeiro present a proposal. The plan presented by the state government in March was invalidated, since it did not have participation of society. STF demanded that a public hearing be held for the development of the document, which was resubmitted in December, but without significant changes. On December 21, 2022, the National Council of Justice set up a working group, with the participation of the Public Defender’s Office of Rio de Janeiro, to study and formulate programs and actions that reduce lethality in police actions.

Public Defender’s Office’s proposals include the adoption of independent forensic investigation, the control of arms and ammunition, the strengthening of protection programs and the participation of victims in investigations. The proposal states that such procedures are essential for an adequate and comprehensive response when tackling the problem and for democratic governance.

3. Police operations and lethal violence in Rio de Janeiro: The impacts of ADPF 635 in the defense of life. Available at: <https://geni.uff.br/2021/04/05/operacao%20a7o%2083es-policiais-e-violencia-letal-no-rio-de-janeiro-os-impactos-da-adpf-635-na-defesa-da-vida/>

Police operations in Maré - 2022



TYPE OF POLICE OPERATION



09

PLANNED POLICE OPERATIONS



18

EMERGENCY POLICE OPERATIONS



PLANNED POLICE OPERATIONS are typically prompted by information from the police itself, through complaints and executions of arrest, search and seizure warrants. These tactical actions characteristically use military equipment in large quantities, with strong armament, in addition to armored cars and helicopters, causing long and intense clashes that directly affect the lives of residents.

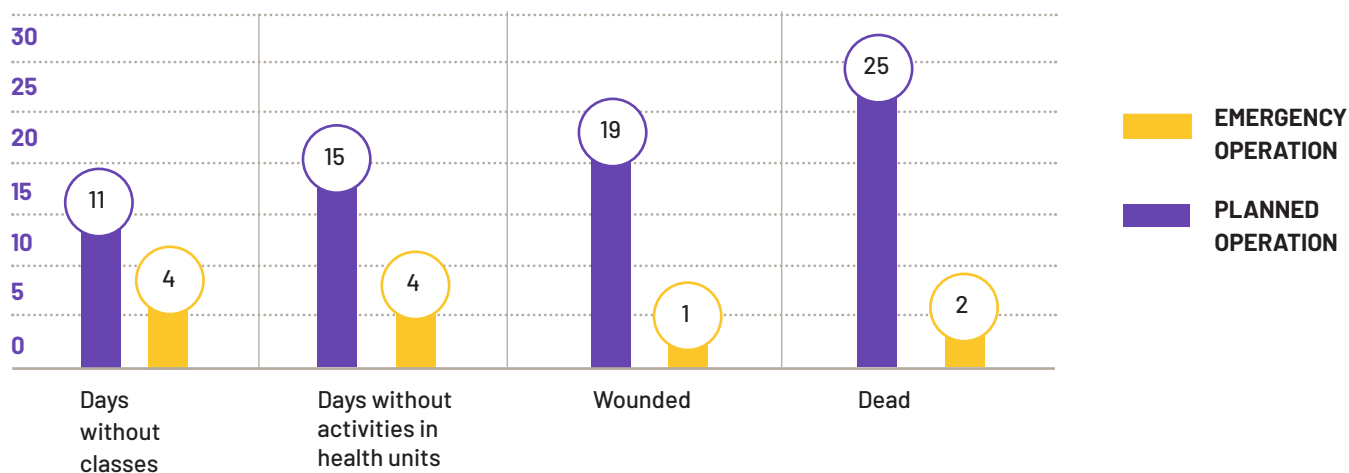


EMERGENCY POLICE OPERATIONS are specific actions usually carried out in situations that, theoretically, would justify immediate action, such as a flagrante delicto, persecution or recovery of any stolen property or cargo. This model of tactical action does not typically involve an ongoing legal proceeding or investigation. Occasional shots and armed confrontations, with a limited time duration, are a characteristic of this type of incursion.





VIOLATIONS OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS BY TYPE OF POLICE OPERATION IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022



Planned policial operations have the greatest negative impacts.



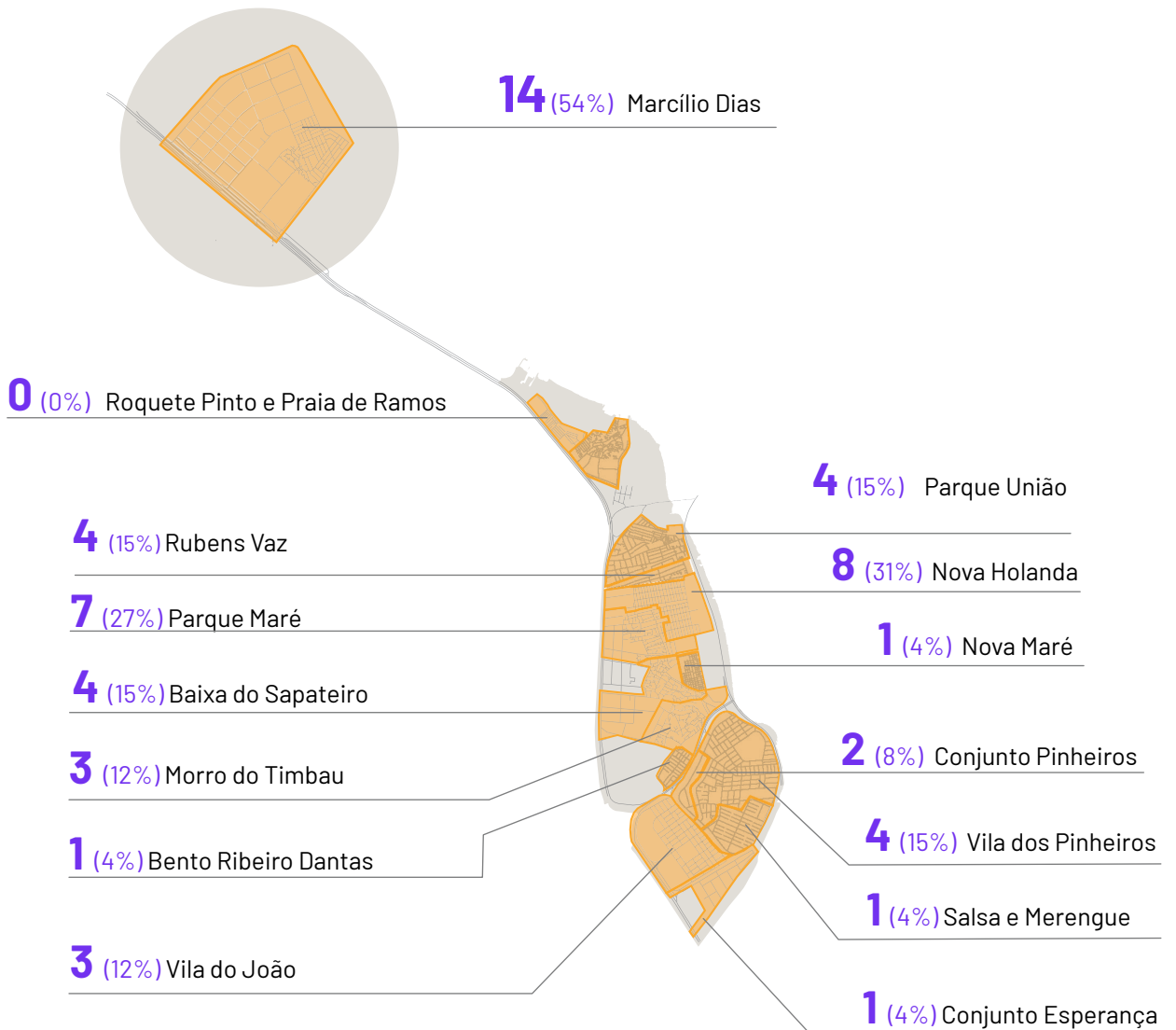
AGENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POLICE OPERATION IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022



Military Police carried out 70% of the 27 police operations that took place in the favelas of Maré in 2022, in partnership with the Civil Police in 22% of them. Civil Police alone carried out 8% of the operations.



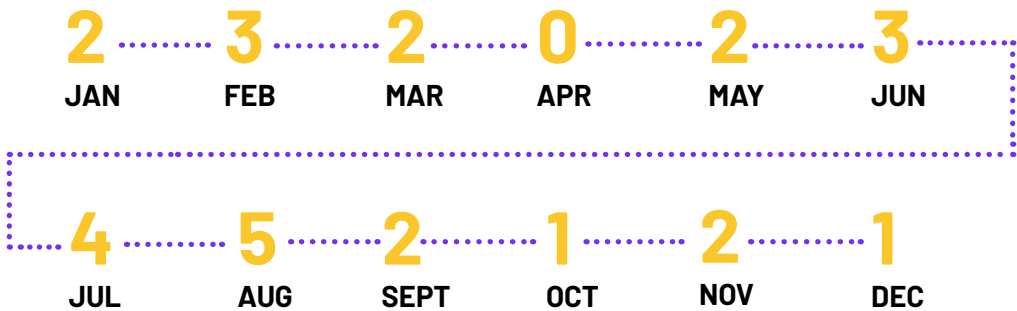
DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022



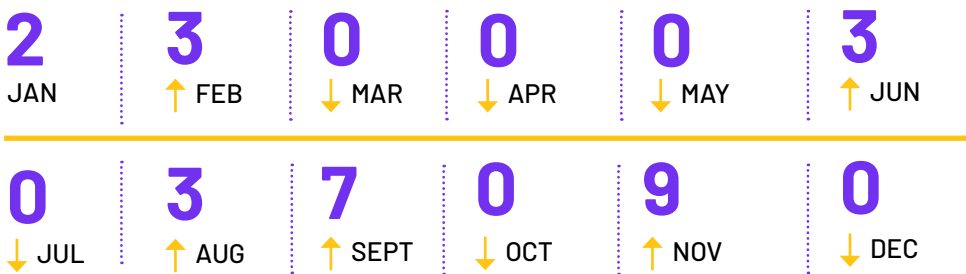
In the past years, Marcílio Dias has become the favela of Maré with the highest number of police operations. In 2022, in the month of July, the region was occupied for fifteen days by agents from the 16th Military Police Battalion (BPM) and Command of Special Operations (COE). After the agents left the territory, operations resumed happening repeatedly. Currently, 16th BPM fixed a base with a cabin and an armored car on Avenida Lobo Júnior, one of the streets of this favela.



POLICE OPERATIONS PER MONTH IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022



DEATHS PER MONTH IN POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022

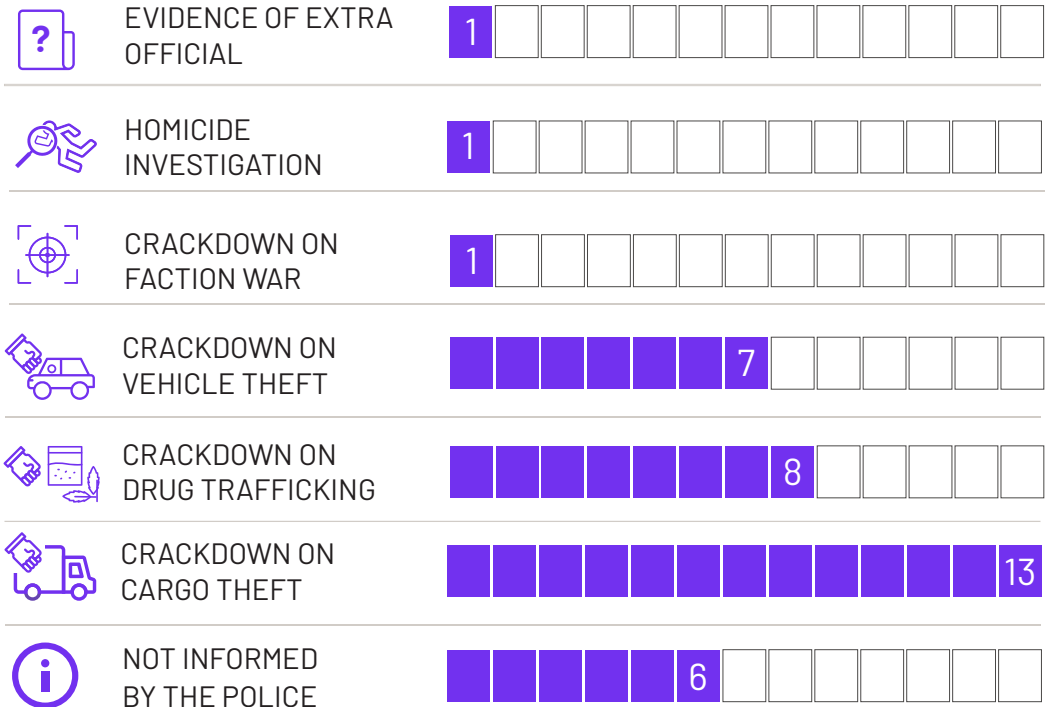


September and November were the months with the highest number of deaths in police operations in 2022.

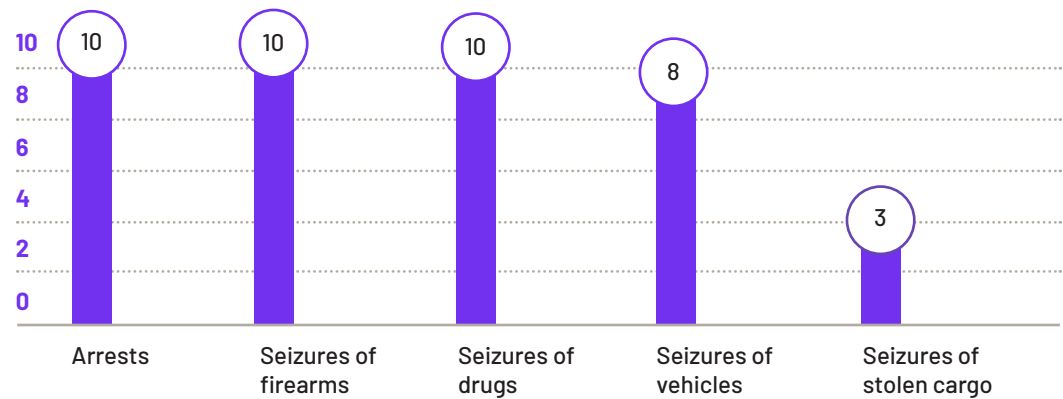




AIM OF THE POLICE OPERATION INFORMED BY THE POLICE



QUANTITY OF POLICE OPERATIONS WITH ARRESTS AND SEIZURES



According to the Civil and Military Polices’ communication offices, the quantity of police operations in the favelas of Maré was justified by the need to repress cargo theft. However, stolen cargo was seized in only three operations, a fact that calls into question the effectiveness of police actions in Maré.

 **VIOLENCES AND VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS IN POLICE OPERATIONS IN 2022**

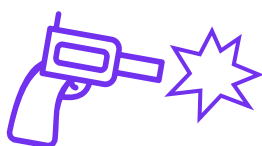
Violences and Violations of Rights	Quantity
Home Invasion	33
Psychological Violence	33
Physical Violence	31
Damage to Property	31
False Imprisonment	30
Torture	27
Deaths	27
Wounded People	21
Abstraction of Belongings	11
Threat	11
Verbal Violence	2
Sexual Harassment	2
Total	259



Actions of armed groups in Maré in 2022



TYPE OF ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS



08

CONFRONTATIONS
BETWEEN ARMED
GROUPS



07

SHOOTING
RECORDS
WITH VICTIMS



80

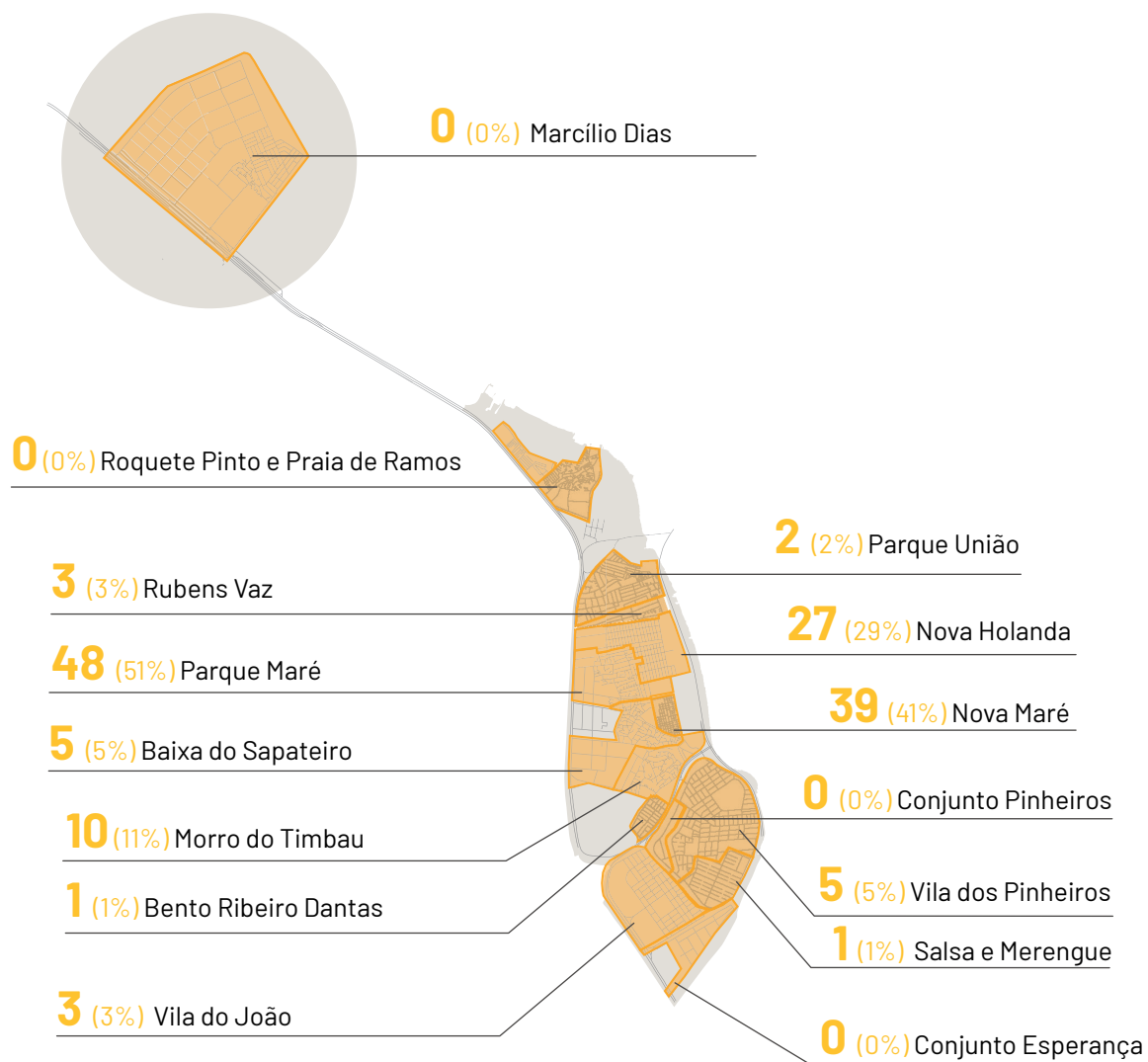
SHOOTING
RECORDS

- I Confrontation between armed civilian groups:** usually related to disputes between groups engaged in illicit activities that compete for territorial control. These clashes are characterized, in general, by long duration and intensity.
- II Shooting records:** Punctual shooting situations related to provocations between armed civilian groups, celebrations or weaponry testing.
- III Shooting records with victims:** This is qualified data from shooting records, when it causes violent lethality, but which is not related to the direct confrontation between armed groups.

ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS PER MONTH IN MARÉ IN 2022

Month	Confrontation between armed groups	Shooting record per month	Shooting record with victim
Jan	0	4	1
Feb	1	5	0
Mar	1	8	1
Apr	0	9	0
May	1	8	0
Jun	3	6	0
Jul	0	3	1
Aug	2	9	1
Sept	0	20	0
Oct	0	6	1
Nov	0	2	2
Dec	0	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS IN THE SET OF FAVELAS OF MARÉ IN 2022



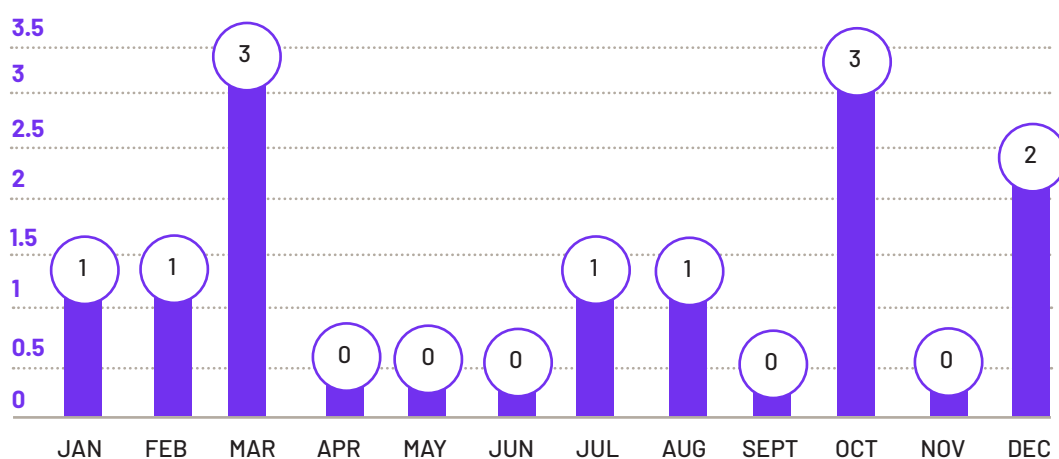


VIOLENCES AND VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS IN ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS IN 2022

Violence and Violation of Rights	Quantity
Death	12
Wounded People	10
Torture	2
Physical Violence	0
Abstraction of Belongings	0
Threat	0
Total	24



DEATHS IN ACTIONS OF ARMED GROUPS IN MARÉ PER MONTH



Cargo theft

According to the Technical Note “Overview of cargo theft in the state of Rio de Janeiro – 2022”⁴, in 2021, 4,521 occurrences of cargo theft were recorded in the state of Rio de Janeiro, an average of 12 per day. The document states that, considering the average value of the stolen goods, direct losses with this type of crime were in the order of R\$ 389 million.

Crimes against property have been increasing over the years, and cargo theft gains prominence.

In the favelas of Maré, it was possible to identify the growth of operations with the aim of curbing cargo theft or to recover stolen cargo.

4. <https://firjan.com.br/noticias-1/com-uma-media-de-12-casos-por-dia-perdas-com-roubo-de-cargas-no-rio-foi-de-r-389-milhoes-em-2021-1.htm?IdEditoriaPrincipal=4028818B46EEB-3CD01473BA3AD9836A-B#:~:text=Com%20uma%20m%C3%A9dia%20de%2012,389%20milh%C3%B5es%20em%202021%20%7C%20Firjan>



Time series from 2017 to 2022

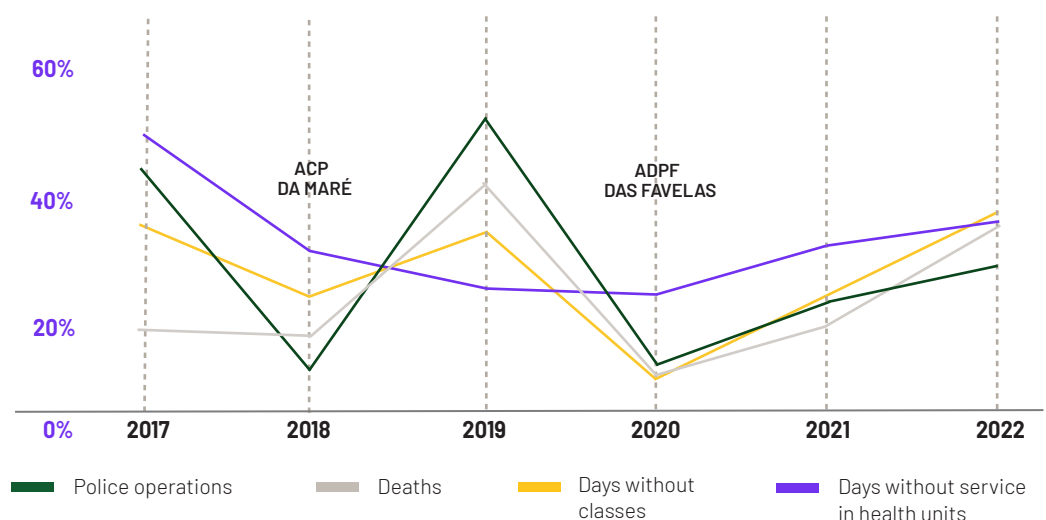
Data from “De Olho na Maré!” have provided comparative and prolonged analyzes. Annually, we systematize the collected data and list the factors that affect them directly or indirectly. This enables an extended reading on changes in the frequency of lethal impacts of armed violence, especially of police operations – which, on the other hand, tend to be proportionally accompanied by the frequency of incidents of armed confrontations, as demonstrated in earlier editions of this Bulletin.

Over the years, a main factor has proved to be significant when we observe reductions in the incidence of police operations and their lethal effects: the control exercised by the Judiciary. The graphics below point to phases of reduction in the number of annual police operations and their destructive impacts on the favelas of Maré which, as demonstrated in previous editions, coincide with significant interventions by the Judiciary in the management of public security policy in Rio de Janeiro.

We refer specifically to ACP da Maré before the Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro and ADPF das Favelas before the Supreme Federal Court. The latter, still ongoing, was fundamental for the control of operations during the pandemic and caused significant reductions of deaths.



OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN MARÉ FROM 2017 TO 2022



2022 had the highest number of deaths in the past three years, with an increase of 145% compared to the previous year. We started 2023 with apprehension about the new directions of ADPF das Favelas, considering the gradual decline of attention of the Judiciary to the pandemic.

Final considerations

It is an elementary precept of good management that decisions on public policies be based on data and evidence, even if empirical. That's why long-term monitoring methodologies are essential to demonstrate the course of a reality in time, as well as to identify circumstantial factors that intensify or attenuate it. This creates reliable data that can guide decision-making and generate more effective policies.

Although we have been monitoring armed violence in the scope of “De Olho na Maré” project for seven years already, we still face many challenges. The main one has been to make this data be received by decision makers on public security policy in Rio de Janeiro and by the institutions of the justice system that, year after year, continue to be contacted with demands for reparation for victims and affected families.

The efficiency and productivity of Rio de Janeiro's current public security policy needs to be questioned once and for all. The State must not only cease the insecurity that it causes the population, but also adopt effective procedures to promote physical and property security of all. It is inadmissible that the public budget destined to warlike-militarized investments is annually inflated without requiring proportionality of results. Instead, we see armed violence increase consistently, except in the periods of judicial interventions.

Data produced by Redes da Maré and other civil society organizations confirm the inefficiency of public security policy in Rio de Janeiro. In this Bulletin, we highlight, in concrete data, problems which are inherent to this lack of support, and we emphasize how the lack of forensic investigation and flow of institutional information still contributes to the generation of new types of violations of rights, such as temporary disappearance.

In 2023, with changes in the political scene at the federal level, we expect that new mechanisms be activated and be transparent in the sense of monitoring police action. We are concerned, however, with the political context at the state level. With great dedication, we continue the work of monitoring that we will need to sustain through civil society.



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e tenho
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