

São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro/Brazil, April 15, 2022.

**To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
United Nations Office at Geneva, CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland**



**Conectas Direitos Humanos** is a civil society organization with the mission to enforce human rights and to fight inequalities in order to build a fair, free, and democratic society. Conectas was responsible for organizing this report with the contribution of the organizations and collectives below.



The **Grupo de Estudos dos Novos Ilegalismos** (New Illegalities Study Group) of Universidade Federal Fluminense (GENI-UFF) is a research group specialized in topics associated with different forms of violence and social conflicts, working with public safety policies, among other lines of research.



The **Iniciativa Direito à Memória e Justiça Racial** (Right to Memory and Racial Justice Initiative) is an organization that seeks to combat State violence and debate Public Safety in the Baixada Fluminense region (Rio de Janeiro/Brazil) with a focus on racism.



The **Instituto de Defesa da População Negra** (Institute for the Defense of the Black Population) is a non-profit entity organized to champion the complete exercise of citizenship and respect towards the dignity of the black population, offering free legal services to the black, poor, and peripheral peoples.



The **Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa** (Institute for the Protection of the Right to Defense) is a civil society organization that seeks to protect the right to defense, in its broadest dimension; to disseminate and strengthen the notion that defense is a citizen's right, contributing to people's awareness of the practical meaning of criminal and procedural guarantees.



**Justiça Global** (Global Justice) is a civilian association dedicated to the promotion of social justice and human rights through research, training and the elaboration of materials on the status of human rights in Brazil; its institutional goals include the submission of complaints to regional and universal human rights protection systems.

1. Responding to the call of the esteemed United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit contributions in relation to systemic racism, human rights violations international acts of African and Afro-descendant people perpetrated by law enforcement agencies, to contribute to accountability and reparation, in accordance with operative paragraph 14 of resolution No. 47/21, the organizations listed above presents information about the police lethality in Brazil.

2. Police brutality continues to be a common and widespread practice in Brazil, even though this policy has long been identified. During a visit in the year 2000, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, Nigel Rodley, stated that: “The military regime period, from 1964 to 1985, characterized by torture, forced disappearances, and extra-judicial executions, still looms large over the present democratic regime<sup>[1]</sup>.”

3. All people have the right to life, to the due process of law and to an impartial trial, and arbitrary or extrajudicial executions are inadmissible. However, several studies denounce a different reality in Brazil, with escalating police violence and high fatality rates in the country.

4. Thus, this report shall now address the points corresponding to the recommendations made to Brazil in the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review and points out the status of implementation or non-implementation and non-compliance with these recommendations:

- General assessment of recommendations regarding extrajudicial executions committed by public safety agents in Brazil,
- Relation to the ADPF (action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right) No. 635, pending at the Federal Supreme Court and exposure of data on the increase of police lethality, in disregard with the provisional measure imposed by the Brazilian Supreme Court;
- Failure to comply with the recommendations against discrimination towards vulnerable populations and racism as the focus of the debate on the lethal outcomes of police work;

- Maintenance of the concept of “auto de resistência” (resistance to authority) in police activities and large-scale operations, resulting in severe violations of human rights;
- Setbacks in measures meant to strengthen investigations in cases of rights violations by public safety agents;
- Attachments and references.

5. Recommendations **32 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 33 (Italy), 34 (Malaysia), 42 (Colombia), 59 (Rwanda), 69 (Haiti), 70 (Venezuela), and 71 (Germany)**, which involve legislation on extrajudicial executions by law enforcement officers, as well as measures to reduce homicide rates and to prevent abuse, are not being implemented. As this report will expose, there are strong elements that ratify setbacks on the subject at hand.

6. The **Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials**, adopted at the Eighth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime (1999), continue to be disregarded in Brazil, as well as the **Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**, adopted at the United Nations General Assembly (1984), the **Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials** adopted at the United Nations General Assembly (1979), as well as the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Killings (1991), updated by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2016, and the Istanbul Protocol for the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1999) – in other words, basic guidelines for compliance with international treaties that are foundational in the area of human rights protection and assurance are disrespected.

7. Among the most recent stances of the Federal Supreme Court on the subject, a determination was made to observe the terms of international treaties in the Judgment Certificate of the Provisional Measure regarding ADPF (action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right) No. 635, which, issued in February 2022, included in the decision the recognition that, “pursuant to Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials”, the use of lethal force by State agents would only be justified

in the following “extreme cases”: (i) “upon depletion of all other means, including non-lethal weapons, if it is” (ii) “necessary to protect life or prevent serious harm”, (iii) “resulting from a concrete and imminent threat”<sup>[2]</sup>.

**8.** In this report, the mention of the ADPF (action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right) No. 635, filed in November 2019, is justified both by the emblematic character of the political-administrative context of the State of Rio de Janeiro when dealing with police lethality, and for the developments inherent to the proceedings at the Federal Supreme Court.

**9.** An ADPF is appropriate when there is a generalized violation of human rights, a structural omission on the part of the three branches of power, and when there is a need for a complex solution that requires the participation of all branches of power, with the generalized violation corresponding, in constitutional terms, to the “severe violation of human rights” described in article 109, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988<sup>[3]</sup>.

**10.** In Brazil, around 6,000 people are killed by the intervention of law enforcement agents each year. Out of this total number of murders by the police in Brazil, around 25% of them are concentrated in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The Rio de Janeiro police killed, in 2019 alone, 1,810 people. In summary, in a state with around 16 million people, its law enforcement kills more than four times the sum of deaths committed by all police forces in the USA, a country with over 327 million inhabitants. It is also essential to highlight that, in 2018, a federal intervention was carried out in the State of Rio de Janeiro, with the appointment of “military interveners” to command the area of public safety<sup>[4]</sup>.

**11.** While the police in Rio de Janeiro had an average participation of 15% of the total homicides in the state between 2013 and 2017, in 2018 – the year of federal intervention – this number increased to 28%, while in 2019, the year of far-right governments at the state and federal levels, law enforcement officers were responsible for almost 40% of all killings<sup>[5]</sup>.

**12.** Considering data from the Inter-American Development Bank, Latin America concentrates 8% of the world's population and accounts for 39% of all homicides in the world – about 144,000 homicides per year, on average, in recent years. Out of these 144,000 homicides across the region, Brazil concentrates an average of 65,000, which represents 45% of all homicides in Latin America<sup>[6]</sup>. As a result, Brazil, with 3.6% of the world population, accounts on its own for 18% of homicides in the world. Consequently, we can say that Latin America is the most violent region in the world and that Brazil concentrates the largest volume of these homicides, which is a situation that is driven by its law enforcement officials, by State violence.

**13.** In view of this analysis' commitment regarding the recommendations of the 3rd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review made in relation to Brazil, it is essential to retrace part of the history of ADPF 635 in this report. One must start by observing that Rio de Janeiro has displayed an uninterrupted escalation of police lethality since 2014, with a 313% increase in the number of deaths due to the intervention of state agents during this period. It is worth noting that, over these years, between 2013/2014, policies meant to reduce police lethality were dismantled, combined with the serious crisis that led the State Government of Rio de Janeiro to fiscal bankruptcy in 2015<sup>[7]</sup>.

**14.** Not even after the installation of the tax recovery regime did the police lethality levels stop increasing, reaching an apex in 2019. The 2018 federal intervention brought Army troops to join the already violent Rio de Janeiro police forces in armed incursions into the favelas, contributing to the increase in killings resulting from these actions, and the extinction of the Public Safety Secretariat (SESEG) granted greater autonomy to law enforcement and rendered the political and administrative control of police lethality unfeasible. It was only in 2020, when the Supreme Court (STF) determined the restriction of police operations in the state of Rio de Janeiro during the COVID-19 pandemic through ADPF 635, that this trend apparently showed signs of decline (See Graph 1, attached)<sup>[8]</sup>.

**15.** The decision to restrict police operations was the most important measure in recent decades to preserve life in Rio de Janeiro. Police lethality in 2020 decreased by 34% compared to the previous year, the largest annual reduction in the last fifteen years. One must note that

this occurred concomitantly with a reduction both in crimes against life (24%) and in crimes against property (39%). This last fact should be highlighted, because it proves that respect towards human rights, the dignity of human life, and the confrontation of police lethality are not opposed to efforts to control crime – in fact, the opposite is true<sup>[9]</sup>.

**16.** However, these advances were lost due to the non-compliance with the decision of the highest court in the country by the political and police authorities of the state. As highlighted by the Grupo de Estudos dos Novos Illegalismos (GENI/UFF), it is possible to identify the delimitation of three very different moments during the validity of the Federal Supreme Court Decision.

**17.** At first, between June and September 2020, the preliminary decision was reasonably obeyed, with a reduction in the number of police operations and, therefore, in police lethality levels, with a decrease in both crimes against life and crimes against property; in a second moment, between October and December 2020, the decision was disobeyed and there was a significant increase in the number of police operations and police lethality, in addition to an increase in crimes against life and property; in a third moment, between January and April 2021, a clear disregard towards the decision was perceived, with the number of police operations and police lethality levels surpassing the levels prior to the preliminary decision of the Supreme Court, consolidating the growth trend of crimes against life and property<sup>[10]</sup>. (See Graph 2 attached).

**18.** Failure to comply with the decision of the STF was also analyzed by the Iniciativa Direito à Memória e Justiça Racial (IDMJR), which monitored the conduct of police operations in the Baixada Fluminense region for a year, based on the injunction that prohibited police operations during the pandemic throughout the territory of Rio de Janeiro. During the first year in which police operations were prohibited throughout the state, IDMJR monitored a total of 415 police operations that took place in the Baixada Fluminense region alone. These police operations resulted in 69 people being killed and 146 people being injured and/or shot. Of the total operations, 93% were carried out by the Military Police Force, with the 39th Military Police Battalion alone being responsible for 107 of these operations, all of which took place in the municipality of Belford Roxo, a territory that is also occupied by militias<sup>[11]</sup>.

**19.** In view of this specific situation of human rights violations in the Baixada Fluminense region, one must also recall the complaint made in January to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights by the IDMJR, through the report “Police violence against residents of the municipality of Belford Roxo/RJ – Brazil”. Highlighting undeniable signs of racism during police operations, the report also addressed the Rapporteurship on the Rights of People of African Descent and Against Racial Discrimination of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

**20.** A portion of the complaint reported the violations that occurred during a mega-operation by the police carried out on January 11, 2021 at the Roseiral Complex, in Belford Roxo, with the use of armored vehicles, “caveirões” (police trucks), and a large number of agents from different tactical groups, such as the Special Police Operations Battalion (BOPE), the Canine Action Battalion (BAC), and the Shock Police Battalion (BPChoque). The mega-operation marked the installation of the 1st Police Post of the 39th Military Police Battalion (BPM), giving rise to a period of resurgence of violence in the region, with twenty homicides resulting from police intervention having been accounted for in one week, in addition to cases of forced disappearance<sup>[12]</sup>. In total, the mega-operation lasted 100 continuous days – accounting for 26 police operations, 28 shootings and 03 massacres that resulted in the murders of more than 30 people<sup>[13]</sup>.

**21.** The signs of institutional racism in the actions denounced by the IDMJR were approached with the monitoring of police lethality rates observed in seven Brazilian states (Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo), in the year 2020, by the Safety Observatory Network, which states that black people are the ones who die the most in police actions, regardless of the size of the black population in the geographical location. The report prepared in 2021 by the Network even highlights cases of children who were “killed by state forces” as enemies. The report vehemently attests that “the existence of racialized target profiling by the police”<sup>[14]</sup> persists in Brazil. This is, therefore, yet another set of evidence of **non-compliance with recommendations 42 (Colombia), 65 (South Korea), 69 (Haiti), and 98 (Indonesia).**

**22.** Considering specifically the practice of racial profiling and arbitrary arrests by the police and safety forces, discussed in recommendation **98 (Indonesia)**, it is worth noting that the **disregard** is evidenced by the growing number of cases of judicial errors based on photographic recognition in multiple Brazilian states, as observed through the analysis of the National Council of Public Defenders-General (Condege), which shows how cases of arrest due to judicial errors based on photographic recognition occurred in ten Brazilian states, and out of the thirty-two accused individuals affected, twenty-four of them were black<sup>[15]</sup>.

**23.** Specifically addressing an aspect of recommendation **42 (Colombia)**, which suggests avoiding “racially biased practices or practices based on race against, among others, vulnerable minorities, such as against LGBTI people”, it is essential to amplify the complaints already in course on the specific elements of violent acts perpetrated by armed state law enforcement agents on duty when the victims are black women and/or black LGBTI+ people. The violations of rights perpetrated by state agents in militarized contexts are part of the trajectories of people residing in favelas and peripheral areas in very different ways – and such variations are directly linked to the social markers of race, gender, sexuality, and age<sup>[16]</sup>.

**24.** The case of the beating and killing of Luana Barbosa dos Reis Santos in the municipality of Ribeirão Preto (SP) sheds light on **the failure to comply with recommendation 42 (Colombia), as well as evident setbacks in that regard:** on April 8, 2016, during an incursion by the São Paulo State Military Police into the Jardim Paiva II neighborhood, Luana Barbosa was brutally beaten by three police officers for having claimed her right to be searched by a female police officer. The beating took place in front of Luana's son, who was 14 years old at the time. After the beating, Luana was taken inside the vehicle to give a deposition at the police station - the police report recorded the police officers' narrative as victims of consummated bodily harm and contempt, and Luana, unconscious due to the injuries suffered during the beating, was forced to sign a detailed written report on the case. After being released from the Police Station, Luana felt sick and was hospitalized for five days at the Hospital das Clínicas in Ribeirão Preto, and then passed away<sup>[17]</sup>. According to a report from the Legal Medical Institute, Luana died as a result of cerebral ischemia and traumatic brain injury resulting from the beating she suffered<sup>[18]</sup>. Luana Barbosa was a black, working-class, lesbian mother.



25. The case of Luana Barbosa was mentioned in the global report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights<sup>[19]</sup>, when discussing human rights violations by the Brazilian Government, as an example of a case in which systemic racism was perpetrated by the State law enforcement officials against people of African descent.

26. In relation to Draft Bill No. 4,471/2012, mentioned in recommendation **71 (Germany)**, we must explain that “*Auto de resistência*”, “*Resistência Seguida de Morte*”, “*Morte por Interposição de Agentes de Estado*” (“Resistance to Authority”, “Resistance Followed by Death”, “Death by Interposition of State Agents”), among others terms used in Brazil refer to the same administrative procedure, in which civilian deaths by police officers are recorded in a way that protects the law enforcement agent from being arrested after being caught in the act. This instrument is based on the presumption of alleged resistance on the part of the victims and of self-defense on the part of the agents. Once the “resistance to authority” report has been drawn up, the circumstances must be ascertained in the police investigation, carried out by the civil police force, and a corresponding report must be sent to the Public Prosecution Office within 30 days for consideration, leading a request for dismissal or to move forward with a complaint.

27. These various denominations referring to the same administrative category were converted into a statistical category in order to better measure the lethal violence perpetrated by state agents. However, this conversion conceals many other circumstances of civilian deaths that are not accounted for by official statistical agencies, with a large portion of the total number of Brazilian citizens killed by police forces being underreported. Recommendation **71 (Germany)** directly mentions the need to change this classification, as well as the twenty-first point establishing the conviction of the State of Rio de Janeiro by the IACHR/OAS in the Favela Nova Brasília case, in 2017, which points to the need to change this classification so that the situation described by this nomenclature can be clearer and standardized.

28. The response of the Brazilian federal government and the state government of Rio de Janeiro was to change the nomenclature, but not the material concept and concrete content

that describes the circumstances of the deaths. Currently, the term “Deaths By Intervention by State Agents” is used, since expressions such as “interposition” or “resistance” have been abolished, but the statistical concept continues to describe only deaths carried out under these circumstances of alleged legitimate self-defense of the law enforcement officers<sup>[20]</sup>. As such, deaths that occurred due to the action of state agents against individuals who did not offer resistance – which therefore could not be claimed as self-defense – are not accounted for.

**29.** As an example, children and adolescents or even adult victims of recurring crossfire in police actions, who lost their lives in police actions, are not tallied and, therefore, do not enter the official statistics of deaths perpetrated by state agents. Therefore, the classification should express not only the administrative category that involves the legitimate defense of state agents, but also the deaths that effectively result from the actions of state agents, so that we may have a more realistic dimension of how many lives are lost due to state violence.

**30.** Non-compliance with recommendations **32 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 33 (Italy), 34 (Malaysia), 42 (Colombia), 59 (Rwanda), 69 (Haiti), 70 (Venezuela), and 71 (Germany)**, through emblematic cases in which the right to life was violated during actions carried out by armed agents on duty, such as the episode that became known as the Jacarezinho massacre. Invariably, these violations take place in a “war on drugs” scenario; however, the balance of these operations reveals a veritable extermination policy, not one of public safety, nor one of public health in relation to problematic drug usage.

**31.** The police operation carried out by the Civil Police Force on May 6, 2021 in the Jacarezinho favela turned into a massacre that resulted in the deaths of 28 residents. Far from being an isolated event, the Jacarezinho massacre must be understood as an emblematic episode and the culmination of the routine of massacres carried out by the police forces and endorsed by the Rio de Janeiro authorities – given that, throughout the historical series of the police operations database of the GENI/UFF, started in 1989, there are no records of other police operations with such a high number of deaths –, this was the deadliest police operation in the history of Rio de Janeiro since the redemocratization period.

**32.** The deaths that occurred in the Jacarezinho favela are only surpassed in number by the so-called “Chacina da Baixada”, an action orchestrated by a death squad that killed 29 people on March 31, 2005 in the municipalities of Queimados and Nova Iguaçu, in the Baixada Fluminense region. It should be noted that this previous massacre cannot be compared to the one that took place in the Jacarezinho favela because, although the participation of law enforcement officials has been proven, it was not the result of an official action, as in the case of the operation carried out in Jacarezinho. In light of this fact, it is extremely concerning that an operation carried out with the acquiescence of the law enforcement authorities, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the state governor, presents traits typically associated with death squads and largely surpassed in number of deaths the “Chacina de Vigário Geral” massacre, which resulted in 21 fatalities on August 29, 1993<sup>[21]</sup>.

**33.** The slaughter carried out during the police operation is not an exception. The GENI/UFF survey, together with the Fogo Cruzado (Crossfire) datalab proves this: between 2017 and 2020, 274 massacres occurred in Rio de Janeiro, with a total death toll of 1,058 people. Of this total number of fatalities, 801 occurred in massacres perpetrated during the 2,020 police operations carried out in the period. In other words, police forces in Rio de Janeiro killed four times more during massacres than criminal groups in the period.

**34.** To understand this phenomenon, it is important to highlight that only 15% of these police operations were motivated by a search or seizure warrant, a number that approaches the number of operations motivated by retaliation for deaths or attacks on the police unit, which represent 12.3% of all police operations in that period. When police officers are motivated by retaliation for deaths or attacks against a police unit, we find an average of 4 deaths every 10 police operations, while in police operations with a search warrant there are an average of 2 deaths every 10 operations.

**35.** Retaliation was also the motivation that culminated in the Salgueiro massacre, in the city of São Gonçalo, in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro in November 2021. Like the Jacarezinho massacre, this case directly opposes the Federal Supreme Court's decision to suspend police operations in the state's favelas. In this brutal episode, 9 people were killed as a result of state action - parties were held to celebrate the agents involved in the operation,

according to an urgent appeal sent to the United Nations High Commission by dozens of civil society organizations.

**36.** Regarding professional training on human rights, a topic addressed in recommendations **32 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 33 (Italy), 34 (Malaysia), 39 (Rwanda), 42 (Colombia), and 69 (Haiti)**, one may observe that the numerous actions implemented in this sense, in different Brazilian states, are not being effective – after all, violation cases continue to grow, as previously explained. Therefore, it is urgent for there to be a change in perspective prioritizing forms of democratic control of police action to the detriment of investments in training processes that are not contributing neither to the reduction of police lethality nor to the reorientation of the actions of law enforcement professionals, in accordance with international operating protocols.

**37. Recommendations 62 (Botswana), 63 (Czech Republic), 64 (France) and 71 (Germany)**, which deal with legislation on investigations into police violence cases, are not being complied with and constitute an evident setback. It is necessary to quote another excerpt from the Supreme Court decision on ADPF 635 to explain that, even in 2022, it is urgent to demand impartiality in investigations: “In any event, putting people at risk or even harming a person's life will only be admissible if, after a thorough impartial investigation carried out by the Public Prosecutor's Office, it is concluded that said action was necessary to exclusively protect life - and no other property - from an imminent and concrete threat”<sup>[22]</sup>. The demand for independent investigations remains a priority in the set of claims of social movements led by family members of victims of violent actions by the Brazilian safety forces – a fact that deserves increased attention in the current political context. Here, one must emphasize the evident failure to comply with the guidelines established by the Minnesota Protocol, as well as the disregard towards the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of *Favela Nova Brasília v. Brazil*, which determined that the investigation of deaths resulting from police action must be carried out by an independent body separate from the state entity involved in the incident, “assisted by police personnel, criminal and administrative technicians outside the law enforcement department to which the possible accused individual or people belong”<sup>[23]</sup>.

**38.** Finally, considering the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, in particular objective 16 - Peace, justice and effective institutions, this report explains that Brazilian political decisions made in different spheres of power, mainly Federal and state government decisions in the realm of public safety, are moving in the opposite direction of 1) significantly reducing “all forms of violence and related mortality rates” (SDG 16) and 2) promoting the Rule of Law, assuring equal access to justice for all people (SDG 16).

### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESENT ORGANIZATIONS**

**39.** Creation of expert bodies separate from the Public Safety Secretariats and outside the Civil Law Enforcement structure of each state of the federation;

**40.** Suspension of the secrecy over all police action protocols;

**41.** Suspension of the use of helicopters by the public safety forces as platforms for firing and instruments of terror;

**42.** Creation of a Judicial Observatory on Civil Police in each state;

**43.** External control of the police with the possibility of ample participation of social movements and civil society organizations, especially mothers and relatives of victims of State violence;

**44.** Improvement in the elucidation rate of Deaths by Intervention of State Agents, which currently stands at 31.2%;

**45.** Creation of an effective mechanism to control the weapons and ammunition used in police operations;

**46.** Preparation and public presentation of state plans aimed at reducing police lethality and controlling human rights violations by security forces; said plans are to contain objective measures, specific schedules and forecasts of the resources necessary for their

implementation; such plans should include the development of public protocols for the proportional and progressive use of force, in accordance with the Constitution and international standards, especially those provided for in the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, in addition to the possibility of ample participation of social movements and civil society organizations;

**47.** Elaboration of public protocols for interactions with law enforcement and personal searches, seeking to minimize the practice of racial profiling;

**48.** Measures aimed at improving the working conditions of law enforcement agents;

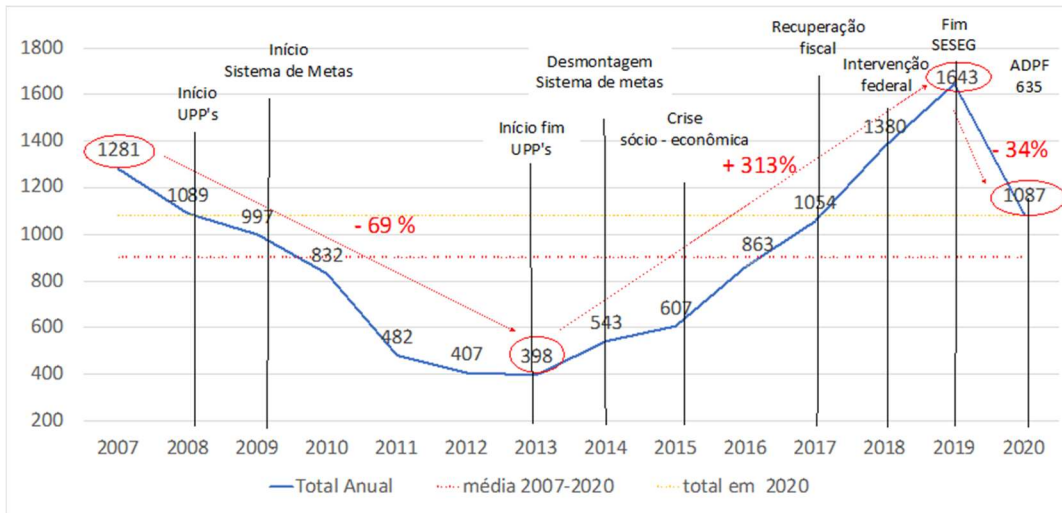
**49.** Measures aimed at solving the problem of the absence or insufficiency of psychological support for police officers; and

**50.** Provision for temporary removal from policing functions in the field of agents involved in deaths in police operations (in line with the plan claimed in the request for the provisional measure in ADPF 635, already granted in February 2022 in a decision of the Federal Supreme Court).

**51.** Elaboration of protocols aimed at educating and training police officers in the areas of gender, gender identity, sexuality, race and other markers, with the ample participation of social movements and civil society organizations, aiming at avoiding discrimination towards vulnerable groups;

## **ANNEXES**

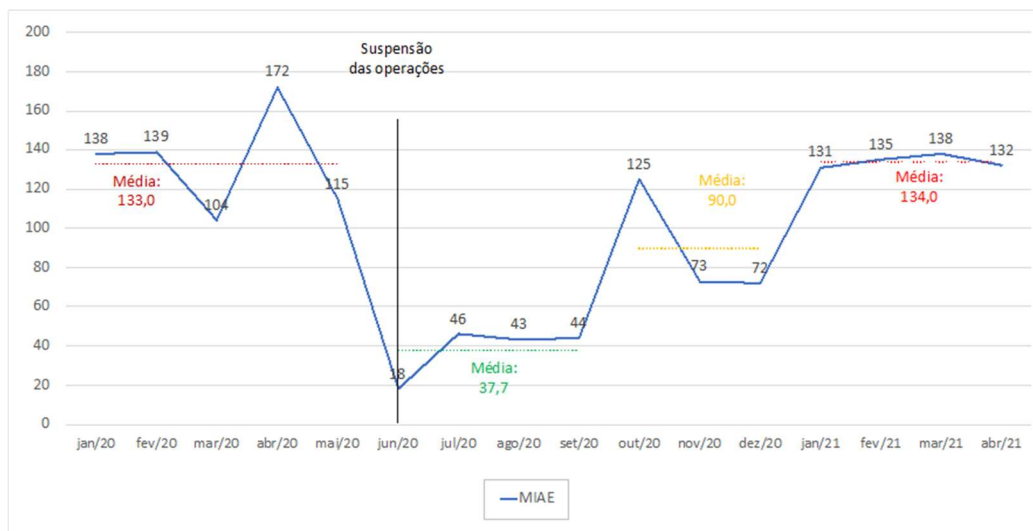
**52.** Graph 1: Deaths due to State agent intervention in the RMRJ (average and absolute values, 2007-2020)



[Legend: Início UPPs = Start of the Pacifying Police Units; Início Sistema de Metas = Start of the Goal System; Início fim UPPs = Start of the demobilization of Pacifying Police Units; Desmontagem Sistema de Metas = Undoing of the Goal System; Crise sócio-econômica = Socio-economic crisis; Recuperação fiscal = Tax recovery; Intervenção federal = Federal intervention; Fim SESEG = End of SESEG; Total Anual = Annual Total; Média 2007-2020 = Average 2007-2020; Total em 2020 = Total in 2020]

Source: GENI/UFF; Data: ISP - RJ

**53. Graph 2: Deaths due to State agent intervention in the RMRJ (January 2020 to April 2021)**



[Legend: Média = Average; Suspensão das operações = Suspension of operations]

Source: GENI/UFF; Data: ISP - RJ

**54. List of organizations that subscribe to the report with contact information.**

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[1] UN, Commission on Human Rights. "Civil and Political Rights, including the questions of Torture and Detention." Report of the Special Rapporteur, Sir Nigel Rodley, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/43. Addendum Visit to Brazil. Document E/CN.4/2001/66/Add.2. Paragraph 158

[2] The document can be accessed at <http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/authenticacao/authenticarDocumento.asp> under code 9E88-9E1A-6ADC-94E4 and password 1F7B-16C1-8FFE-12D2. Accessed on Mar 26, 2022.

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