

I'm Ingrid Leite, from the Brazilian NGO Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents - CEDECA from the State of Ceará. I am here seeking to denounce two central issues:

- Police brutality towards children and adolescents in Brazil, especially those of African descent, who are the main victims of violence.

- And the violations of rights committed against adolescents of African descent who are deprived of liberty by the country's juvenile justice system;

Regarding the first question, in the state of Ceará from 2013 to 2022, 1,229 people were killed during police encounters. The numbers show the need to prevent and hold accountable human rights violations committed in violent police encounters. In the midst of the "International Decade for People of African Descent" and the strengthening of discussions on racial profiling practices by security agents, we reiterate that racism is associated with deaths by police action.

As an emblematic case, we note the Cúrio Massacre in 2015, which took place in a marginalized neighborhood on the outskirts of the city of Fortaleza, where 11 people were killed, most of them teenagers. 34 police officers are accused of these crimes, and the trials begin in June of this year.

Regarding adolescents deprived of liberty in Brazil, we raise the issue of incarceration and torture committed against young people of African descent. The public agencies of the Juvenile Justice System, for the most part, do not have operational protocols for investigating cases of torture and do not consider racial profiling practices.

The main violations are: use of excessive force by security agents, practices of psychological violence, and intimidation and threats. Girls suffer other types of violence specific to gender and race, such as violations of the right to motherhood and sexual harassment. We focus on some recommendations:

- Disaggregation of data on gender and race by agencies focused on public security and juvenile justice policy management, as there is no compliance with a mandatory measure aimed at designing public policies to combat racism.

- And adoption of torture prevention protocols that consider racial profiling practices.

- Brazil is required to comply with the Inter-American Convention against Racism

The rights of children and adolescents are an absolute priority, and for their realization it is necessary that the Brazilian State recognizes and confronts systemic and structural racism.