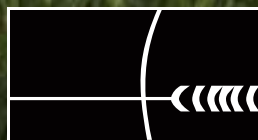


REPORT

Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2014 DATA



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO



REPORT

Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2014 DATA

This publication was supported by
Rosa Luxemburg Foundation with funds
from the Federal Ministry for Economic and
German Development Cooperation (BMZ).



Support



This report is a publication by the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Conselho Indigenista Missionário – Cimi), under the umbrella of the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil – CNBB)



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

PRESIDENT
D. Erwin Kräutler

SDS Edifício Venâncio III, salas 309 a 314
Brasília-DF – Brasil – Cep 70.393-902
Phone: 55 61 21061650
www.cimi.org.br

REPORT
Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2014 Data

ISBN 978-85-87433-08-4

RESEARCH COORDINATION
Lúcia Helena Rangel – *Professor of Anthropology at PUC-SP*

RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION
Cimi Regional Branches and the Cimi Documentation Office

ORGANIZATION OF DATA TABLES
Eduardo Holanda, Leda Bosi and Marluce Ângelo da Silva

REVISION OF DATA TABLES
Lúcia Helena Rangel and Roberto Antonio Liebgott

IMAGE SELECTION
Aida Cruz

EDITING
Patrícia Bonilha

ENGLISH VERSION
Maíra Mendes Galvão

DESKTOP PUBLISHING
Licurgo S. Botelho

BOOK COVER

During a demonstration against the demarcation of the Araçaí Indigenous Lands by the Guarani people, farmers planted several crosses on the road that leads to their lands, in the municipality of Cunha Porã (SC) to intimidate the natives.

Photo: Jacson Santana

We dedicate this publication to our greater brother Fr. Iasi Junior who passionately dedicated himself for almost half a century to the cause of the indigenous peoples and the implacable denouncement of violence against them and violations of their rights in Brazil.

Iasi departed to the house of Our Lord on March 22nd, 2015, a few days before reaching the milestone of 95 years of a life marked by courage and radical stances in the defense of the most vulnerable. He was elected Executive Secretary of the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Cimi) at his first Assembly, in 1975. Never letting himself feel threatened by the military dictatorship in Brazil, Iasi challenged authority whenever it violated the rights of the native peoples of this country. He became one of the first collaborators in the elaboration of the first document of assertive denouncement of violence against the indigenous peoples: *Y Juca Pirama, the native: the one that must die*.

Unfortunately, despite the surmounting of the military dictatorship, violence against those peoples was only updated and heightened. Genocide and ethnocide are still happening in Brazil, well into the 21st Century.

Iasi has left us, Cimi members, a beautiful and profound testimony of commitment and solidarity to the indigenous peoples.

With Iasi, we say "no" to death projects and thicken the choir: "those who were condemned to die, the indigenous people, are the ones who must live on."





"The one who had mercy... Go and do the same!"	8
<i>D. Erwin Kräutler</i>	

Introduction

Demarcation shutdown, racist discourse and fundamentalist court rulings: a trail of violence against the indigenous peoples	10
<i>Cleber César Buzatto</i>	

Foreword

The Federal Government and the fostering of violence against indigenous rights	14
<i>Lucia Helena Rangel and Roberto Antonio Liebgott</i>	

For the indigenous peoples, the land is much more than a material asset; it is fundamental for the construction of identities, ways of being, thinking, living



Articles

"Development" versus the indigenous peoples 18

Clóvis Antônio Brighenti

Private, institutional violence: what is archaic within the new? 24

Adelar Cupsinski, Alessandra Farias and Rafael Modesto

The recurring low budget implementation 28

Ricardo Verдум

MPF: Insi is unconstitutional 35

Ministério Público Federal (Federal Prosecution)

Racism: desire to exterminate peoples and omission in securing their rights 38

Iara Tatiana Bonin

together, building life experiences

Jorge Valente



Chapter I

Violence against the estate

Omission and delays in land regulation 43

Conflict pertaining territorial rights 56

Repossession raids, illegal exploration of
natural resources and property damage 60

Chapter II

Violence against the individual

Murders 73

Murder attempts 82

Involuntary manslaughter 87

Death threats 90

Various threats 94

Malicious body injuries 99

Misuse of power 102

Ethnic-cultural prejudice and racism 106

Sexual violence 110

Chapter III

Violence triggered by government omission

Suicide 115

Lack of health care 116

Death by lack of health care 128

Childhood mortality 132

Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs 133

Lack of support for indigenous school education 136

General lack of support 144

Chapter IV

Violence against isolated and semi-isolated peoples

Isolated peoples: bound to the future 153

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil 156

Chapter V

Memory and Justice

Guarani Farm: another indigenous
prison in Minas Gerais 162

Lack of demarcation is the core
generator of serious violence 166

Annex

Tables Summary of Violence against
Indigenous Peoples – 2014 Data 171

CIMI: Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples 174



Acir – Associação de Comunidades Indígenas e Ribeirinhas [Association of Indigenous and Riparian Communities]

Aesp – Assessoria Especial de Participação Social [Special Advisory for Social Participation]

AGB – Associação dos Geógrafos Brasileiros [Brazilian Geographers' Association]

AGU – Advocacia Geral da União [Attorney General's Office]

AIS – Agente Indígena de Saúde [Indigenous Healthcare Agent]

Aneel – Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica [National Electric Energy Agency]

ANP – Agência Nacional de Petróleo [National Petroleum Agency]

Apoiname – Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo [Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo]

Arpinsul – Articulação dos Povos Indígenas da Região Sul [Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the South]

Ater – Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural [Technical Support and Rural Extension]

BID – Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento [Inter-American Development Bank – IBD]

BNDSE – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social [National Social and Economic Development Bank]

CAR – Cadastro Ambiental Rural [Rural Environmental Registry]

Casai – Casa de Apoio à Saúde Indígena [Center for Indigenous Healthcare]

CF – Constituição Federal [Federal Constitution]

CGK – Conselho de Gestão Ka'apor [Ka'apor Management Board]

Cimi – Conselho Indigenista Missionário [Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples]

CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima [Roraima Council for Indigenous Peoples]

Cisi – Comissão Intersetorial de Saúde Indígena [Intersectoral Committee for Indigenous Healthcare]

CNA – Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil [Agriculture and Livestock Confederation of Brazil]

CNSI – Conferência Nacional de Saúde Indígena [National Indigenous Healthcare Conference]

CNV – Comissão Nacional da Verdade [National Committee for the Truth]

Coiab – Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira [Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon]

Conab – Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento [National Supply Company]

Conae – Conferência Nacional de Educação [National Education Conference]

Condisi – Conselho Distrital de Saúde Indígena [District Board for Indigenous Healthcare]

Conjur – Consultoria Jurídica junto ao Ministério da Justiça [Legal Advisory to the Ministry of Justice]

CPI – Comissão Pró Índio [Pro-Indigenous Committee]

CTI – Centro de Trabalho Indigenista [Center for Indigenous Labor]

Denasus – Departamento Nacional de Auditorias do Sistema Único de Saúde [National Auditing Department of the Unified Health System]

DGPC – Departamento Geral de Planejamento Comunitário [General Department of Community Planning]

Dnit – Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura de Transportes [National Department of Transportation Infrastructure]

Ronaldo Nina



One teaching that the indigenous peoples can grant us is that of knowing how to live together with different beings and knowing to respect the land and all the life it yields, without reducing it to the condition of mere resource

Dsei – Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena [Special Indigenous Sanitation District]

EBC – Empresa Brasileira de Comunicação [Brazilian Communications Company]

ECI – Estudo do Componente Indígena [Indigenous Component Studies]

EIA – Estudo de Impacto Ambiental [Environmental Impact Studies]

Fenamad – Federación Nativa del río Madre de Dios y Afluentes [Federation of the Native of the Madre de Dios River and its Tributaries]

Finpat – Federação Indígena das Nações Pataxó e Tupinambá [Indigenous Federation of Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations]

Focimp – Federação das Organizações e Comunidades Indígenas do Médio Purus [Federation of the Indigenous Communities and Organizations of mid-Purus River]

Foirn – Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Alto Rio Negro [Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River]

Funai – Fundação Nacional do Índio [National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples]

Funasa – Fundação Nacional de Saúde [National Health Foundation]

Gered – Gerência Regional de Educação [Regional Education Management]

Grequi – Grupo de Estudos sobre a Questão Indígena [Work Group about Indigenous Matters]

Grin – Guarda Rural Indígena [Rural Indigenous Guard]

GT – Grupo de Trabalho [Work Group]

HAY – Hutukara Associação Yanomami [Yanomami Hutukara Association]

Ibama – Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis [Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Natural Renewable Resources]

IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics]

IBDF – Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal [Brazilian Institute of Forest Development]

ICMBio – Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade [Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity]

IML – Instituto Médico Legal [Legal Medical Institute]

Incra – Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária [National Institute of Colonization and the Agrarian Reform]

Inpe – Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais [National Institute of Space Research]

Insi – Instituto Nacional de Saúde Indígena [National Institute of Indigenous Health]

INSS – Instituto Nacional de Seguro Social [National Institute of Social Security]

Iphan – Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional [National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage]

Irsa – Iniciativa de Integração da Infraestrutura Regional Sul-Americana [South American Infrastructure Integration Initiative]

ISA – Instituto Socioambiental [Social and Environmental Institute]

IWGIA – Grupo de Trabalho Internacional para Assuntos Indígenas [International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs]

Kooportarupi – Associação Ka'apor Ta Hury do Rio Gurupi [Ka'apor Ta Hury of Gurupi River Association]

LOA – Lei Orçamentária Anual [Annual Budget Law]

MDA – Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário [Ministry of Agrarian Development]

MDS – Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome [Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger]

MEC – Ministério da Educação [Ministry of Education]

MJ – Ministério da Justiça [Ministry of Justice]

MPF – Ministério Público Federal [Federal Prosecution]

MPog – Ministério do Planejamento Orçamento e Gestão [Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management]

MPT – Ministério Público do Trabalho [Labor Attorney-General]

MS – Ministério da Saúde [Ministry of Health]

MTE – Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego [Ministry of Labor and Employment]

Mupoiba – Movimento Unido dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas da Bahia [United Movement of the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the State of Bahia]

Nepi – Núcleo de Estudos de Populações Indígenas [Center of Indigenous Population Studies]

OEA – Organização dos Estados Americanos [Organization of American States – OAS]

OIT – Organização Internacional do Trabalho [International Labor Organization – ILO]

ONU – Organização das Nações Unidas [The United Nations – UN]

Opam – Operação Amazônia Nativa [Native Amazonian Operation]

Opittamp – Organização dos Povos Indígenas Torá, Tenharim, Apurinã, Mura, Parintintin e Pirahã [Organization of the Torá, Tenharim, Apurinã, Mura, Parintintin and Pirahã Indigenous Peoples]

PAC – Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento [Growth Acceleration Program]

PCH – Pequena Central Hidrelétrica [Small Hydroelectric Plant]

PEC – Proposta de Emenda à Constituição [Bill of Amendment to the Constitution]

PF – Polícia Federal [Federal Police Force]

PGR – Procuradoria Geral da República [Comptroller-General of the Republic]

PL – Projeto de Lei [Bill]

PLP – Projeto de Lei Complementar [Complementary Bill]

PM – Polícia Militar [Military Police Force]

PPA – Plano Plurianual [Multi-year Plan]

PPGAS – Programa de Pós-Graduação em Antropologia Social [Social Anthropology Graduate Program]

PUC – Pontifícia Universidade Católica [Pontifical Catholic University]

Rani – Registro Administrativo de Nascimento e Óbito de Indígenas [Administrative Registry of Indigenous Births and Deaths]

Resex – Reserva Extrativista [Extractive Reserve]

RG – Registro Geral [General Registry – personal ID]

Rima – Relatório de Impacto Ambiental [Environmental Impact Report]

RSS – Raposa Serra do Sol [Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land]

Saci – Subsistema de Atenção à Saúde Indígena [Indigenous Healthcare Attention Subsystem]

Samu – Serviço de Atendimento Móvel de Urgência [Mobile Emergency Care Service]

Secadi – Secretaria de Educação Continuada, Alfabetização, Diversidade e Inclusão [Secretariat of Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion]

SED – Secretaria Estadual de Educação [State Secretariat of Education]

SEDH – Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos [Special Secretariat of Human Rights]

Sesai – Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena [Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health]

Siasi – Sistema de Informação da Atenção à Saúde Indígena [Information System of Attention to Indigenous Health]

SIM – Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade [Mortality Information System]

Siop – Sistema integrado de Planejamento e Orçamento [Planning and Budget Integrated System]

Sodiur – Sociedade de Defesa dos Índios Unidos de Roraima [Defense Society for the United Indigenous Peoples of Roraima]

SPI – Serviço de Proteção aos Índios [Indigenous Protection Service]

STF – Supremo Tribunal Federal [Federal Supreme Court]

STJ – Superior Tribunal de Justiça [Supreme Court of Justice]

SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde [Unified Health System]

TAC – Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta [Conduct Adjustment Term]

TCJ – Termo de Conciliação Judicial [Legal Conciliation Term]

TI – Terra Indígena [Indigenous Land]

UFRGS – Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul [Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul]

UFSC – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina [Federal University of Santa Catarina]

UHE – Usina Hidrelétrica [Hydroelectric Plant]

Unesco – Organização das Nações Unidas para a Educação, Ciência e Cultura [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization]

Unicef – Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Criança [United Nations Children's Fund]

Unifesp – Universidade Federal de São Paulo [Federal University of São Paulo]

Unila – Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana [Federal University of Latin American Integration]

Unipi-MAS – União dos Povos Indígenas do Médio Solimões e Afluentes [Union of Indigenous Peoples of Middle Solimões River and its Tributaries]

Univaja – União dos Povos Indígenas do Vale do Javari [Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari River Valley]

UTI – Unidade de Terapia Intensiva [Intensive Care Unit]

“The one who had mercy... Go and do the same!”*

Erwin Kräutler

Bishop of the Prelacy of Xingu and President of Cimi

There is devastating violence against the indigenous peoples in our country. Pain, threats, invasions, torture, daily aggressions express the conditions to which the indigenous peoples are still being submitted. Those are the tragic consequences of the indigenous policies employed by the Brazilian government.

The year of 2014 saw perhaps even more cruel iterations of violation to the fundamental rights of the indigenous communities in Brazil. The amplification by the Brazilian government of the political power of the

ruralists over decisions regarding the demarcation of lands has heightened violence in all regions of the country. Congressmen connected to the sectors that view the land as just a source of exploration and profit have promoted public hearings to instigate the population to take a stand against the rights of the indigenous peoples inscribed in the Federal Constitution.

The data collected and systematized in this report by the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Cimi) make it evident that there are extremely serious conflicts

The experience of collectivity and the maintenance of ancestral bonds, characteristic of the indigenous peoples, can only happen in their traditional lands, as it



Jorge Valente

at play. In the South, Northeast and Midwest regions, indigenous communities have been put under fire, generating panic, anguish and fear of death among the people, including children, youth and the elderly. Gunmen have attacked the community of Pyelito Kue in Mato Grosso do Sul and the Tupinambá community in Bahia. In Rio Grande do Sul, an enraged population in the municipality of Erval Grande dismantled an indigenous encampment at the margins of a state highway. With the support of the military police and no court order, hundreds of residents went to the Kaingang encampment and made them get into a bus headed to the city of Passo Fundo, more than 130km away. They threw their meager belongings onto the back of a truck and dumped them in front of the Funai (National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples) headquarters in Passo Fundo.

Federal and Military police forces, claiming they were conducting investigations or following orders for repossession, went as far as to commit acts of violence on indigenous lands several times, besides extrapolating their

legal functions and duties. The illegal imprisonments and torture carried out in the areas of the Tupinambá people in Bahia are emblematic, as such. In Rio Grande do Sul, the Federal Police entered the Kandóia area and raided the huts of the indigenous residents under the pretext of following court orders of search and seizure. Held inside a small church, they were forced to give samples of their saliva to the police, allegedly for genetic testing.

The data we put forth in this Report show an alarming increase in murders. In 2014, there were 138 homicide cases. Some of them came from internal conflict, due to the dissemination of alcoholic beverages on indigenous areas. Others were a consequence of the situation of population confinement; especially in the minute reserves in Mato Grosso do Sul. Others, yet, were the result of land disputes or conflicts with loggers who invaded indigenous lands that had already been demarcated.

Intolerance, greed and prejudice are still motivators of violation of indigenous rights. Omission or negligence by the government accentuates the severity of the incidents. In spite of constitutional parameters that are favorable to the native peoples, they are doomed to live with daily violence and remain the victims of the dealings of economic sectors and groups who oppose the Carta Magna of Brazil without punishment and plan its deregulation.

The outcry of the indigenous peoples today makes itself heard through several resistance movements and mobilizations that express, on one hand, the stress and distress that afflict them, and on the other, an ever-nurtured hope for a more human, just and pacific future.

The demarcation of indigenous lands is not a favor they are begging of the government. It is the Federal Constitution that makes it mandatory that they are demarcated, defended and monitored. That is the only way to stop the invasions and pillaging that fuel most of the conflict and deaths.

Much like the man who got robbed and left about to die by the road between Jerusalem and Jericho, the indigenous peoples of Brazil are now agonizing between Chuí and Oiapoque [T.N.: Southernmost and Northernmost locations in Brazil], waiting for whoever takes pity of them to offer some help. What do we do then? Do we just pass them by and pretend we did not see them? Or do we get closer to those who need our support and our help? Mere compassion is not enough. The feelings of pity and piety must get translated into concrete acts of mercy.

"Which of these three men, in your opinion, was neighbor to the man who came into the hands of thieves?" Jesus inquired to the master of law, to which he answered: "The one who *had mercy on him*." And Jesus ordered: "Go and do the same" (see Lc 10,25-37). Mercy, however, is inextricably entangled with justice, respect and solidarity.

Altamira, April 3rd, 2015
Holy Good Friday

* Bible quote from the evangelist Luke (Lc 10,36-37)





Demarcation shutdown,
racist discourse and
fundamentalist court rulings:

A trail of violence against the indigenous peoples

Cleber César Buzatto
Cimi Executive-Secretary

The year of 2014 was marked by the intensification of the process of violence and violations against the indigenous peoples and their rights in Brazil. In consonance with the hegemonic “order” and following the logic of accumulation, the Three Branches (Powers) of the Republic joined forces in implementing structuring and systematic actions against the peoples. We consider the attempt to deprive those peoples of their condition as subjects of rights to be the fundamental guideline in that process.

The Legislative Branch issued proposals aimed at blocking the access of the peoples to fundamental rights such as the right to traditional land and to a protected and balanced environment, which were the central vectors of the violations. The Constitution Amendment Bill (PEC) 215/2000 remained the central weapon wielded by the anti-indigenous sectors in this enterprise and

The Three Powers have been joining forces in the implementation of actions geared toward depriving the indigenous peoples of their condition of subjects with



demanding from the peoples an intense and permanent confrontation in order to avoid the historical regression its approval would represent.

Besides violence itself, represented by PEC 215, *ruralist* congressmen intensified the use of racist and hateful speech, inciting hatred and violence against the peoples, their leaders and allies in all regions of the country, in an attempt to ease its process and to legitimize the approval of the matter in the National Congress. Increasing demonstrations of prejudice, discrimination and threats to the peoples seen in 2014 have a strong motivator, in this context.

In the Executive Branch, the shutdown of the procedures of demarcation of indigenous lands was consolidated. Even with thirty paralyzed demarcation processes without technical or legal deterrents, some halted for years already (see the tables on page 14), no indigenous land has been ratified by President Dilma Rousseff, and only one was declared traditional by the

Minister of Justice, José Eduardo Cardozo, in the year of 2014. As such, the Dilma administration remains the one that demarcated the fewest indigenous lands since the end of the military dictatorship in Brazil. The increase in possession conflicts, murders and the criminalization of indigenous leaders are closely connected to this unconstitutional decision by the Brazilian government.

The Dilma administration also gave continuity to the political intervention and deflation of the government foundation dedicated to the indigenous, as well as proving profoundly remiss when faced with cases of repossession raids in indigenous lands in Brazil. In 2014, the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Fundação Nacional do Índio - Funai) had two provisional presidents, amounting to a total, up until the end of the year, of 18 months of provisional administration – the longest stretch Funai has been under provisional management since its creation in 1967. Budget and technical personnel were also considerably reduced. According to data from Funai itself, published in the media in 2013, their funds (a sum of defrayal and investment, amounts already corrected for inflation) amounted to R\$ 174 million, while in 2014 the amount was cut to R\$ 154 million. The number of permanent employees decreased from 2,396 in 2010 to 2,238 in 2014.

Even knowing that indigenous lands are the Union's assets, public organisms connected to the federal government have abandoned the peoples to their own luck and have failed to act efficiently in fighting against the invasion of already demarcated lands. The increase in cases of repossession raids conducted by individuals and economic groups interested in exploring indigenous lands and appropriating its natural assets, and other resulting violence, are directly related to this situation.

Additionally, the Dilma administration, acting surreptitiously through the Ministry of Health and managers in the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai), has tried to impose a privatizing perspective to the politics of healthcare of the peoples. They have done so while forcing peoples and leaders to accept the creation of the National Institute of Indigenous Health (Insi), a company under private law, managed in the palatial offices in Brasília, which would take over functions regarding the health of the peoples that are under Sesai's responsibility. That has generated deep instability and severe reactions among indigenous and indigenist peoples and organizations in the second semester of 2014.

Amidst so many worrying elements that are embedded in the proposal for the creation of Insi, what stands out for its extreme gravity is the possibility that it will be funded also by private businesses. That would open up doors for funding toward actions regarding the health of the peoples to come from businesses connected

rights, making them fight incessantly to avoid historical setbacks



to agriculture, mining, construction, as well as pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, several of which are multinational and for the basis of the ongoing attacks and violations against the peoples and their rights in the country. As such, the creation of Insi would favor immensely the government strategy of turning collective rights into objects of compensatory mitigation stemming from the exploration of indigenous lands.

The Judiciary Power, in its turn, has contributed decisively for the advancement of violence against indigenous peoples in 2014. Decisions taken in the scope of the 2nd Class of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) deface

Article 231 of the Federal Constitution (CF) through a fundamentalist and radically restrictive reinterpretation of the concept of land traditionally occupied by the peoples. Those decisions have annulled administrative acts by the Executive of demarcation of the Guayraroká lands of the Guaraní-Kaiowá people, and Limão Verde of the Terena people, both in Mato Grosso do Sul, as well as Porquinhos, of the Canela-Apãniekra people in Maranhão, under the excuse that such lands could not truly be considered “traditionally occupied” by them.

According to the decisions in question, a tract of land could only be considered traditionally occupied by a certain

Processes of demarcation of indigenous lands without litigation or administrative deterrents

Issuing of Administrative Ruling

Indigenous Land	State	Indigenous Group	Area (hectare)	Case number	Referral	Present stance
Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	BA	Pataxó	52.748	28870.002556/1982-86	01.08.2014	Aesp on 04.08.2014
Estação Parecis	MT	Paresi	2.170	08620.000375/1996-55	07.04.2014	Aesp on 26.11.2014
Irapuá	RS	Guarani-Mbyá	222	08620.000704/1995-87	04.04.2013	Aesp on 11.09.2013
Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	MT	Isolado	411.848	08620.001791/2003-51	26.04.2013	Aesp on 23.07.2013
Taunay-Ipegue	MS	Terena	33.900	28870.000289/1985-55	19.09.2013	Aesp
Tenondé Porã	SP	Guarani	15.969	08620.000633/2004-64	06.05.2014	Aesp on 25.07.2014
Tumbalalá	BA	Tumbalalá	44.978	08620.001332/2009-62	19.01.2012	Aesp on 11.09.2013
Tupinambá de Olivença	BA	Tupinambá	47.376	08620.001523/2008-43	05.05.2014	Aesp on 05.05.2014
Votouro/Kandóia	RS	Kaingang	5.977	08620.000221/2003-43	25.09.2012	Aesp on 06.03.2013

Issuing of Decree of Ratification

Indigenous Land	State	Indigenous Group	Area (hectare)	Case number	Referral	Present stance
Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu	PA	Arara	25.524,5931	08620.008845/2012-08	25.06.2012	Aesp on 10.01.2013
Arara do Rio Amônia	AC	Arara	20.534,2205	08620.050892/2012-46	08.04.2013	Aesp on 16.04.2013
Arary	AM	Mura	40.548,5720	08620.062432/2012-61	26.03.2013	Aesp on 27.05.2013
Banawá-Yafi	AM	Banawá	192.659,2205	08620.001139/2011-46	08.04.2013	Aesp on 20.06.2013
Cachoeira Seca	PA	Arara	733.688,2507	08620.050825/2012-21	09.10.2012	Aesp on 20.03.2013
Cacique Fontoura	MT	Karajá	32.304,7226	08620.001304/2010-89	26.08.2010	Aesp
Cajuhiri-Atravessado	AM	Cambeba, Miranha e Tikuna	12.455,7188	08620.006976/2013-23	12.08.2013	Aesp on 29.10.2013
Manoki	MT	Irantxe	250.539,8293	08620.008856/2012-80	26.03.2013	Aesp on 15.05.2013
Mapari	AM	Caixana	157.246,2270	08620.055692/2013-61	17.01.2014	Aesp on 20.02.2014
Morro dos Cavalos	SC	Guarani-Mbyá e Nandéva	1.983,4901	08620.001922/2011-18	29.09.2011	Aesp on 11.09.2013
Pequiza do Naruvôtu	MT	Naruvote	27.878,5029	08620.023116/2012-73	26.03.2013	Aesp on 10.06.2013
Piaçaguera	SP	Guarani	2.773,7968	08620.042348/2014-92	05.08.2014	Aesp on 14.08.2014
Pindoty	SC	Guarani	3.272,5968	08620.066053/2014-10	02.12.2014	Conjur on 02.12.2014
Pirai	SC	Guarani	3.010,2029	08620.066060/2014-11	05.12.2014	Conjur on 09.12.2014
Potiguara de Monte-Mor	PB	Potiguara	7.530,5969	08620.001163/2011-85	06.09.2011	Aesp
Rio dos Índios	RS	Kaingang	711,7018	08620.0006/2006-95	15.04.2011	Aesp
Setema	AM	Mura	49.772,9558	08620.079603/2012-91	01.03.2013	Aesp on 14.03.2013
Tabocal	AM	Mura	906,1516	08620.002311/2009-64	29.11.2010	Aesp
Tarumã	SC	Guarani	2.161,5529	08620.066059/2014-89	04.12.2014	Conjur on 05.12.2014
Toldo Imbú	SC	Kaingang	1.960,6934	08620.001538/2011-15	12.09.2011	Aesp
Xukuru-Kariri	AL	Xukuru-Kariri	7.020,4387	08620.070394/2013-09	26.02.2014	Aesp on 11.08.2014

Issuing of Decree of Expropriation

Indigenous Land	State	Indigenous Group	Area (hectare)	Case number	Referral	Present stance
Aldeia Kondá Indigenous Reserve	SC	Kaingang	2.300	08620.008776/2012-24	16.07.2014	Aesp* on 15.08.2014
Coroa Vermelha – Gleba C	BA	Pataxó	2.299	08620.000504/2011-03	23.08.2013	

Aesp – Special Social Participation Advisory • Conjur – Legal Advisory of the Ministry of Justice

Source: National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) – December, 2014



Recent decisions by the Judiciary consider and treat the peoples as if they were still under State tutelage, defying the country's very Constitution

indigenous group if they had had physical possession of the land as of October 5th, 1988, date of the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, or in case there was no proof of possession due to “obdurate dispossession”. In the wake of the head-on attack to the fundamental right of the peoples to their lands, those decisions by the 2nd Class of STF also drastically limit the concept of “obdurate dispossession”. According to the above-mentioned decisions, only the “existence of a situation of effective possessory conflict” at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution would be construed as “obdurate dispossession”. In an even more narrow and fundamentalist vein, the 2nd Class of STF says: “conflict must materialize into factual circumstances or possessory controversy taken to court”.

Then, according to this interpretation, the peoples who had been driven out of their lands and were therefore not in physical possession of them at the date of the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution, and were not in war or legal dispute over them with the invaders in the same occasion would have lost their right to their lands.

It is evident, then, that this re-interpretation of Article 231 of the Federal Constitution legitimates and legalizes expulsions and other violations and violence against the indigenous peoples in Brazil, including the recent past. This re-interpretation is also a glaring message to the indigenous peoples that war is a legitimate and necessary device for the maintenance of their rights over their traditional lands. The decision is, most of all, a powerful and dangerous message to historic and new invaders of indigenous lands that the device of violence, of selective murders of leaders and the use of paramilitary apparatus to drive the peoples out from their lands is legitimate, convenient and advantageous for their purposes of taking possession of those lands and exploring them.

Even after their rights had been attacked head-on, none of the indigenous communities has been quoted and much less heard during the pertaining legal processes. That means they did not even have the opportunity to produce evidence for the records. Case law in Brazil abundantly says on record that the lack of citations from

directly concerned parties has the effect of making the entire court case null. Besides, in its Article 232, the Carta Magna establishes that “The indigenous, their communities and organizations are legitimate parties to take legal action toward the defense of their rights and interests...”. That is, then, another aspect in which the referred decisions by the 2nd Class of STF defy the Federal Constitution, as they deny the peoples of their condition of subjects of rights that it guarantees.

That makes the decisions in question even more paradoxical and contradictory. That is because such decisions introduce the pre-requisite upon the peoples of having been in legal dispute for the possession of their lands as of the date of the promulgation of the Constitution, yet denying those same peoples of their condition of subjects with rights of being represented in the respective legal suits that determine that pre-requisite.

In summary, by means of those decisions, the 2nd Class of STF demands of the peoples the condition of subjects with rights during a time prior to the Constitution, when they were considered and handled as wards of the State and, at the same time, considers and handles the peoples as wards after the Constitution has been instated, when it guarantees their condition of full subjects with rights.

It becomes evident, then, that the set of actions implemented by the Three Powers of the Brazilian State have directly and organically contributed to the deepening and legitimizing of the process of violence and violations against the indigenous peoples in Brazil in 2014.

The resistance and the fight of those peoples for the defense of their own life projects and the involvement of the society and of allies in supporting them so that the National Congress rejects PEC 215 and halts other anti-indigenous initiatives, for the Dilma administration to fulfill its constitutional duty of demarcating the indigenous lands and for the STF to review the decisions taken in the scope of its 2nd Class become even more urgent and necessary to confront and erase this trail of violence against the indigenous peoples in Brazil. ♦



The Federal Government and the fostering of violence against indigenous rights

Lucia Helena Rangel

Professor of Anthropology at the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP)

Roberto Antonio Liebgott

Missionary of the South Regional Branch of Cimi

The data presented in this Report – *Violence against the indigenous peoples in Brazil* were collected, systematized and compiled based on complaints and reports from the peoples, their leaders and organizations, on information from the missionary teams of Cimi – Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples active in the areas and on news from the media, internet sites and news agencies all over the country. It was also possible to refer to official sources such as sentences, opinions, reports and data banks that were published and/or broadcast. It is important to highlight, as we do every year, that the data presented here is incomplete, since it is not possible for an institution such as Cimi to be informed of every occurrence of violence in all the indigenous areas in Brazil, even though our work spans throughout the country.

Ever since the Demographic Census began to contemplate, in 1990, indigenous peoples in their analyses and surveys, it has become possible to have a clearer and more consistent view of the life conditions, reproductive profile, literacy and demographic density of this population. Also, from the moment the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) began to systematize health data, we were able to broaden our understanding and, unfortunately, confirm the pertinence of our data, which point out the severity of the health conditions and the diseases that affect the indigenous peoples.

Already in the beginning of 2014, the brutal violence perpetrated against the Tenharim people had international repercussion. Surrounded, ambushed, imprisoned in official premises in the city of Humaitá, in the State of Amazonas, a group of people spent over one month deprived of their rights to come and go freely. In the prior Report, with 2013 data, Egydio Schwade wrote:

And well into the 21st Century, on the fringes of a Federal Government elected thanks to a popular project, and in spite of all the region having structured primary, secondary and college education, and each street in the town of Humaitá having Christian churches, there exploded mortal hatred and a war of destruction against

the movable and immovable property of the poorest amidst the poorest in the region. An aggressive and unimaginable apartheid against the indigenous spread itself out. An authentic failure of humanity.

There were recurring complaints, even published by the media, about beatings, torture, murders, stalking of people and communities. The naturalization of aggression is also a form of violence. In 2014, there were records of cases of violence involving children, teenagers and women, many of which happened in the space of their community life. Even when cruel means are not employed and the aggressions are witnessed by vulnerable people, facts become part of the daily routine and no longer cause commotion. One emblematic case happened at the Tupinambá Indigenous Lands in Olivença, in the State of Bahia. The natives were in their homes, in a repossessed area in the Serra dos Trempes community, close to the road, when the peace was broken by gunmen who raided the village, shooting and destroying everything. During the attack, one native who was sleeping and did not manage to escape was killed with more than 20 shots.

Arquivo Cimi



Two weeks after she had been to Brasília to protest against setbacks in indigenous rights, Marinalva Kaiowá was brutally murdered



The actions and omissions of the Brazilian State, especially their failure to fulfill the constitutional duty of demarcation of indigenous lands, contribute decisively to the increase of violence and violations against the indigenous peoples

Jacson Santana

The data gathered in this Report indicate an increase in violations of human rights in general and, specifically, in suicide and murder cases. In the year of 2014, there were 135 suicides, most of them committed by youngsters. Forty-eight of those cases happened in Mato Grosso do Sul alone. Considering records from between 200 and 2014, only in that state, we find an alarming number of 707 suicides.

The cases of murder are also very serious. In 2014, 138 were registered, many of which on account of land conflict, with the purpose of curbing the fights and frightening indigenous leaders. The states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Amazonas and Bahia have the highest numbers. One emblematic case was the brutal homicide of Marinalva Kaiowá, on November 1st, 2014. She lived in a tarp encampment on the fringes of a land her community has been trying to get back for over 40 years. Marinalva was stabbed 35 times, two weeks after she had been to the Federal Supreme Court (STF) in Brasília with other leaders to protest a Court decision that annulled the process of demarcation of the Guyaroká Indigenous Land. It goes to show that women have also been victims of murder and, along with Marinalva, there were other 16 registered cases.

Death threats and murder attempts were also frequent, with 50 registered cases in 2014, mostly in Maranhão, Pará, Paraná, Minas Gerais and Bahia. In those states as well as others aggressions toward the individual such as beatings, humiliation and intimidation are notorious and stem from conflict regarding litigations, territorial invasion and the lack of administrative action for the demarcation of the lands.

Violence triggered by omission from the public power is equally cruel, especially neglect of health-care, barring the access by the natives to resources, medical procedures, testing and medicine that could afford them better life conditions. Seventy-nine cases of poor health assistance are registered, as well as 21 deaths, showing the precariousness of the service in the villages and in the Centers for Indigenous Healthcare (Casai), particularly in the states of Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão and Bahia.

Official data point to the shocking number of at least 785 deaths of children aged 0-5. The most alarming situations took place in Xavante villages, with 116 deaths of children aged 0-5, and among the Yanomami, with 46 records of deaths of children aged 0-1. As for the Xavante, child mortality reached over 141.4 for each thousand

born and a similar ratio is on record in Altamira, in the state of Pará, where the child mortality ratio reached 141.84 deaths for each thousand that are born.

Still regarding the omission by the public power, in 2014, out of almost 600 indigenous lands being reclaimed by the peoples, only two were identified (Xeta Herarekã, in Paraná, and Xakriabá, in Minas Gerais) and one was declared (Paquçamba, in Pará). No land was ratified. This situation leads to the escalation of the conflicts and degradation of the life conditions of the indigenous populations.

The situation of the peoples subjected to confinement conditions is very worrying. In Mato Grosso do Sul, the majority of the population – around 40 thousand people – are living confined in reservations. Those people end up becoming targets of a series of daily aggressions and have no access to elementary rights (healthcare, education, security, jobs, leisure spaces and, fundamentally, for the indigenous, the right to live in territories that are compatible with their ways of life and their particular cultures). This situation is part of what is behind the previously mentioned high suicide rate.

Anthropologist Manuela Carneiro da Cunha, in an article published in the newspaper *Folha de S. Paulo*, argues that:

those overcrowded reservations, whose natural resources do not leave room for a traditional lifestyle, are permanent foci of conflict, suicides and hardship. They contrast miserably with the Kaiowá villages, the *tekoha*, whose name literally means “the place where we live according to our moral codes” (*Folha de S. Paulo*, November 19th, 2014).

The Guarani-Kaiowá suffer with intensity the effects of the occupation and exploration of their traditional lands by agribusiness. The so-called productive state land occupation was ignited by systematic strategies of expulsion of the indigenous, of confinement of the population to restricted areas, specifically since the 1920s, as well as the ongoing invasions of their lands in the following decades. That whole process yielded the clusters of lands in which great proprietors and businesses were established and are now using the land for sugarcane, soy and other monocultures. The insecurity of the peoples in that state, which has the highest rates of violence and violations against the indigenous in the country, increases when new campaigns against indigenous rights flare up, backed by politicians and the media. Those campaigns are known to have a

racist appeal and the potential to stir the local population against the indigenous communities.

We must also single out the reality of indigenous communities subjected to the degrading life conditions of temporary encampments, where there is no security, no sanitation, no access to drinkable water, no possibility of cultivating the land and no feelings of belonging to the land. This Report describes the situation of some of the encampments in Rio Grande do Sul, of the Kainang and Guarani peoples, in which life conditions are inhumane and there are no initiatives by the government to restart the demarcation procedures.

The indigenous communities living by the roads or in between the fences and ravines of surrounding farms are fighting for the demarcation of their lands. However, opposition is strong and violent. Indigenous rights are ignored as well as the fact that the degrading life conditions they face today are the result of a history of plunder and territorial expropriation. Farmers and ruralists linked to agribusiness, on their turn, act with truculence and attempt to intimidate the indigenous, whilst putting political pressure on diverse official instances to bar the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) to move along with the processes of identification, delimitation and demarcation of indigenous lands.

Three actions carried out against indigenous communities in Rio Grande do Sul, in 2014, show that the omission by the public power stimulates violence and that their intervention is, at times, truculent. In the early hours of November 17th, the Federal Police (PF) and

“The violence presented in numbers in this Report exposes specific responsibilities of the public powers, especially the Executive, which has been proving remiss regarding the conflicts and fails to fulfill its constitutional duties of demarcation, protection and surveillance of indigenous lands, as well as the execution of specific and distinctive public policies geared toward the indigenous peoples”

the Military Brigade occupied the road in front of the Kainang community of Kandóia, in the municipality of Faxinalzinho. They fulfilled search and seizure orders regarding the police investigation of the deaths of two farmers (which took place in April of the same year). What stands out, in this case, is the disproportionate action of the public power, deploying a contingent of more than 200 men armed with heavy artillery; cavalry; 70 cars; helicopters; and policemen with dogs. The media was present at the operation; however, Funai, which is the official indigenist public organism in the country, was not informed and, evidently, not present. In the occasion, policemen entered and searched their homes, took pictures of all the men in the community,

including teenagers, and forced them to provide saliva samples, possibly for genetic testing.

A second event, on August 25th, involved the approach of a couple of indigenous from the village of

Iraí, in the eponymous municipality, who drove through a neighboring road. The military policemen who approached them, after demanding to see the car and the driver's documents, started to get truculent. The driver's wife, when attempting to leave the car, was assaulted with the butt of a gun by one of the military policemen. The driver, who tried to defend his wife, got four shots in his leg and his arm. The shots also hit one Kainang teenager.

The third event involved the local population of the city of Erval Grande, in September. Articulated by farmers and traders, a group of people rose up against the Kainang who live in an encampment by a state road. The group took the indigenous camp by surprise when they invaded the premises, destroyed the tents, removed the families' belongings and put everything in a truck. The Kainang were made to get on a bus that traveled 130km and dumped them in front of the Funai headquarters of Passo Fundo, along with their belongings that had been taken from the camp.

In addition to agribusiness-related sectors, other segments that have been having their way with the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary are the timber and mining businesses. Data in this Report call attention to the devastation scouring the indigenous lands, without surveillance by the public power. Besides damages to the environment, there are records of death threats and murders of those opposing the activities of illegal extraction of timber and ore. The connivance and negligence of inspection offices, both federal and state bodies, is crystal clear.

The omission by the public power is also reflected in the increase of violence against the estate. In 2014, illegal exploration of natural resources doubled – 84 cases were registered, especially in Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Rondônia, with the forest as the main target. In many regions of the country, the indigenous peoples themselves take the forefront of the defense of their territories, taking risks and suffering all kinds of aggressions for it. The Ka'apor of Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land had to do their own monitoring, surveillance and removal of invaders (especially loggers) on their lands, which shows the inaction or connivance of the public power.

The violence presented in numbers in this Report exposes specific responsibilities of the public powers, especially the Executive, which has been proving remiss regarding the conflicts and fails to fulfill its constitutional duties of demarcation, protection and surveillance of indigenous lands, as well as the execution of specific and distinctive public policies geared toward the indigenous peoples. Systematized data also express unfulfilled responsibilities by the Judiciary Power, which should be zealous of the practice of justice according to the Federal Constitution and other laws. The Legislative Power, besides

Joana Ortiz/Cimi MS



Encamped by the road for decades, the indigenous are living in degrading conditions, but they do not give up the fight for their ancestral territories

giving off all the signs of being subservient to economic groups, fails to supervise the Executive Power so that it fulfills its duties of keeping the indigenous rights and curbing the exploration of indigenous lands and the expropriation of their natural resources such as water, timber and ore.

In summary, we may say that the violations of individual and collective rights operated against the indigenous peoples throughout 2014 are majorly linked to a government strategy that favors extractive activities in order to heat up its politics of development. Thus, the exploration of indigenous lands gets promoted mainly by agribusiness in all regions of the country, as well as by the implementation of large scale electric energy projects, with the construction of dams, causing serious impact on the environment and the traditional populations; and by the exploration of timber in the Amazon, especially in Maranhão, Pará, Acre, Rondônia and Mato Grosso.

The present Report repeats what Cimi has been denouncing for decades. Violence against the indigenous may vary from year to year, but sometimes latent or dormant situations explode in unimaginable ways. And, unfortunately, in the year of 2014, murders, suicides, murder attempts, beatings exploded and an already dramatic healthcare situation took a turn for the worst, with the high rates of child mortality as one of its consequences.

As Cimi understands it, data indicated that the Federal Government, by its omission and connivance, has fostered the violence against the indigenous rights in the country. ♦

“Development” versus the indigenous peoples

Clóvis Antônio Brighenti

History professor at the Federal University of Latin American Integration (Unila) and Cimi collaborator

The indigenous peoples in Brazil are facing hundreds of conflicts with large- and medium-scale projects that radically modify their territories and traditional ways of life. As a convention, those projects are linked to “development”, because the most privileged sectors of Brazilian society argue that they generate wealth and jobs and advance “progress”. No matter the size or amount of resources involved, its effects are devastating the areas deemed sacred by those populations. From Small Hydroelectric Plants (PCHs) to megaprojects involving billions of reais, the impact on the populations that have inhabited those spaces for thousands or hundreds of years is severe and, in most cases, irreversible. They are often forced out and made to leave behind their historical sources of survival such as fishing and collecting.

The concept of this development model, its projects and enterprises are part of the modern myth that the economy needs to grow swiftly and continuously in order to fulfill the material needs of the society, so that people may find happiness, increased wellbeing and quality of life. However, behind that myth, the essence of the capitalist system lurks: the need to ensure the continuity of a consumerism-based logic and, as such, guarantee accumulation and profit for the elites and the privileged sectors of society.

In Brazil, the myth of “material” happiness is associated to another concerning the search of new spaces for the expansion of “development”. There is a constant search for “new” territories, places where there is still nature to be explored and appropriated. With that outlook, indigenous lands and traditional communities are seen as privileged spaces for the implementation of big money projects for the way they use their territory, that is, respecting the forest, the wilderness, the waters, the fauna and the flora.

Daniel Beltrão/Greenpeace



Idealized by the military, the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant is emblematic as it highlights

From that perspective, the Brazilian Amazon is presently still seen as an empty space ripe for exploration, despite the fact that indigenous peoples and traditional communities have been living in that region for thousands, hundreds of years. So, the concept of “development” of the Brazilian State is associated to aggressive actions against the environment and its original, traditional populations.

In recent Brazilian history, many indigenous peoples were practically extinct or had part of their territories destroyed in the name of those “development” enterprises. In the decade of 1970, the Itaipu Hydroelectric Plant, in Paraná River, submerged about 60 Guarani



the similarities between the present development project of the Brazilian State and that of the dictatorship

villages on both margins (in the Brazil and the Paraguai sides). Partially acknowledging their responsibility, the bi-national enterprise gave back less than 1% of the flooded indigenous lands. Those communities remain landless, without the concrete acknowledgement of their rights and without reparation of any kind.

The construction of the Balbina Hydroelectric Plant, in the Uatumã River, in the municipality of Presidente Figueiredo, in the state of Amazonas (AM), is considered one of the greatest environmental crimes in the world as well as a crime against the indigenous. Not only did it flood a large area of the Waimiri-Atroari people, it also triggered the massacre of part of its popu-

lation, with hundreds of them murdered for refusing the enterprise. Highway BR-174, also known as Manaus-Boa Vista, connecting the states of Roraima and Amazonas to Venezuela is connected to that construction. It literally tore the Waimiri-Atroari territory in half.

The thousands of deaths among over ten indigenous people during the opening of the Transamazon highway are also at the hands of the military. They have been exterminated mainly by guns and several diseases brought about by the contact with the non-indigenous society as their territories were invaded by loggers and miners.

The construction of the Transamazon, which

traverses the Tenharim territory, meant the near extinction of this people in the 1970s: from an estimated population of nearly 10 thousand people, it shrunk to just over 100 individuals, according to the indigenous. To this day, the Transamazon has a severe impact on the Tenharim, as it is the road that carries the timber and other natural resources that are illegally explored inside the indigenous land. Not only did they not get any kind of reparation by the Brazilian State, but the Tenharim remain victims of persecution and criminalization – such as in December 2013 – as well as other violations like repossession raids, in a total of over four decades of permanent violence.

Works with smaller economic impact and almost unheard of, such as Barragem Norte (North Dam), in Santa Catarina (SC), for the contention of floods in the Itajaí Valley, have destroyed the way of life of the Xokleng-Laklãnõ. The community was left completely dismantled as they lost their farmable lands and never got reparation. All they have left is the difficult coexis-

tence with a seasonal muddy, rotten lake. As such, their fights and demonstrations that began in the 1980s go on to this day.

All the cases mentioned above were denounced by the National Committee for the Truth (CNV) in the chapter about the indigenous of their report, turned over to the Presidency of the Republic in December 2014, gathering information about crimes and violations of rights committed against the indigenous peoples during the military dictatorship. That chapter only accounts for surveys of ten peoples, but it was found that a total of at least 8,350 indigenous had been murdered during the investigated timespan.

Other heirs to this biased concept of “development” are the works started during the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration, as part of the Avanço Brasil program, which have been maintained by the Luís Inácio Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff governments, through the Growth Acceleration Programs (PAC I and PAC II).

Patrícia Bonilha



Tragically, the same highway that, by dividing the Tenharim territory in the 1970s, almost caused the extinction of their people, is now carrying the natural resources illegally apprehended from the indigenous lands, such as timber and ore

Presently, some continuity and some change regarding what happened with the indigenous peoples at the time of the military governments can be perceived. Positive changes are perceptible regarding legal aspects that were transformed due to indigenous mobilization along with their supporters in Brazilian society. After the promulgation of the Federal Constitution (CF) in 1988, substantial progress for the indigenous populations was achieved regarding their rights to territory and to their physical integrity. Article 231 of the CF, in its 3rd paragraph, restricts the use of indigenous territories for hydroelectric plants and mineral exploration: "The use of water resources, including with energy potential, the research and extraction of mineral riches in indigenous lands may only be effected upon authorization by the National Congress, after the affected communities are heard, and they are guaranteed to have a participation in the yield of the crop, as provided by law". The 5th paragraph of the same Article bans the removal of indigenous people like they did during the military period: "The removal of indigenous groups from their lands is forbidden, except ad referendum by the National Congress..."

Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) is an important legal norm of international law, ratified in Brazil in 2004, which guarantees the right to "prior consultation" of the indigenous people about any and every action of the State that may affect them, especially including enterprises. It is a significant legal advancement that allows the indigenous people to manifest and decide upon the projects that affect their territories and their ways of life and it should be immediately respected and applied by the Brazilian State.

However, what is becoming clearer and clearer is the continuity of the development-driven mentality of the State and the Brazilian Government which, to make things worse, considers indigenous peoples and traditional populations obstacles to "development". They also maintain the belief that Brazil needs to "advance" and "grow" by expanding their infrastructure upon new areas, places that had not yet been explored by way of the capital. The continuity of this militaristic mentality is made evident by an attitude based on "building no matter what", even violating human rights. In that sense, the present construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric

Plant, in the Xingu River, in Altamira, Pará, is emblematic. Idealized by the military dictatorship in 1975, with the name of Kararaô Complex, this project managed to get support by President Lula within a favorable political environment for its implementation. According to the Federal Prosecution Office of Pará (MPF-PA), around 40 thousand people will be directly affected by the enterprise and will have to leave their homes. Belo Monte

has a deep impact on the productive activities and the culture of the indigenous peoples of the region, who have ancestral relationships with the river and a different view of the cosmos.

It becomes clear, then, that the Brazilian State views laws as merely able to mitigate "inevitable" damage. In reality, the indigenous peoples are not allowed to autonomously have their say about the projects, and their right to say "no" seems absurd to the eyes of the capital. While during the military period, the indigenous peoples were considered transitory, seeing as they were supposed to join the "national communion" and therefore cease to exist as peoples, presently indigenous lands are considered transitory and would be at the disposal of indigenous peoples only until the "bigger" interest of the capital takes over and uses them as they please. That attitude is a clear violation of the rights guaranteed by the Federal

Constitution and Convention 169, explicitly recognizing the exclusive right of the indigenous peoples over their territories and the use of their natural assets.

Aware that the rights achieved by the indigenous peoples impose limits to the way those enterprises come to life, the government has been trying to change and restrict those rights in order to guarantee the implementation of the projects and to make it easier. In that perspective, in 2011, Inter-ministerial Ordinance no. 419 was published, establishing, among other parameters, limits expressed in kilometers to identify possible interference with the indigenous communities; exiguous deadlines for environmental impact studies; and the definition of what the government understands "indigenous land" to be, contemplating only those with a published declaratory ordinance and restricting the interpretation of the Indigenous Statute of 1973, created during the military government.

In 2012, the government forwarded the Complementary Bill (PLP) 227 to the House of Representatives,

“ However, what is becoming clearer and clearer is the continuity of the development-driven mentality of the State and the Brazilian Government which, to make things worse, considers indigenous peoples and traditional populations obstacles to “development”. They also maintain the belief that Brazil needs to “advance” and “grow” by expanding their infrastructure upon new areas, places that had not yet been explored by way of the capital,”



Ever since the dictatorship, the indigenous lands have been considered obstacles to “development”; there has always been, also, by the most diverse economic

which alters paragraph 6 of Article 231 of the constitution, to limit the indigenous’ use of their own lands. Still in 2012, the Attorney-General of Brazil (Advocacia Geral da União - AGU) published Ordinance no. 303, with the argument of “Institutional Safeguarding of Indigenous Lands, according to the understanding provided by the Federal Supreme Court on Petition 3388 RR”. Through that ordinance, the Federal Executive sought to apply to all indigenous lands the understanding of STF, excluding the process of demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land (RSS), with the explicit intention of restricting indigenous rights.

As if those initiatives looking to strip off indigenous rights had not been enough, in 2013, the Executive published Decree no. 7957, allowing the Armed Forces to intervene whenever there was a demonstration against the enterprises. It is clearly an authoritarian stance

inherited from the military government, present in the civil government with the intent of making those megaprojects possible.

There are also several initiatives by the Legislative, such as the Constitution Amendment Proposal (PEC) 215, which transfers from the Executive to the Legislative the prerogative of demarcation of indigenous lands, titrating *quilombola* territories (lands traditionally occupied by former slaves) and creating environment conservation units; PEC 38, that bestows the Federal Senate the private competence to approve processes of demarcation of indigenous lands; besides Bill 1610/1996, which opens up indigenous lands for mineral exploration.

Evidently, there is a joint effort by the Executive and Legislative powers to guarantee, at any cost, the use of indigenous territories to benefit big business. The continuity of the principles of usage of indigenous terri-



and political groups, an explicit interest in the appropriation of traditional lands

tories imposed in Brazil during the military government is obvious. The words of Rangel Reis, Minister of the Interior in 1976, when he said “the indigenous cannot bar the path of progress”, could not be more current.

An important difference between enterprises undertaken during the military governments and the civil governments is that works are not funded by public resources, by the Brazilian people, as the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) is the main sponsor of megaprojects, while in the military governments works were funded by the World Bank and by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). That difference mobilizes Brazilian business even more in the defense of this development model.

In the report titled “Enterprises that Impact Indigenous Lands”, published by Cimi in 2014, the projects were divided into five categories: energy, road system,

infrastructure, mining and agribusiness. It was found that 519 enterprises affect at least 204 indigenous peoples in 437 lands.

The main hydroelectric sector projects are Belo Monte (PA), the Teles Pires Complex (MT) and Tapajós (PA). Regarding fossil fuels, the voracity with which the Amazon is being excavated for the exploration of gas and oil is frightening. Ore is one of the top commodities targeted for exploration on indigenous lands and if that exploration is authorized, those lands will be severely and irreversibly impacted, radically affecting the ways of life of the peoples. In the mid-south of the country there are barely any rivers left; the old water courses, large or small, became sequences of lakes, drastically altering the environment and the lives of the communities who maintained sustainable and spiritual relationships with those spaces.

In the logic of the capital, there is no space for differences. The “progress” discourse managed to join right-wing politicians and others, seen as progressives, who subscribe to the theses put forth by the economically dominant sectors. The big construction business is the greatest sponsor of political candidates during elections, for all parties. Governments committed to and controlled by that sector do not tolerate contrarian voices. They use the media as spokespeople of the capital, in order to convince society that this development model is the one that will bring happiness for all, permanently updating Rangel Reis’ discourse and discrediting other territorialities.

As for the indigenous peoples, the traditional communities and the part of the society that does not wish for that type of development, there is no other way but to fight to defend the other ways of life practiced by those populations and to make it evident that there is no one model of society, social organization, production, etc. It is fundamental to show, among other aspects, the need for a reversal of the present logic, which prioritizes having above being; the need for respecting and preserving the environment, and to make it clear that the distribution of the riches produced by the society is more important than a continuous increase in production.

The indigenous peoples are individuals with rights much like all Brazilians. They do not wish only to be heard, they want to participate actively in the processes and make decisions about their lives and territories. They want the right to show that beyond the life quality proposal that is actually imposed by the capital, there is the ancestral project of Living Well, which supported and supports persons and peoples for hundreds of generations, in a balanced relationship with the environment. ♦

Private, institutional violence: what is archaic within the new?

Adelar Cupsinski, Alessandra Farias and Rafael Modesto
Cimi Legal Advisory

Presently, the agenda of the Brazilian State concerning the rights of the original peoples is not to pacify territorial conflict or fulfill laws and constitutional norms, but a new and more adequate mechanism of obliteration of rights, reflected in the present legal, political and economic devices adopted by the public power.

The euphemistic annihilation that is adequate to our reality after five centuries of institutionalized and private violence against the indigenous peoples gets relevant again with a new outfit: to eliminate them, to imprison them and to destroy their social organization in order to get rid of their rights. Whereas centuries ago violence was appreciated as natural, colony-driven and civilizing, society no longer bows down as before, rejecting archaic forms of violence. However, there is the reverse of the inverse where the bestial face of the State lurks¹, leaving the accursed colonial heritage on display.

Violence against the indigenous takes on more than one guise, and they are more often than not institutionalized: the march of the ruralist, economic and conservative panels takes the opposite path of the substantiation of constitutional precepts, as it adopts an explicitly genocidal stance that yields the extermination of social and cultural plurality in Brazil²; the actions of state indigenist organisms are imprecise and public policies such as health and education are not effectively applied; the demarcation of indigenous lands has been barred by the Executive Power, the Judiciary has been annulling declarative ordinances that followed the rite of Decree 1775/1996 to the letter, resulting in major losses to the exchequer and, of course, to the communities³; and, among the most harmful are the truculent measures of the State, always leading to severe violations of human rights, with repossessions fulfilled violently and actions that culminate in the death⁴ and torture of the indigenous⁵. Lastly, we must mention what we call private violence, with the reappearance of militia, gunmen and even security companies that threaten



The institutionalization of violence, the use of private violence, the recurring violations and

the lives and physical integrity of the indigenous⁶.

Institutionalized violence and private violence have been used against the indigenous peoples and their main leaderships since colonial days. However, accepting the perpetration of those historical practices, committed through the omission of the State or reckless and illicit activity by the police and security companies is accepting the death of pre-Columbian peoples.

Recently, we have been incredulous spectators of the most varied forms of aggression against the indigenous peoples in Brazil. At the end of 2013, congressmen linked to the ruralist panel of the National Congress

delivered racist speeches inciting hatred and violence against the indigenous. Indigenous organizations have opened lawsuits against congressmen Luis Carlos Heinze (PP-RS) and Alceu Moreira (PMDB-RS) at the Federal Supreme Court (STF)⁷. The first pernicious involvement was racism and instigation of hatred and violence by the two federal congressmen, and the second was the inadmissibility of the legal measure taken by STF founded on the illegitimacy of the indigenous to propose the plea, based on the already revoked tutelage clause and the complete disregard of Articles 231 and 232 of the Federal Constitution of 1988.



the criminalization of leaders are practiced against indigenous peoples since colonial times; the novelty now is the attempt to eliminate their rights



In addition to explicitly assuming which side they are on regarding land conflict, the Brazilian State puts its entire police apparatus at the disposal of historically privileged

Heinze uttered his blinding fooleries in two opportunities, one of which was the call of the ruralist for a “Resistance Auction” to raise funds to hire militia and decimate communities fighting for their *tekoha*⁸. The amount raised in the auction is legally retained due to a lawsuit filed by the indigenous organizations of Mato Grosso do Sul⁹.

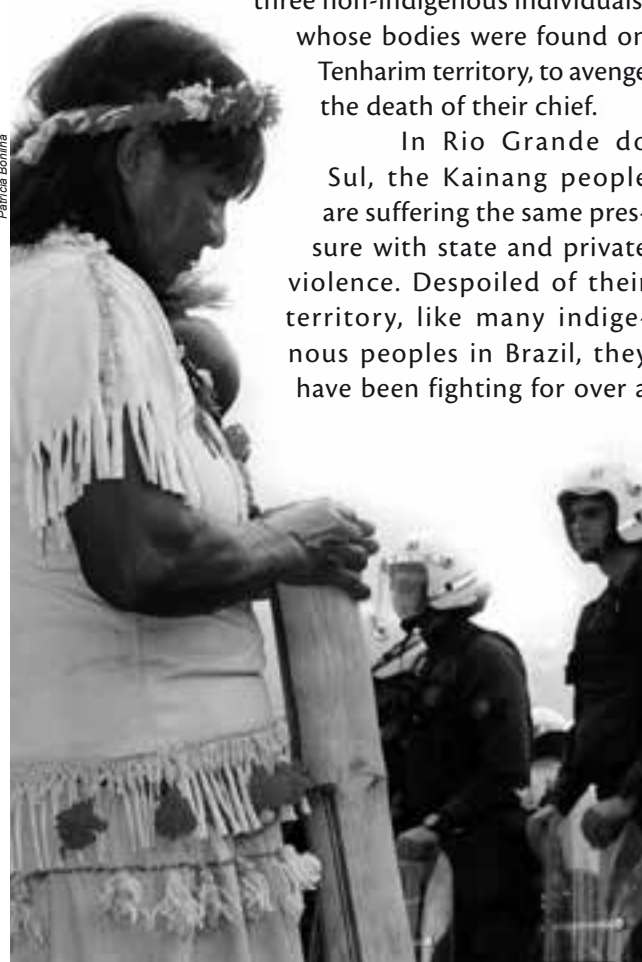
The Tupinambá, in Bahia, were not only tortured in a disastrous operation by federal agents¹⁰, but saw their chief get arrested three times because of the fight for the territory, which was grabbed by private hands under the assenting eyes of the State. The chief has been under protection since 2009 by the Program of Protection of Human Rights Defenders (PPDDH) due to the constant death threats he receives.

The Xukuru, in Pernambuco, also went through a long and painful criminalization process, with the deaths of important leaders such as the shaman’s son, in 1992; the Funai attorney who defended the indigenous in 1995; chief Chicão Xukuru, killed in 1998; political leader Chico Quelé, killed in 2011; as well as two youngsters murdered in 2003, Josenilson and Ademilson, as of the attempted murder of Marcos Xukuru, son and successor of chief Chicão¹¹.

In Amazonas, at the end of 2013, chief Ivan Tenharim was found dead overnight at the Transamazon highway. After that, his successors, Gilvan and Gilson Tenharim and other three important indigenous leaders were accused of the murder of three people who were traveling through the highway, a know drug and gun smuggling route in the region. After some

limited investigation, which was clearly rigged to put the blame on the indigenous, they were accused of collective vengeance for the supposed killing of the three non-indigenous individuals, whose bodies were found on Tenharim territory, to avenge the death of their chief.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the Kainang people are suffering the same pressure with state and private violence. Deprived of their territory, like many indigenous peoples in Brazil, they have been fighting for over a



Patrícia Bonilha



Mafias Rempel

sectors that do not spare the indigenous from situations of extreme violence

century for the preservation and demarcation of their lands. Conflicts with the State and with private forces are not different from those in other regions of the country and criminalization also happens similarly. In a conflict with private forces, enabled by the violent omission of the State, an indigenous youth was kept as a hostage by non-indigenous people and, in the confrontation, two farmers were killed. Five leaders, among them the chief, the vice-chief and the shaman's son, were arrested without a hint of evidence and, worse, without even having been where the confrontation took place as it happened. Their release was determined by Minister Rogério Schietti Cruz, of the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ)¹².

The same kind of conflict happens in other states, such as Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará and Maranhão. Those archaic forms of violence come from economic interests on the indigenous territories, whether mineral, forest, water or even land resources. Those cases of violence, confrontation and violation of rights stem from direct interests of ruralists, represented by their robust panel in the National Congress, as well as congressmen who take on the task of stirring society against the indigenous, as proven by Heinze's and Alceu Moreira's speeches delivered in Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso do Sul at the end of 2013.

There seems to be an organized upholder keeping the historical violence against indigenous peoples alive, whether through bills¹³ aimed at suppressing the constitutional rights of the indigenous or through physical and psychological violence against leaders and communities.

Finally, it is easy to see that the imprisonments and attacks are always against chiefs and other important leaders among the indigenous peoples, regarded as political pillars in the communities. Those actions of deterioration of their social organization are common strategies in all levels of violence. With the imprisonment, killing, banishing or elimination of their leaders, the enemies of the indigenous peoples are trying to undermine and destabilize the communities to make it easier to explore their natural assets and to take over their lands. That is why the fight of the indigenous peoples to defend the Constitution of 1988, for the demarcation of their territories, for the maintenance of their culture, languages, customs, as well as specific policies, allied with the empowerment of their own history, is the strongest way to eradicate the most varied and archaic forms of violence against the traditional and original communities of Brazil. ♦

¹ "[...] o revés do avesso onde se avizinha o lado fera do Estado." in GRAMSCI, Antonio. *Cadernos do Cárcere*. Vol. 1, Civilização Brasileira: Rio de Janeiro, 1999.

² According to the 2010 IBGE Census, 274 languages are spoken in Brazil by 305 peoples.

³ See Ordinary Recourse in Court Injunction (RMS) 29542 and RMS 29087, the latter reported by Minister Gilmar Mendes and the former by Minister Carmen Lúcia. The former concerns the annulment of Declaratory Ordinance nº 3588/2009 of the Ministry of Justice (MJ), concerning the Porquinhos Indigenous Land of the Canela-Apãjekra people, in Maranhão, and the latter annulled Declaratory Ordinance of the MJ de nº 3219/2009, concerning the Guyaroká Indigenous Land of the Guarani-Kaiowá people, in Mato Grosso do Sul.

⁴ About the Eldorado Operation, which culminated with the death of the indigenous and the arraignment of a Federal Police chief, see: <http://amazonia.org.br/2014/07/mpf-denuncia-delegado-da-pf-pelo-assassinato-de-adenilson-munduruku/>

⁵ See Process nº 182523.2010.4.01.3311 at Itabuna Federal Justice Office in Bahia

⁶ The private security company Gaspem had their license revoked and its doors closed in Mato Grosso do Sul for truculent action against the indigenous. That is Process no. 0000977-52.2013.4.03.6002, with decision dated January 16th, 2014.

⁷ See Inquiry nº 3.862/STF.

⁸ Expression that means "place where one is".

⁹ See Process under way at the 2nd Federal Branch of nº 0014547-14.2013.4.03.6000 Campo Grande (MS). The judge has determined, based on the abundant documental evidence that was gathered, that the auction goods were illicit, as they were aimed at the recruitment of an armed militia to confront the indigenous.

¹⁰ Process nº 1825-23.2010.4.01.3311/ Federal Justice of Itabuna (BA)

¹¹ See Process nº 2002.83.00.012328-3 and Police Inquiry nº 98.0012178-1.

¹² See *Habeas Corpus* nº 296.507/RS.

¹³ For instance, Bill (PL) 227/2012 and Constitution Amendment Proposal (PEC) 2015/2000.



The recurring low budget implementation

Ricardo Verdum

PhD in Social Anthropology, member of the Center of Studies of Indigenous Populations (Nepi/PPGAS-UFSC)

Introduction

We expect that the contents of this article will be useful to the people that wish to go beyond just knowing about the numbers regarding the federal government performance in the implementation of the 2014 budget. We will then start the text by introducing the multi-annual plan (PPA) 2012-2015, which includes the 2014 budget. Then we will introduce data and commentary about the government's performance in the implementation of the Protection and Promotion of Rights of the Indigenous Peoples as well as actions belonging to other programs in the 2014 Budget Law.

The 2012-2015 multi-annual plan (PPA)

The Bill that yielded PPA 2012-2015, called "More Brazil Plan", was delivered by the Presidency of the Republic to the National Congress on August 31st, 2011, on the first year of the Dilma Rousseff administration (Bill no. 29/2011-CN)¹.

In its introduction, the new PPA sets itself the goal of tackling eleven guidelines, called *Macro-challenges*. Two intersectoral plans are set as strategic for the period: the first is the Growth Acceleration Plan (PAC), which articulates programs destined for the implementation and improvement of infrastructure (highways, hydro-

The reasons for the non-demarcation of indigenous lands and the failure to carry out fundamental public policies that benefit the peoples are connected to the priorities of the



electric plants, waterways, ports, sanitation, etc.) with those geared toward the creation of conditions favorable to economic growth; the second is the Brazil Without Poverty Plan, launched in 2011, which aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the entirety of the Brazilian territory².

Much like the three previous Multi-annual Plans, the new PPA has a specific program for indigenous peoples, called *Thematic Program of Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples* (code: 2065). For the 2012-2015 period, the government budgeted BRL 3.676 billion, equivalent of 0.0810% of the estimated budget for the whole of the Thematic Programs.

Budget implementation in 2014

In order to arrive at the Federal Government's budget data there are presently two possible paths: the "public access" module³ of the Planning and Budget Integrated System (Siop), or the Budget Portal (Siga Brasil) in the website of the Federal Senate⁴.

As for public transparency and information access tools, in our assessment, both the *Siop* and *Siga Brasil* bases give access to general numbers of the programs, also for financial resources managed by the organisms and

budget units in charge. This has no longer been an issue for over a decade. However, if one wants to delve into those bases, they will have to be dedicated to tackle the budget lingo and the operation of the system. Without that, they will hardly be able to explore their potential for the production of data and reports.

Upon a consultation of Siop, twelve budget actions were found that identify the indigenous population as beneficiary. Those actions are distributed among six programs, listed below.

Table 1: Programs and actions on LOA 2014

Program	Organism/Budget Unit	Number of actions
Basic Education	MEC/National Fund for the Development of Education	01
Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples	MJ/National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) MS/National Health Fund MMA/MMA	04 02 01
Management and Maintenance of the Ministry of Justice	MJ/National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai)	01
Family Agriculture	MDA/MDA	01
Fight against Racism and Promotion of Race Equality	MDA/MDA	01
Food and Nutrition Safety	MDS/MDS	01

Out of those six programs, only *Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples* is comprised of actions exclusively geared toward the indigenous. The others feature one specific action among others geared toward other social groups or the action is aimed at several types of populations (*quilombola* communities, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities) and there is no specific "quota" for indigenous populations.

a) Program 2065: Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples

This program is comprised of seven *budgetary actions*, some of which with more than one *Budgetary Plan* (PO)⁵. Such is the case, for instance, of the action called "Monitoring and Demarcation of Indigenous Lands, Tracking and Protection of Isolated and Newly-Contacted Indigenous Peoples" (20UF), which contains six PO, namely:

- Inspection and Territorial Monitoring of Indigenous Lands;



- Delimitation, Demarcation and Regulation of Indigenous Lands;
- Tracking and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples;
- Promotion of Rights of the Newly-Contacted Indigenous Peoples;
- Restitution to Present Owners of Titles in the Areas undergoing Indigenous Demarcation;
- Aircraft Maintenance and Operation.

Table 2 (see Annex) presents a balance of budget implementation on this program in 2014. It shows that in 2014 the Federal Government budgeted BRL 1.386 billion and by December 31st, little over BRL 1.098 billion were spent, or 79.19%. An additional BRL 118.6 million were spent as “outstanding commitments” in 2012 and 2013 that were not effectively paid until 2014.

On Table 3 (see Annex), the reader will find the paid amounts of “outstanding commitments” of the 2008-2011 PPA, when the program was called *Promotion and Protection of Indigenous Peoples*. In 2014, the Ministry of Health (MS) and the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) paid BRL 445.4 thousand for products and services.

Back to the action “Monitoring and Demarcation of Indigenous Lands, Tracking and Protection of Isolated and Newly-Contacted Indigenous Peoples”, it had a

budget of BRL 55.603 million for 2014, and 34,12% was spent. An analysis of this action’s PO shows that the low implementation, quantitatively speaking, is due to a failure to allocate the BRL 20 million budgeted for possible restitution payments to owners of titles of the lands demarcated as indigenous, and the non-utilization of about BRL 10 million in activities related to delimitation, demarcation and regulation of indigenous lands.

The “Environment Management in Indigenous Lands” action had an extremely low budget implementation rate. It hit the 1.71% mark out of a budgeted BRL 2.111 million.

The “Promotion, Protection, Surveillance, Food and Nutrition Safety and Recovery of Indigenous Health” action spent almost BRL 1.048 billion, or 84,65% of the budget approved by the National Congress. An additional BRL 73.284 million were paid for “outstanding commitments” of 2012-2013 and another BRL\$ 41.2 thousand for “outstanding commitments” from the 2008-2011 PPA.

The “Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention and Control of Damages” action had low performance in budget implementation in 2014: it spent only BRL 7.083 million out of a budgeted BRL 42 million. On the other hand, 2012-2013 “outstanding commitments” worth BRL 21.583 were paid for.

Laila Menezes



The indigenous peoples have values and life projects that are entirely different from what is common in the capitalism-based, commodification-driven western society



Ironically, the original peoples, who have a spiritual and profoundly respectful relationship with nature, get thrown out of their ancestral lands to a life of deprivation, without so much as clean water

Egon Heck

b) Other Programs

The Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) seems to still be having trouble implementing the only specific action geared toward the indigenous that they were assigned. That is the *Family Agriculture Program* (2012), aimed at fostering Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Ater) on indigenous lands (Brazil Without Poverty Plan). Out of BRL 5 million budgeted by the National Congress, not one cent has been employed.

For the support to actions of Food and Nutrition Safety for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities (Brazil Without Poverty Plan), an item of the budget action “Fostering the Production and Productive Structuring of Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and Communities and Family Farmers” of the Food and Nutrition Safety program, the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) budgeted BRL 6 million with the approval of the National Congress. Data available on Siop indicate that only BRL 535 thousand had been expended as of December 31st, 2014 (8,91%)..

Final considerations

In accordance with the generalizing and universalist tendency that characterizes the process of state planning, the data fed to Budget Plans are generic, which casts some doubt over whether the present system (Siop) can effectively improve the quality of information and

the monitoring of the policies, programs and initiatives whose beneficiaries are the indigenous peoples in Brazil. It does not become clear whether and how the fulfillment of pre-established qualitative goals is measured and assessed. A deep, comprehensive investigation of the budgeting process and the system created to monitor and assess its operation will certainly reveal gaps and discrepancies between discourse and practice.

As for the budget performance in 2014, we have observed that there is almost a repetition of the performance of previous years for the same actions on the same organisms and budget units. The recognition and regulation of indigenous lands remain a problem and a challenge. The policy and the actions of support to the environmental and territorial management of those lands are still crawling slowly. The cases of low budget implementation are mainly due to the de-structuring of the state apparatus geared toward the protection and promotion of indigenous rights, with the added contingencies that happen throughout the year, making it impossible to come up with long-term work plans. What is left for the technical teams in the state is to get overburdened and increasingly unmotivated.

Annex

The following tables were elaborated with data from the Budget Portal (Siga Brasil) in the Federal Senate website. The search was done on February 1st, 2015 referring to the budget implementation as of December 31st, 2014. All amounts are expressed in Brazilian Real (BRL).

Table 2: “Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples” Program

Goal/Organism	Initiative	Action/Budget Unit	Authorized Budget	Committed Budget	Paid Amount	Paid Outstanding Commitments
0943 – To guarantee to the indigenous peoples the occupation and management of their lands through the consolidation of spaces and definition of territorial limits, by means of actions of land regulation, monitoring and supervision of indigenous lands and protection of isolated peoples, contributing to the reduction of conflict and to the expansion of the presence of a democratic, multi-ethnic do rule of law, especially in vulnerable areas. Organism: Ministry of Justice	0406 – To undertake the delimitation, demarcation and regulation of lands, the supervision, surveillance, fight and prevention against illicit drugs, territorial, spatial and environmental monitoring, the exclusion of non-indigenous persons from indigenous lands, as well as the tracking and protection of isolated and newly-contacted indigenous peoples.	20UF – Monitoring and Demarcation of Indigenous Lands, Tracking and Protection of Isolated and Newly-Contacted Indigenous Peoples BU: National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples	55.603.765	24.331.067	18.969.844	6.826.996
		4390 – Delimitation, demarcation and regulation of indigenous lands				1.456.650
		20IB – Territorial supervision and monitoring of indigenous lands				14.062
		6914 – Tracking and protection of isolated indigenous peoples				2.818
		20R7 – Promotion of the rights of newly-contacted indigenous peoples				2.503
0945 – Implement and develop a national policy of environmental and territorial management of indigenous lands, by means of integrated and participatory strategies aimed at a sustainable development and the autonomy of the indigenous peoples. Organism: Ministry of Justice	0413 – To foster the participatory environmental management of indigenous lands by means of plans, projects and the structuring of the ethnic-environmental management capabilities, as well as intervening on the processes of environmental licensing of enterprises with significant potential to impact indigenous lands and peoples.	20W4 – Environment Management in Indigenous Lands BU: Ministry of the Environment.	2.111.220	165.107	36.087	8.109
		6698 – Environmental and territorial management of indigenous lands				3.839
0962 – To implement the Subsystem of Indigenous Health Care, articulated with the Unified Healthcare System, based on integral care, observing health practices and traditional medical care, with social awareness, to ensure respect of cultural specificity. Organism: Ministry of Health	0444 – Implementation of a model of integral care focused on tending, on the indigenous family, on the intersectoriality and comprehensiveness of the actions, with popular participation and articulation with traditional practices and medical care.	20YP - Promotion, Protection, Surveillance, Food and Nutrition Safety and Recovery of Indigenous Health BU: National Health Fund.	1.238.000.000	1.115.778.471	1.047.934.181	0
		20YP - Promotion, Protection, Surveillance, Food and Nutrition Safety and Recovery of Indigenous Health [Funds allocated to SGC]. BU: National Health Fund.	600.000	0	0	0
		20YP - Promotion, Protection, Surveillance, Food and Nutrition Safety and Recovery of Indigenous Health				70.650.537
		3869 – Structuring of the health units dedicated to the indigenous populations				2.471.233
		8743 – Promotion, surveillance, protection and recovery of indigenous health,				162.758
	0445 – Implementation of a system of water provision, sanitation improvements and management of solid waste in the villages, of adequate quality and quantity, considering epidemiological criteria and the cultural specificities of the indigenous peoples.	7684 – Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention and Control of Damages BU: National Health Fund.	42.000.000	34.519.111	7.083.011	21.583.377

Goal/Organism	Initiative	Action/Budget Unit	Authorized Budget	Committed Budget	Paid Amount	Paid Outstanding Commitments
0949 – To preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples by means of research, documentation, publicization and several actions aimed at strengthening their languages, culture and collections, primarily those in vulnerable situations. Organism: Ministry of Justice	042A – To support projects, events and studies that contribute with the cultural appreciation of the indigenous peoples, and to preserve and publicize indigenous knowledge, primarily endangered knowledge under the tutelage of the Museum of Indigenous Peoples and its decentralized units, aimed at making it accessible to the Brazilian society at large, and in particular, to the indigenous societies.	8635 – Cultural Preservation of the Indigenous Peoples BU: National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples.	8.021.223	5.423.415	1.881.605	2.574.321
		8635 – Promotion of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples				7.295
0953 – To promote the consolidation of the organizational re-structuring of Funai aimed at its institutional improvement, by means of the implementation of projects geared toward the structuring and improvement of the work processes, the intensive capacitation of human resources, technological support and physical infrastructure. Organism: Ministry of Justice	042I – Construction of the Funai headquarters	13D6 – Construction of the Funai headquarters BU: National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples	100.000	0	0	0
	042K – Improvement and expansion of Funai's operational capacity	148B – Re-fitting and modernization of the Funai units BU: National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples				439
0948 – To promote widespread, qualified access for indigenous peoples to social and civil rights by means of integrated and articulated initiatives in favor of the sustainable development of those peoples, respecting their social and cultural identity, their customs and traditions and their institutions. Organism: Ministry of Justice	0428 – To promote the access to policies of social and environmental protection and promotion of the indigenous peoples by means of shared management, intersectoral articulation with indigenous participation as well as the adaptation of Brazilian social policies to consider ethnic-cultural and territorial specificities, ethnic development as well as gender and generation perspectives.	2384 – Social Promotion and Development of Indigenous Peoples. BU: Funai.	39.649.730	29.935.218	22.257.027	12.649.022
		2384 - Social Promotion and Development of Indigenous Peoples [Acquisition of vehicles – North region] BU: Funai.	500.000	488.700	0	0
		2384 - Social Promotion and Development of Indigenous Peoples [in the municipality of Águas Belas, PE]	200.000	200.000	6.308	0
		2711 – Promotion of ethno-development on indigenous lands				25.949
		2384 – Social Protection of Indigenous Peoples				177.708
		2713 – Fostering and appreciation of educational processes of the indigenous people				932
		2814 – Preservation of knowledge of the indigenous peoples				42.007
		2494 – Realization of the Indigenous Peoples' Games. BU: Ministry of Sport.				0
		Total			1.386.785.938	1.210.841.089

Table 3: “Promotion and Protection of Indigenous Peoples”: Paid Outstanding Commitments

Action/Budget Unit	Authorized budget	Committed Budget	Paid Amount	Paid Outstanding Commitments
3869 – Structuring of health units for the indigenous population/MS				19.139
8743 – Promotion, surveillance, protection and recovery of indigenous health/MS				22.103
2814 – Preservation of the knowledge of indigenous peoples/Funai				35.506
2814 - Preservation of the knowledge of indigenous peoples /Funai				7.410
2272 – Program management and administration/Funai				6.244
8635 – Promotion of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples/Funai				315.357
8635 - Promotion of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples /Funai				29.639
2384 – Social protection of indigenous peoples/Funai				3.627
6698 – Environmental and territorial management of indigenous lands/Funai				6.376
Total				445.401



Only 34% of funds allocated to actions such as the demarcation of indigenous territories have been spent in 2014, making it clear that the fight is political above all

- 1 According to the norm in effect, the president of the Republic is supposed to deliver the PPA Bill to the National Congress until August 31st of the first term year. The PPA becomes effective in the second year of the presidential term and remains so until the end of the first year of the subsequent president's term. The 2016-2019 PPA 2016-2019 is being produced and discussed and will be delivered to the National Congress until August 31st, 2015, along with the budget proposal for 2016.
- 2 All of the concepts pertaining the 2012-2015 PPA feature in the document *Guidelines for the Elaboration of the 2012-2015 PPA*, available at www.siop.planejamento.gov.br.
- 3 See www.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siop/
- 4 See www12.senado.gov.br/orcamento/home
- 5 The Budget Plan (PO) is a management category connected to budgetary action that was introduced to the federal public budget system in 2013. It functions as a development of the budgetary action.



MPF: Insi is unconstitutional

The prosecutors of the Federal Prosecution (MPF) released a note on September 9th, 2014, declaring that the creation of the National Institute of Indigenous Health (Insi) goes against constitution principles as it transfers the implementation of indigenous healthcare from the Unified Health System (SUS) to a private law legal entity that is not part of the public administration. By the present Constitution, public healthcare is a duty of the public power, by means of SUS, and the role of the private sector is merely complementary.

With the approach of the deadline established in the Legal Conciliation Term (TCJ) signed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (Mpog), along with the Labor Prosecution (MPT) and the Federal Prosecution (MPF), providing the replacement of all health professionals dedicated to the indigenous people operating through private healthcare and temporary contracts with the Union by effective civil servants, until December 31st 2014, specialists of the Ministries of Planning and Health have proposed a rearrangement aimed at “creating a new institutional model to attend to the indigenous populations”, in flagrant opposition to the Unified Health System (SUS) and the Policy of Attention to the Health of Indigenous Peoples.

Promising great improvement in healthcare, the Federal Government has tried to approve the creation of this para-state organism arbitrarily and unilaterally, but was not clear on how the institute would be create and

did not hold any discussion or consultation with the indigenous population, who are the main concerned parties.

The executive secretary of the Missionary Council for the Indigenous Peoples (Cimi), Cleber Buzatto, in an article published on September 5th, declares that “against the prescription of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), agents of the Dilma administration, Sesai managers, with the support of directors and staff of third-party organizations active in the sector, have scoured the country looking for support by the District Boards of Indigenous Health (Condisi) to Insi”. According to him, the peoples themselves denounced the government agents who did that carelessly and using the expedient of political, economic and psychological uninformed and *mala fide* pressure, intimidating and scaring indigenous advisers, which, obviously, takes away all and any legitimacy, even limited, that those “consultations” could possibly have.

Several indigenous organizations and leaderships have disavowed this government initiative. Among them are: Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (Apib); Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (Coiab); Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (Apoime); Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the South Region (Arpinsul) and the Indigenous Board of Roraima (CIR). The complaints, mostly coming from representatives of Special Sanitation Districts (Dsei) that are against Insi, assert that the



The Proposal for the Creation of Insi fails to account for a long process of mobilization by the indigenous movement all over the country for the recognition of indigenous healthcare as a public policy



Demonstrations were held all over the country against the creation of Insi, which is not only unconstitutional but also means the privatization of indigenous health

“consultations” with the peoples were led in authoritarian and anti-democratic fashion, riddled with threats of dismissal. Many processes of cooptation, manipulation and other kinds of threats against indigenous who are vocal against Insi have also been reported by indigenous from all over the country.

One of the causes of indignation by the indigenous movement is that the proposal to create Insi and “renovate the policy of attention to indigenous health” was put forth just four years after the creation of Sesai, the product of great mobilization by the indigenous movement all over the country, aimed at the recognition of indigenous health as a public policy directly linked to the office of the Minister of Health, as a replacement of the National Health Foundation (Funasa), which put indigenous health on third-party, private hands.

In its public statement, MPF warns about the fact that the model proposed for Insi of autonomous social service is not subject to the jurisdiction of Federal Justice and, therefore, “the Federal Prosecution would no longer have the authority to monitor the implementation of those funds nor, as a consequence, the good and constant management of indigenous health”. Indigenous health has a budget of about BRL 1 billion from public funds at present. The group of prosecutors also considers that the social control of indigenous health would be harmed by the lack of representation, seeing as only three members of Insi’s board of trustees, out of thirteen, would be appointed by indigenous organizations. Besides, the proposal for the creation of the institute has not been presented during the 5th National Conference on Indigenous Health, which took place in December 2013.

The public statement by the MPF reads as follows:

Public Statement by the MPF

1. The Unified Health System, brought about by the Constitution of 1988, is the result of a historical fight against the low investments by the public power on health services until then.

2. Starting with the present Constitution, public health is duty of the public power, exercised by a Unified Health System, and the role of the private sector is merely complementary (art. 199, § 1º). Any efforts by the state regarding healthcare must therefore be undertaken within the scope of SUS (art. 198, § 1º). It is not authorized to act outside of SUS.

3. Indigenous healthcare falls essentially within public boundaries; it integrates SUS and is one of its subsystems (art. 2º and sole paragraph of Decree 3156, from August 27th, 1999). Any investments by the states must be undertaken within that subsystem, then. The National Institute of Indigenous Health goes against those constitutional principals, as it transfers the undertaking of indigenous healthcare to a private law legal entity consisting of an autonomous social service outside of public administration, directly or indirectly.

4. According to the jurisprudence of the Supreme Federal Court (Docket 516), this model of autonomous social service is not subject to the jurisdiction of Federal Justice. Therefore, according to this understanding, the Federal Prosecution would not have the authority to monitor the implementation of those funds nor, as a consequence, the good and continuing management of indigenous healthcare.

5. Besides not being in conformity with the Federal Constitution, the presented model was not invested with the bill needed to make it viable. Up until now, then, no one knows how the Institute will deal with the central ideas of the subsystem of attention to indigenous health, especially the Sanitation Districts of Indigenous Health and the District Boards for Indigenous Health (art. 8º and §§ 4º and 5º of Decree 3.156/99).

6. Even without a bill, according to information delivered by Sesai itself, social control of indigenous health would no doubt be harmed or at least weakened by the fact that only three members of Insi’s board of trustees, out of thirteen, would be appointed by indigenous organizations. This format, moreover, violates the

principle of parity between indigenous beneficiaries and the other segments (art. 1º, § 4º, of Act 8.142, from December 28th, 1990).

7. Still concerning social control, the proposal of the creation of Insi was not presented during the 5th National Conference of Indigenous Health, which took place in December 2013, even though one of its main agenda points, subject of much deliberation, was the public test concerning the Legal Conciliation Agreement (process no. 0751-2007-018-10-00-4).

8. Insi does not hold up to its promises, starting with the supposedly different work hours, considering that workers would be under the CLT regime (Labor Code), which does not provide any specifics for services concerning indigenous healthcare. There is no guarantee either that present staff would keep their jobs, as the model requires public exams, even though the proposal makes no mention at all of particulars about its format and content.

9. Allegations that the organization of a public test directly by Sesai would not account for the particulars of indigenous health and the importance of keeping experienced staff of the same ethnic groups also do not represent the reality, seeing as the Legal Conciliation Agreement states clearly that the test must be specific and differentiated; it must be regionalized by DSEI; consider, in lieu of titles, attendance of courses offered by Sesai, Funasa, graduate programs in indigenous healthcare and other related courses, as well as experience in indigenous healthcare; objective tests with criteria linked to knowledge of the language, of the culture, and other specific community-related aspects.

10. The proposal for the creation of Insi cannot prove the alleged impossibility of recruiting staff through public competition. One, because the only trial on record took place in 1996, so it is not current enough. Two, because a public competition specifically targeting indigenous healthcare has never been held. Even considering the 1996 competition, it is said that in the occasion 22% of the places remained unfilled. Such percentage, besides being commonplace for public competitions, represented, out of 6,899 vacan-

cies, a total of 5,373 filled positions. Considering that Indigenous Health Officers and Indigenous Sanitation Officers are not included in that competition – as they are subject to a simplified selection process, among people from the community, in the terms of article 198, § 4º of the CF – and consist of, presently, 6,098 professionals, that amounts to a total of 11,471 workers in the field of indigenous healthcare.

11. The inevitable conclusion is that the information that reached the indigenous representatives on District Boards for Indigenous Health does not meet the criteria of Convention 169 of ILO for the realization of a free, preliminary and informed consultation, as relevant data regarding both the creation of Insi and the public test object of Legal Conciliation Agreement are remiss.

Deborah Macedo Duprat de Britto Pereira,
*Sub-prosecutor-General of the Republic and Coordinator
of the 6th Chamber of Coordination and Revision*

Sebastião Vieira Caixeta,
Labor Prosecutor

Gustavo Kenner Alcântara,
*Prosecutor of the Republic and Coordinator
of the Indigenous Health WG/6th CCR*

Analúcia de Andrade Hartmann,
Prosecutor of the Republic

José Godoy Bezerra de Souza,
Prosecutor of the Republic

Márcia Brandão Zollinger,
Prosecutor of the Republic

Emerson Kalif Siqueira,
Prosecutor of the Republic

Júlio José Araújo Junior,
Prosecutor of the Republic

Talita de Oliveira,
Prosecutor of the Republic

Polireda Madaly Bezerra de Medeiros,
Prosecutor of the Republic



Racism: desire to exterminate peoples and omission in securing their rights

Iara Tatiana Bonin

PhD in Education by the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul and
professor of the Education Graduate Program of the Lutheran University of Brazil

1984: One Kainang woman is found dead, impaled with a cane stick – from her vagina to her mouth. Her body is found near the town of Tenente Portela, in Rio Grande do Sul. The author of the crime, a local landowner, confesses to the crime years later (before dying), and says that his hatred for the indigenous motivated it (SIMONIAN, 1991, p. 30-31 ¹).

2014: Marinalva Kaiowá is brutally murdered on November 1st, 2014, in the municipality of Dourados, in Mato Grosso do Sul. She was living in a tarp encampment on the fringes of a land that her community has been trying to win back for over 40 years. She was murdered with 35 stabs, two weeks after having joined other indigenous leaders in demonstration in front of the Federal Supreme Court in Brasília against their decision which annulled the process of demarcation of the Guyraroká Indigenous Land

Still from the documentary "Tupinambá – o retorno da terra"



The Tupinambá – o retorno da terra documentary presents very well the context of the land conflicts in the south of Bahia, and even then, commenters have made their racism and hatred against the indigenous explicit

What do those murders have in common – one committed in the 1980s and another thirty years later? Are those crimes individual manifestations of intolerance or do they express a collective will to exterminate the indigenous peoples who somehow represent a threat to the interests of other groups, with more power and backed by the society?

The two cases are emblematic for thinking about racism; as they clearly express a desire to exterminate not a person but a collective – to impale the body, pierce the stomach, to stab repeatedly. The hatred evident in the cases we stated does not solely fall upon the bodies of the two murdered women, but also everything they represent, the fertility they are imbued with, the objective possibilities of continuation of their peoples.

Even though it is established in the Federal Constitution of 1988 that “the practice of racism is a non-bailable and inalienable crime, subject to reclusion penalty under the law” (Art. 5 XLII), when it comes to the treatment afforded to the indigenous peoples, racism persists, and the number of cases of violence, disrespect, prejudice, threats and murders is still growing over the last decades, showing an explicit will to annihilate the other.

The word “racism” has been challenged especially when it comes to relations with indigenous peoples, and is seen by many as inadequate. In the Social Sciences field, the concept of race itself has been problematized a long time ago because the biological presuppositions that supported it no longer have the same scientific backing and credibility as they once did. Still, it is necessary to recognize that the concept of race operates materially in the social sphere, ranking, hierarchizing, establishing (even if not definitively) social loci and different possibilities of civil action for groups and individuals.

According to the argument proposed by Nilma Lino Gomes (2012)², racism gets stronger in our society by means of denial: it is said that racism does not exist.

However, studies conducted by researchers of African-Brazilian and indigenous subjects attest that blacks and indigenous persons live daily situations of profound inequality and are constantly victims of prejudice related to their ethnic and racial identity. Racialized criteria operate in favor of legitimizing inequalities and naturalizing certain characteristics that are attributed to those groups and are based on stereotypes.

The French philosopher Michel Foucault (2000)³ explains that racist thinking comes from the establishment of a biological hierarchy – a distinction between superiority and inferiority categories. The functions of racism are the fragmentation, the unbalancing and intro-

duction of censorship to the actions of certain groups, while justifying the coercion practiced by others. Racist thinking endorses the death of some as a necessity to ensure the life conditions of others. Death, here, does not indicate only the practice of murder and direct extermination, but also the fact that exposing certain indigenous groups to danger, of multiplying the threats to their lives through intimidation, omission and even criminalization of their political actions, of expulsion, of rejection, of prejudice expressed in that which is said about the indigenous in different contexts. The event described below demonstrates the power of racist thinking and what it suggests and materializes in terms of violence.

June 2015: the website *Verdinho Itabuna* published a documentary called *Tupinambá – o retorno da terra*, which

narrates the land conflicts in the south of Bahia from the point of view of the Tupinambá of the Padeiro Mountain Range, located in the municipality of Buerarema. Chief Babau is the protagonist of the narrative. The comments⁴ (anonymous) make it clear how racism is actively produced and operates in ordinary life. Some cast doubts upon the ethnic identity of the chief and the Tupinambá people: “We haven’t seen any legitimate natives in this documentary... least of all their heads”; “Don’t be stupid people we know those aren’t indians,

“ Racism against indigenous peoples is expressed both upon persons and groups and through the omission of the State regarding the violence against them and their claims for their constitutional rights to be met. Violence is not a product of the lack of legal mechanisms, but of their ineffectiveness, largely aggravated by the inaction of the government concerning the demarcation of indigenous lands”

1 SIMONIAN, Lígia Lopes. *O círculo vicioso da violência na área indígena Guarita e os possíveis limites das ações indígenas*. Laudo Antropológico, 1991.

2 GOMES, Nilma Lino. *Alguns termos e conceitos presentes no debate sobre relações raciais no Brasil: uma breve discussão*. In: *Formação em Direitos Humanos: Relações raciais*. October 5th, 2012.

3 FOUCAULT, Michel. *Em defesa da sociedade: curso no Collège de France (1975-1976)*. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 2000.

4 www.verdinhoitabuna.com.br/2015/06/cacique-babau-nao-vamos-recuar-um.html

because indians come from the bushes". Other posts criminalize the actions of the Tupinambá and defame the community: "I don't understand why they make a documentary about that piece of shit"; "Who said this goon called Chief Babau is indigenous?"; "...Thats a thug disguised as an indian"; a "gang of fake indians"; "...The village is full of armed goons and robbers"; "...A smartass fills the indian's faces with cachaça and calls himself chief...". And there are commenters who hide behind the "anonymous" handle to instigate hatred and suggest violence and crime as a solution for the conflict, much like in the following posts: "This Babau needs to get some holes shot into his face, this fake indian, punk"; "That bum deserves a good shooting!"; "This false chief wants a piece of soil? Let him have six inches worth of it!"; "...Let him have a 9mm gunshot"; "Only God can save us and some good ol' shooting of those painted-face goons that call themselves indigenous"; "He should be dead or in prison!"; "...his time is coming"; "...Only with a good punching"; "If there were any men around there they'd already blasted out that mofo"; "That right there is the true cancer of this area!" (Adapted translation of the posts).

Some other violence cases mentioned in this report fit into a kind of racism that does not remain silent and instead shows itself vocally and as crime instigation: in the municipality of Martinho Campos, in Minas Gerais, the identity of the Kaxixó people was

questioned and they were called "vermin that not even with insecticide will kill". In Amazonas, the Tenharim people were the victim of prejudice in social networks. The Federal Prosecution (MPF) took action by ordering the deletion of over 30 posts on the internet, identified as hate speech against ethnicity, incitation of criminal practices and generalization of responsibility for crimes as well as hate speech against defenders of indigenous rights. In Santa Catarina, prejudice-ridden articles have been published about the Guarani in the blog and newspaper *Diário Catarinense*, blaming them for delays in the duplication of the BR-101 highway, incurring in losses for the country, and even for the deaths that happen on the section of the highway that passes through the indigenous land.

Finally, we must recognize that racism against indigenous peoples is expressed both through persons and groups and through the omission of the State regarding the violence against them and their claims for their constitutional rights to be met. Violence is not a product of the lack of legal mechanisms, but of their ineffectiveness, largely aggravated by the inaction of the government concerning the demarcation of indigenous lands. Land conflict is largely the cause of the noted reactions against the indigenous and the intensification of a desire to exterminate those who, through their fights, insist on maintaining their diversity. ♦

Still from the documentary "Tupinambá – o retorno da terra"



Racist acts committed daily against the indigenous in several parts of Brazil disclose an existing desire to exterminate those who insist on remaining diverse

CHAPTER I

Violence against the estate



- 43 Omission and delays
in land regulation
- 56 Conflict pertaining
territorial rights
- 60 Repossession raids, illegal
exploration of natural
resources and property
damage

In accordance with the hegemonic “order” and the logic of accumulation, agribusiness takes over sacred indigenous lands and will remain there until there is not one drop of life left on the exhausted and contaminated earth

Sister Joana Orti/Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul



Violence against the estate

The indigenous estate consists of the land for its territorial dimensions and its uses according to the norms and customs of indigenous societies. The geography, the natural resources, the mythical landmarks, the burial grounds, the archaeological sites, as well as their cultivated goods and environment management; the farming grounds, the seeds, the hunting, collection, fishing and agriculture techniques; the traditional buildings, as well as, nowadays, their schools, healthcare units, radio stations; the arts, the

craftsmanship and other manufactures, all those items make up the indigenous estate.

Besides those, the intangible assets such as traditional knowledge, narrative languages, rituals, religious expression and specific knowledge add to their authorship rights, their image and intellectual rights. The indigenous lands and this list of pertaining items are for the exclusive usage of the peoples that inhabit them, as determined by the Federal Constitution, and their violation is a crime.

Omission and delays in land regulation

Much like what happened in the previous year, the Dilma Rousseff administration continues to meet the demands of agribusiness in 2014. The President of the Republic did not sign any ratification of indigenous lands, even though at least 21 land demarcation processes without administrative and/or legal impediment had been in her office at the end of the year, just waiting for her signature for ratification.

The Minister of Justice, José Eduardo Cardozo, follows the same guidelines. Nine processes awaited his signature so that the declaratory ordinances could be published. Those lands did not have legal and/or administrative impediments for their regulation processes to advance in the Executive, either.

After two years fronted by provisional presidents, Funai saw its lack of human and financial resources get even more acute in 2014, which also factors into the drawl of the administrative processes.

In 2014, Cimi registered 118 cases of omission and demurral in the regulation of lands, more than twice than 2013, which had 51 cases. There were cases in Acre (1); Amazonas (3), Bahia (4), Ceará (2), Goiás (1), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (24), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (42), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (14), Rondônia (7), Santa Catarina (11), and Tocantins (1).

In Pará, the state with the most cases of omission and demurral in the regulation of lands, the failure to recognize indigenous lands is directly connected to the intention of the Federal Government of building large hydroelectric plants, such as the São Luiz do Tapajós plant, which will flood villages forests and burial grounds of the Sawré Muybu Indigenous Land, of the Munduruku people.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, a state with 24 cases of omission and demurral in the regulation of lands, the indige-

nous communities are living by the roads in tarp tents, surrounded by gunmen disguised as security guards and subjected to all kinds of violence, including violent eviction. A good example is the Terena people, of the Buriti Indigenous Land, who have suffered multiple evictions. Tired of waiting, the Terena retook their ancestral lands. The Federal Government responded by setting up a “conversation roundtable” that failed to yield any practical results. The Terena people are still under eviction orders, due to government inoperativeness.

The recognition of several indigenous lands in Mato Grosso do Sul was fixed by an Adjustment of Conduct Term (TAC), signed in 2007 by the Federal Prosecution (MPF) and Funai. The term stated that the indigenist organism was committed to demarcate the indigenous lands in that state until June 2009. The deadline expired several times and Funai had to pay a fine of BRL 2 million, so MPF decided to legally execute the TAC terms.

General Situation of Indigenous Lands	Numbers
Registered	361
Ratified	43
Declared	62
Identified	38
To be identified	164
Without determination	334
Reserved/Owned	48
With restrictions	6
GT established in the State of MS as Indigenous Land	5
Total	1.061

Data last updated in December 2014

RATIFICATION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS BY ADMINISTRATION

PRESIDENT	PERIOD	NUMBER OF RATIFICATIONS	ANNUAL AVERAGE
José Sarney	1985 – 1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan. 1991 – Sep. 1992	112	56
Itamar Franco	Ouc. 1992 – Dec. 1994	18	9
Fernando Henrique Cardoso	1995 – 2002	145	18
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	2003 – 2010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	2011 – 2014	11	2,7

OMISSION AND DELAYS IN LAND REGULATION

118 Cases

State of Acre – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA OF AMÔNIA RIVER

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The declaratory ordinance for the Apolima-Arara of Amônia River Indigenous Land was signed in May 2012. The Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve (Resex) falls within the indigenous land. In November 2013 non-indigenous beneficiaries of the indigenous land started getting their compensation payments. The payment deadline was April 2014, but it did not come through. Part of the invaders disputed the compensation and refused to accept it, and pressured other families to do the same. In the meantime, the invaders take down trees and sell timber from the indigenous lands, and bar the indigenous from fishing in lakes and bayous. According to the natives, at the mixed school (indigenous and non-indigenous), invaders regularly treat the children with prejudice and they have put on a request to the city hall to expel the indigenous students from the school, even though it is on their traditional territory. After complaining about those events, and after the theft of the timber, top indigenous leaders were threatened with their lives. A hearing took place in Marechal Thaumaturgo in August 2014 with the presence of several authorities. In the occasion, they decided to commission a study to define a special compensation sum as well as the relocation of the invader families, with homes, school, healthcare unit. The deadline to present the compensation proposal, with numbers, and for the ICMBio to come forward with a relocation proposal and an infrastructure project was November 2014. However, like many other cases, it has not been met.

SOURCE: Leaders; Western Amazon Regional, Cruzeiro do Sul Team

State of Amapá – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: CUIERAS RIVER

PEOPLES: BARÉ, KAMBEBA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Even though the Federal Court has ordered the Union and Funai to initiate and finish the process of demarcation of the areas of traditional indigenous settlement, the government has failed to initiate it. In addition, the Judiciary Power requested the verification of the presence of non-natives in the region, in order to inform them and proceed to the mechanisms of removal and payment of compensation. According to a complaint by the communities, the two peoples have been waiting for years for the demarcation of their indigenous land.

SOURCE: MPF-AM, January 22nd, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: MÉDIO RIO NEGRO I

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: According to a complaint by MPF-AM, the delay on the demarcation of the lands of peoples of Lower and Upper Negro River, whose formal request for demarcation has been recognized since 1998, is causing severe trouble to the communities. Healthcare has been affected, as well as the access to differentiated education. MPF reports the impact caused by tourism with fishing and the exploration

of workforce for the production of piaçaba. "Sport fishing disregards the customs of the community... We frequently come across dead fish, choked up with the bait". In 2007, Funai has created two Land Identification Groups which, lacking indigenous participation, have not been approved. A new group was set up in 2010, but the administrative process is awaiting the elaboration of anthropological studies.

SOURCE: MPF-AM, March 19th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: APURINÃ, KAIXANA, KAMBEBA, KANAMARI, KOKAMA, KULINA, MAYORUNA, MIRANHA, TIKUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: In the region of Middle Solimões River and its tributaries, it has been a long time since any land demarcation process has been concluded. Sluggishness in the demarcation of lands in the municipalities of Tefé, Fonte Boa, Marãa, Jutai and Alvarães has intensified the conflicts between the indigenous and the riparian communities settled in environment reserves that overlap the claimed lands.

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Prelacy of Tefé

State of Bahia – 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The area, delimited by Funai in 2009, is occupied by dozens of farmers. The communities call for the Ministry of Justice to publish the declaratory ordinance. One of the farmers who was against demarcation has been murdered, which stirred the settlers against the indigenous, as they are blamed for the murder.

SOURCE: News Journal – 6th Chamber of MPF, May 31st, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAHY-PEQUI

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The ordinance that provided the work group for studies of identification and delimitation of the land was published on March 26th, 2012. At a meeting on July 8th, 2014, eleven leaderships were in Brasília, invited by Funai, when the conclusive report of the field studies was presented. However, even though a legal decision that determined the publication of the report had been issued, it did not actually take place until the end of 2014.

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The comprehensive identification report was published in 2008. After the 90-day deadline for contestation and the 60-day deadline for the Funai assessment, the demarcation procedure still awaits the declaratory ordinance, which has to be signed by the Minister of Justice. It has been a 6-year wait so far.

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional



The demarcation of indigenous lands must be the first action of recognition of the historical debt Brazil has with its native peoples

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The land identification report was published in 2009. After the 90-day deadline for contestation and the 60-day deadline for the Funai assessment, the demarcation procedure still awaits its declaratory ordinance, which needs to be signed by the Minister of Justice. It has been a 5-year wait so far.

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional

State of Ceará – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DA BARRA DO MUNDAÚ

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of a tourism compound

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are feeling threatened by foreign profiteers interested in building major tourism enterprises in the villages' area. In addition, they complain about the logging undertaken by the families of non-natives residing in the region. The indigenous have been awaiting the conclusion of the demarcation procedure since 2002. The area has been marked down but illegal logging is constantly practiced. Besides, according to leader Adriana Carneiro de Castro, five houses used by the community for meetings and cultural events were destroyed along with objects that were stored there and the surrounding coconut palm trees.

SOURCE: TV Diário, August 26th, 2014; Adital, August 28th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: TABAJARA

PEOPLES: KALABAÇA, TABAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecution of Ceará filed a public civil suit with the Federal Court to order the Union and Funai to begin the procedure of identification and demarcation of indigenous land and to pay the compensation for collective moral damages to the indigenous. Funai responded by stating that there was no expectation of creation of new technical work groups due to lack of structure and human resources. According to Prosecutor Sara Moreira, that omission has been causing the indigenous community to suffer successive losses, as they have been in conflict with settlers on the area of litigation since 2007; and the dispute also involves the use of carnauba straw for crafts.

SOURCE: MPF-CE, December 17th, 2014.

State of Goiás – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS-CANELA APÂNIEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA-APÂNIEKRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lack of land regulation

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecution of Maranhão has filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court to demand that Funai finishes the process of physical demarcation of the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

State of Maranhão – 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders and organizations, along with indigenists, have signed a letter addressed to public entities such as Funai, the Federal Prosecution and the Federal Regional Court, complaining and demanding action regarding the decision by the Federal judge of the 2nd Lower Court of Imperatriz to halt the withdrawal operations in the Krikati Indigenous Land. According to the indigenous, the land was demarcated in 1997 and ratified in 2004, but instead of advancing the process of withdrawal, the public entities act as if the indigenous was the invader in their own lands. The suspension of withdrawal from the land may trigger, according to the community, a series of conflicts between natives and farmers, seeing as they live in areas separated only by a side road and have different ways of life and cultures.

SOURCE: Letter from the Krikati People; Cimi Maranhão Regional, April 29th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR**PEOPLES:** GAVIÃO PUKOBYÊ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Seven years after the creation of the work group to undertake the studies of revision of the limits of the indigenous land, Funai has yet to approve the anthropological report. That has triggered the intensification of conflict between the indigenous and the farmers. Now the communities no longer have access to areas that are important to their physical and cultural reproduction, as they are occupied by farms.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA**PEOPLE:** KANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: After 18 months from the publication of the Comprehensive Land Report, the community still awaits the Declaratory Ordinance from the Ministry of Justice. The indigenous are being harmed by the invasions and the sluggishness of the process.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: BACURIZINHO**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lack of land regulation

DESCRIPTION: Six years ago, the Declaratory Ordinance for the indigenous land was published. However, physical demarcation has yet to be carried out. Tension is a constant between farmers and the indigenous. Both parties are waiting for a solution.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENYE**PEOPLE:** KA'APOR**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lack of land regulation

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecution of Maranhão has filed a Public Civil Suit for the Judiciary to order Funai to carry out the demarcation of the land of the Krenyê people. Even though the indigenous entity has come forward with justification for the delays in the regulation, the Prosecution stated that Funai has not been meeting the established deadlines.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXIXÓ**PEOPLE:** KAXIXÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The Kaxixó people have been awaiting the publication of a declaratory ordinance to be signed by the Minister of Justice since 2013 to carry on with the demarcation process as well as the withdrawal of settlers from their lands. The invaders have been logging the native vegetation to plant pine trees and pasture for cattle. The Pará River, which goes through the indigenous land, is polluted and barely has any fish. The 30 Kaxixó families are settled at the only remaining patch of forest. The identification report issued by Funai in March 2013 mentions several farms within indigenous territory.

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 24 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: PACURITY**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process of the Pacurity Indigenous Land dragged out so much that the Guarani-Kaiowá went through 2014 under constant eviction threats. In a repossession operation, farmers asked the Federal Court to remove the indigenous from a legal reserve in the São José farm, at the right margin of the BR-463 highway, in the Dourados exit. They are 15 tarp tents spread out along a large water canal, squeezed between crops and thick forest. The Pacurity encampment is part of an old network of communities that the indigenous call tekoha. **SOURCE:** Repórter Brasil, April 6th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: OFAYÉ-XAVANTE**PEOPLE:** OFAYE-XAVANTE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land was recognized as being traditionally occupied by the indigenous through Ordinance 264/92 of the Ministry of Justice. However, physical landmarks have yet to be laid out in the land, which is the last step prior to ratification; still unfulfilled by Funai. For the Federal Prosecution, dragging out the process exposes the indigenous to legal insecurity and to all kinds of difficulties stemming from the non-demarcation of the land.

SOURCE: MPF-MS, December 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: KURUSU AMBÁ**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The process of demarcation of the Kurusu Ambá Indigenous Land remains at a halt. The TAC signed in 2007 between Funai and the Prosecution, which determined the demarcation of several lands in Mato Grosso do Sul, covered this territory. The administrative proceedings are at the identification phase and Funai has yet to publish the Comprehensive Identification and Delimitation Report, even though it has been finished.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARAJA YVY**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process has been at a halt since 2008, stuck in the phase of anthropological studies for the identification and delimitation of the area.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMAKUÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The land was included in the TAC that was signed in 2007, but the demarcation process is frozen.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KA'AJARI

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The people are still waiting for the primary actions by the Executive toward the demarcation of their traditional land.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YPO'I E TRIUNFO

PEOPLES: GUARANI, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land is included in the work group of the Nandeva-Peguá basin, created by Ordinance 792/2008. However, the administrative process is frozen.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: LARANJEIRA NHÃNDERU

PEOPLES: GUARANI, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process is still at a halt. The anthropological studies began in 2008, but Funai has yet to issue the comprehensive identification report. Meanwhile, the community is living in a legal preservation area; lacking the possibility of living off the land, and are constantly threatened by an invader that makes use of the lands claimed by the community.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ÑU PORÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Since 2008, the land has been the object of studies by the work group of the Dourados - Amambaí-Peguá basin. Funai has yet to publish the comprehensive identification report. Land and mapping surveys have not been finished. The community lives in precarious conditions, camped out in tarp tents.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: NHU VERÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The land has been the object of studies since 2008 by the work group of the Dourados - Amambaí-Peguá basin. Funai has yet to publish the comprehensive identification report.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BOQUEIRÃO

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action toward the demarcation process. Funai has failed to issue the identification and delimitation report. The community is living in an encampment at the margins of a highway.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PASSO PIRAJÚ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community awaits the Funai anthropological study started in 2008. The process is frozen.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: APIKAY

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Studies began in 2008 but the demarcation process is still frozen. In 2014, the Federal Court of Dourados determined the eviction of the community by a police force. The community has been living at the margins of the BR-463 highway for over 20 years. Eight people in the community died ran over by cars and one of pesticide contamination.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MÃE TERRA

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The administrative process of demarcation is still frozen even after the Federal Court determined it should continue.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: CHARQUEADA

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The administrative process of demarcation is frozen. The Federal Court determined for the continuity of the demarcation, but the Union remains inert. In 2014, the Federal Court of Campo Grande determined the eviction of this community.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BURITI

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process of the land has been paralyzed by court order. The community has suffered multiple evictions. After the murder of Oziel Terena, in 2013, the Ministry of Justice set up a "Discussion Roundtable" but the demarcation process is still halted due to the interests of major farmers over traditional land and unwillingness by the public power.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAUNAY IPEGUE

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community awaits the expedition of the declaratory ordinance. In 2014, the Federal Court issued a sentence in favor of the continuity of demarcation, but the process remains paralyzed.

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MBARAKA'Y

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process is still paralyzed. While they wait for the expedition of the publication of the report, the community goes on living in tarp tents in precarious conditions.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: PYELITO KUE

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process remains paralyzed. The community awaits the expedition of the publication of the report.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso Regional do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND: SANTIAGO KUE/KURUPI

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Paralyzed demarcation process. Living in an encampment by the road and subjected to threats by invaders who are against demarcation, the community has been waiting for the conclusion of the anthropological study since 2008.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAOXAPÁ

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community is encamped and awaiting the conclusion of the demarcation process. The Federal Court has issued a decision determining the continuity of the process, but even then Funai has not taken action toward restarting the demarcation process.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: PILAD REBUÁ

PEOPLE: TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The requests by the people for the demarcation of their land remains unheard by the Executive. The identification and delimitation report has not been finished and the community awaits, encamped at a repossession area.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: YVY KATU

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community is encamped, waiting for the conclusion of the demarcation of their territory. The land has been declared traditionally occupied; however, no ratification decree has been issued.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: SOMBRERITO

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community is encamped, waiting for the conclusion of the demarcation of their territory. The land has been declared traditionally occupied; however, no ratification decree has been issued.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

State of Mato Grosso – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEREZA CRISTINA

PEOPLE: BORORO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community suffers with the delayed land regulation, which triggers insecurities in the people and motivates new invasions.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

Egon Heck



The delays in giving back their traditional lands to the indigenous peoples causes the aggravation of conflicts even in the pacified areas

State of Pará – 42 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRÉ MUYBU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process has been dragging out for 13 years. In 2001, the Funai presidency appointed the first technical group aimed at studying the identification of the Munduruku villages situated alongside the Tapajós River. In 2007, Funai rebooted the Technical Group for the identification and delimitation studies. The Comprehensive Identification and Delimitation Report has been available since September 2013. The delay in the demarcation of the land causes several damages to the Munduruku, constantly threatened by invasions by loggers and miners. The report has not been published because the Federal Government intends to build the São Luiz do Tapajós Hydroelectric Plant. If it gets built, it will directly flood villages, forests and burial grounds of the Munduruku people.

SOURCE: MPF-PA, May 26th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARÓ

PEOPLE: BORARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai started the process of demarcation of the indigenous land in 2008. Two years later, the delays drove the Federal Prosecution to file a lawsuit ordering them to speed it up. In October 2011, abiding the court decision, Funai published the Comprehensive Identification and Delimitation Report of the indigenous land in the Official Gazette. The process remains paralyzed, though, as the government entity has failed to take the necessary steps for potential contestation.

SOURCE: MPF-PA, June 25th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAS CASAS

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation was effected as well as the withdrawal from the land. But Funai did not fulfill their duty of compensating the farmers, who are threatening to repossess the indigenous land, triggering major tension in the community.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai has paralyzed the process of demarcation of the indigenous land, triggering insecurity among the Munduruku.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: ADI ARUMATEWÁ

PEOPLE: TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process was halted. Funai fails to take action toward land regulation in the area.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: AMANAYÉ

PEOPLE: AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land remains without land regulation. The communities have been informed that Funai will only

initiate the demarcation process if the indigenous repossess the Sarawa Indigenous Land, abandoned due to conflicts with the fishermen.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: ENCANTADOS

PEOPLE: TUPAIU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Tupaiu people have been waiting for over 10 years for the process of regulation of their national territory. The territory is comprised of the Aminã and Aningalzinho villages.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO TAPAJÓS I

PEOPLES: CARA PRETA, MAYTAPU, MUNDURUKU, TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai has failed to take action toward the demarcation and regulation of the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO TAPAJÓS II

PEOPLES: KUMARUARA, TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The work group for the identification of the traditional territories of the Tupinambá and Kumaruara peoples has yet to be created.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARREIRA CAMPO

PEOPLE: KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process for the indigenous area is halted and no action has been taken over the last few years to guarantee the Karajá people's rights over their lands.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: BORARI ALTER DO CHÃO

PEOPLE: BORARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai created the work group for the identification of the indigenous land, but its activities are paralyzed due to conflicts with real estate businesses, landgrabbers, universities and churches in the traditional territory.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAKUARA BRAGANÇA MARITUBA

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Bragança Marituba indigenous area remains without regulation due to a complaint by ICMBio, by the Municipal City Hall of Belterra, the Federation of Community Associations and the Rural Workers' Union of Belterra.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANAIN

PEOPLE: ATIKUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Atikum call for the demarcation of their lands. Funai, however, has failed to take action to grant them this right.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: COBRA GRANDE

PEOPLE: ARAPIUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Arapium call for the demarcation of their lands, but the demarcation process is paralyzed.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUAJANAÍRA

PEOPLES: GUAJAJARA, GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Government has failed to demarcate the indigenous area and is remains passive regarding the reality of violation of indigenous rights.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

PEOPLES: ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The regulation of the indigenous area has not been finished.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CUMINAPANEMA URUCURIANA

PEOPLES: ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous area is still lacking regulation and the isolated, threatened peoples are vulnerable to invaders.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAPOTINHINORE

PEOPLES: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous area remains without land regulation.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXUYANA

PEOPLE: KAXUYANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The land regulation process for this area has not been concluded.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRÉ APOMPU

PEOPLES: DIVERSOS, MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous area – 43km – remains without land regulation. The Munduruku are living at an Incra settlement, confined because of loggers' interests. The land, however, is traditional territory and the indigenous await its regulation.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUCI

PEOPLE: ARAPIUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action has been taken toward the regulation of the land. The São Pedro, Braço Grande and Nova Vista villages comprise this land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: NOVA JACUNDÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The land regulation process for this area has not been concluded.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: OROROBÁ

PEOPLE: ATIKUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action has been taken toward the regulation of this indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: PACAJÁ

PEOPLE: ASURINI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Asurini people, as of their contact with the attraction fronts in the 1950s, did so in two different areas, one in the Pacajá River surrounding and other close to Trocará Creek. Motivated by the discourse that the joining of two peoples would be better for the strengthening of their physical and cultural integrity, also due to diseases, the Pacajá group migrated to the sealed area in the surroundings of Trocará creek, leaving the traditional territory "abandoned". After a few decades, the Asurini decided to go back to the old lands and call for its regulation. A work group was set up in 2008 to do the anthropological studies, but so far the final report has not been concluded. The indigenous also question the fact that the work group has left out more than half of the area claimed by the group. While they await regulation, loggers in the region have been pillaging the available natural resources.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: PEDREIRA MIRIPIXI

PEOPLE: ARAPIUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action has been taken toward the regulation of the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: PIMENTAL

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action has been taken toward the regulation of the indigenous land, which is under threat of flooding if the hydroelectric plant gets built.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: PRAIA DO ÍNDIO

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The process of regulation of the indigenous area has yet to be concluded. It will face strong resistance due to its location in the urban perimeter of the town of Itaituba.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: SÃO JOÃO TAPI-IRA

PEOPLE: ARAPIUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: No action has been taken toward the regulation of the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: SÃO LUIZ DO TAPAJÓS**PEOPLES:** DIVERSOS, MUNDURUKU**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The regulation of the indigenous land has yet to be concluded, and it is under threat of flooding in case the São Luiz do Tapajós dam gets built.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Santarém Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: TAVAQUARA****PEOPLES:** KURUAYA, XIPÁYA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** No action has been taken toward the regulation of the indigenous land.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: TUNAYANA****PEOPLES:** TUNAYANA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The regulation of the indigenous land has yet to be concluded.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND: LAS CASAS****PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land has been identified and delimited and is undergoing a process of withdrawal by settlers. However, the wait for compensation from the public entity by the well-intentioned settlers is harboring conflict coming from the old non-indigenous settlers, who claim to be getting organized to repossess the land.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional; MPF-PA**INDIGENOUS LAND: TUWA APEKUOKAWERA (GLEBA SORORÓ)****PEOPLE:** SURUÍ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The Comprehensive Identification and Delimitation Report for the land was published in 1012, but the regulation procedures are paralyzed at Funai. Over 11 thousand hectare of land have been invaded and occupied by farmers and Incra settling projects, without any indication from the government that they will get the invaders to withdraw.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA****PEOPLE:** ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The Arara Ugoromô people suffer with the delays in the regulation of their territory. Their territory has undergone two delimitation processes already. However, physical landmarks were not laid out, so the area continued to be raided and scoured by farmers and loggers. The government should drive out the invaders, as that is one of the conditions for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Xingu Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA****PEOPLE:** ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous area has been identified and delimited, but it has been the target of several invasions that increased

with the rise of major farms and illegal exploration of timber. Trucks carrying logs to the municipality's workshops are a common sight. The indigenous also call for the withdrawal of at least one thousand families settled within their territory.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Xingu Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: BOA VISTA****PEOPLE:** JURUNA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The limits of the indigenous lands are undergoing a revision, but they are surrounded by major farms and can barely do any farming themselves. The community has been included in the conditionalities for the project of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant; therefore the government should regulate the land to meet the compensation agreement.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Xingu Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU****PEOPLE:** ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The community area has been demarcated, but the process of withdrawal is paralyzed and the number of invaders is on the rise. Besides, it is directly affected by the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. One of the conditionalities of the Basic Environmental Program establishes that it is the Federal Government's duty to remove the invaders from the area and to regulate the land. Conflict is imminent between invaders and the indigenous, but the conditionalities have yet to be met.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Xingu Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA****PEOPLE:** PARAKANÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The area has been demarcated, but it is a target of invasions by farmers and loggers. Besides, Incra has settled some rural workers there and the situation has been generating conflict. Now the process of withdrawal from the territory is part of the Belo Monte conditionalities. However, the construction moves forward without their being fulfilled.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Xingu Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: AKRĀTIKATÊJÊ****PEOPLE:** AKRĀTIKATÊJÊ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of hydroelectric plant**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous had been in a legal fight for over three decades against Eletronorte for the right to receive lands similar to the ones they lost to the Tucuruí Hydroelectric Plant in the 1980s. That right was acknowledged by the 5th Class of TRF1, according to the trial of the civil suit filed by the Federal Prosecution against Eletronorte. The indigenous await the fulfillment of the legal sentence.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, January 2015, Marabá Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: GUAJANAÍRA****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous families are living in a cluster of plots of land within a settlement for the Incra agrarian reform in the region. They have been calling for the demarcation of their traditional land for years.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: ATIKUM**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The Atikum are living in plots of land within a settlement for the Incra agrarian reform in the region. They have also been calling for the regulation of the area, to turn it into an indigenous reservation.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ATIKUM**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** Since 1945, the Government of the State of Pará has recognized domain and use of the 240 thousand hectare land as exclusively of indigenous families living at the confluence of Surubijo and Arandewa Rivers. However, Funai has failed to take action toward the regulation of the land. Presently, the area has been invaded and damaged. The indigenous are calling for the regulation of the territory.**SOURCE:** Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

State of Paraná – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: VITORINO ENCAMPMENT**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous call for the demarcation of their lands. While they wait for Funai to undertake the studies of identification and delimitation, they are threatened by a repossession operation of the area where they are encamped.**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional

State of Rondônia – 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: APOLIMA ARARA**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous call for Funai to move forward with the compensations and resettling of the invaders and residents of the demarcated area. According to chief Francisco Siqueira Arara, the community has been fighting for 17 years for the regulation of the land. The Presidency of the Republic must ratify the land but they have been remiss in that regard.**SOURCE:** Rondônia.com, May 6th, 2014. –**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MIGUELENO**PEOPLE:** MIQUELENO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** Studies have been conducted at the indigenous land for its identification and delimitation since the year 2000. As of the end of 2014, the process was paralyzed. Meanwhile, the community is being threatened by the actions of invaders and by the governmental program of land regulation called Terra Legal.**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CUJUBIM**PEOPLE:** CUJUBIM**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** Studies of identification and delimitation have been conducted since the year 2000 at the indigenous land. With the halt in the demarcation process, invaders felt legitimized in taking over. In addition, the Federal Government has been

promoting a program of land regulation that falls within the indigenous land, the Terra Legal program.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PURUBORÁ**PEOPLE:** PURUBORA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** Funai initiated the land demarcation studies in 2000, but the process was paralyzed. It was rebooted in 2010, but paralyzed once again soon afterward. Meanwhile, the community has been threatened by invaders, especially loggers, who take down the remaining nut trees in the indigenous area.**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAJORO**PEOPLE:** WAJORO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The community has been calling out for Funai to undertake the study of territorial identification since 2002. The Federal Prosecution conducted a preliminary study of the land. The Funai office at Ji-Paraná has been promising to set up a work group for the elaboration of the comprehensive identification and delimitation report for the land. The promise had yet to be met as of the end of 2014. The area suffers from the invasion of fishermen. In addition, there is the presence of a former quilombo within the claimed area.**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CITADINO**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2010, the Guarasugwe and Chiquitano peoples have been fighting for ethnic recognition and for the undertaking of studies for the identification and delimitation of their lands. However, up until the end of 2014, Funai has only done one preliminary anthropological study. In this initiated process, the documentation of only one person of the group has been analyzed. Meanwhile, the people are being denied the right to health and education. The process is paralyzed and the people are left without any kind of assistance.**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land conflict**DESCRIPTION:** The people have been calling for the revision of the limits of their indigenous lands for a long time, as there are two villages outside of the demarcated area. According to the indigenous, since August 2014, it has not been possible to take the road that connects the central village to the Joari village because the farmer put a bolt on the gate. The farmer's action is thought to be in retaliation to complaints from the indigenous about the illegal sale of timber in the region close to the Joari and Candeias region.**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 14 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: MATO PRETO**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process**DESCRIPTION:** The process of regulation of the indigenous land started

about 10 years ago. After the trial for the court proceedings of lawsuits filed by the Federal Prosecution, Funai and the Union were sentenced to move the demarcation process in the area forward. There are Incra settlers in the area that should be assisted by the State, according to the Attorney General of the Republic.

SOURCE: MPF-RS, 28/01/2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lack of monitoring

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecution of Rio Grande do Sul is investigating mortgages sold by non-indigenous by banks for real estate that falls within areas already declared as indigenous by the Ministry of Justice, which can be considered larceny. This situation, according to the Federal Prosecution, indicated that the Union and Funai are failing to annotate this condition onto the notary records, leaving room for financial institutions to receive, as mortgage and loan collateral, lands already declared indigenous.

SOURCE: MPF-RS, 24/06/2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: MATO CASTELHANO

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous group has been at the margins of kilometer 271 of BR-285 highway. In May 2009, Funai published in the Official Gazette the Ordinance for the constitution of the technical work group for the elaboration of the Comprehensive Identification and Delimitation Report of the lands. Five years after the creation of the work group, the report has not yet been published. According to MPF, the delay goes against what is reasonable for the duration of the process and neglects the indigenous right to enjoy a dignified life, according to their customs and traditions. Besides, there is concern about the possibility of serious damages stemming from the animosity between the Kaingang and the farmers. The community is living in a narrow area, at risk of getting involved in road accidents and with minimal subsistence conditions.

SOURCE: MPF-RS, July 9th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: MATO PRETO

PEOPLES: GUARANI-CHIRIPÁ, GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: During a meeting at the MPF-RS, the indigenous community that occupies a small section of the 4,230 hectare declared as traditionally occupied has come forward with a request for the reduction of the area. The justification is that they can no longer bear the precarious conditions of the place where they have been encamped for 12 years by the train line, close to highway BR-153. That is an unacceptable way of dealing with the problem of land occupation in their rightful territory. It is important to make it clear that the proposed "solution" was a Funai initiative, claiming that the reduction would speed up the demarcation process, so they should let go of the land declared as traditionally occupied. Despite the agreement, the Guarani remain encamped on their land.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO DOS ÍNDIOS

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

Carlos Latuff



In many encampments, the new generations are denied the opportunity to live the Nande reko, the indigenous way of living, of being

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process is now at the conclusion of land surveying phase and at the beginning of withdrawals. However, almost three years have gone by and Funai still has not published the results of the survey. The State Government, which also bears some responsibility, will not move forward with the resettling of the residents or the compensation of the lands previously occupied by farmers. The community is suffering with the exiguous space for the children to live on and the impossibility of farming, of collecting crafts materials and firewood. This situation worsens the tense atmosphere between farmers and the indigenous.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAJEADO DO BUGRE

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai has prepared a primary report about the indigenous lands, but, after two years, has failed to do the assessment necessary for the authorization of the work group to move forward with the comprehensive report for the delimitation of the area and the preliminary surveying of the land. The community remains encamped and going through food scarcity, confined to an exiguous area.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Irai Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARAZINHO

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai has halted the assessment of the primary report that was produced about the Carazinho Indigenous Land. The work group, then, has not been authorized to continue the studies for the conclusion of the comprehensive report, the delimitation of the area and the pre-survey of the land. The community is living at the margins of highway BR-386, highly at risk of road accident and getting eviction orders. They have trouble with getting food and live off basic care packs, as they lack the possibility of collecting crafts materials while they are confined to an exiguous space.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: NOVO XINGU**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The work group that conducted the studies of identification and delimitation of the indigenous land has verified the traditional Kaingang occupation. However, they still have to produce the map and pre-survey of the land for the conclusion of the comprehensive report. Funai has been questioning the size of the area and proposed the reduction of the limits. The community is still fighting to keep the original size of the traditional occupation as stated by the report. The indigenous are living in a small encampment, suffering with the weather conditions and feeling insecure with the situation.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND: KANDÓIA****PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The comprehensive report about the land was published four years ago. The indigenous community calls for the publication of the Declaratory Ordinance, which had not yet happened by the end of 2014. Tension between farmers and indigenous is escalating. The community is living in an encampment, in an exiguous area, with trouble circulating freely, collecting crafts materials and getting food. There was an indigenous demonstration in the month of April to put pressure on the Minister of Justice for the publication of the declaratory ordinance. There were conflicts in the region and two farmers died.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND: MATO CASTELHANO****PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Court of Passo Fundo fined Funai for not finishing the demarcation of the indigenous land. The work group had not finished the anthropological studies of identification and delimitation of the land by the end of 2014. The Judiciary understood that there is unwarranted delay in the accomplishment of those goals, which only leads the conflicts in the region to escalate.

SOURCE: Marcela Panke's Blog, December 11th, 2014.**INDIGENOUS LAND: CAPIVARI****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Paralyzed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community has been living for decades at the side of the road, where they are denied assistance with health, education and basic sanitation. The work group set up to do the studies of identification and delimitation of the area was created in 2012. However, the studies did not move forward and the community remains in a State of insecurity. Moreover, the farmer who claims to be the owner of the area claimed by the indigenous is putting pressure on the community to leave the region.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: LAMI****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community has been living on the side of the road. They have no guarantee of proper assistance regarding

health, education or basic sanitation. Funai created a work group for the identification of the land in 2012 and rebooted the activities by the end of 2014. Those who claim to be the owners of the area threatened the community with eviction by a court order for the repossession of the land.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: IRAPUÁ****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community has been living by the road for decades, where they are denied assistance with health, education and basic sanitation. The land has been identified with 222 hectare and its comprehensive report was published in 2011. However, the declaratory ordinance has yet to be published by the Minister of Justice. The farmers take advantage of the situation by pressuring the community to leave the premises around the demarcation area and, to make things worse, they are not allowing the indigenous to collect, hunt and fish at the margins of Irapuá River. They argue that the Federal Government has failed to meet its commitments with land demarcation and compensation. The Guarani were scared off by the farmers' reactions and left. The Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul is against the demarcation of the indigenous lands and removed the families only to resettle them at a State plot that is 60 kilometers away from the demarcated area.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARROIO DIVISA****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community is at the side of the road, denied of assistance regarding health, education and basic sanitation. Funai has failed to create the work group to do the identification and delimitation studies of the land. The community is going through serious struggles, as their encampment is under the jurisdiction of Dnit, the government's transportation infrastructure office, which is now duplicating the highway lanes.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team**State of Santa Catarina – 11 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARANI DO ARAÇA 'I****PEOPLE:** GUARANI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani are encamped at another people's area (the Kaingang of the Toldo Chimbanguê Indigenous Land), without the proper conditions to get their subsistence from the land or to preserve their customs and traditions. The land demarcation process has been dragging on for years and the Guarani cannot get access to their traditional land.

SOURCE: MPF-SC, May 19th, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO DOS CAVALOS****PEOPLE:** GUARANI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The community has been waiting since 2008 for the ratification of the land and the withdrawal of the settlers.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMBIRELA****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai created a work group in 2011 to do the identification and delimitation studies and proceed to the regulation of the indigenous land. The anthropologist in charge of the WG has not gone back to the field and declared that he will not return until 2015. Meanwhile, the community does not have access to resources such as firewood and crafts material.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MASSIAMBÚ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai created a work group in 2011 to do the identification and delimitation studies and proceed to the regulation of the indigenous land. The anthropologist in charge of the WG has not gone back to the field and declared that he will not return until 2015. Meanwhile, the community does not have access to resources such as firewood and crafts material.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: YAKÁ PORÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous have been demanding that Funai initiates the studies for the demarcation of the land for over ten years. The indigenist entity proposed the regulation as a mitigating measure on the EIA (Environmental Survey) of the Itapoá-Tecon SC Transmission Line. Even with the approval of the proposal, the WG was not set up. In 2013, the Federal Prosecution recommended the initiation of the regulation process by Funai and alerted to the fact that the indigenous were suffering with limited access to education and health as well as the non-inclusion of their village in the budget and records systems of Sesai. In addition, they face problems such as lack of access to water and sanitation infrastructure, land conflicts and other barriers to the full realization of the indigenous component as agreed upon the environmental licensing.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: YVY DJU/RETA

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have been calling for the initiation of the process of land regulation by Funai for over eight years. The community is living in insecurity, pressured by major constructions such as the São Francisco Railway Line, which is very close to the village. In 2013, the Federal Prosecution gave Funai a recommendation to initiated the process of regulation and alerted to the fact that the indigenous were suffering with limited access to education and health as well as the non-inclusion of their village in the budget and records systems of Sesai; and they face problems such as lack of access to water and sanitation infrastructure, land conflicts and other barriers to the full realization of the indigenous component as agreed upon the environmental licensing.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: PIRAI

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The process of regulation of the indigenous land was

initiated in 2003. In 2014, an examination of the lands ordered by the Federal Court of Santa Catarina was finalized. In 2013, Funai hired contractors to begin the physical demarcation of the area, but it has yet to come to fruition.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: In 2003, Funai started the process of land regulation.

The entity promised to lay out the landmarks in the beginning of January 2013, but so far nothing has happened.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: PINDOTY

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai started the process of land regulation in 2003.

In 2014, it was finished and the legal examination of the lands was delivered. For over two years, the community has been waiting for the entity to fulfill its promise regarding the physical demarcation of the territory. Funai hired the service and promised that the physical demarcation of the area would start by January 2013, but nothing has been done so far.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO ALTO

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Funai started the land regulation process in 2003.

In 2009, several ordinances were published lifting the effects of Declaratory Ordinance no. 2813/2009, which confirmed that the indigenous land belonged to the natives. Ordinance MJ 152, from January 25th, 2012, has kept the lift on the Declaratory Ordinance, claiming that the 4th Regional Federal Court has not lifted the injunction for the indigenous lands.

The community, meanwhile, is still suffering with invasions.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: FRAIBURGO

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Since 2010, the indigenous have been calling for a Funai work group to proceed with the land regulation.

In 2011, the community suffered its first eviction. Two years later, the Kaingang recovered the land but suffered another eviction.

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

State of Tocantins – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAEGO AWÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Delayed demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: Even though the land has been delimited and identified, the comprehensive report has been contested by the Bradesco Foundation, which occupies part of the area. The process has been sent to the Ministry of Justice and awaits the signature of the minister for the publication of the declaratory ordinance. This and other demarcation processes are paralyzed because of pressure from the sectors connected to agribusiness.

SOURCE: Cimi GO/TO Regional

Conflicts pertaining territorial rights

The number of registered cases of conflicts pertaining territorial rights has almost doubled in 2014. The Missionary Council for the Indigenous Peoples (Cimi) registered 19 cases in the states of Bahia (3), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (7), Rondônia (1) and Tocantins (1).

In the State of Pará, with the highest number of cases, there are records for the Parakanã, Arara, Mundurucu, Apiaká, Kayabi, Hayapó and Amanaye peoples. In the Apyterewa Indigenous Land, ratified since 2009, the presence of over one thousand families of settlers and landgrabbers persists, in addition to major farms. The withdrawal of the invaders was one of the conditions for the clearance of the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. The works are moving on swiftly, while the territory is still occupied. The Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land is going through a similar situation. Withdrawal from the land is also part of the conditions for Belo Monte, but no action has been taken in that regard.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, a state with five registered cases, the Kadiwéu territory has been demarcated since the year 1900. The people, however, do not have hold of its entirety as farmers have been exploring part of the

indigenous land for cattle husbandry. Tired of waiting for some action by the authorities, the Kadiwéu decided to take over the invaded territory. The invaders, nonetheless, managed to get an eviction order against the community by the Judiciary.

In the State of Bahia, the Pataxó people, of the Barra Velha Indigenous Land, was the target of truculent action by police forces in a repossession operation. The Pataxó have complained that forces of the Federal, Civil and Military police have shot rubber bullets and teargas bombs at the indigenous. Reports say that children, women and the elderly have not been spared. Many had to take refuge against the police attack in the forest. The conflict happened over delays by the public power in recognizing the indigenous territory. The Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land, in the municipalities of Porto Seguro, Prado and Tamaraju, in the far south of the State of Bahia, is traditionally occupied by the Pataxó according to several historical records dating back from 1500, and 8,627 hectare of its territory have been delimited and ratified according to the Funai process. However, the indigenous are claiming 52,748 hectare, an area that falls within the Monte Pascoal National Park, which overlaps the indigenous land.



The indigenous territories increasingly become targets for the interests of economic and political groups that are not afraid to use physical force to guarantee the access to and exploration of their natural resources

CONFLICTS PERTAINING TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

19 Cases

State of Bahia – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA**PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

DESCRIPTION: After tackling the repossession of two farms, the Federal Police and the National Police force installed operation bases within the indigenous lands, which bred indignation in the communities. An infrastructure was set up with mattresses, beds, radio devices and some vehicles. According to the indigenous, the police justified their setup as fulfillment of repossession court orders. However, the Tupinambá believe that the police forces aimed at pressuring and intimidating the communities.

SOURCE: Cimi, Press Office, January 28th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

DESCRIPTION: In a truculent operation to meet the repossession order, the Federal Police, with the support of the Civil and Military police forces of Bahia, shot rubber bullets and tear-gas bombs at the indigenous. Reports say that they did not spare women or children. Uriba Pataxó informed that many indigenous took refuge in the woods, running away from the police attacks. The Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardoso is taking a long time to sign the Declaratory Ordinances, so the farmers are filing for injunctions claiming the ancestral lands of the indigenous and leaving them vulnerable to attacks, in a situation of extreme insecurity and violence. Over the last four years, the Pataxó had three hearings with the Minister of Justice, and the last one, on October 20th 2014 took place in one of the areas recovered by the indigenous. Representatives of the Federal Prosecution, of Funai and the Ministry of Justice were present in that meeting. The indigenous claim that a police base was set up in the territory. The Barra Velha do Ponte Pascoal Indigenous Land, in the municipalities of Porto Seguro, Prado, Itamaraju, in the far south of the State of Bahia, is traditionally occupied by the Pataxó according to several historical records dating back from 1500, and 8,627 hectare of its territory have been delimited and ratified according to the Funai process. However, the indigenous are claiming 52,748 hectare, an area that falls within the Monte Pascoal National Park, which overlaps the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi Regional East, Itabuna Team; Cimi, Press Office, November 26th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAKRIABÁ DE COCOS**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The region where the community is located has become one of the main farming frontiers in the State of Bahia. Over the last few years, the traditional populations, quilombola descendants, riverine peoples and indigenous peoples have been joining efforts to resist the attack of the front of expansion of agribusiness, which disregards the existence of those populations. The community has been under attack for over four years with the aim of breaking their determination to settle in that territory and to fight in the defense of their rights. In 2014, attacks became more intense and the indigenous were left isolate without access

to healthcare, including children, the elderly and pregnant women in need of systematic care. With the gunmen's siege, the families cannot go to town for their basic needs such as getting benefits and shopping. The gunmen have barred the Sesai cars to drive the indigenous to town, even if they pay for the service. After getting multiple shots, the farmers forbid the Sesai car to enter or leave the village. Digging works for an artesian well have been suspended because of the attacks. The community is under siege.

SOURCE: Cimi, Press Office, June 25th, 2014.

State of Maranhão – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: Two hundred and forty-three families of farmers are illegally occupying an area demarcated for the Krikati people in the municipalities of Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Amarante do Maranhão and Lajeado Novo. The Krikati Indigenous Land was demarcated in 1998 and ratified in 2004 and the process of withdrawal from the land has been going on since 2002. However, a decision by the judge of the 2nd Court of Imperatriz, Diana Maria Wanderley, suspended the withdrawal of the invaders, putting the community at risk. According to information from the indigenous, farmers and loggers ordered to withdraw from the Awá-Guajá territory also in Maranhão are migrating to the Krikati IL.

SOURCE: G1/MA, June 24th, 2014; Cimi, Press Office, July 31st, 2014.

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAKRIABÁ**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of highway

DESCRIPTION: The Xakriabá were against the construction and paving of the MG-235 highway, as it cuts the indigenous territory by half, and it is still in the process of regulation. There were many attempts of reasoning with the state government, through the concessionary company, without any luck. The social-environmental impact report did not mention several direct and indirect impacts that might affect the community. Besides, the works used up six times more water from Peruaçu River than the allowed quantity. The people put on many demonstrations against the works, including the interdiction of the Peruaçu River Bridge. The main consequences of the – unfinished – works were: water pollution, environmental and social-cultural impacts in the community, especially because the highway is used to transport heavy cargo.

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet compensation agreements

DESCRIPTION: The government of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul failed to meet the court demands ordered by the Federal Prosecution determining that they should produce a docu-

ment attesting to the cession of a Union land where works have been made and the later duplication of MS-156 highway, between the municipalities of Dourados and Itaporã. Indigenous from the villages of Jaguapiru and Bororó are living in the area. The transfer of those federal lands to the state is one of the arguments used by the government to fail to meet an agreement between the Federal Prosecution and Funai in 2010 in its entirety, whereupon they committed to giving compensation for damages caused by the works of extension of the highway and for the suppression of part of the indigenous territory.

SOURCE: MPF-MS, September 8th, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: KURUSU AMBÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Destruction of estate

DESCRIPTION: The 50 or so families encamped on what they consider their *tekohá* traveled to another area to get assistance from the Sesai agents. In the meantime, according to reports from the indigenous, four armed men invaded their camp and destroyed the tents set up by the Guarani-Kaiowá. The indigenous had no intentions of leaving the premises and informed that they are beginning to do farming to ensure the subsistence of the community. For the indigenous, going back to their prior situation means choosing another way to die: of hunger, of chronic malnutrition and of the diseases caused by pesticides that contaminate the creek that runs through the old camp.

SOURCE: Sulnews, October 8th, 2014; Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: KADIWÉU

PEOPLE: KADIWÉU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The land has been demarcated since 1900, but the Kadiwéu people do not have access to the entirety of the territory. Cattle farmers are exploring the area. Following an attempt by the Kadiwéu of retaking their lands, the Federal Court issued an eviction order against the community, over-taking the constitutional right of the indigenous over the lands they inhabit that are duly demarcated and regulated.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, January 15th, 2015.

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARROIO KORÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Request for the annulment of the demarcation process

DESCRIPTION: The land is demarcated and ratified, but the community cannot use the land because of a court order that lifted the ratification decree. Once again, it is notable that the Judiciary acts in favor of political and economic interest and disregards the constitutional rights of the indigenous peoples.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, January 15th, 2015.

INDIGENOUS LAND: ÑANDE RU MARANGATU

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The land is demarcated and ratified, but the community cannot use the land because of a court order that lifted the ratification decree. Once again, in this case, the Judiciary intervened against the indigenous rights established in the Federal Constitution.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, January 15th, 2015.

State of Pará – 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The land has been demarcated and ratified since 2009, however, over one thousand families of settlers and landgrabbers remain in the area, in addition to major farmers. The withdrawal of the invaders is a condition for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. The works are moving along swiftly, but the withdrawal has yet to happen.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The land has been demarcated and ratified since 2010, however, hundreds of families are still within the indigenous area. The withdrawal of the invaders was a condition for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. The works are moving along swiftly, but the withdrawal has yet to happen.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process for the land is in course and its Declaratory Ordinance has been published, but even then the established limits of the area are shrinking without physical demarcation. The withdrawal of the invaders is part of the conditions for the Construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. Even though the works are moving along swiftly, the withdrawal still has not occurred.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are complaining about not having been previously consulted, in accordance with Convention 169 of ILO, about the auction for the São Luiz do Tapajós Hydroelectric Plant. There was a meeting of Munduruku leaders and other populations threatened by the project of construction of plants in the Tapajós River, during which they declared themselves against it. However, the Federal Government claims to have listened to all stakeholders, which, according to the indigenous, is not true.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Xingu Vivo Para Sempre Movement

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: APIAKÁ, KAYABI, MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: Fulfilling the proposal of the Federal Prosecution, the construction of the São Manuel plant in Teles Pires River was suspended due to a failure to fulfill the obligation of previous consultation with the indigenous people. For the judge of the 1st Federal Court of Mato Grosso, Ilan Presser, "the mere publicizing of the decision of undertaking the construction cannot get confused with the right to consultation provided by Convention 169 of ILO". However, the judge's injunction which barred the construction of the plant until the peoples were heard was suspended by the president of the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region, under magistrate Cândido

Ribeiro, ensuring the continuation of the works that will affect the Munduruku villages and cause severe impact on the Apiaká population living in a situation of voluntary isolation.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; MPF Press Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complained about a bus company that has been using a road that crosses their traditional land for passenger transportation. They failed to request authorization from the competent entities or the indigenous community.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; testimonials from the indigenous

INDIGENOUS LAND: AMANAYÉ

PEOPLE: AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families that used to live in the Sarawa land were forced to abandon their lands after a conflict with settlers that occupy their territories. During the confrontation, one non-indigenous died. The indigenous, scared and without police protection, went off to live with relatives in another area outside the demarcated land. Some time later, they decided to retake the land, but they feel unsafe because Funai has not conducted the withdrawal from their traditional territory.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

State of Rondônia – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: PURUBORÁ

PEOPLE: PURUBORÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Various damages

DESCRIPTION: The process of demarcation of the indigenous land is in course. However, the Terra Legal program that the government of the state has been implementing, which provides the settlement of farmers and peasants, falls within indigenous lands. The case has been denounced to the Federal Prosecution of Porto Velho and Ji-Paraná, but the implementation of the program continues.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

State of Tocantins – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: Various ethnic groups

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous peoples, the traditional inhabitants of the Bananal Island, are barred from performing their usual activities of hunting, fishing and collecting coconut palm straw because part of their territory overlaps a conservation area. Thus, they are forbidden of directly using fauna, flora and other natural resources, so they are unable to guarantee access to simple subsistence activities for the communities within their own territory.

SOURCE: Fight Against Environmental Racism, November 25th, 2014.



Even faced with the most challenging context since the promulgation of the Federal Constitution 25 years ago, the indigenous peoples do not give up on the fight for their sacred lands

Repossession raids, illegal exploration of natural resources and property damage

In 2014, records of repossession raids, illegal exploration of natural resources and various damages to property more than doubled. While in 2013 there were 36 cases on record, in 2014, 84 cases were registered by the Missionary Council for the Indigenous Peoples (Cimi), in the following distribution by state: Acre (7), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (1), Bahia (4), Ceará (1), Goiás (1), Maranhão (17), Mato Grosso (12), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (22), Rondônia (8), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (3) and Tocantins (3).

The types of damages and/or attacks on indigenous territories that were most frequent in 2014 were leasing the lands to third-parties; illegal hunting; unregulated construction of residences; water contamination; destruction of village homes; destruction of bridges; mining; arson; timber exploration; and predatory fishing, among others. The actions of invaders aimed at the exploration of timber stood out in the states of Acre, Bahia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins.

In Pará, the state with the most registered cases, in the Menkragnoti Indigenous Land of the Kayapó people, eleven people were detained, eleven encampments were destroyed and 26 chainsaws were apprehended, besides the application of over BRL 50 million in fines. The public power was moved by complaints from the indigenous and with the support of the Kayapó, who indicated most of the spots where exploration took place.

In Maranhão, runner-up in the number of cases of invasions and illegal exploration of resources, the Ka'apor people, of the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Lands conducted themselves actions of monitoring and withdrawal of invaders from within the traditional land. The indigenous destroyed their camps and equipment. The loggers were detained, bound up and driven out of the land. The actions of the indigenous, broadcast by an international news hub, was also a protest regarding the inertia of the Federal Government in protecting the indigenous territory, which is a Union asset. Instead of recognizing its own failures and the lack of fulfillment of constitutional duties, the Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardoso declared to the press that he would send the Federal Police to investigate the action of the indigenous.

Invasions on indigenous territories by illegal hunters were also frequent. In the State of Acre, in the Upper Envira River Indigenous Land, of the Kaxinawá people, indigenous forest rangers detained two illegal hunters in possession of 26 live tortoises, 10 kilos of game, 16 kilos of alligator meat, besides eight rifles and two speedboat engines.

In Tocantins, invaders of a territory belonging to the Xerente people destroyed two bridges, leaving 26 of the 66 villages of their people isolated. High school student were barred from going to school and access to healthcare was made impossible.

Cimi Regional Leste



The destruction of the forests, the waters, the fauna and the flora is part of the same project that wants to eliminate the traditional peoples and communities of Brazil

REPOSSESSION RAIDS, ILLEGAL EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

84 Cases

State of Acre – 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ DO RIO HUMAITÁ

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal hunting

DESCRIPTION: The government of Acre paved a 40-kilometer road between the Muru and Tarauacá rivers nearby indigenous lands exclusively destined for the 300 or so isolated individuals living in the frontier of Brazil and Peru. No environmental impact study had been done about the indigenous leaders, communities and associations had not been consulted, nor even Funai and ICMBio. According to the indigenous, the exploration of hardwood is already ongoing in the forest close to the road and fires in the region have become more frequent. Predatory and illegal hunting in the back areas of the lands destined for the isolated indigenous has increased and there is no basis for ethnic-environmental protection at Funai to put a stop to this situation.

SOURCE: Terra Magazine, January 22nd, 2014.

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER ENVIRA RIVER

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal hunting

DESCRIPTION: Illegal hunters invade the indigenous land, kill animals to sell the meat and capture live species for illegal trade. Indigenous forest rangers apprehended, from two illegal hunters, 26 live tortoises, 10 kilograms of game, 16 kg of alligator meat, besides eight rifles and two boat engines. Monitoring aims at decreasing environmental impact and ensuring the people get food.

SOURCE: Ecos da notícia, February 3rd, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER PURUS RIVER

PEOPLE: KULINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal hunting

DESCRIPTION: Residents of the Extrema community, located in front of the indigenous land, invade the area almost daily to hunt. That situation of violation of the indigenous territory has been denounced to the assistance and monitoring entities, but no action has been taken.

SOURCE: Cimi West Amazon Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER PURUS RIVER

PEOPLE: KULINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: People that live around the indigenous land are invading the area to get timber for the construction of houses and canoes that they sell illegally.

SOURCE: Cimi West Amazon Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER PURUS RIVER

PEOPLE: KULINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Residents of the Oiapoque community are invading the indigenous land to get timber for boats. There are complaints about invaders harassing indigenous women.

SOURCE: Cimi West Amazon Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal hunting

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leader Francisco Dete da Silva Katukina denounced the practice of illegal hunting within the indigenous reservations along highway BR-364. Outsiders are invading the areas and killing animals using traps and trained hounds. There are six villages along the highway, with over 780 residents who depend mainly on hunting and fishing to survive.

SOURCE: Combate Racismo Ambiental, August 15th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: JURUÁ

PEOPLES: APOLIMA ARARA, ASHANINKA, ISOLATED, JAMINAWÁ, KANAMARI, KATUKINA, KAXINAWÁ, KULINA, MATIS, NAUA, NUKINI, POYANAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: Petrobras has been prospecting for oil in the Juruá Valley River area, in Acre, and, the Javari Valley area, in Amazonas, since 1980. Ever since 2011, the process of oil and gas prospection and extraction has been going on without prior consultation to the affected indigenous populations as provided by the Federal Constitution and Convention 169 of the ILO. Ibama exempted the company hired to produce the Environmental Impact Report (Rima). They tore up the forest in several spots and blew up tons of dynamite very close to the indigenous land. One of the blocks purchased by Petrobras (n. 9) is only 10 kilometers away from the lands of several peoples, including isolated ones, in the frontier with Peru.

SOURCE: Indigenous communities; MPF-AC

State of Alagoas – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIRI-XOKÓ

PEOPLE: KARIRI-XOKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Several public state and Union entities have found, upon monitoring, that a series of infractions had been committed by businessmen owners of summer houses at the margins of the São Francisco River. The invaders built their houses and inns on areas of permanent protection by the river and within the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Bloco do Bernardino/Cada Minuto, November 18th, 2014

State of Amazonas – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: MÉDIO RIO NEGRO II

PEOPLE: BANIWA, BARÉ, MAKU, TUKANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal fishing

DESCRIPTION: A group of tourists without finishing permits were driven to the indigenous lands by the Amazon Spot Fishing and Marreco Pesca Esportiva enterprises, which have been conducting illegal business with leaders of the communities that integrate the Association of Indigenous and Riparian Communities (Acir). The deals are established without prior

environmental impact studies, or any measure of monitoring or management and even without confirmed participation of all the communities, generating conflict. The leaders report that the touristic business there fails to offer any kind of guarantee of preservation of the areas and that the sustainability of their descendants is at risk for it.

SOURCE: *Federation of the Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (Foirn), October 30th, 2004*

State of Bahia – 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: Eighteen heavily armed gunmen entered the indigenous area, beat two elderly men, scared the children, threatened to rape one of the women and set fire to the 28 residences in the village. Not only did they steal chainsaws, radio sets, stoves and many other utensils, but they also killed turkeys, chicken and other kept animals and destroyed the sugarcane crop and other crops.

SOURCE: *Cimi, Press Office, March 12th, 2014; Correio do Brasil, March 13th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ

PEOPLES: PATAXÓ, TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Timber extraction, mining, animal trafficking

DESCRIPTION: A complaint filed by the Indigenous Federation of Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations of the Far South of Bahia (Finpat) informs on the perpetration of several crimes at the indigenous land such as mining; trafficking wild animals; logging; operation of illegal sawmills; and extraction of kaolin, with consequences for the groundwaters of the river basins. The indigenous condemn the expansion of pine tree monoculture in the region, as its primary consequence is the extinction of water sources. They also tell of the logging of fruit trees, which damages the environmental balance as several local animal species are driven out to the farms and become easy targets for hunters.

SOURCE: *Indigenous Federation of Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations of the Far South of Bahia (Finpat), February 25th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal exploration of natural resources

DESCRIPTION: The Pataxó complain about illegal extraction of monazite sand on their lands authorization from the state or the indigenous. Illegal collection happens due to lack of monitoring. Complaints have been filed with the federal entities but no action has been taken.

SOURCE: *Cimi East Regional; Indigenous leaders*

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAHY-PEQUI

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Logging; environmental damage

DESCRIPTION: The Pataxó complain of invaders illegally hunting, extracting sand and other minerals and logging in the Cahy-Pequi Indigenous Land. That has been taking place at the Descobrimento National Park, which overlaps the indigenous territory. The community has complained several times, including during hearings with federal entities in Brasília.

SOURCE: *Cimi East Regional*

State of Ceará – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ BARRA DO MUNDAÚ

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: One aggressor with 15 more men arrived at the indigenous village, set fire to the huts and destroyed residences on the sacred territory. He threatened to go back in case the indigenous went back to the sacred territory.

SOURCE: *Cimi Northeast Regional*

State of Goiás – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARRETÃO I

PEOPLE: TAPUIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: An invasion in the Tapuia indigenous area resulted in burning fields and forests. The indigenous rallied together to fight the fire, which approached their community vegetable garden. The burned area is part of the land claimed by the community as traditionally occupied.

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional*

State of Maranhão – 17 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: AWÁ

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: According to Inpe, 30% of the Awá-Guajá reservation in Southeast Maranhão has been devastated, putting the survival of the indigenous at risk, including isolated and recently-contacted groups. The peoples are living under the threat of invasion, Funai confirms that the actions of loggers has been discouraging hunting and bringing about food scarcity.

SOURCE: *G1/MA, January 9th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders apprehended two trucks that were illegally taking timber from the indigenous area. The atmosphere at the village got tense and around 100 loggers threatened to invade the land. Threats and invasions have happened in the region before, as well as in other indigenous lands in Maranhão. The Araribóia Indigenous Land has a history of murders and confrontation.

SOURCE: *Brasil de Fato, February 10th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The MPF denounced that several loggers had been found on demarcated territory by a group of indigenous and had two chainsaws apprehended. In retaliation to the indigenous, the invaders intimidated and threatened the Ka'apor. According to reports from the indigenous, they are confined within their own homes. They cannot move around the towns in the region, use public services or have access to benefits. They cannot hunt or grow vegetables close to the land limits because they are permanently sieged. Due to state omission, over a year ago, the Ka'apor themselves took

up monitoring and environmental and territorial supervision of the demarcated lands themselves. Their effort managed to protect 70% of the traditional land; the remainder, however, is still getting invaded by loggers and sawmills.

SOURCE: MPF-MA, May 23rd, 2014; document by the Ka'apor people, June 2nd, 2014; Cimi, Press Office, June 27th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: AWÁ

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Environment agents have found major amounts of timber logged from indigenous lands in the patio of a sawmill. Located in the Amazon forest, Grajaú is among the ten municipalities with the highest logging rates in the country, having devastated at least 18% of its forests.

SOURCE: G1, May 23rd, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous put on an operation against loggers that were illegally extracting timber from within the indigenous territory. The operation was also a way of protesting the lack of monitoring and government action to remove invaders and state omission in meeting its constitutional duties of protecting the indigenous land, which is a Union asset. The indigenous destroyed the invaders' camp and equipment. The loggers were detained, had their hands tied up and were stripped of part of their clothes. They were then thrown out of the indigenous land. The Minister of Justice, José Eduardo Cardoso, declared to the press that he would order the Federal Police to "investigate" the action of the indigenous.

SOURCE: G1/MA, September 4th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ, TEMBÉ, TIMBIRA, URUBU KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have complained about the constant invasion of their land by loggers, triggering serious conflict. Funai has been put on the case, but reported not having enough personnel to avoid the invasion of indigenous lands. The entity said that they only have three agents, backed by four policemen of the Environment Military Police to cover the area.

SOURCE: O Estado de São Paulo, September 6th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: AWÁ

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous reported that loggers have been invading their lands with chainsaws, that tractors have been opening tracks to pull timber logs and many trees are marked to be taken down. They also report the omission of the State in the monitoring of their territories and the lack of protection of isolated indigenous groups.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Upon monitoring their own land, the indigenous find people logging and trading timber illegally. The traders make

it easy for loggers to enter the indigenous land and negotiate the logging with the settlers in the area. The indigenous are waiting for Funai to fulfill, as soon as possible, the court order for the installation of surveillance and monitoring posts in the indigenous land, even though their deadline has expired in June 2014 and Funai has failed to be accountable.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: A group of loggers invaded and burned one indigenous production center, with vegetable garden and husbandry facilities, at the margins of block 45 branch, opened by the loggers.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaapor Ta Hury Association of Gurupi River (Kooportarupi) and Ka'apor Management Board (CGK), December 4th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: During a watch of block 45 limit, the indigenous found several trucks full of timber illegally extracted from the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kooportarupi and CGK, December 9th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Loggers constantly invade the land and load up their trucks with ipê, sapucaia and angelim wood, among other trees. At present, an indigenous group called Guardiões (Watchers), is conducting the withdrawal from the area, but without enough support or resources or any help from State agents to fight against environmental crimes.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: One farmer invaded and put up fences on about 9 hectare within the indigenous land to raise cattle. Guajajara leaders have denounced the invasion to Funai, which failed to take action or state their position. The atmosphere in the region grew tense.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Leasing of indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Throughout the years, the practice of leasing has been growing and contributing with the devastation of major areas. The indigenous have been complaining about the practice, but the situation remains unaltered due to omission by the entities in charge.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

PEOPLE: GAVIÃO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: The continued illegal logging in the indigenous land

has been constantly denounced by the indigenous. The atmosphere in the region became tense and the community is facing consequences such as lack of safety.

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS-CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: The land is a target of invasion and exploration by loggers and coal dealers who end up destroying large areas. The situation is serious and remains unaltered due to omission by the entities in charge.

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Frequent illegal logging within the indigenous land has been constantly denounced by the indigenous who watch their territory and went so far as to confront the loggers. Leaders complain about loggers being heavily armed. A tense atmosphere is a constant in the region.

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal hunting

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous have complained about the constant invasion of their land by hunters. By killing the animals, they vanquish an important food source for the indigenous and disrupt the balance of fauna and flora. They also capture wild birds and other animals.

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXIXÓ

PEOPLE: KAXIXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Irregular constructions

DESCRIPTION: Initially built upon the allegation of being shelters for fishers in the Pará River, the increasingly large and luxurious constructions are turning out to be summer homes. They are for sale and occupy an extensive area within the indigenous land, making up a small neighborhood. Upon questioning, Funai informed that they will assess the land to come up with numbers for the payment of compensation and withdrawal of the settlers.

SOURCE: *Cimi East Regional*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARA

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: MPF-MS has denounced one farmer for logging and illegal storage of 7 thousand square meters of timber. The logged area has been recognized by Funai since 2005 as traditional Guarani-Kaiowá land. Native trees still in the growth stage were cut without environmental permit.

SOURCE: *MPF-MS, April 30th, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso – 12 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: According to a complaint by chief Damião Paridzabé, invaders of the already demarcated and evacuated indigenous land are barring the free circulation of the natives on their own territory. In one occasion, a road was closed by around 100 settlers and natives were stalked.

SOURCE: *CBN Foz, January 26th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: NAMBIKWARA

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of PCH

DESCRIPTION: The MPF called for the Federal Court to suspend the licensing of a PCH (Small Hydroelectric Plant). In addition to affecting the Nambikwara Indigenous Land, the enterprise is irregular because it was authorized by the State Secretariat of the Environment, while the competent entity for assessing the impact of works upon indigenous communities is Ibama. There was no prior consultation with the indigenous peoples and no ECI (Study of the Indigenous Component), a mandatory requisite as the enterprise affected indigenous communities.

SOURCE: *MPF-MT, March 28th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: According to and investigation by the MPF and the Federal Police, there is a criminal organization taking action toward barring the Xavante people to live off the Maraiwatsédé Indigenous Land, which has been delimited, demarcated and ratified in definitive character since 1998. Even though the Supreme Court has officially confirmed the court order for the withdrawal of non-indigenous people from the land, the group coaxed people into invading the area again, hampering the work of Funai, the Federal Police and the National Force. During their re-occupation attempts, the intention of the group leaders was to convince public opinion that the return of the Xavante people to their traditional territory harmed alleged rights of small farmers and humble families. The ongoing investigations, however, show that it was more about manipulating people to defend the interests of local large-scale farmers and politicians with farms within the limits of the indigenous lands.

SOURCE: *MPF-MT, July 8th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: APIAKÁ/KAYABI

PEOPLE: APIAKÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Over 1.3 thousand logs have been illegally extracted from the indigenous land. The timber, as well as machinery, farming equipment, chainsaws, tractors, trucks and two motorcycles, arms and ammunition were apprehended by Ibama and Federal Police supervisors within the indigenous land. Four people were arrested on the act during an operation in the municipality in October. According to information by Ibama, the investigations are still going on to confirm the suspected involvement of timber-related businessmen in Juara and the backlands of the State of São Paulo.

SOURCE: *G1/MT, October 30th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: JARUDORI**PEOPLE:** BORORO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging, predatory hunting, contamination

DESCRIPTION: Demarcated since 1950, the traditional land remains invaded by a small non-indigenous community. The invaders illegally extract wood; do some mining and set fire to grazing fields, besides fishing and hunting illegally. Another problem the indigenous face is the use of pesticides on the sources of rivers that cut through the indigenous land.

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso Regional**INDIGENOUS LAND: PIRINEUS DE SOUZA****PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: During an Ibama supervision operation on the indigenous land, five people were arrested and 1,200 units of posts and pickets made of itaúba were apprehended, as well as one tyre tractor with cart, three motorcycles and three chainsaws.

SOURCE: Ibama, October 23rd, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: MANOKI (IRANTXE I)****PEOPLE:** IRANTXE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: A monitoring operation undertaken by Ibama, Funai, the National Security Force and the Environmental Police Corps in the indigenous area resulted in the escheat of over 60 thousand hectare of land and the application of nearly BRL 2 million in fines for deforestation and disobedience of court injunctions. One of the farms is a large estate with over 50 thousand hectare.

SOURCE: G1/MT, December 31st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: BAKAIRI****PEOPLE:** BORORO, GUATÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: In the municipality of Paranatinga, on the Bakairi Indigenous Land, and in the swampy region of Barão de Melgaço and Santo Antônio do Leverger, in the indigenous lands of the Bororo and Guató, several fishnets and fishing paraphernalia have been apprehended. The monitoring operation was undertaken by Ibama, Funai, the National Security Force and the Environmental Police Corps, answering complaints by the indigenous about predatory fishing.

SOURCE: G1/MT, December 21st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: APIAKÁ/KAYABI****PEOPLES:** APIAKÁ, KAYABÍ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Complaints about illegal exploration of timber motivated a monitoring operation undertaken by Ibama. Funai, the National Security Force and the Environmental Police Corps on indigenous lands, where five forest trucks, two tyre tractors, one bulldozer, two trucks, two motorcycles, five chainsaws, one wheel loader and 1,351 square meters of timber logs were apprehended from a gang specialized in stealing timber.

SOURCE: G1/MT, December 31st, 2014**PEOPLE: CINTA LARGA****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Motivated by complaints, by the indigenous, Ibama,

Funai, the National Security Force and the Environmental Police Corps did a monitoring operation on the lands of the Cinta Larga people, where they came across illegal timber extraction and apprehended a skyder forest tractor, one wheel loader and one motorcycle. The offenders escaped the premises when they realized the operation was approaching.

SOURCE: G1/MT, December 31st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYABI****PEOPLE:** KAYABI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; Damages to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Ibama, Funai, the National Security Force and the Environmental Police Corps have made assessments at the indigenous land to investigate complaints about illegal mining. They came across two diving rafts mining for gold on the Teles Pires River. Two illegal fishing inns were located, one of which had already been demolished in a previous operation. Several fire arms and wild animals were also apprehended.

SOURCE: G1/MT, December 31st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: MARÁIWATSEDE****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complain about arson, which became more frequent after a court order was issued for the withdrawal from indigenous lands. Besides hindering natural regeneration in the forest, the fires are devastating whatever is left of original forest in the area. In the height of the drought season, the Inpe satellites detected over 1,200 fire spots.

SOURCE: Socioambiental Institute, January 6th, 2015**State of Pará – 22 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU****PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; Damages to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous have kept watch themselves over four tributaries of the Tapajós River. They apprehended 12 dredgers used illegally for gold extraction and threw out dozens of miners from their lands. After the operation, the indigenous have filed complaints at the Police about chases and death threats against their leaders.

SOURCE: Blog da Amazônia, February 1st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKRAGNOTI****PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ MENKRAGNOTI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous brought their complaints to Ibama about the illegal logging activity in their lands. Forty people were arrested, 11 camps were destroyed and 26 chainsaws were apprehended. Fines went up to BRL 50 million. The director of environment protection of Ibama, Luciano Evaristo, observed that the participation of the Kayapó determined the success of the operation: "Most targets were located by the Kayapó community."

SOURCE: MPF-PA, April 14th, 2014; G1 Globo, April 21st, 2014**INDIGENOUS LAND: TROCARÁ****PEOPLE:** ASURINI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: According to complaints by Asurini leaders, filed with

Funai and the MPF, illegal loggers opened up a path in the middle of the indigenous forest and took down some hardwood. The loggers also left around 20 trunks in the clearing ready to be taken away. The indigenous believe that the criminals will return to the reservation to take those trunks away and take more trees down.

SOURCE: MPF-PA, July 2nd, 2014; G1, June 20th, 2014; *Ambiente Brasil*, July 4th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARAKANÃ

PEOPLE: PARAKANÃ

DESCRIPTION: One illegal prospecting area located within the indigenous land was shut down during an operation against the extraction of minerals. The operation undertaken jointly by Ibama, the Federal Police, Funai and the MPF found 13 people in the area, among them one woman and one 12-month-old toddler. Besides the environmental crime, what they found was a labor situation analogous to slavery. Two vehicles, machinery, chainsaw, rifles and one motor pump were apprehended.

SOURCE: G1/PA, September 15th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: The Kayapó denounced the payment of bribes for the illegal mining operation within their lands. Funai confirms it.

SOURCE: Agência Nacional Radio (EBC), August 7th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO GUAMÃ

PEOPLE: TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: After complaints by the indigenous about invasions and deforestation in their lands, the MPF, the Secretariat of the Environment and Ibama undertook a joint operation that resulted in the closure of two sawmills and the apprehension of 900 sq. meters of timber, besides two tractors and three trucks.

SOURCE: MPF-PA, July 25th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: TURÉ/MARIQUITA

PEOPLE: TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Contamination; water exploration

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous denounce the Biopalma da Amazônia company, a subsidiary of Vale, for the impact of the contamination of rivers by pesticides. Fish and game are dying after the use of the substance. The company is also accused of disregarding the distance from the bayou that cuts through the indigenous land and of diverting too much water toward their crops. According to the community, the planting of dendê is drying out the bayous and the sources of rivers. Adults and children are getting headaches, fever, diarrhea and vomiting. The food is contaminated. Since 2012, the indigenous have been trying to get compensation and mitigation actions for the impact they suffer from Biopalma activities. Recently the Evandro Chagas Institute confirmed the contamination, registered in an expert report at the municipalities of São Domingos do Capim, Concórdia do Pará, Bujaru and Acará, near Tomé-Açu.

SOURCE: MPF-PA, October 10th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; Damages to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Natives have denounced illegal mining on their lands.

An operation dismantled two camps, apprehended nine rafts, three bulldozers, one truck and one pickup truck used by the miners and destroyed everything. Some of the damages caused by the illegal activity are the mercury contamination in the waters, the silting of rivers and growing malaria numbers.

SOURCE: *Eco Debate*, October 1st, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLE: JURUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damages to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The community fights for the revision of their land boundaries, as they have been affected by the drying of part of Volta Grande (big bend) of the Xingu River. The boundary review was one of the conditions for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, but the works are at full speed and the review has yet to happen.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Deforestation increased due to illegal logging. The indigenous land is also a target for settlers and farmers eyeing large properties. Roads have been opened in the area to make way for timber transportation, which presents an opportunity for other invaders. The regulation of the area is part of the conditions for the liberation of the Installation License of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. However, the construction of the dam is moving along swiftly while nothing has been done to meet this demand.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Loggers invade the indigenous land and illegally take hundreds of square meters of timber. Sawmills operate at night to evade possible monitoring.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Altamira Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land has been suffering from constant invasion by miners. The consequences are the pollution of rivers, fish mortality and violent conflict. In spite of complaints by the indigenous, the government does not take action to remove the invaders. Faced with that situation, the Munduruku ousted the miners and apprehended their equipment around Tropas River, a tributary of Tapajós River.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Xingu Vivo Para Sempre Movement

INDIGENOUS LAND: SARAUA

PEOPLE: AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Conflict with fishermen, as well as invasion and illegal exploration of timber by loggers have driven the indigenous out of their land. They await a re-occupation plan to be elaborated by Funai. The MPF has been working toward evacuating the area.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complained to MPF that the original landmarks in their area have been disregarded and one farmer invaded the indigenous territory.

SOURCE: Natives' testimonials during a visit to Cimi

INDIGENOUS LAND: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damages to the estate

DESCRIPTION: The Xikrin accused mining company Vale of installing an iron mine on top of an old indigenous graveyard, as well as removing the remains of their relatives without returning them to the people. Since then, the indigenous have been calling for Funai to create a work group to study the perimeter and identify it as an indigenous area, so that the remains and urns are restored from whence they were taken.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Xikrin Community

INDIGENOUS LAND: MÃE MARIA

PEOPLE: AKRĀTIKATÊJE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Railroad duplication

DESCRIPTION: Expanding mining activities in the region drove Vale to start off the duplication of the railroads. Their aim is to

increase the amount of iron ore flow up to the port in São Luís. The duplication of the railroad will directly affect the indigenous lands and cause serious environmental damage.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Akrāti Village Community

INDIGENOUS LAND: SORORÓ

PEOPLE: SURUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Environmental damage

DESCRIPTION: The Suruí people have been under pressure for some time because of the Incra-driven settlement projects around the indigenous land. They raise the already elevated population density and accentuate environmental degradation in the region. The settlers look for food in the indigenous lands by way of three models of illegal hunting: for sport, for subsistence and for trade. In addition to those hunting raids, the indigenous suffer from seeing the fauna in their reservation disappear after rock blasts in crystal and amethyst quarries near their land.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional, Marabá Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: SORORÓ

PEOPLE: SURUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires; destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land has been suffering for years with fires that destroy its forest reserves. Every summer, local farmers set fire to their pastures and it ends up reaching



José Mendes Andrade

Fueled by ambition, loggers invade the indigenous lands and try to get anything that could be lucrative out of it; but some of the peoples are very organized in securing the defense of nature

the indigenous land, causing environmental damage in the lands of the Suruí.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Indigenous communities

INDIGENOUS LAND: OROROBÁ

PEOPLE: ATIKUM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possession raids

DESCRIPTION: In 2012, settlers invaded part of the indigenous reservation. They claimed that the land belonged to Incra. An indigenous leader of the Atikum people was killed during a conflict with the invaders. Despite those conflicts, the public power did not take action and a family of settlers is still in the area, waiting for a decision by Incra to settle them elsewhere.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Indigenous community

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRÉ MUYBU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Loggers open up trails within the indigenous land to get timber, causing creeks to dry out and animals to flee. To make things worse, the loggers set fire to the ravaged areas.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Indigenous community

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER GUAMÁ RIVER

PEOPLE: TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires; destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous re-occupied the Mejer farm, located in the indigenous land, after 40 years. The invaders used to set fire to their pastures, arousing a general atmosphere of tension and terror.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; Tembê leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER GUAMÁ RIVER

PEOPLE: TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: An operation conducted by monitoring entities found a warehouse with 118.11 square meters of timber logs, taken without permit from the competent authorities. Loggers have been illegally exploring the indigenous land for decades.

SOURCE: Cimi North 2 Regional; MPF-PA

State of Rondônia – 8 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARITIANA

PEOPLE: KARITIANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Despite its ongoing demarcation process, the land is continually invaded by local loggers. Invasions have increased in 2014, which means increased extraction of timber, but it has not been addressed by authorities.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: SETE DE SETEMBRO

PEOPLE: SURUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The land gets constantly invaded, mainly by loggers. The illegal activity has increased in 2014, causing an increase in timber theft, with no reaction from the authorities whatsoever.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: JABUTI, MAKURAP

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: Bolivian dredges extract ore from the bed of Guaporé River in the frontier of Brazil and Bolivia. The authorities know about the invasion from all the complaints filed by the indigenous. The National Security Force apprehended two boats in 2013, only they did it for cocaine and not mining. The other dredges are still working day and night. The natives who got threats from the owners of the apprehended boats fear retaliation. Environmental damage can be seen in the form of landslides, the deviation of the canal, a decrease in fish population and the contamination of the waters. On top of it, the indigenous are subject to the noise of the engines night and day.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: SERRA DA CUTIA

PEOPLES: ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: Even though it is an area of roaming for indigenous groups in isolation and endangerment situations, invasions are constant and reach deeper and deeper in the region, putting the future of those natives at serious risk.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUBARÃO LATUNDÊ

PEOPLES: KWAZÁ, LATUNDÊ, SABANÊ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory is a target of constant invasions by local loggers.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: MEQUÊNS RIVER

PEOPLE: SAKURABIAT

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In 2014, the land was once again invaded by illegal timber exploration groups, especially on line 90 and to the back end of the limits of the demarcated area. In spite of intensified invasions and timber theft, the authorities have failed to take action.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLES: CASSUPÁ, KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA, KARITIANA, KAXARARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous lands suffer the social and environmental impact of the Madeira River Hydroelectric Compound. Pressure over their territories grew with the increased invasions by loggers, fishermen and nuts traders, among others. By the end of 2014, the people were yet to receive the compensations that were agreed upon for the construction of the Jirau and Santo Antônio hydroelectric plants. Funai, in its turn, fails to fulfill its duty of demanding the payment of compensations from the consortium.

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS

PEOPLE: ORO WARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Destruction of village homes

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous communities suffered the setbacks of the construction of the Madeira River Hydroelectric Compound, which caused the reduction of the river's flow rate capacity and, in consequence, the flooding of forests and crops during the rain season. Over 200 families' homes and vegetable gardens were flooded. They were not aided by the Civil Defense at the time as they claimed it was Funai's responsibility. Funai, in its turn, failed to give proper assistance to the affected families.

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional*

State of Roraima – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANAUANIN

PEOPLE: MAKUXI, WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and logging

DESCRIPTION: Loggers have been continuously ravaging the indigenous area. Burned logs and others sized for transportation were found. Federal Police teams identified the authors of the environmental crime and apprehended one chainsaw and the truck that would carry the logs.

SOURCE: *BV News, Roraima news, January 17th, 2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: The Yanomami people have been systematically denouncing illegal mining on their lands. According to the complaints, the number of miners has been increasing significantly and the authorities do not take proper action to hinder them and to evacuate the occupied areas. According to the communities, invasion by miners has been causing deforestation, water contamination by mercury, luring of people to work on illegal ore extraction, besides the dissemination of diseases, mainly the flu and malaria.

SOURCE: *Cimi North Regional 1; Hutukara; Funai*

State of Santa Catarina – 3 Cases

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Arson

DESCRIPTION: One home in the Jaboticabal village was burned. According to the indigenous, they know it was arson because they had seen, in a previous evening, two men in a pickup truck and one in a motorcycle approach the village and set fire to one of the buildings, but they managed to control the flames then.

SOURCE: *A Notícia/SC, 12/05/2014*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO DOS CAVALOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Property damages

DESCRIPTION: Unidentified individuals invaded the indigenous land and cut four water hoses that supplied water to the community. The same violation was repeated for the fourth time on December 15th. [2014?]

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO DOS CAVALOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Environmental damages

DESCRIPTION: Chief Eunice Antunes complained to MPF about an oil spillage on the river that cuts through the indigenous land and joins Massiambu River, resulting in the pollution of the water used by the community. The cause of the pollution is the construction of the fourth lane of BR-101, which traverses the Morro dos Cavalos Indigenous Land.

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*

State of Tocantins – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Natureza do Tocantins Institute (Naturatins) disregarded the law and extrapolated their competence by emitting a license to deforest the surroundings of the indigenous land, without informing or notifying Funai and Ibama. The license was emitted in favor of a farmer whose property is near the indigenous area. **SOURCE:** Union of the Apinajé Villages Association, September 26th, 2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Natureza do Tocantins Institute (Naturatins) emitted Rural Environment Register certifications and a permit of forest exploration in favor of a farmer for husbandry activities. However, the businessman, in bad faith, illegally deforested a large span of land to plant pine trees in an area claimed by the indigenous community.

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional; Union of Apinajé Villages Association*

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

PEOPLE: XERENTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Destruction of bridges

DESCRIPTION: Two bridges over the Piabanha and Piabinha rivers were burned in the perimeter of the indigenous land, causing the isolation of 26 of the 66 villages in the indigenous area. High school students were unable to attend classes and access to healthcare was compromised. The indigenous do not know who did it.

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional; Chiefs and leaders*

CHAPTER II

Violence against the individual



73	Murders
82	Murder attempts
87	Involuntary manslaughter
90	Death threats
94	Various threats
99	Malicious body injuries
102	Misuse of power
106	Ethnic-cultural prejudice and racism
110	Sexual violence

The state of Mato Grosso do Sul remains the most violent against indigenous people in the country. If every claimed traditional land were demarcated, they would only take up 2% of the state, which has the second largest indigenous population in Brazil

Cleber Buzatto



Murders

Official data

Backed by the Access to Information Act (12527/2011), the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Cimi) requested data from the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) data relative to murders of natives all over the national territory. The Secretariat sent them back a chart with only two columns: “Name of the Dsei [Special Indigenous Health District]” and “Deaths from assaults”. The data provided are not enough for a deeper analysis, as they do not include details about the events such as ethnic group, state, sex, age, etc. In any case, the data point to an increase in the number of murdered natives in the country. A total of 138 murders were accounted for in 2014 against 97 documented cases in 2013.

Information from the Dsei of Mato Grosso do Sul, shows this state once again as the most violent in the country regarding the killing of natives, with 41 murders, or 29% of cases. According to the Mental Health Technical Area (Diasi/Dsei/MS), 68% of the murdered victims were male and 32% were female. The age range with the most victims was 20-29 years old (32%). Also worrying is the documented cases of murders in the age range of 10-14 years old (12% of the cases). Dourados was the municipality with the highest number of cases (40%), followed by Amambai (34%).

Data collected by Cimi

Documentation collected by Cimi also indicates an increase in the number of natives murdered in 2014: 70 victims. We had documented 53 murders in 2013. There were records of cases in the states of Amazonas (10), Bahia (15), Goiás (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (25), Minas Gerais (3), Pará (3), Pernambuco (4), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (1) and Tocantins (2). The data presented here were sourced from information provided by the Cimi teams, from the media and from the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai). The entity provided the data upon a request by Cimi backed by the Access to Information Act.

Number of deaths by assault (CID10 X85 to Y09) by Special Indigenous Sanitation District – Brazil – 2014*

Name of the Dsei	Obits resulting from assault
Alagoas and Sergipe	1
Upper Negro River	3
Upper Solimões ¹ River	9
Bahia	11
Ceará	4
South Hinterlands	6
Kaiapó from Pará	2
South Coast	3
Manaus	2
Maranhão	2
Mato Grosso do Sul ²	41
Middle Solimões River and its Tributaries	12
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	2
Pernambuco	9
Potiguara	3
Tapajós River	2
Javari River Valley	6
Vilhena	3
Xavante	2
Yanomami ³	15
Total	138

* Source: FormSUS, collected on March 24th, 2015.

1 Additional spreadsheets and/or Siasi, collected on March 26th, 2015.

2 Source: Mental Health Technical Area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.

3 Additional spreadsheets and/or Siasi, collected on March 26th, 2015.

The State of Mato Grosso do Sul has been in the forefront of violence against the indigenous cases for years, most recently with 25 documented cases. There were deaths among the Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani-Nhandeva, Guarani-Chiripá, Kadiwéu and Terena peoples. An increase on the documented cases of murdered natives in the states of Bahia (15) and Amazonas (10) also stood out.

Out of 70 victims, 17 were female and aged 6-59. There are two female children aged 6 and 8 among the victims. The other 54, male, were aged 2-78. Out of all the victims, including men and women, 10 were minors aged 2-16.

Murders in Mato Grosso do Sul – 2014 – By age range⁴:

10-14 years old	15-19 years old	20-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-59 years old	> 60 years old
12%	14%	32%	10%	10%	10%	12%

Murders in Mato Grosso do Sul – 2014 – By location⁵:

Amambai	Aquidauana	Bodoquena	Caarapó	Dourados	Iguatemi	Tacuru
34%	2%	5%	12%	40%	2%	5%

4 and 5 source: Mental Health Technical Area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.



By forfeiting their duties regarding the rights of the indigenous peoples, the State becomes directly responsible for the homicides and crimes committed against those peoples

At least 21 deaths resulted from brawls and/or alcohol consumption. Six deaths were the direct result of land conflicts. The use of white arms prevailed, with 20 cases against 25 cases of use of firearms.

Among the cases involving land conflict, one in the State of Bahia stands out. In the Tupinambá Indigenous Land of Olivença, natives were at their homes, in an area recovered in the Serra das Trepes community, near the road, when gunmen invaded the village, shooting and destroying everything. The victim had been sleeping at the moment of the raid and failed to escape. He was murdered with more than 20 shots.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the body of Guarani-Kaiowá Marinalva Manoel, aged only 27, was found at the margins of BR-163 highway. The native had been brutally murdered with 35 stabs. She was an important fighter for the demarcation of the Nu Porã indigenous land and she was part of a committee that had been to Brasília 15 days prior to her assassination. She was in the capital to repudiate the decision of the Supreme Court to annul the process of demarcation of the Guyaroká Indigenous Land. The AtyGuasu Board sent a letter to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Dourados and to the 6th MPF Court in Brasília with the news about the death of the Kaiowá leader and a call for action.

The assassination of a teenage girl of the Ka'apor people in the municipality of Paragominas, in the State of Pará, also got a lot of attention. She had been cruelly stabbed several times after getting raped. No action was taken by the authorities. According to the indigenous, silence reigns over the death of the teenager, resident of the Xiepihurenda village in the municipality of Centro Novo do Maranhão.

Murders in 2014 – Cimi Data

State	Indigenous people	Number of victims
MS	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani-Chiripá, Guarani-Nhandeva, Kadiwéu e Terena	25
BA	Kaimbé, Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hã e Tupinambá	15
AM	Apurinã e Kulina	10
PE	Atikum e Xukuru	4
MG	Xakriabá, Maxakali e Pataxó	3
PA	ka'apor, Kayapó e Kuruaya	3
RS	Kaingang	3
MT	Karajá e Xavante	2
TO	Krahô	2
GO	Karajá	1
SC	Guarani	1
SP	Guarani	1
Victims total		70

Murders in Brazil and in Mato Grosso do Sul – 2014

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	Média
Total in Brazil	42	37	43	58	92	60	60	60	51	60	53	138 ⁶	754	68
Absolute number MS	13	16	28	28	53	42	33	34	32	37	33	41 ⁷	390	35
Absolute number – remainder	29	21	15	30	39	18	27	26	19	23	20	97	364	33
State of Mato Grosso do Sul (%)	31%	43%	65%	48%	58%	70%	55%	57%	63%	62%	62%	29%	52%	51%

6 and 7 Official data provided by Sesai.

MURDERS

67 Cases – 70 Victims

State of Amazonas – 10 Cases – 10 Victims

10/04/2014**VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Tikuna**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BOM INTENTO**MUNICIPALITY:** BENJAMIN CONSTANT**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** At a furniture workshop**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager was found with perforations on her chest and a cord tied to her neck. She may have been raped before she was murdered. The suspect has not been identified.**MEANS:** White weapon**SOURCE:** D24am.com.br, April 14th, 2014**MARCH/2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Tikuna**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Evaré I**MUNICIPALITY:** São Paulo de Olivença**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Alegre Community**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager was raped and beaten to death. One of the accused was arrested. The chief of police says the suspects have the habit of using drugs in the community.**MEANS:** Rape and beating**SOURCE:** G1, March/2014**07/06/2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Apurinã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** São Francisco**MUNICIPALITY:** MANACAPURU**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** São Francisco de Guiribé Community**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager was killed after a fight between rival gangs, during a community celebration. There are no clues on the suspects.**MEANS:** White weapon**SOURCE:** D24am.com/Amazon, June 9th, 2014**26/08/2014****VICTIM:** Roessi Madija Kulina**PEOPLE:** Kulina (Madija)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Juruá**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** At the margins of the Juruá River**DESCRIPTION:** The teacher was killed by five teenagers and one child. According to the investigations, the teenagers were drinking alcoholic beverages, the teacher, scolding them, broke one of the bottles. That was enough to trigger the violence. All the teenagers and the child confirm the assault, which resulted in the death of the victim.**MEANS:** White weapon**SOURCE:** Tribuna do Norte August 27th, 2014; Jornal do Brasil**11/12/2014****VICTIM:** Eduardo Rodrigues do Nascimento**PEOPLE:** Apurinã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Urban**MUNICIPALITY:** Manaus**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Avenida Margarita, Cidade de Deus Neighborhood**DESCRIPTION:** According to data from the family, the native was returning home when he was approached by a man who fired shots against him. The family believes it was a vendetta. The neighbors said they saw two men in a motorcycle passing by the victim and firing six shots, hitting his legs, torso and head.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** G1/AM, December 11th, 2014**SEPTEMBER/2014****VICTIM:** Miguel Kulina**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Envira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** In front of the mother church of Envira**DESCRIPTION:** The murder happened among the indigenous. There is no precise information and the police is investigating the crime, which they believe to have been motivated by a feud or vendetta.**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1**OCTOBER/2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Eirunepé**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Porto de Eirunepé**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was murdered with 11 stabs in Porto de Eirunepé. The accused, a non-native person, testified at the police station. Later, he went away to the rural areas and has not been found since.**MEANS:** White weapon**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1, December/2014**AUGUST/2014****VICTIM:** Sipi Kulina**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Envira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Triunfo Village**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was beaten by relatives, fell on the river and drowned.**MEANS:** Beating**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1, Envira Team**DECEMBER/2014****VICTIM:** Ueue Kulina**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Envira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Macapá Village**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was the most feared shaman in the region. Police investigations indicate that he ended up getting killed for revenge, as he was accused of being the culprit on the death of two women from the village where he lived.**MEANS:** White weapon**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1, Envira Team

2014**VICTIM:** M.**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Envira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Cacau/Buriti

DESCRIPTION: The child was hit by gunshots in the village. There is no more information, but the crime is connected to other cases of murder and suicide, usually committed by people who ingested alcoholic beverages.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1, December/2014**State of Bahia – 14 Cases – 15 Victims****February 15th, 2014****VICTIM:** João Vitor Pereira Santana**PEOPLE:** Kaimbé**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Massarará**MUNICIPALITY:** Euclides da Cunha**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Indigenous area

DESCRIPTION: The child was asleep when the drunken aggressor invaded their residence and struck each one in the head. Everyone got serious injuries. The child did not resist.

MEANS: Tool**SOURCE:** Terra Notícias, February 16th, 2014**March 12th, 2014****VICTIM:** Agnaldo de Oliveira Brás**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Imbiriba**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Seguro**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Aldeia Imbiriba

DESCRIPTION: The victim had just had dinner with his family when an armed men took him by surprise and shot him in the head. It is suspected that he has been murdered for denouncing drug smuggling in the region. The victim was a civil servant.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Correio 24 horas, March 14th, 2014**April 8th, 2014****VICTIM:** Chicó**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá of Olivença**MUNICIPALITY:** Buerarema**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Serra das Trempes Region

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous were in their homes in a recovered area in the Serra das Trempes community, near the road, when several gunmen invaded the village, shooting and destroying everything. The victim had been sleeping at the moment of the raid and failed to escape. He was murdered with more than 20 shots.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Cimi East Regional**April 28th, 2014****VICTIM:** Antonio Raimundo dos Santos, Elan Conceição dos Santos**PEOPLE:** Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá**MUNICIPALITY:** Ilhéus

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Near the Senhor do Bonfim and Surubim farms, next to the Tupinambá Tabatamoá villages

DESCRIPTION: The victims, father and son, were riding their horses when they were surprised armed men, who shot and killed them. The natives were partners at a local farm in the rural area of Ilhéus.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Correio 24 horas, April 30th, 2014**August 15th, 2014****VICTIM:** José Francisco Santos Filho**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá of Olivença**MUNICIPALITY:** Ilhabela**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Serrinha Region

DESCRIPTION: The native died defending their lands. He was at a recovered area. He fell into a trap while riding a motorcycle. He was killed with several gunshots to his head.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Cláudio Magalhães Tupinambá, Deputy-Coordinator of Mupoiba, August 18th, 2014**October 26th, 2014****VICTIM:** José Raimundo Rosa Santos**PEOPLE:** Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Pau Brasil

DESCRIPTION: The aggressor, drunk, stabbed the victim 22 times. There was a woman and one more person in the house at the moment of the assault and they said they did not hear any noise. The aggressor said when arrested that he killed the victim because he was receiving death threats and was very angry about it.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** R7/BA, November 2nd, 2014**November 20th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**MUNICIPALITY:** Una**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Laranjeiras Farm

DESCRIPTION: According to witnesses, three men went fishing around 8:30om, one of which was accompanied by his wife. They heard screaming and running back at the farm. They went over there and saw that there were three men trying to rape one of their wives. The husband of the victim wrestled one of the aggressors, who was wielding a knife. He was disarmed, immobilized and attacked until he died.

MEANS: Physical assault**SOURCE:** G1/BA, November 23rd, 2014**July 17th, 2014****VICTIM:** José Nilton Silva de Souza**PEOPLE:** Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Pau Brasil

DESCRIPTION: The native was shot dead. The gunshots hit his head and chest. The Technical Police Department (Civil Police) of Itabuna was at the premises and is investigating the case.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Cimi East Regional

26/04/2014**VICTIM:** Luiz dos Santos Santana**PEOPLE:** Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá**MUNICIPALITY:** Ilhéus**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Recovered area, Santana Village**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was murdered with gunshots to the chest and face. He'd been missing for two days. The case was taken by the Technical Police Department of Ilhéus.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***August 8th, 2014****VICTIM:** Burismar Barbosa da Conceição**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Coroa Vermelha**MUNICIPALITY:** Santa Cruz Cabralia**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man supposedly exchanged fire with the police and got killed.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***08/08/2014****VICTIM:** Vagner dos Santos**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Coroa Vermelha**MUNICIPALITY:** Santa Cruz Cabralia**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the victim was supposedly murdered by drug smugglers.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***August 9th, 2014****VICTIM:** Domingos Alves dos Santos**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Cahy-Pequi**MUNICIPALITY:** Prado**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the victim was supposedly murdered by drug smugglers.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***August 10th, 2014****VICTIM:** Elvis Santos de Oliveira**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Pataxó**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Seguro**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the native was murdered by drug smugglers.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***March 4th, 2014****VICTIM:** Venisson Ferreira Silva (Berró)**PEOPLE:** Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaju do Colônia**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Mandacaru Farm**DESCRIPTION:** The native was murdered with four gunshots to the head at a road in the entrance to the Mandacaru Farm. The Civil Police is investigating the motivation for the crime.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional; Indigenous leaders of the Bahetá Village***State of Goiás – 1 Case – 1 Victim****June 22nd, 2014****VICTIM:** Gesse Moraes dos Santos**PEOPLE:** Karajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Karajá of Aruanã**MUNICIPALITY:** Aruanã**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Central square of Aruanã**DESCRIPTION:** The victim got involved in a discussion after drinking alcoholic beverages. The aggressor was a foe of the victim's and confessed to the murder.**MEANS:** Firearm**SOURCE:** *Diário da Manhã, June 23rd, 2014***State of Minas Gerais – 3 Cases – 3 Victims****April 6th, 2014****VICTIM:** Son**PEOPLE:** Xakriabá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xakriabá**MUNICIPALITY:** São João das Missões**DESCRIPTION:** The native was unhappy about his father's attitude toward his mother and sister and confronted him for it. His father then assaulted him several times. The youth was taken to a hospital but did not resist the wounds.**MEANS:** Beating**SOURCE:** *O Tempo, April 7th, 2014***SEPTEMBER/2014****VICTIM:** Samuel Rodrigues**PEOPLE:** Pataxó**MUNICIPALITY:** Belo Horizonte**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Downtown**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous was selling crafts in downtown Belo Horizonte. His body showed gunshot wounds and bruises from beating.**MEANS:** Firearm and beating**SOURCE:** *R7, July 8th, 2014***September 6th, 2014****VICTIM:** Valdeí Maxakali**PEOPLE:** Maxakali**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Maxakali**MUNICIPALITY:** Santa Helena de Minas**DESCRIPTION:** The Maxakali native was killed in an attempt to defend his wife from sexual abuse. A 21 year-old man was arrested on the spot as a suspect.**MEANS:** Stoning**SOURCE:** *Aconteceu no Vale***State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 23 Cases – 25 Victims****January 1st, 2014****VICTIM:** Adilson da Silva**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous had left the previous evening with BRL 120 to visit his father. As he was taking too long to return, his family went looking for him and found him severely wounded,

without the cash, on a road in the reservation. He suffered head injuries and did not make it.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: *A Crítica*, January 2nd, 2014

January 19th, 2014

VICTIM: Cléia Quevedo

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The accused is the victim's husband. He claimed to have arrived home drunk and, after a fight, severely assaulted his wife.

MEANS: Asphyxiation

SOURCE: *Correio do Estado*, January 20th, 2014

January 25th, 2014

VICTIM: Nilton Vargas, Cezar Vargas

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

MUNICIPALITY: Aral Moreira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Satélite neighborhood, Aral Moreira

DESCRIPTION: The two natives were shot by suspects on a motorcycle, who fled afterward. A group of natives resident of the area where the murders took place took to the streets of the town to protest the death of their brothers and call for the Federal Government to take safety measures.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Correio do Estado*, January 31st, 2014

February 9th, 2014

VICTIM: André da Silva Cabreira

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Guaicurus Avenue

DESCRIPTION: The native was found wounded and died four days later. Before dying, he told his mother that the culprits were his ex-wife, one Paraguayan man and four other people. The police is investigating the case.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: *Capital News*, February 14th, 2014

March 16th, 2014

VICTIM: Isaura Vieira

PEOPLE: Guarani Nhandeva

INDIGENOUS LAND: Caarapó

MUNICIPALITY: Caarapó

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Tey Kuê Village

DESCRIPTION: The native was assaulted with punches and kicks by two women as she returned home. She was taken to the hospital, but did not resist the injuries.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: *Capital News*, March 17th, 2014

March 25th, 2014

VICTIM: Galvino Vilarva

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Caarapó

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: Witnesses informed that the accused asked the hearing-

impaired elderly man a question that he did not answer. The aggressor got angry and struck the victim in the back.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Cassilândia News*, March 26th, 2014

March 31st, 2014

VICTIM: Leonéia de Souza

PEOPLE: Guarani-Chiripá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The group was having alcoholic beverages by a road near the victim's house and at a certain point her three companions began to stab the victim. She was found by relatives and taken to the hospital, but did not resist the wounds.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, March 31st, 2014

April 21st, 2014

VICTIM: Cezário Oliveira Quinhonha

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: The Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was found in a village well, with stab wounds. The crime was committed by the brother of a teenager who was sexually abused by the victim.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Dourados News*, April 22nd, 2014

May 4th, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Amambai

MUNICIPALITY: Amambai

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Amambai Village

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was struck several times on the head. Village residents found the victim's body and informed the leaders, who called the police.

MEANS: Billhook

SOURCE: *Midiamax*, May 8th, 2014; *Difusora1340*, May 8th, 2014

July 7th, 2014

VICTIM: Tito Ximenes

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Amambai

MUNICIPALITY: Amambai

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Amambai Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was struck with a machete on the head. The crime happened near a residence in the indigenous village. She did not resist the injury.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Correio do Estado*, July 7th, 2014

July 10th, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was found dead, with about 20 knife and billhook wounds. There is suspicion of sexual abuse as well.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *94fmdourados*, July 11th, 2014; *G1*, July 10th, 2014

06/09/2014**VICTIM:** Tiago Ortiz Machado, Tiago Ortiz Machado**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The youth was killed when he was strolling with his brother and another teenager. They were approached because they carried an iron bar. The accused, one of the village security guards, claimed that the boy attacked him. Leaders question the work of the National Security Force and accuse the militiae of behaving violently in the area.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, September 7th, 2014***September 5th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Limão Verde**MUNICIPALITY:** Amambai

DESCRIPTION: The victim was killed by stabbing. Two suspects were taken to the police station, one woman who was with the victim and one man who she claimed had attacked the native.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, September 6th, 2014***09/08/2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Nhandeva**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caarapó**MUNICIPALITY:** Caarapó**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Tey Kue Village

DESCRIPTION: The body of the victim was found on a heath, sustaining several stab wounds.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, September 2nd, 2014***September 14th, 2014****VICTIM:** Woman**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Te'y Kue**MUNICIPALITY:** Caarapó

DESCRIPTION: The couple's son saw his parents arguing. He left for a few minutes and when he came back, he found his mother dead. The suspect is the victim's husband, who was detained by indigenous leaders and taken to the Civil Police.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, September 15th, 2014***October 19th, 2014****VICTIM:** Maria Ramos**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Nhandeva**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yvy Katu**MUNICIPALITY:** Japorã**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Porto Lindo –

DESCRIPTION: The victim was stabbed by her ex-husband. Sesai managed to give her emergency care, but she died on the way to the emergency room. The police started investigating the case.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *Aquidauana News, October 10th, 2014***October 10th, 2014****VICTIM:** Woman**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Amambai**MUNICIPALITY:** Amambai**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Amambai Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim died on the way to the Amambai hospital.

The father of the victim told the civil police that she had been assaulted by her husband 12 days prior. There is no information on the motivation or means of killing. The case was documented as a yet to be clarified homicide.

MEANS: Unknown**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, October 21st, 2014***November 1st, 2014****VICTIM:** Marinalva Manoel**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Nhu Verá**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-163

DESCRIPTION: Marinalva's body was found by the BR-163 highway.

She had been murdered with at least 35 stabs and there was evidence of rape. The wounds indicate that she tried to defend herself. She was an important fighter for the demarcation of the Nu Porã indigenous land and she was part of a committee that had been to Brasília 15 days prior to her assassination. She went to the capital of the country to repudiate the decision by STF of annulling the process of demarcation of the Guyraroká Indigenous Land. The Aty Guasu Council sent a letter to the Federal Prosecutor's Office of Dourados, and to the 6th Federal Prosecutor's Office in Brasília with news about the death of the Kaiowá leader, demanding action.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, January 1st, 2014***November 8th, 2014****VICTIM:** Adenir Ricarte**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Nhandeva**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caarapó**MUNICIPALITY:** Caarapó**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Te' Yikuê Village

DESCRIPTION: Documentation states that the victim hurt the aggressor with a knife. He got medical care and recovered. After that incident, he went back with his brother and, armed with a machete, took the victim's life.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *Caarapó News, November 9th, 2014***November 3rd, 2014****VICTIM:** Dirço Melo**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: According to the offender, who was the victim's wife, the couple fought constantly. She had been assaulted with kicks, but she fought back and struck the victim with a brick to his head. He was taken to the hospital, but did not survive the wounds.

MEANS: Brick**SOURCE:** *Campo Grande News, November 3rd, 2014*

December 12th, 2014**VICTIM:** Woman**PEOPLE:** Terena**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Limão Verde**MUNICIPALITY:** Amambai

DESCRIPTION: According to witnesses, it was a jealousy-related crime. The accused had been abandoned by his ex-wife. He did not accept the separation and smacked the victim to death.

MEANS: Piece of wood**SOURCE:** *Campo Grande News*, December 7th, 2014**11/12/2014****VICTIM:** Ademir Matchua, Orácio Ferraz**PEOPLE:** Kadiwéu**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kadiwéu**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Murtinho**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Alves Barros Village

DESCRIPTION: A scuffle ended in a shoot-out and the death of two natives. There is suspicion of internal conflicts.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** *Campo Grande News*, December 11th, 2014**October 18th, 2014****VICTIM:** Carlos Oliveira Freitas**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was smacked to death. Three teenagers were identified as the authors of the crime. They are cousins of the victim and, according to the police, they were avenging the death of their grandfather.

MEANS: Piece of wood**SOURCE:** *O Progresso*, October 27th, 2014**State of Mato Grosso – 2 Cases – 2 Victims****OCTOBER/2014****VICTIM:** Maite Djunyry Karaja**PEOPLE:** Karajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** São Domingos**MUNICIPALITY:** Luciara**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Kanoano Village

DESCRIPTION: According to the family, the couple fought frequently. One week before the incident, the victim had run away from home because of her husband's violence. The husband of the victim, who is a drug and alcohol user, is the suspect. He is on the run.

MEANS: Asphyxiation**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional*; relatives of the victim**November 18th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Xavante**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINA DA LAGOA**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Urban area of Campinápolis

DESCRIPTION: Information available says that two indigenous of the same ethnic group had a fight over old ruses and cultural issues. One of them threw a block of concrete on the head of the victim, who succumbed.

MEANS: Concrete block blow**SOURCE:** *G1/MT*, November 19th, 2014**State of Pará – 3 Cases – 3 Victims****January 13th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Kayapó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kayapó**MUNICIPALITY:** Tucumã

DESCRIPTION: Two men tried to rob a nut cooperative business run by natives. They reacted, there was gunplay and one of the natives was shot and succumbed. The suspects are on the run.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** *G1/PA*, January 18th, 2014**October 25th, 2014****VICTIM:** Romison Matos Bispo**PEOPLE:** Kuruaya**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The native heard gunshots coming from his home, then decided to check on it. The accused had shot his nephew and then shot the victim as well.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** *Cimi North Regional 2*; Brother of the victim**2014****VICTIM:** Pukuriró**PEOPLE:** Ka'apor**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Turiaçu (in Maranhão)**MUNICIPALITY:** Paragominas

DESCRIPTION: The murder of the young woman took place in the municipality of Paragominas, in Pará, in extremely cruel fashion. After raping her, they ripped off her genitalia, stabbed her body several times and pulled her eyes out. No action was taken by the authorities. Leaders demanded a hearing from the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but got no answer. Silence reigns over the death of the young woman resident of the Xiepihurenda village, in the municipality of Centro Novo in Maranhão.

MEANS: White weapon**SOURCE:** *Cimi Maranhão Regional*; *Kaaporarupi* and *CGK*, September 21st, 2014**State of Pernambuco – 3 Cases – 4 Victims****NOVEMBER/2014****VICTIM:** Edilene da Silva, Eliane Maria da Conceição**PEOPLE:** Atikum**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Carnaubeira da Penha**MUNICIPALITY:** Carnaubeira da Penha**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Umãs Mountain Range

DESCRIPTION: The accused tried to rape his niece, she reacted, and he shot her dead. The aggressor also stoned one of the victim's daughters to death.

MEANS: Firearms and stones**SOURCE:** *Aqui/PE Newspaper*, November 14th, 2014**August 6th, 2014****VICTIM:** José Elenilson Ferreira de Oliveira**PEOPLE:** Xukuru**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xukuru**MUNICIPALITY:** Pesqueira**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Caetano Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was working at the crops when he was ambushed.

SOURCE: Cimi Northeast Regional

April 24th, 2014

VICTIM: Evandro Ferreira de Oliveira

PEOPLE: Xukuru

INDIGENOUS LAND: Xukuru

MUNICIPALITY: Pesqueira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Caetano Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was working at the crops when he was ambushed and shot to death.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Cimi Northeast Regional, November/2014

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

09/02/2014

VICTIM: José Emílio Gerônimo

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Inhacorá

MUNICIPALITY: São Valério do Sul

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Bus station of the municipality

DESCRIPTION: The native's body was found at the municipality's bus station. Police investigation found out he had been assaulted after a fight. The accused confessed to the crime.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: Zero Hora, February 9th, 2014; Cnbfoz, February 2nd, 2014; Rádio Progresso, February 13th, 2014

25/03/2014

VICTIM: Leopoldo Kakre Camargo

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Guarita

MUNICIPALITY: Redentora

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Redentora Reservation

DESCRIPTION: The victim and the aggressors had a disagreement. The elderly is suspected of beating the victim to death, then dragging the body toward the road with the help of the youth.

MEANS: Piece of wood and beating

SOURCE: Progresso radio station, March 27th, 2014

08/11/2014

VICTIM: Davi Limeira de Oliveira

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Rio dos Ôndios

MUNICIPALITY: Vicente Dutra

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Event (celebration)

DESCRIPTION: The victim was at a festive event in the municipality when there was some confusion among a group of people. The native ended up getting involved in the confusion, got stabbed in the back and succumbed to the wounds. The municipality is in a region where, for decades, serious conflicts with the indigenous take place because of the fight of the Kaingang for the demarcation and securing of their lands.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team, November 11th, 2014

State of Santa Catarina – 1 Case – 1 Victim

September 7th, 2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pindo Ty

MUNICIPALITY: Araquari

DESCRIPTION: There was a party in the evening in the indigenous land to celebrate the birthday of a community member. On the following day, in the morning, the firefighters were called to help a girl with wounds in her head that they claimed were from fireworks. The firefighters stated that the girl had been hit with a sharp object such as a knife, a machete or an axe, and that her body had been dragged and put inside a car. The girl was taken to the Children's Hospital of Joinville, where she underwent surgery, but she succumbed. The Civil Police is investigating the case.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, November/2014

State of São Paulo – 1 Case – 1 Victim

March 11th, 2014

VICTIM: Fernando Branco da Silva

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Itatins Mountain Range

MUNICIPALITY: Itariri

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Capoeirão Village

DESCRIPTION: The aggressor confessed to having killed his father to take over leadership in the village.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Paraná Online, March 14th, 2014

State of Tocantins – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

January 14th, 2014

VICTIM: Salu Cavalcante Krahô

PEOPLE: Krahô

INDIGENOUS LAND: Krahôlândia

MUNICIPALITY: Goiatins

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Vermelho River

DESCRIPTION: The native's body was found in the Vermelho River. According to police investigations, the motivation of the crime was that the victim refused to take a raft to the other side of the river for the aggressor. The latter swam to the other side, fought the victim and punched him several times, then threw his body in the river.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: G1, January 12th, 2014

May 10th, 2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Krahô

INDIGENOUS LAND: Krahôlândia

MUNICIPALITY: Goiatins

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Pedra Furada Village

DESCRIPTION: The accused went to the village to look for the native woman, with whom he supposedly had a romantic relationship. As he arrived there, he got into an argument and ended up killing the victim with several stabs. The accused fled and has not been found yet.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: G1, May 11th, 2014

Murder attempts

Cimi documented, in 2014, 31 murder attempt cases. They took place in the states of Bahia (6), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (12), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (1), Paraná (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Roraima (1) and Santa Catarina (2).

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the state with the highest number of attempted murder, some of the attempts were against an entire community. The Guarani-Kaiowá, from the Pyelito Kue Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Iguatemi, were victims of gunshots fired by gunslings. On one of the episodes, the community was saying their “kotyhu” (traditional prayer) when a gunslinger fired against the indigenous. As they ran for shelter, the shots tore through the tarps of their improvised tents. The attempts did not cease. One of the community’s tents was arsoned and days later men in motorcycles attacked the community again.

In Roraima, a Makuxi, of the Raposa Serra do Sul Indigenous Land, was shot in close range by a miner when he tried to stop illegal gold and diamond extraction from their lands.

In the State of Bahia, natives were transported in an ambulance when it got fired with 16 gunshots. During the attack, an indigenous couple managed to hide in the woods and were later rescued by military policemen. The native woman, who was pregnant, had been on the way to the hospital to give birth. Also in the State of Bahia, a car of the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) was attacked by two gunslingers. The vehicle transported a Xakriabá chief and his family. They had to go back to the village. The chief had been on the way to a meeting with a public attorney precisely to complain about violence against his community.

In Rio Grande do Sul, indigenous of the Kaingang people were showered with gunshots during a truculent operation of the Military Police of the state. In the same episode, relatives of the wounded victims were on the way to the hospital to get news about the hospitalized natives, when they were intercepted by policemen in another PM vehicle. They fired several shots against the car. One indigenous woman was injured by glass shards from the shattered windows and the windshield.



Attacks, chases and threats against the indigenous people of Mato Grosso do Sul happen every day; the encamped communities are the most vulnerable

MURDER ATTEMPTS

31 Cases – 295 Victims

State of Bahia – 6 Cases – 15 Victims

15/02/2014

VICTIM: João Ferreira, Raimunda Santana, Maria Vitória Santana, Maísa Santana, Aurino Santana

PEOPLE: Kaimbé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Massarará

MUNICIPALITY: Euclides da Cunha

DESCRIPTION: The aggressor was drunk when he invaded the victims' house and attacked each one with blows to the head. They all got serious wounds, potentially mortal, and were taken to the hospital.

MEANS: Piece of wood

SOURCE: Portal Terra

12/03/2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Imbiriba

MUNICIPALITY: Porto Seguro

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Village

DESCRIPTION: When his father was killed by a gunshot from an unknown man, the son was hit with a gunshot to his leg. The police suspects a connection with complaints about drug smuggling in the region.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Correio 24 Horas, March 14th, 2014

06/04/2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá of Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Olivença

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Serra das Trempes Community

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous were in their homes in a recovered area in the Serra das Trempes community, near the road, when several gunmen invaded the village, shooting and destroying everything. During the shootout, two natives managed to escape into the woods and one was hit on his hand.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: PCO (Partido da Causa Operária), April 8th, 2014

May 3rd, 2014

VICTIM: Couple of natives, driver

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Coroa Vermelha

MUNICIPALITY: Itamaraju

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Internal road (leaving the Boca da Mata hamlet)

DESCRIPTION: Investigations indicate an attack against an ambulance carrying a couple of natives. They reported that the Sesai car got hit with over 16 shots. During the shootout, the couple escaped into the woods and were later rescued by military policemen. The driver got hit in the face. The native woman, who was pregnant, had been on the way to the hospital to give birth. The woman, who was pregnant, was on the way to the hospital to deliver the child.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Tribuna da Bahia, May 5th, 2014

June 3rd, 2014

VICTIM: Chief

PEOPLE: Xakriabá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Xakriabá

MUNICIPALITY: Cocos

DESCRIPTION: The Sesai car with the chief and his family was attacked by two gunmen. The attack happened when the leader was on the way to town to speak with a Federal Prosecutor's Office attorney. The driver was forced to go back to the village and, as they arrived, the chief was surrounded by approximately 40 men who threatened him and celebrated his capture. Then one of the gunmen directed several threats to the chief and informed him that from that moment on the Sesai car or any other car representing defense entities or other indigenous rights entities were not allowed to circulate in the perimeter and, if the orders were not followed, they would set fire to any cars at the service of the community.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, June 25th, 2014

03/05/2014

VICTIM: Women

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Barra Velha

MUNICIPALITY: Porto Seguro

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Boca da Mata Village

DESCRIPTION: According to information from the Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT) 2014 report, the native women suffered an attempted murder.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

State of Maranhão – 2 Cases – 5 Victims

2014

VICTIM: ItiroxinKa'apor

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

DESCRIPTION: The native was hunting on the branch of block 45 within the indigenous territory when he was approached by a group of armed men who fired against him. Fearing for his life, he had to take shelter on a swampy area.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaporarupi and CGK, December 12th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Natives

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

DESCRIPTION: Constantly threatened within their own territory, natives were shot on the back and a bullet glanced off the head of the chief. The acts of violence and intimidation by the loggers are meant to scare off the natives that monitor and guard the territory. State omission have driven the indigenous to protect their own territory, which they have been doing for over a year without the presence or the support

of governmental entities in the region such as Funai, Ibama and the Federal Police.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaporarupi and CGK.*

State of Minas Gerais – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

17/07/2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Xakriabá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Xakriabá Rancharia

MUNICIPALITY: São João das Missões

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Imbaúba Village

DESCRIPTION: The native heard some noise in the yard, opened the door and got shot. Some people helped the victim on the scene and took him to a hospital in the town of Manga.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *G1, July 19th, 2014*

January 23rd, 2014

VICTIM: Edmar Braz da Conceição

PEOPLE: Pataxó

MUNICIPALITY: Açucena

DESCRIPTION: According to the CPT 2014 Report, the native suffered an attempted murder.

SOURCE: *CPT 2014 Report*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 12 Cases – 26 Victims

February 12th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pyelito Kue

MUNICIPALITY: Iguatemi

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Within the indigenous area

DESCRIPTION: Funai confirmed the attacks against indigenous of the Pyelito Kue and Mbarakay communities during a rally calling for the opening of an indigenous school in the community and the hiring of teachers to attend to 50 children. According to reports, farmers ordered the firing against the indigenous.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Midiamax, February 18th, 2014*

April 1st, 2014

VICTIM: Marcolino Rossati

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

MUNICIPALITY: Ivinhema

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Inside a bus that serves the Santa Helena power plant.

DESCRIPTION: The victim got stabbed inside a bus that serves the Santa Helena plant. The fact happened after a disagreement between victim and aggressor. The author of the aggression was detained by other workers until the police arrived.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Pantanal News, April 2nd, 2014*

May 19th, 2014

VICTIM: Paulinho Terena

PEOPLE: Terena

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pilad Rebuá

MUNICIPALITY: Miranda

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Within the indigenous area

DESCRIPTION: The native was shot after unidentified men fired against the village and the house where he lives with his family. This is the third attempted murder suffered by the native in less than a year. He declared: "There were many shots. They haven't come over to scare me, but to kill me." The indigenous area has been the stage of a serious and long-standing land conflict, dating from before the recovery of Pilad Rebuá.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi Press Office, May 19th, 2014*

June 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Romão Martins School, Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: The teenager got stabbed by a school friend after a fight, as she was leaving school. She was admitted into a hospital in serious condition.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Fatima News, June 27th, 2014*

July 5th, 2014

VICTIM: Genésio Gonçalves Benites

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The victim got stabbed and taken to the hospital, where she was admitted. The motivation is unknown. The brother of the suspect is wanted for involvement in the crime.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Top Midia News, July 6th, 2014*

August 7th, 2014

VICTIM: Zeneide de Oliveira Ferreira, Silvana Ferreira de Moraes

PEOPLE: Terena

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: During a festivity, there was an argument and the accused attacked his paramour with a knife. The sister of the victim got stabbed in the arm while trying to defend her.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Itaporã News, August 6th, 2014*

October 14th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pyelito Kue

MUNICIPALITY: Iguatemi

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Frontier with Cachoeira Farm

DESCRIPTION: In the evening, while the community performed their kotyhu (a traditional prayer performed with sacred song and dance), a man coming from Cachoeira Farm fired four gunshots against the indigenous but luckily they did not get hurt. While the indigenous ran for shelter, the firing went on, tearing down the tarps of the improvised tents. The attempts did not cease. On October 7th, farmers threatened

the leaders and burned down one of the tents. The threats became concrete attempts three days later, when men in motorcycles opened fire against the community once again.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, October 20th, 2014*

December 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Eliane Espíndola

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: According to the indigenous, the couple had been arguing and the aggressor stabbed his wife several times. She was taken to a hospital in serious condition. The accused was delivered by the leaders to policemen from the National Force, who took him to the 1st Police District where he was indicted.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Dourados News, December 29th, 2014*

December 14th, 2014

VICTIM: Edinho Lopes

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Aldeia Jaguapirú

DESCRIPTION: The native was ambushed and got stabbed in the back by a group as he arrived home. There is no information on how many people took part in the assault or its motivation.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Dourados News, December 15th, 2014*

2014

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yvy Katu

MUNICIPALITY: Iguatemi

DESCRIPTION: Three natives were hospitalized with severe diarrhoea after having some cachaça offered by an unidentified person. The Guarani suspect that the drink was laced with rat poison. For the Funai servant, there is no doubt that the intoxication was on purpose. The indigenous land has been the target of constant conflict between farmers and natives since 2005, when the process of demarcation was paralyzed.

MEANS: Poison-laced drink

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, February 25th, 2014*

November 17th, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kurusu Ambá

MUNICIPALITY: Coronel Sapucaia

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Encampment at the margins of state highway 289

DESCRIPTION: According to information from the CPT 2014 Report, the indigenous woman suffered an attempted murder. The conflict exists because of the fight for the demarcation of the lands.

SOURCE: *CPT 2014 Report*

March 3rd, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pyelito Kue

MUNICIPALITY: Iguatemi

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Encampment

DESCRIPTION: The leader of the community complained several times that, day and night, armed men approach the premises on motorcycles and shoot toward the village. The community does not have food and are living in vulnerable tarp tents. The leader calls for protection from the authorities as well as guarantees that they can remain on their tekoha, as they have been expelled by gunmen before the publication of the identification report.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi Press Office*

State of Pará – 1 Case – 1 Victim

October 25th, 2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Kuruaya

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, the accused wanted to kill someone else, but he got into the wrong house and mistakenly shot the victim.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi North Regional 2; Uncle of the victim*

State of Paraná – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

August 23rd, 2014

VICTIM: Child, woman

PEOPLE: Avá-Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tekoha Porã

MUNICIPALITY: Guaíra

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Community of Nalinha

DESCRIPTION: The accused had an argument with his wife and proceeded to set fire to her and her son. The victims received emergency care by Samu paramedics and were taken to the hospital. The police did not find the aggressor.

MEANS: Fire

SOURCE: *O Paraná, August 23rd, 2014*

October 19th, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: São Gerônimo

MUNICIPALITY: São Jerônimo da Serra

DESCRIPTION: The teenager got stabbed. According to police reports, she had several stab wounds. The crime is thought to be the result of a ruse between two rival groups that occupied the same area, according to investigations.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *O Diário/PR, October 20th, 2014*

State of Roraima – 1 Case – 1 Victim

May 11th, 2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Makuxi

INDIGENOUS LAND: Raposa Serra do Sol

MUNICIPALITY: Uiramutã

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Mutum Community

DESCRIPTION: The native was shot point blank by a miner when he tried to stop the illegal mining of gold and diamond in his indigenous land.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Folha de Boa Vista, May 19th, 2014*

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 3 Cases – 4 Victims

May 6th, 2014

VICTIM: Carmem Marcelino

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Votouro

MUNICIPALITY: Benjamin Constant do Sul

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Near the victim's house

DESCRIPTION: The native woman was walking near her house toward a vegetable garden when she became the target of gunshots fired by the occupants of a vehicle she could not identify. She did not get hit, but the shots missed her by very little. The location of the attempt is an area of conflict between natives and farmers.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi, May 8th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Valter dos Santos, teenager

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Iraí

MUNICIPALITY: Iraí

DESCRIPTION: A couple of natives of the Iraí village, a municipality in Rio Grande do Sul at the border with Santa Catarina, rode a vehicle on a neighboring road when they were approached by military policemen who requested the vehicle and the driver's papers, which were readily presented. Payment for one of the vehicle's fees was late and one military policeman started acting with truculence. The driver's wife tried to exit the vehicle and one of the policemen struck her with the butt of the gun. The driver, Valter dos Santos, who is an indigenous teacher, tried to stop the assault on his wife. At that moment, a second policeman opened fire against the couple. Valter got two shots, one on his leg and another on his arm. A third native, a minor who was nearby, also got a shot on his leg. Valter was admitted into a hospital at the town of Erechim. The indigenous community, upon learning of the incident, were outraged. Some of the leaders went to the town to file a complaint. The military policemen did not allow it and closed the police station, making it impossible for the natives to file the complaint about the violent incident. Outraged about not being heard, they took two military policemen who were in front of the police station to the village. Two hours later, the policemen were freed by the natives unharmed. Later, Sandro, a teacher at the Iraí

village, along with his wife and others, went to the municipal hospital to find out about the health conditions of the wounded, but were intercepted by policemen in another PM vehicle, a pickup truck. Again, the policemen fired against the vehicle carrying natives. Sandro's wife was wounded by glass shards from the windows and windshield. At the end of that day, according to several reports from the community, two policemen in a Military Brigade vehicle fired several shots toward the village.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*

August 24th, 2014

VICTIM: Walter dos Santos

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kaingang de Iraí

MUNICIPALITY: Iraí

DESCRIPTION: According to information on the CPT 2014 Report, the indigenous was shot by military policemen in the surroundings of the indigenous area.

SOURCE: *CPT 2014 Report*

State of Santa Catarina – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

February 16th, 2014

VICTIM: Roberto da Silva

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tekoha Araguaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Lebon Régis

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: São Miguel Farm

DESCRIPTION: The native was assaulted with stones and blows and was found by security guards of the farm where he worked. He was taken to the company's headquarters in full conscience and then taken to the Santo Antônio Hospital by volunteer firemen.

MEANS: Wood club and stones

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, November 11/2014*

February 10th, 2014

VICTIM: Odenir Montania

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Potrero Guaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Lebon Régis

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: São Miguel Farm

DESCRIPTION: The victim and the accused were playing soccer and got into an argument. The accused stabbed the native. The Lebon Régis Military Police arrested the suspect and apprehended his weapon.

MEANS: White weapon

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, November/2014*

Involuntary Manslaughter

We documented 20 cases of involuntary manslaughter in 2014, 10 more cases than 2013. All the cases involved people getting ran over.

There were documented cases in Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (9), Paraná (5), Rio Grande do Sul (2) and

Santa Catarina (3). In at least 11 cases, the drivers ran off without helping out the victims.

One of the natives that were ran over, a Guarani-Kaiowá, worked at the apple crops of the municipality of Lebon Régis, in Santa Catarina.



Joana Ortiz

The small Apyka'i community, one of the most vulnerable in Brazil, counts eight deaths by running over within a time span of 15 years; in most of the cases, the drivers ran off without helping the victim

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

20 Cases – 20 Victims

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 9 Cases – 9 Victims

January 28th, 2014

VICTIM: Sidnei Cario de Souza

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Apikay

MUNICIPALITY: Ponta Porã

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: BR-463 highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was ran over by two buses. He was walking along the road when the first bus hit him and threw him on the lane. The second bus ran over and dragged him. The community is living in an encampment by the road and has been calling for the demarcation of their traditional land.

MEANS: Running over

SOURCE: Folha de Dourados, February 4th, 2014

February 8th, 2014

VICTIM: Deuci Lopes

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Apikay

MUNICIPALITY: Ponta Porã

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: BR-463 highway

DESCRIPTION: The native woman, resident of the Apikay encampment by the road, was walking along the highway with her husband and son. A sugarcane bagasse truck hit her and dragged her for a few meters. The truck driver did not slow down and ran off without helping her.

MEANS: Running over

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, February 10th, 2014

March 14th, 2014**VICTIM:** Romão**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Apikay**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-463 Highway, near the Bonanza grocery.**DESCRIPTION:** The native was walking along the highway when he got run over by a pickup truck. The driver ran off without helping the victim.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *O Progresso***06/04/2014****VICTIM:** Joisilnarde da Silva**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Gua Y Viri (Lima Campo)**MUNICIPALITY:** Amambai**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-463 Highway (Ponta Porã)**DESCRIPTION:** The teenage girl and a friend were walking near the Capey gas station when they were hit by an unidentified vehicle. The victim was admitted into a hospital but did not recover from the wounds.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *Correio do Estado*, April 14th, 2014**June 17th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Taquara**MUNICIPALITY:** Juti**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** MS-289 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous was run over by a pickup truck, but the driver fled without helping him.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *G1/MS*, June 18th, 2014**22/06/2014****VICTIM:** Woman**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Dourados beltway**DESCRIPTION:** According to the driver, the indigenous woman was at the side of the road, then she crossed the highway and he could not brake in time. She did not recover from the injury.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *G1/MS*, June 23rd, 2014**July 20th, 2014****VICTIM:** Lenilza Nunes Fernandes**PEOPLE:** Terena**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** North Perimeter of the Dourados beltway, connecting with the MS-156 highway**DESCRIPTION:** The native woman was hit by an ordinary car when she was riding her bicycle. She did not recover from the wounds and from a cardiac arrest. The indigenous protested for more safety, for adequate signage at the premises and for the installation of speed bumps.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *G1/MS*, June 21st, 2014**July 31st, 2014****VICTIM:** Izaías Brites**PEOPLE:** Terena**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Jaguapirú Village**DESCRIPTION:** The native died after being run over by a van. He was riding his bicycle as he tried to cross the street and got hit by the vehicle. The victim received emergency care from the firefighters but did not survive.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *Dourados Informa*, August 1st, 2014**September 1st, 2014****VICTIM:** Oziel Soares da Silva**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**MUNICIPALITY:** Naviraí**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Jardim Paraíso neighborhood**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous was run over and killed by the double wagon of a truck. The victim tried to cross the street but fell under the back wheels of the wagon, which was carrying oxen.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *Aquidauana News*, September 2nd, 2014**State of Mato Grosso – 1 Case – 1 Victim****June 10th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**MUNICIPALITY:** Sinop**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-163 Highway, 20km from the city of Sinop**DESCRIPTION:** The native died when he was run over while trying to cross a section of the BR-163 Highway. The driver abandoned the vehicle and was not found by the police.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *G1*, June 10th, 2014**State of Paraná – 5 Cases – 5 Victims****June 24th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani**MUNICIPALITY:** Ivaiporã**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Rural area of Ivaiporã**DESCRIPTION:** The victim died on the spot and the vehicle involved in the accident could not be found.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *Maringá O Diário*, June 25th, 2014**January 23rd, 2014****VICTIM:** Marica Kygtanh Tavares**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Rio das Cobras**MUNICIPALITY:** Nova Laranjeiras**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-277 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The native woman's body was found in the woods along the highway, with signs of having been run over. After a Civil Police inspection, the body was taken by the municipality's morgue and sent to the Legal Medicine Institute of Cascavel.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** *Cimi South Regional*, November/2014

October 2nd, 2014**VICTIM:** Antônio Domingos**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Rio das Cobras**MUNICIPALITY:** Nova Laranjeiras**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-277 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous was run over on the highway and the driver failed to help him.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional**December 14th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Boa Vista**MUNICIPALITY:** Laranjeiras do Sul**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Km 452 of BR-277 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The native of approximately 50 died after being run over. The Federal Road Police reported that the driver fled without helping the victim.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** G1/PR, December 15th, 2014**December 1st, 2014****VICTIM:** Gionardo da Silva**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Mangueirinha**MUNICIPALITY:** Pato Branco**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-158 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** Gionardo da Silva, 37 years old, and his uncle, Domingos Vitorio, were walking along the highway when they got run over by a Fiat Fiorino wagon. The driver reported that the two natives were on the highway when they were hit by the car. Gionardo died on the spot and Domingos had minor injuries. They are both from the Palmeirinha do Iguaçu village, in the Mangueirinha Indigenous Land.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Beltrão newspaper**State of Rio Grande do Sul – 2 Cases – 2 Victims****December 23rd, 2014****VICTIM:** Tito Benites**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Estiva**MUNICIPALITY:** Estiva**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Estiva/Njundy**DESCRIPTION:** Even though the driver helped the victim, he succumbed six days after the accident.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team**February 14th, 2014****VICTIM:** Moisés Moreira**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Guarita**MUNICIPALITY:** Tenente Portela**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Km 22 of highway ERS-330**DESCRIPTION:** The 31-year old native was run over and died. The driver fled without helping the victim.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Rádio Repórter**State of Santa Catarina – 3 Cases – 3 Victims****June 21st, 2014****VICTIM:** Daniela Tibe**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Mbya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yakã Porã**MUNICIPALITY:** Garuva**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-101 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The teenage girl was run over and died on the spot. The driver fled without helping the victim.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** G1/SC, June 22nd, 2014**June 21st, 2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yakã Porã**MUNICIPALITY:** Garuva**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-101 Highway**DESCRIPTION:** The teenage girl was killed as she tried to cross the highway on her bicycle. The driver stopped, called for help and waited for the ambulance, but the girl died on the spot.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional**March 24th, 2014****VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**MUNICIPALITY:** Arroio Korá**MUNICIPALITY:** Lebon Régis**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Kaiowá native from Paranhos, in Mato Grosso do Sul, who worked at the apple crops of Lebon Régis, was run over and even with emergency care from the firefighters, he succumbed to the injuries and died.**MEANS:** Running over**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional

Death threats

There were 29 documented cases of death threats against the indigenous in 2014 on the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (1), Bahia (2), Maranhão (6), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Pará (7), Paraná (2), Rondônia (2) and Roraima (1).

“With this thing right here we can take care of the problem”. Pointing at his gun, an unknown man delivered his message to a Guarani- Kaiowá native from the Panambi Indigenous Land in Mato Grosso do Sul. The indigenous reported that this unknown person approached him as he returned from a meeting at the local city hall. The aggressor told him to name the other leaders in the community. The threat was denounced to the Federal Prosecutor’s Office (MPF).

In Maranhão, two Ka’apor natives were approached by loggers who insulted them and threatened to kill them. The invaders wanted the names of the people running the monitoring operations in the area.

In the State of Pará, after the natives managed to get

miners out of their lands and apprehended their machinery, they started to get threats. According to the leaders, the threats are delivered by a man who is supposedly the leader of a group of gunslingers. It is said that five natives are listed as marked for death.

In Roraima, leader Davi Kopenawa, of the Yanomami people, has been receiving death threats from miners who invade the indigenous land. The men threatening him are invaders that suffered losses after the operations of withdrawal of miners from the land. In the month of June, armed men invaded the headquarters of Instituto Socio-ambiental (ISA) and of the Hutukara association, looking for Davi. Ever since then, men in motorcycles can be seen around the organization’s headquarters.

In Rondônia, a native started getting death threats after he denounced the theft of timber from the Igarapé Indigenous Land to the Federal Prosecutor’s Office.



Leaders of the Ka’apor people have been getting constant death threats because of the self-monitoring and inspection operations for the preservation of their territory

DEATH THREATS

29 Cases – 161 Victims

State of Acre – 1 Case – 10 Victims

December 18th, 2014

PEOPLE: Jaminawá

INDIGENOUS LAND: São Paolino

MUNICIPALITY: Sena Madureira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: São Paolino Village

DESCRIPTION: Around 30 armed men, some of them hired by farmers, threatened to invade the village and execute the residents, claiming that the land did not belong to the indigenous. That was why, according to them, they refused to accept the court order that determined the withdrawal of five major farmers from the area. They also said that the identification sign of the area should be put on specific places.

MEANS: Death threat

SOURCE: Cimi Western Amazon Regional, Feijó Team

State of Amapá – 1 Case – 3 Victims

August 25th, 2014

VICTIM: Misael Seixas Reis, Everaldo Castro de Araújo, Raimundo Glória Lopes

PEOPLE: Maraguá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Maraguá

MUNICIPALITY: Nova Olinda do Norte

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Near the Abacaxi River villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous received death threats from riparian communities and people living near their villages. The atmosphere got heavier when the natives started to approach tourists and tell them that they were not allowed to bathe in the rivers and creeks because they were on indigenous land. The natives have been fighting against the presence of unauthorized people in their territories for months.

MEANS: Death threat

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, August 26th, 2014

State of Bahia – 2 Cases – 1 Victim

24/03/2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá de Olivença**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá of Olivença**MUNICIPALITY:** Una**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Serra do Padeiro Indigenous Village

DESCRIPTION: By means of a letter, the natives from the Serra do Padeiro village, in the south of Bahia, denounced several violent actions committed against the community by the National Security Force and by the Federal Police, who set up a base within indigenous territory in January 2014. In the complaint, the natives report that policemen assaulted community members and even farmers in the surroundings of the village, asking for the whereabouts of chief Babau. The community also reported that they want to execute the chief and his brothers.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Press Office, March 23rd, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Divalci José da Costa**PEOPLE:** Xakriabá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xakriabá of Cocos**MUNICIPALITY:** Cocos**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Porcos Village

DESCRIPTION: Chief Dilvací, of the Xakriabá of Cocos people, was the target of verbal threats and his community was forbidden to go into town. A Funai vehicle was showered with gunshots as it approached the indigenous community. The priest of the municipality is also a target for threats for his support of the indigenous claims.

MEANS: Threats**SOURCE:** Cimi East Regional

State of Maranhão – 6 Cases – 12 Victims

2014**VICTIM:** Ka'ari, Mené Ka'apor**PEOPLE:** Ka'apor**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Turiaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Zé Doca**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Governador Nunes Freire

DESCRIPTION: The victims were approached by loggers who insulted them and threatened to kill them. They wanted to know who was monitoring the indigenous area and closing down the branch roads. An elderly woman fled to the woods, afraid of an invasion by loggers after the news circulated in the village.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaportarupi and CGK, November 29th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Ka'apor**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Turiaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Zé Doca

DESCRIPTION: A group of indigenous complained that loggers who had been taken out of the indigenous area were entering the territory again. They also reported that a Funai worker who was overseeing an Ibama team in the monitoring of the land was supposedly negotiating the entrance of loggers in the two indigenous lands near the hamlet that had been evacuated. The worker had been denounced by the natives in 2013 for

negotiating the illegal sale of timber in the municipality. The indigenous suffered all kinds of assaults and received death threats. Several entryways to the villages are being blocked by people connected to or working with the loggers.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaportarupi and CGK, 12/12/2014**2014****VICTIM:** Family**PEOPLE:** Ka'apor**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Turiaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Zé Doca**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Margins of Gurupiúna River

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous family was approached by three armed men on motorcycles within the indigenous land. The family had to cross the river in a hurry and find shelter in the woods. The indigenous land is constantly invaded by loggers. The indigenous are threatened for denouncing illegal exploration of timber.

MEANS: Firearm**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaportarupi and CGK, November 29th, 2014**APRIL/2014****VICTIM:** Olímpio Yramuhu, Eduardo, Muruzam, Salomé, Laércio**PEOPLE:** Guajajara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Araribóia**MUNICIPALITY:** Amarante do Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: The victims have been receiving constant threats for fighting against the exploration of timber on indigenous lands. The situation in the region is very tense. Because of the threats, the natives cannot move around the seat of the municipality. According to reports, the aggressor is always armed and says he will continue entering the indigenous land to extract wood.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional**SEPTEMBER/2014****VICTIM:** Marcelo, Birajara Guará, Denílson, Leandro**PEOPLE:** Gavião**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Governador**MUNICIPALITY:** Amarante do Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: The victims apprehended a truck full of timber. In the occasion, the natives were threatened by a Military Police sergeant. There were four more men with them, according to the indigenous, all of them armed. The aggressor also took the mobile phone of one of the victims. They tried to file a complaint, but the policemen on call refused to do it.

MEANS: Threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional**OCTOBER/2014****VICTIM:** André Krikati**PEOPLE:** Krikati**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Krikati**MUNICIPALITY:** Montes Altos

DESCRIPTION: André Krikati and other three natives were coming back from working the crops when they stumbled upon two hunters. There was an argument followed by a physical struggle. The natives then managed to apprehend the farmers' guns and animals. André has been getting death threats since then.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 7 Cases – 7 Victims

October 10th, 2014**VICTIM:** Man**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Panambi**MUNICIPALITY:** Douradina**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Guyira Kambi'y Village

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecutor's Office of Mato Grosso do Sul received a report about threats against one indigenous leader. When he was coming back from a meeting at the city hall, the indigenous was approached by an unknown man who asked for names of community leaders, brandished a gun and left with the message: "With this thing right here, we can take care of the problem"

MEANS: Verbal threat and firearm threat**SOURCE:** MPF-MS, October 16th, 2014**23/01/2014****VICTIM:** Damiana Cavanha**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Apikay**MUNICIPALITY:** Douradina**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Encampment at BR-463 Highway, near Serrana Farm

DESCRIPTION: According to the CPT 2014 Report, the indigenous woman got death threats because of her active fight for the recovery of the lands of her people. The Apikay community has been fighting for decades for the demarcation of their lands, presently explored by an ethanol plant.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report**September 25th, 2014****VICTIM:** Eliseu Lopes**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kurusu Ambá**MUNICIPALITY:** Coronel Sapucaia**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Encampment at the margins of state highway 289

DESCRIPTION: According to the CPT 2014 Report, the indigenous has been receiving death threats for his and his people's fight for the demarcation of their traditional lands. The KurusuAmbá community lives in a situation of extreme poverty in the municipality of Coronel Sapucaia. Farmers plant soy and raise cattle on their lands.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report**September 2nd, 2014****VICTIM:** Ládio Veron**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Taquara**MUNICIPALITY:** Juti**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Brasília do Sul Farm

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report**May 19th, 2015****VICTIM:** Paulino da Silva**PEOPLE:** Terena**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Pilad Rebuá**MUNICIPALITY:** Miranda**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Moreira Encampment

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report**November 9th, 2014****VICTIM:** Adriano Lunes Benites**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** M'Barakay**MUNICIPALITY:** Iguatemi

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report**09/11/2014****VICTIM:** Native**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Pyelito Kue**MUNICIPALITY:** Iguatemi

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

State of Pará – 7 Cases – 34 Victims

2014**VICTIM:** Leaders**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**MUNICIPALITY:** Jacareacanga**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Rio das Tropas**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: After the natives kicked the miners out of their lands and apprehended their machinery, they were threatened by a man who is allegedly the leader of a group of gunslingers, according to the indigenous. There is a "marked to death" list with five names of indigenous leaders.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2; Xingu Vivo Para Sempre Movement**2014****VICTIM:** Woman and her family**PEOPLE:** Kuruaya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Urban**MUNICIPALITY:** Marabá

DESCRIPTION: According to her parents, the victim had been suffering with physical and psychological abuse from her husband. Tired of getting beaten up, she sought the specialized police station to file a complaint. After she pressed charges, the victim and her entire family started to get death threats from the family of the aggressor.

MEANS: Death threat**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2, Marabá Team**2014****VICTIM:** Families**PEOPLE:** Guajajara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Guajanaíra**MUNICIPALITY:** Itupiranga

DESCRIPTION: Around 25 people were kicked out of their lands by another group of families living in the same area. At the occasion, the families were morally assaulted, suffered with death threats, coercion and false imprisonment, and had their belongings taken away by the members of the other group. Pressure from the logging groups for the exploration of the

area is also heavy, in addition to the omission of public entities.

MEANS: Physical and verbal aggression

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Santarém Team

19/01/2014

VICTIM: Oswaldo Waro

PEOPLE: Munduruku

MUNICIPALITY: Jacareacanga

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats. There are serious conflicts at the region because of the fight of the Munduruku against the government's intentions of building a series of dams on Tapajós River. If they get built, they will flood the indigenous lands in the region.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

19/01/2014

VICTIM: Son of chief João Waro

PEOPLE: Munduruku

MUNICIPALITY: Jacareacanga

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: According to information from the CPT 2014 Report, the son of chief João Waro received death threats. There are serious conflicts at the region because of the fight of the Munduruku against the government's intentions of building a series of dams on Tapajós River. If they get built, they will flood the indigenous lands in the region.

MEANS: Death threat

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

10/02/2014

VICTIM: OzimarDace

PEOPLE: Munduruku

MUNICIPALITY: Jacareacanga

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats. There are serious conflicts at the region because of the fight of the Munduruku against the government's intentions of building a series of dams on Tapajós River. If they get built, they will flood the indigenous lands in the region.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

July 18th, 2014

VICTIM: Odair José Alves de Souza (Dadá)

PEOPLE: Arapium

INDIGENOUS LAND: Maró

MUNICIPALITY: Santarém

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats. The Arapium people have been calling for the demarcation of their lands.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

State of Paraná – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

July 11th, 2014

VICTIM: Anatólio Ortiz

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tekoha Jey

MUNICIPALITY: Guaíra

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

11/07/2014

VICTIM: Ilson Soares

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Y'Hory

MUNICIPALITY: Guaíra

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Tekohá Village

DESCRIPTION: The CPT 2014 report says that the indigenous has received death threats.

SOURCE: CPT 2014 Report

State of Rondônia – 2 Cases – 1 Victim

2014

VICTIM: Jessé Oro Waram

PEOPLE: Oro Waram (Oro Wari)

INDIGENOUS LAND: Igarapé Lage

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: In the beginning of the year, complaints have been filed with the Federal Prosecutor's Office about logging within the indigenous land and, since then, the victim has been getting death threats from representatives of local economic groups.

MEANS: Death threat

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional, November/2014

October/2014

INDIGENOUS LAND: Sagarana

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Vila de Surpresa

DESCRIPTION: Rumors were flying that peoples in the Sagarana Indigenous Land were claiming the Vila de Surpresa area as traditional and that all residents would have to leave the neighborhood without compensation. Those rumors triggered some unpleasantness between the communities. Considered the main culprit for the situation, the indigenous leader got death threats from city residents, with phrases such as "that man will show up with a mouth full of ants one time or another". The situation has been intimidating the community. A local radio station aired that version on a show, causing the population to stir and threat to invade Sagarana in case the indigenous maintained their ideas.

MEANS: Verbal attacks

SOURCE: Indigenous community; Cimi Rondônia Regional, December 16th, 2014

State of Roraima – 1 Case – 1 Victim

JULY/2014

VICTIM: Davi Kopenawa

PEOPLE: Yanomami

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yanomami

MUNICIPALITY: Boa Vista

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Hutukara Yanomami Association

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was threatened by miners who suffered losses after the operations of the fight against mining within the Yanomami Indigenous Land. They "warned" the native that he would not survive the end of the year. In June, gunmen entered the ISA headquarters, as well as the Hutukara HQ, searching for Davi. Afterward, suspicious men in motorcycles started to patrol the Hutukara headquarters, asking for his whereabouts.

MEANS: Death threat

SOURCE: Hutukara Yanomami Association, July 28th, 2014

Various Threats

In 2014, we documented 27 cases of varied threats in the states of Amazonas (3), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Pará (5), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (3) and Tocantins (1).

Maranhão is the state with the biggest number of documented cases, all of which related to the retention of bank cards belonging to the natives by salesmen. According to the leaders, salesmen from different municipalities sell on credit (divided in installments) to the natives, but retain their cards and, on the date of cashing the benefits, the salesmen or their employees go with the natives to the bank to withdraw cash. Yet, most of the time, the natives remain in debt.

Complaints have pointed out slave-like work conditions for the indigenous. Cases were documented in Amazonas, Roraima and Santa Catarina. In the latter, indigenous of different people were gathered up to work in orchards, in the apple crops. They were put under degrading work conditions, in precarious lodging, with growing debt. In Roraima, natives of the Yanomami people were subjected to degrading work in a brickyard and forced to work on a mine.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Prosecutor's Office filed a civil lawsuit to ensure the retrieval of a three-year-old indigenous child by her biological mother. According to the MPF, missionaries and leaders of the NGO Atini e and the Jocum Association handed the girl over to a couple after she was separated from her biological mother. The suit, which is secretly in motion with the Federal Court, reports that the cited institutions removed the native woman from the village where she lived, under the pretext of protecting her. After moving around the country, the young woman gave birth to a girl, from whom she was separated in the hospital bedroom right after the birth. The Federal Prosecutor's Office requested the delivery of the child to her family, the removal of temporary custody from the couple, and the declaration of civil responsibility from Jocum, Atini and the couple. The Federal Prosecutor's Office also requested the organizations to publicly apologize to the affected indigenous people and to pay a solidary compensation of BRL 500,000. The MPF argues that Funai should be ordered to monitor the child as she grows up, offering anthropological and psychological support, as well as to ensure a good relationship between the girl and her biological mother and family.

Movimento Xingu Vivo Para Sempre



Mundurucu leaders who participated in demonstrations at the town of Jacareacanga for the improvement of indigenous schooling were threatened by local residents and hit by firecrackers

VARIOUS THREATS

27 Cases – 910 Victims

State of Amapá – 3 Cases – 2 Victims

2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Middle Negro River I**MUNICIPALITY:** Barcelos

DESCRIPTION: Organizations opposed to the demarcation of indigenous lands have been threatening the physical integrity of the leaders and their families. One of the threats was delivered to one of the leaders of the local indigenous movement by means of a note at the door to his house. Someone also took pictures of his house, invaded his patio and stalked his daughter on her way to school.

MEANS: Threats**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1, July 9th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Mother and daughter**PEOPLE:** Sateré-Mawé**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Andirá-Marau

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecutor's Office office of Volta Redonda filed a public lawsuit to ensure the delivery of a three-year-old indigenous child to her biological mother and her village. The girl was handed over to a couple by the NGO Atini and the Jocum Association after being separated from her biological mother. The suit, which is secretly in motion with the Federal Court, reports that the cited institutions removed the native woman from the village where she lived, under the pretext of protecting her. After moving around the country, the young woman gave birth to a girl, from whom she was separated in the hospital bedroom right after the birth. The Federal Prosecutor's Office requested the delivery of the child to her family, the removal of temporary custody from the couple, and the declaration of civil responsibility from Jocum, Atini and the couple. The Federal Prosecutor's Office also requested the organizations to publicly apologize to the affected indigenous people and to pay a solidary compensation of BRL 500,000. The MPF argues that Funai should be ordered to monitor the child as she grows up, offering anthropological and psychological support, as well as to ensure a good relationship between the girl and her biological mother and family.

MEANS: Subtraction of people**SOURCE:** MPF-RJ, October 8th, 2014**2014****PEOPLE:** Yanomami**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Negro River**MUNICIPALITY:** Barcelos

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecutor's Office of Amazonas denounced the businessman Luiz Cláudio Moraes Rocha for slavery associated to the cycle of economic exploitation of piaçaba in the regions of Upper and Middle Negro River. During a joint operation undertaken by MPF, MPT and MTE, 13 workers were rescued, including Yanomami natives. It was found that between November 2013 and April 2014 the businessmen had taken the workers down to conditions analogous to slavery, restricting their freedom due to debts that were

consequence of the imposed goodwill system, subjecting them to exhausting hours and degrading conditions in the activity of extraction and processing of piaçaba fiber from the native woods. Some of the workers had been living in conditions analogous to slavery for over ten years.

MEANS: Slave-like labor**SOURCE:** MPF-AM, December 15th, 2014

State of Maranhão – 5 cases

2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Guajajara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Araribóia**MUNICIPALITY:** Amarante do Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: According to indigenous leaders, the salesmen of Amarante do Maranhão offer credit sales (in installments) but retain their bank cards. On the day of payment of the benefit, they go with the natives to the ATM themselves, or they send their employees. Even when they pay off, the natives remain in debt with the businesses.

MEANS: Retention of bank card and bank password**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Gavião**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Governador**MUNICIPALITY:** Amarante do Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: According to indigenous leaders of the Gavião people, salesmen in Amarante do Maranhão sell on credit (in installments) but retain their cards. On the day of payment of the benefit, they go with the natives to the ATM themselves, or they send their employees. The money received goes to pay off the debt. In most cases, the natives remain in debt with the businesses, though.

MEANS: Retention of bank card and bank password**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional**July/2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Krikati**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Krikati**MUNICIPALITY:** Montes Altos**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** São José Village

DESCRIPTION: Krikati leaders complain that salesmen retain their cards to ensure payment for purchased products. Loans are also brokered using the cards. Many retired people remain with nothing but BRL 20 each month.

MEANS: Retention of bank card and password; and loans**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional**October/2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Kanela**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kanela**MUNICIPALITY:** Fernando Falcão

DESCRIPTION: According to indigenous leaders, salesmen at Barra do Corda sell on credit (in installments) to the natives, but

retain their cards. On the day of payment of the benefit, they go with the natives to the ATM themselves, or they send their employees. The money received is supposed to pay off some debt but in most cases the natives remain in debt with the businesses.

MEANS: Inappropriate retention of bank card

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional*

October/2014

VICTIM: Apãnjekra Community

PEOPLE: Kanela

INDIGENOUS LAND: Porquinhos-Canela Apãnjekra

MUNICIPALITY: Barra do Corda

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Porquinhos Village

DESCRIPTION: Kanela natives complain that Barra do Corda salesmen sell on credit but retain their cards. On the day of payment, the salesman or his employees accompany the native to the ATM. The money received goes to pay off the debt. In some cases, they remain indebted to the businesses.

MEANS: Inappropriate retention of bank card

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 3 Cases – 1 Victim

25/09/2014

VICTIM: Community families

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kurusu Ambá

MUNICIPALITY: Coronel Sapucaia

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Surroundings of a small part of the recovered farm area

DESCRIPTION: Around 50 families are confined to a small part of their traditional territory. They managed to recover a few spaces believed to be ancestral by the people. With the halting of the demarcation procedures by the Federal Government, the land remained at the hands of the farmers, while the natives have been confined since 2009 to a short span of forest at the border of a farm. The indigenous call for more space for farming and improving their degrading life conditions. From time to time, armed groups prowl the surroundings of a small area recovered by the indigenous.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso do Sul Regional, September 26th, 2014*

October 22nd, 2014

VICTIM: Ivo Martins Tupay

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Santiago Kue/Kurupi

MUNICIPALITY: Navirai

DESCRIPTION: The victim, who uses a wheelchair, was at the back end of the forest where he lives, in the encampment. After hearing the noise from a vehicle, his wife saw the husband getting abducted into a pickup truck that belonged to a local farmer, according to her. She screamed for help and the occupants of the vehicle ran away, leaving the victim inside the vehicle. Other natives broke the glass of the truck and managed to rescue the wheelchair-bound man. One of the aggressors even tried to scare them off by brandishing a gun, but he fled as he got outnumbered.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: *Cimi Press Office, October 28th, 2014*

December 9th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tey Juçu

MUNICIPALITY: Caarapó

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: TekohaTeyJuçu

DESCRIPTION: The tekoha was attacked by armed men on pickup trucks. Someone the natives identified as the owner of a farm informed them by phone that they would be attacked. The threat was a reaction from the farmer to the leaders' refusal to accept money in exchange for leaving the area. The armed group did not harm anyone but they completely destroyed the encampment.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: *Cimi Press Office, December 9th, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso – 2 Cases – 80 Victims

August/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Karajá do Araguaia

INDIGENOUS LAND: Karajá do Araguaia

MUNICIPALITY: São Félix do Araguaia

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Porto Velho Village

DESCRIPTION: The community migrated from Maranhão because of threats by farmers and went on to live at the margins of Tapirapé River, in Mato Grosso. The access to the community was made difficult by works on the MT-100 highway, as well as blockades laid out by farmers on the road. The works on the highway were suspended for lack of environmental permit.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: *MPF news bulletin, August 11nd, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Bororo

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jarudori

MUNICIPALITY: Poxoréu

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Aldeia Nova and Aldeia Velha (New and Old Villages)

DESCRIPTION: In the municipality of Poxoréu, farmers opposed to indigenous rights frequently act against the Bororo community. According to leaders, the policemen prowl around the village and open fire toward it to intimidate the indigenous.

MEANS: Verbal attacks

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional, November/2014*

State of Pará – 5 Cases – 23 Victims

May 13th, 2014

VICTIM: Natives

PEOPLE: Mundurucu

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous had been demonstrating for a week, calling for improvements in education, especially for infrastructure at the schools. During one of the demonstrations, around 500 people attacked them with firecrackers and threats against the presence of natives in the municipality.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: *MPF-PA, May 14th, 2014*

2014**VICTIM:** Maria Leusa**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jaguarazinho**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: The leader is on the YPM movement and reports having been threatened by natives coopted by the mayor of Jacareacanga and his allies, who oppose the Munduruku who fight against the government project of building hydroelectric power plants on their lands. The threats came in the form of intimidation and a bomb that was thrown on the house of the victim.

MEANS: Threats**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2, Santarém Team**2014****VICTIM:** BotiKayapó**PEOPLE:** Kayapó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kayapó**MUNICIPALITY:** Ourilândia do Norte**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Redenção

DESCRIPTION: BotiKayapó complained about his bank card being used by third parties, who got indebted in his name. He heard about the fraud after the bank gave him notice to pay off the debts. A complaint was filed to the Civil Police of Redenção and the Public Attorney of Ourilândia is on the case.

MEANS: Fraud**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional2; Conceição do Araguaia Pastoral**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Arara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Paquicamba, Kuruya, Xipaya, Trincheira Bacajá, Koatinemo, Arara da Volta Grande

DESCRIPTION: The natives complained that Norte Energia has been controlling and manipulating some of the natives with gifts such as speedboats, 90 engines, fuel, pickup trucks, food packages, fishing nets, while they fail to meet the conditions of demarcation and withdrawal from indigenous lands. The situation triggers disagreement and conflict in the villages.

MEANS: Bribing**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2, Xingu Team**2014****VICTIM:** Juarez Saw, Community**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Daje Kapap Eip**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaituba

DESCRIPTION: The leader who is conducting the self-demarcation of the area was threatened by invaders of the indigenous land. After the self-demarcation works began, several loggers approached him and told him in a threatening tone that they are the owners of part of that land and they will do anything to keep the natives from getting it. They demanded that the indigenous stopped the self-demarcation process. Miners who illegally exploit the indigenous land refused to withdraw and told them that there will be war if they are made to leave the area.

MEANS: Threats**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2; Chief**State of Paraná – 1 Case****2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Xokleng**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Ivaí**MUNICIPALITY:** Manoel Ribas

DESCRIPTION: The grocery stores in the municipality retained the documents of indigenous patrons, in an attempt to force them to pay their debts with the establishments. Besides the guarantee of payment for their purchases, the salesmen took hold of the cardholders' benefit funds. In some cases, according to the Federal Police, the cardholder had already died but the salespeople continued to withdraw cash from the bank accounts. Bolsa Família and Caixa Fácil cards (linked to social benefits) were apprehended, as well as social security benefit cards.

MEANS: Retention of bank card and bank password**SOURCE:** Guaíra Notícias, October 9th, 2014**State of Rondônia – 1 Case****2014****PEOPLE:** Karitiana**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Karitiana**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** United States

DESCRIPTION: In 1997, the Karitiana people were the target of a research that consisted of drawing blood from the population to do laboratory tests for a company from the USA. Two years later, news broke that the blood was being sold in the United States. After the denunciation, the Federal Prosecutor's Office filed a lawsuit against the business and won in the first instance. On October 10th, 2014, the people got the news that their blood is still being sold by Coriell Institute for Medical Research.

MEANS: Illegal blood trade**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional; MPF-RO, October 10th, 2014**State of Roraima – 2 Cases – 1 Victim****May 15th, 2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Yanomami**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yanomami**MUNICIPALITY:** Caracarái

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was found by the Federal Police with signs of maltreatment. He was injured by a brickmason who hired him to make bricks at Vintém Village. The victim said he was with his family at the Produce Market when he got the proposal from the brickmason to work and earn some money to help support his family.

MEANS: Slave-like labor**SOURCE:** Folha de Boa Vista, May 19th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Youngsters**PEOPLE:** Yanomami**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yanomami**MUNICIPALITY:** Alto Alegre

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Papiú longhouse complained to the Ethnic-environmental Yanomami and Ye'kuana Protection

Front that one mine owner had sexually abused five indigenous girls aged 12 and 13, besides subjecting indigenous young men to slave labor. He baited the girls with lipsticks and perfume and the boys worked in exchange for food for the community. The complaints were filed during an operation against mineral exploitation, when the mine was closed and the equipment and infrastructure were destroyed. During the operation, some miners managed to escape, including the suspect of the abuse.

MEANS: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: G1/RR, March 13th, 2014

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 1 Case – 45 Victims

September 17th, 2014

VICTIM: 12 families

PEOPLE: Kaingang

MUNICIPALITY: Erval Grande

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: State Highway ERS-480

DESCRIPTION: Farmers and tradesmen, summoned by a letter from the “Indigenous Invasion Committee” of the municipality, invaded the Kaingang camp, near the area claimed by the indigenous as traditional, destroyed their tents, threw their belongings on the backs of trucks and shoved the natives into a van. After they were transported for about 140km, they were dumped in front of the Funai headquarters in the town of Passo Fundo.

MEANS: Physical and verbal aggression

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, September 18th, 2014

State of Santa Catarina – 3 Cases – 38 Victims

APRIL/2014

VICTIM: Vinícius de Souza, Geovane Benis, Ademar Carvalheiro

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

MUNICIPALITY: Urupema

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous were recruited to work at orchards in the hinterlands of Santa Catarina, where they were subjected to degrading work conditions, precarious lodgings and accumulated debt with the supervisors in the apple crops. They managed to escape and sought after the social assistance at the Urubici City Hall, who sent them to the State Public Attorney.

MEANS: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: Notícias do Dia Online, April 24th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Ademar, 34 men

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

MUNICIPALITY: Urupema

DESCRIPTION: According to the testimony of the Guarani Ademar, he and 34 other natives, all adults, were brought by the agriculture company Fraiburgo for temporary jobs during the apple crops, from January 21st to April 11th at the Jurupema

branch, in Cedro. On February 24th, their work contract was terminated and they were expected to get paid BRL 971.29 for the work done thus far. The amount was reduced to BRL 200 after deductions. The complaint about slave-like labor was officialized with the Labor Public Attorney at the municipality of Lages by Funai.

MEANS: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, November/2014

July 16th, 2014

PEOPLE: Various ethnic groups

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Criciúma

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Estre Ambiental S/A

DESCRIPTION: The Labor Attorney-General notified Estre Ambiental S/A to show up at the Labor Attorney-General office in the municipality of Criciúma (PTM) to find a solution for the situation of 28 workers whose wages were late and who lacked the resources to return to their homes or to pay for food and living expenses. Enraged by the company's disregard, the group set fire to their headquarters, at the Sangão neighborhood. The police took the workers to the PTM, where they were heard. The workers, among which there were indigenous and Haitians, came from the states of São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul for temporary jobs at Estre, hired by Petrobrás to recover an environmental area in the municipality. The workers were depending on donations to eat. One of them was admitted into a hospital after he had to eat from the garbage.

MEANS: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: MPT - 12nd Court

State of Tocantins – 1 Case

25/08/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Krahô

INDIGENOUS LAND: Krahô

MUNICIPALITY: Goiatins

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Aldeia Nova

DESCRIPTION: The community found the hull and the engine of a boat that had been considered lost by Sesai. The latter, after learning that the indigenous had found the equipment, went over to the village to retrieve it. The indigenous refused to hand it over claiming that the equipment would not serve Sesai, seeing as it had been replaced, and the indigenous could use the hull for fishing and crossing the river. As a means of intimidation, one Sesai representative, at a meeting with the indigenous, told them she had pressed charges for theft and if they did not hand the hull back within seven days from the date of the meeting, they would come back with the police to retrieve it.

MEANS: Threats

SOURCE: Cimi GO/TO Regional

Malicious Body Injuries

We documented 18 cases related to malicious body injuries in 2014. There were cases in the states of Amazonas (2), Bahia (2), Distrito Federal (1), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Pará (2), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), Santa Catarina (1) and Tocantins (1).

The body injuries were the result of physical assaults, beatings, rubber bullet shots and one case of running over.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, one teenage girl was walking along a dirt road, next to a soy plantation, toward school,

when a man in a speeding motorcycle aimed at her and ran her over, flinging her far away. The teenage girl was taken to a hospital. The leaders believe that the accident was premeditated and arranged by gunmen, as the indigenous land is exposed to an extremely violent context.

At the Federal District, during a demonstration that happened weeks prior to the World Cup, natives and other protesters were attacked by the Military Police, who used cavalry, teargas bombs, pepper spray and rubber bullets. As a result, nine natives who took part in the act were hit by rubber bullets and bomb shrapnel.



The police forces were extremely truculent in the attack of a pacific indigenous and homeless demonstration, among other groups who questioned the priorities of the Federal Government as well as the exorbitant expenses with hosting the World Cup

MALICIOUS BODY INJURIES

18 Cases – 51 Victims

State of Amapá – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

2014

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: Kulina

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kulina of the Medium Juruá River

MUNICIPALITY: Envira

DESCRIPTION: The accused is not an alcoholic, but he got violent after he drank and assaulted the victim. Alcoholic beverages are openly sold in the region even though that is forbidden by law.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 1

28/04/2014

VICTIM: Noba Kulina

PEOPLE: Kulina

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kulina of the Medium Juruá River

MUNICIPALITY: Eirunepé

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Police Station of Eirunepé

DESCRIPTION: The victim threatened his wife at home after drinking alcoholic beverages. He was taken to the police station by the Military Police, drunk but physically unharmed. On the following day, when the Civil Police released him, he showed visible signs of beating and bruises on his head, resulting in neurological problems and impaired sight, speech and locomotion. According to extra-official information, he'd been severely beaten by inmates overnight. The case was under investigation.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 1, December/2014

State of Bahia – 2 Cases – 4 Victims

March 7th, 2014

VICTIM: José Moreira Campos, Astério Ferreira Porto, Eliete de Jesus Queiroz

PEOPLE: Tupinambá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá de Belmonte

MUNICIPALITY: Itapebi

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Recanto da Patioba Village

DESCRIPTION: The victims report that heavily armed gunmen invaded the village. Most people in the community managed to flee into the woods. However, three elderly men, one woman and a few children could not escape. The gunmen assaulted the elderly with kicks, blows and machetes and threatened to rape the two women, one of which is older. They also killed pets and other kept animals, stole goods and set fire to all of the 28 residences in the village. The attack was motivated by land dispute.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, March 12th, 2014; Cimi East Regional; Leaders; Correio do Brasil, March 13th, 2014

May 30th, 2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Tupinambá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá de Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Buerarema

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Buerarema

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was beaten by locals at a bus station in Buerarema. Reportedly, he was recognized as the murderer of farmer Juracy Santana in Una, in February. Josivaldo was with his brother, Cleiton Teles Souza, 21, and with his mother, Maria José Cordeiro de Jesus, 43, when the episode happened. They were at a bust stop when a group of people surrounded them. Cleiton and his mother managed to run away, but Josivaldo stayed and got several blows on the head. The Military Police arrived shortly and managed to stop the assault, helping the boy and taking him to the hospital in Itabuna.

MEANS: Physical and verbal aggression

SOURCE: A Tarde, May 30th, 2014

Distrito Federal – 1 Case – 9 Victims

May 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Women, men

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Brasília

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Eixo Monumental, near the Mané Garrincha Soccer Stadium

DESCRIPTION: During a demonstration against the exclusionary society format of which the World Cup is one of the strongest symbols, despite the fact that it was pacific and there were children and the elderly, the Military Police used cavalry, teargas bombs, mace and rubber bullets. As a result, nine natives who participated on the protest were injured by rubber bullets and bomb shrapnel.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office

State of Maranhão – 1 Case – 1 Victim

2014

VICTIM: Heroxin

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Gas station

DESCRIPTION: After he was found within indigenous lands and kicked out by the natives on the week prior, a logger assaulted a native at the gas station when he was with his wife, an elderly lady, who had to run off to escape being assaulted along with her husband.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaportarupi and CGK December 5th, 2014

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 5 Cases – 8 Victims

June 12th, 2014

VICTIM: Florinda Ferreira

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The victim was assaulted after an argument. She received emergency care and was taken to the hospital by a Sesai team.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, June 13th, 2014

12/06/2014

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Grande

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was hurt by a man who appeared to be drunk. According to the victim's wife, who witnessed the aggression, the native had bruises all over his body.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: G1/MS, June 13th, 2014

09/11/2014

VICTIM: Women and children, Adriano Lunes Benites

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pyelito Kue

MUNICIPALITY: Iguatemi

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Border of Cambará Farm

DESCRIPTION: The victims left the village to go collect fruit. As they returned, they heard the noise of motorcycles approaching and hostile shouting against them. As two men the indigenous recognized as farm security guards approached them, the natives tried to run away, but the guards sprayed them with teargas and mace, while insulting and taunting them. The youngsters tried to protect the children, who cried a lot, but the guards started to directly attack the indigenous again. Adriano ended up with leg injuries.

MEANS: Physical and verbal aggression

SOURCE: Cimi, November 10th, 2014

17/11/2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kurusu Ambá

MUNICIPALITY: Coronel Sapucaia

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Dirt road next to the indigenous area

DESCRIPTION: The teenage girl was walking through a dirt road, alongside a soy plantation on her way to school when a man on a motorcycle sped toward her and ran her over, flinging her far away. She was taken to the hospital. The leaders be-

lieve it was premeditated and arranged by gunmen, as the indigenous land has been suffering from extreme violence.

MEANS: Running over

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, November 19th, 2014

01/11/2014

VICTIM: Raquel Arce Brites de Souza

PEOPLE: Guaraní-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: The young woman was found in the village with bruises and beating marks and was taken to the hospital. The suspect has not been found.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, November 1st, 2014

State of Mato Grosso – 1 Case – 1 Victim

14/02/2014

VICTIM: Arlindo Xavante

PEOPLE: Xavante

INDIGENOUS LAND: Parabubure

MUNICIPALITY: Capinópolis

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Near the police station

DESCRIPTION: The native went to the police station to find out what happened to his son. As he approached it, policemen assaulted him with kicks and punches and maced his face.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Padre Aquilino Tsere, February 13th, 2014

State of Pará – 2 Cases – 22 Victims

May 25th, 2014

VICTIM: Natives

PEOPLE: Xikrin

INDIGENOUS LAND: Xikrin of Cateté River

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Worksite of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant

DESCRIPTION: According to reports from the natives, about 20 of them were trying to enter the worksite of the Belo Monte plant to talk to Norte Energia representatives, who were in charge of the works, when they were received with bombs thrown by men of the National Security Force, who also fired several rubber bullet shots against them.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: MPF-PA, May 26th, 2014

13/05/2014

VICTIM: Rosalvo Kaba, Francinete Koru

PEOPLE: Munduruku

MUNICIPALITY: Jacareacanga

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Jacareacanga

DESCRIPTION: Several authorities of the municipality, along with illegal miners who had been kicked out of the indigenous land after a Munduruku operation in the beginning of the year, organized a protest that ended in threats, moral and physical violence, as well as firecrackers, which left some natives seriously injured.

MEANS: Physical and verbal aggression

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

State of Rondônia – 1 Case – 1 Victim

14/12/2014

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: Oro Win

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Crossing at the Santa Luzia neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous assaulted the woman with blows to her head. She took shelter at her neighbors', who called the police. The accused was taken to the Civil Police and later to the detention center.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: G1/RO, December 14th, 2014

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 1 Case – 1 Victim

2014

VICTIM: Wife of Valter dos Santos

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Iraí

MUNICIPALITY: Iraí

DESCRIPTION: A couple of natives from Iraí, in the municipality of Rio Grande do Sul that shares a border with Santa Catarina, was driving a car through an internal road at the municipality when they were approached by military policemen, who requested to see the vehicle's and the driver's documents. The natives produced the documents, but the policeman realized one of them accused a delayed payment and started getting truculent. The driver's wife was hit with the butt of the gun by one of the military policemen as she tried to leave the car. Then, the policemen opened fire against the Kaingang natives, leaving them with bullet injuries on their hands and legs.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

State of Santa Catarina – 1 Case – 1 Victim

16/02/2014

VICTIM: Roberto da Silva

PEOPLE: Guaraní-Kaiowá

MUNICIPALITY: Lebon Régis

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: São Miguel Farm

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous was found by security guards in São Miguel Farm, where he worked at the apple crops. He had several wounds, including cuts in his head. The victim was admitted into a hospital with suspected head trauma.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: Caçador OnLine, February 18th, 2014

State of Tocantins – 1 Case – 1 Victim

2014

VICTIM: Eleonor Almeida Ribeiro Apinajé

PEOPLE: Apinajé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Apinayé

MUNICIPALITY: Tocantinópolis

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: São José Village

DESCRIPTION: During a party, the accused was drunk and violently assaulted the host's wife. He was framed under the Maria da Penha Act.

MEANS: Physical assault

SOURCE: Cimi GO/TO Regional; Union of the Apinajé Villages Association

Misuse of power

Police truculence showed up in almost all of the 16 cases of misuse of power, documented in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (1), Bahia (2), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3) and Tocantins (1).

In Rio Grande do Sul, police operations occupied the road in front of the Kaingang community of Kandóia, in the municipality of Faxinalzinho, with search and seizure warrants relative to a police inquiry investigating the deaths of two farmers in the month of April. The indigenous were alarmed with the structure employed for the mega-operation: a contingent of over 200 men equipped

with heavy artillery, cavalry, 70 cars, policemen with dogs, helicopters and the firefighters. Much like what happened at the occasion of the arrest of five leaders who were not even present when the conflict took place, the RBS Group and other media vehicles were with the police. On the other hand, Funai inexplicably had not been informed about the mega-operation on indigenous lands. The policemen started searching homes at 6 o'clock in the morning, but didn't find anything. They took the car of a village resident and took pictures of all of the community men, including teenagers. They also forced everyone in the village to provide their saliva, possibly for genetic testing.



Broadly speaking, in Brazil it still isn't understood that the rights of minorities must be respected and constitutional duties must be met; traditional lands belong to the native

Misuse of power

16 Cases – 108 Victims

State of Acre – 1 Case – 23 Victims

May 1st, 2014**VICTIM:** Men, women and children**PEOPLE:** Naua**MUNICIPALITY:** Mâncio Lima**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-364 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The natives were returning by truck from Cruzeiro do Sul after taking part in a public Labor Day demonstration. They were approached by military policemen who claimed that one of the passengers had thrown a tin can on the highway. Cursing and flinging their guns, the policemen ordered them to climb out with their hands in the air, which they

did not do upon interference by leader Lucila Naua. After a heated argument, one of the policemen threatened to open fire and said he would like to send one of them to hell. They threatened to arrest Lucila for contempt, but that did not materialize because the other passengers interfered and said that if they took her they would have to take everyone.

MEANS: Threats and cursewords**SOURCE:** Leaders; Cimi West Amazon Regional, Cruzeiro do Sul Team

State of Alagoas – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

August 20th, 2014**VICTIM:** José Carlos Araújo Ferreira**PEOPLE:** Xukuru-Kariri**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xukuru-Kariri**MUNICIPALITY:** Palmeira dos Índios

DESCRIPTION: The natives report that policemen assaulted them. One of them was detained for three hours but was never taken to the police station. They decided to release him later. He had injuries on his mouth, nose and throat. With a threatening tone, the policemen told the indigenous not to denounce the case. The native José Carlos said he was detained in the recovered area, which is within the limits identified as indigenous land, near Cafurna de Baixo Village, where the Military Police cannot operate as it is a federal area, according to an explanation by the native's defense attorney. Threats against the community intensified after the recovery of an area next to the village which has been taken over by invaders over a year prior.

MEANS: Physical assault; threat; illegal detention**SOURCE:** Cimi Press Office**20/08/2014****VICTIM:** João Souza de Menezes**PEOPLE:** Xukuru-Kariri**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xukuru-Kariri**MUNICIPALITY:** Palmeira dos Índios**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Canto Farm

DESCRIPTION: The victim was at a party in town when he stumbled into a man and spilled some beer on his back. A policeman intervened and took the victim to the police car, where he proceeded to assault him. The native was only freed when his parents arrived.

MEANS: Physical assault**SOURCE:** Cimi Northeast Regional; Luci Souza, sister of the victim

State of Amapá – 1 Case – 3 Victims

11/05/2014**VICTIM:** Sabo Kulina, Man**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kulina of the Medium Juruá River**MUNICIPALITY:** Eirunepé

DESCRIPTION: As he tried to save his cousin, who was getting beaten by the Municipal Guard after getting involved on a fight with a non-indigenous, the native Sabo Kulina was severely beaten by the guards until he was unconscious. One of the guards struck him with a blow after he had been taken to



peoples and that right is determined by the Constitution

the hospital. During the conflict, two other natives were assaulted, one of them had bruises and the other got foot injuries that made it difficult for him to move.

MEANS: Beating

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 1

State of Bahia – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

November 26th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pataxó

MUNICIPALITY: Itabuna

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Boca da Mata Village

DESCRIPTION: During a truculent police operation to fulfill a repossession court order, the Federal Police, supported by the Civil and Military Police of the State of Bahia, fired rubber bullets and teargas bombs against the indigenous. According to reports, not even women and children were spared. Uriba Pataxó reported that many natives escaped into the woods, running away from the violent police assault.

MEANS: Firearm

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional, Itabuna Team; Cimi Press Office, November 26th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Tássio Nascimento Cerqueira, Lilian Daiana Paz Rodrigues dos Santos, Marta dos Santos do Amparo

PEOPLE: Tupinambá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá of Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Ilhéus

DESCRIPTION: The natives were collecting coconut at a recovered area when they were taken to prison. Even though they knew they didn't have attorneys, the police authority only sent word about the incident to the Federal Prosecutor's Office three days after the imprisonment.

MEANS: Misuse of authority

SOURCE: State Public-Attorney; Cimi East Regional

State of Maranhão – 3 Cases

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Zé Gurupi Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous were supposedly being talked by local authorities into facilitating the exploitation and sale of timber from their lands under the threat of getting their benefits such as Bolsa Família cut. The indigenous also complained that they were still being pressured into letting civil servants withdraw apples from the indigenous bridges if it was toward the recovery of the bridges in the municipality.

MEANS: Verbal threats, blackmail

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaporarupi and CGK, November 29th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Indigenous leaders

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Town

DESCRIPTION: They are being searched by policemen as if they'd committed crimes yet, at the same time, they are being intimidated by the Federal Police. According to the indigenous, it is a kind of revenge for the process of monitoring and surveillance that they undertake to protect their traditional land from the invaders. The campaign which was initiated by natives and has been evolving since last year, aims at hindering the Ka'apor from letting themselves be tricked with drinks and other compensations that favor the illegal exploration of timber.

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Kaaporarupi and CGK.

July 15th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Araribóia

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante do Maranhão

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Zutiwa Community

DESCRIPTION: Around ten Civil Police, Tactical Force, Air Tactical Group and Military Police cars with 45 armed men entered the village at 9 am. The policemen invaded the natives' residences without permission from them and/or the chiefs, shoved an elderly lady who was in her home, seized motorcycles with up-to-date papers and even forced the indigenous to work under a scalding sun to get the police cars out of the sand.

MEANS: Invasion

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

State of Mato Grosso – 1 Case

September 24th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Bororo

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tereza Cristina

MUNICIPALITY: Santo Antônio

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Córrego Grande Village

DESCRIPTION: In two occasions, the Civil Police entered the Bororo village claiming to be investigating four natives. They were not wearing uniforms, drove a non-official car and carried several guns – three .38 guns, one shotgun and one .22 rifle. Chief Juscelino Koriga approached the policemen to find out what it was about and demanded a permit from Funai or the Federal Police, which they did not produce. The elderly and the children were scared. The Civil Police chief reported that indeed they did not have permits from the public entities to enter the village.

MEANS: Police repression

SOURCE: Cimi Mato Grosso Regional

State of Pará – 2 Cases – 71 Victims

October 29th, 2014

VICTIM: Elton John Suruí

PEOPLE: Suruí

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tuwa Apekuokawera (Sororó Glebe)

MUNICIPALITY: Marabá

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Itahi Village

DESCRIPTION: The Marabá Federal Police opened an inquiry on September 22nd into the supposed events of August 5th, to investigate the leader Welton, of the Suruí people. On October 2nd, the chief of police in charge of the investigation send a request to Funai's Marabá office for the native chief

to appear at the police station and scheduled his testimony for February 3rd, 2015. According to reports from the local media, the chief turned up at the Funai office on October 29th to get more information about the inquiry and was approached by Federal Police agents who immediately complied with the custody warrant. Soon afterward, the chief was sent to Belém. The Federal Attorney-General questioned: "If there is no urgency to hear the person under investigation, if there is no proof of social commotion, if there is no evidence even vaguely related to coercion of the witness and if the investigated does not manifest the intention of leaving the location of the incident, then what is the motivation for the precautionary custody?" The Federal Prosecutor's Office employed Supreme Court case law, which only admitted precautionary custody after proof of the concrete gravity of the facts instead of supposed, presupposed or abstract gravity. Showing a measure of racism, the Federal Police press officer, Fernando Sérgio Castro, when questioned about the fact that the native is a chief of the village and one of the most important political leaders among the Aikewara (also known as Suruí from Pará), he answered: "He may not even be an indigenous anymore. He has an ID, a bank account. He is no longer effectively a native." The chief had been on the lead of protests and demonstrations in his region against the terrible healthcare services offered by Sesai. The indigenous understand that Welton's arrest is part of a process of criminalization of their fight, considering that the inquiries did not produce concrete proof against the accused. Welton spent 35 days in prison. He was released upon an habeas corpus and now awaits trial in freedom.

MEANS: Illegal arrest

SOURCE: *Carta Capital* magazine, October 31st, 2014; Cimi Press Office

February/2014

VICTIM: Teachers

PEOPLE: Mundurucu

INDIGENOUS LAND: Sai Cinza

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rio das Tropas

DESCRIPTION: With the allegation that they do not have a higher education degree and therefore could not go on teaching, the mayor of Jacareacanga fired 70 indigenous teachers. At no point did he consider that all of the indigenous teachers were undergoing a formation process to secure their higher and technical education degrees. According to the natives, that was an act of political retaliation motivated by the fact that the indigenous are against the construction of the Tapajós River Hydroelectric Plant, which will flood the villages.

MEANS: Arbitrary dismissal driven by political motivation

SOURCE: *Cimi North Regional 2*

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 3 Cases – 1 Victim

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kandóia

MUNICIPALITY: Faxinalzinho

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Municipality

DESCRIPTION: After a road blockage followed by a conflict with farmers, the community suffered a series of violations, mainly by Federal Police agents. The community was left scared, insecure, threatened and deprived of the freedom to move around their own territory. There was physical and psycho-

logical pressure, besides the arrest of five leaders, accused without proof of the murder of two farmers.

MEANS: Physical aggression; intimidation

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, Frederico Westphalen Team*

09/12/2014

VICTIM: Ireni Franco

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Passo Grande of Forquilha River

MUNICIPALITY: Passo Fundo

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Federal Police Headquarters

DESCRIPTION: The victim was invited to attend a hearing at the Federal Police and received an arrest warrant once he got there. The chief reported that the police was truculent and orchestrated everything as an ambush so he would not bring an attorney or inform his family. The victim had been responding to a lawsuit for a few years related to conflicts over the demarcation of his traditional land.

MEANS: Arbitrary arrest

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, November 12th, 2014*

17/11/2014

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kandóia

MUNICIPALITY: Faxinalzinho

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Police and the Military Brigade occupied the road in front of the Kaingang community of Kandóia, in the municipality of Faxinalzinho, in Rio Grande do Sul. The indigenous were alarmed with the structure employed for the mega-operation: a contingent of over 200 men equipped with heavy artillery, cavalry, 70 cars, policemen with dogs, helicopters and the firefighters. Much like what happened at the occasion of the arrest of five leaders who were not even present when the conflict took place, the RBS Group and other media vehicles were with the police. On the other hand, Funai inexplicably had not been informed about the mega-operation on indigenous lands. The policemen started searching homes at 6 o'clock in the morning, but didn't find anything. They took the car of a village resident and took pictures of all of the community men, including teenagers. They also forced everyone in the village to provide their saliva, possibly for genetic testing.

MEANS: Misuse of authority

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, Porto Alegre Team*

State of Tocantins – 1 Case – 4 Victims

March/2014

VICTIM: Isabel, Gercília, Messias, Wagner

PEOPLE: Xerente

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Tocantínia

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Mata Alagada, Kraikândia and Xerente

DESCRIPTION: A Dsei-TO worker reported she suffered physical assaults and denounced four natives to the Federal Police. In the inquiry, the ones supporting her accusation are other Dsei employees. As for the indigenous, they feel harmed and vexed by the Dsei representative because, as they understand it, they did nothing but denounce the extremely precarious situation, the omission and lack of assistance to indigenous health at the villages, their hubs, in the Casai and the reference hospitals.

MEANS: Verbal attacks

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional*

Ethnic-cultural prejudice and racism

Cimi has documented 19 cases of racism and ethnic-cultural prejudice in 2014. There were cases in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (2), Bahia (3), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (3), Rio Grande do Sul (2) and Santa Catarina (5).

In Rio Grande do Sul, Federal Senate hopeful Lasier Martins declared that the indigenous were living in “depressing conditions” and defended the creation of pathways for them to “be able to leave the tribes” to become respected professionals, betraying a total lack of understanding about indigenous cultures.

In the State of Pará, the local media accused the Borari people, from the Maró indigenous land, of being “false natives”. They accused priests connected to the indigenist movement of prompting riparian *caboclos* to identify as indigenous. In Minas Gerais, the identity of the Kaxixó people was also questioned. On racist rants, they were called “vermin that even insecticide can’t kill”.

In the State of Bahia, the internet was the chosen medium to attack and utter racist insults against the Tupinambá people. The indigenous were called crooks, bums and murderers. Internet commenters went so far as to advocate for the need of “ethnic cleansing”.

In the State of Amazonas, since the end of 2013, the media and social networks have been circulating news with prejudiced content and hate speech against the Tenharim indigenous people. One of the aggressors, the administrator of a Facebook page, among other assertions, calls the indigenous “thugs” and recognizes the existence of “hatred against the Tenharim”. The Federal Prosecutor’s Office ordered the removal of over 30 posts on the page, identified as hate speech against the ethnic group as well as instigation of criminal practices, generalization of crime authorship and slander against defenders of indigenous rights.



The racial democracy discourse contributed to camouflage racism, inequality and ethnic-racial conflict in Brazil for a long time

ETHNIC-CULTURAL PREJUDICE AND RACISM

19 Cases

January 15th, 2014**VICTIM:** Brazilian indigenous groups**PEOPLE:** Various

DESCRIPTION: The journalist Roberto Lacerda penned a racist piece on his blog, expressing his profound lack of knowledge about the cultures of indigenous peoples and disseminating information that does not represent reality. He declares, among other falsehoods, that the indigenous rob the lands that belong to loggers and/or farmers.

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks on the media**SOURCE:** *The journalist's blog, January 15th, 2014*

State of Acre – 1 Case

01/05/2014**VICTIM:** Natives of various ages**PEOPLE:** Naua**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Nawá**MUNICIPALITY:** Mâncio Lima**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** BR-364 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous were aboard a truck. They were painted, wore typical garments and carried their cudgels. Policemen approached them as if they were criminals, brandishing their guns and ordering them to get off the truck with their hands in the air. The policemen also humiliated them with curse words, telling them that they had no rights whatsoever and threatening to open fire.

MEANS: Ethnic and cultural discrimination**SOURCE:** *Cimi West Amazon Regional, July 22nd, 2014*

State of Alagoas – 1 Case

April 20th, 2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Pankararu**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Pankararu of Delmiro Gouveia**MUNICIPALITY:** Delmiro Gouveia

DESCRIPTION: The chief and the shaman complain that the person in charge of the Northeast 1 technical coordination of Funai has been hampering the access of the people to the public assistance policies and telling public entities that the community is not attested Pankararu.

MEANS: Ethnic and cultural discrimination**SOURCE:** *Cimi Northeast Regional*

State of Amapá – 2 Cases

February/2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Tenharim**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tenharim Marmelos**MUNICIPALITY:** Apuí

DESCRIPTION: The press and social networks have been circulating, since 2013, news with prejudiced content and instigation of hatred against the Tenharim indigenous people. One of the aggressors, the administrator of the Apuí page on

Facebook, among other declarations, calls the indigenous thugs and recognizes the existence of “hatred against the Tenharim”. The population is hostile toward the Tenharim and the natives report living under siege in the area, which makes it difficult for them to get food and medicine. An MPF determination ordered the administrator Ivanir Valentim da Silva to remove over 30 posts containing hate speech against the ethnic group, as well as instigation of criminal practices, generalization of crime authorship and slander against defenders of indigenous rights.

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks on the internet**SOURCE:** *MPF-AM, February 14th and 20th, 2014***2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Middle Negro River I**MUNICIPALITY:** Barcelos

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous peoples from Middle Negro River have been fighting for years for the demarcation of their traditional territories. Funai stopped at the anthropological studies done seven years ago. Lies and prejudice are being disseminated on the internet and the social networks, stirring the local population against the rights of indigenous peoples. They are echoing the same racist discourse employed against the indigenous of Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land and against the Tenharim last year.

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks on the internet**SOURCE:** *Cimi North Regional 1, July 9th, 2014*

State of Bahia – 3 Cases

January/2014**VICTIM:** Natives**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá**MUNICIPALITY:** Itapebi**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Rural area

DESCRIPTION: After conflicts took place on farms of Ventania, resulting in the death of a farmer, several posts on the internet came up with racist speech, calling the indigenous thugs, bums, murderers, etc., advocating for an “ethnic cleansing”.

MEANS: Prejudiced declarations on the internet**SOURCE:** *Radar 64, January 21st, 2014***2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá of Olivença**MUNICIPALITY:** Ilhéus

DESCRIPTION: In a scenario of conflict and dispute over land, houses have been burned, salesmen were forbidden to make business with natives and the local media started a defamation, incitation of violence and hate speech campaign against the indigenous.

MEANS: Slander**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional*

May/2014**VICTIM:** Chief Babau**PEOPLE:** Tupinambá de Olivença**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tupinambá de Olivença**DESCRIPTION:** The website published prejudiced declarations about the chief, calling him a crook, denying his indigenous identity and using slander against defenders of the rights of indigenous people.**MEANS:** Prejudiced declarations on the internet**SOURCE:** *Questaoindigena.org*, June 2nd, 2014**State of Minas Gerais – 2 Cases****June/2014****VICTIM:** Natives who live or spend time in town**PEOPLE:** Various ethnic groups**MUNICIPALITY:** Belo Horizonte**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Prosecutor's Office of Minas Gerais filed a complaint reporting that, for months, there were repeated episodes of municipal guards who approached natives in downtown Belo Horizonte with physical and verbal violence and made disrespectful and derisive comments about their culture, going as far as sometimes threatening them.**MEANS:** Prejudiced remarks**SOURCE:** *MPF-MG*, June 16th, 2014**May 26th, 2014****PEOPLE:** Kaxixó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kaxixó**MUNICIPALITY:** Martinho Campos**DESCRIPTION:** The identity of the indigenous was questioned because some of them have fair skin. They were called "vermin that even insecticide can't kill". Rural businessmen and congressmen are among the accused.**MEANS:** Hate speech**SOURCE:** *Cimi East Regional***State of Pará – 3 Cases****2014****VICTIM:** Natives in Santarém**PEOPLE:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF-PA received complaints that made it evident that prejudice actions against the indigenous have been recurring in Santarém, especially in school environments or amidst land disputes. Several indigenous peoples in the region are engaged in a wide-spanning movement of self-determination of their indigenous identities and fight for constitutionally secured rights such as the demarcation of territories and differentiated education and health. The regional society and social movements active in the municipality are suspicious of this process, denying the indigenous identity of those peoples. The population maintains that they are false natives looking for benefits and other people's lands, according to documentation produced by the MPF anthropologist in Santarém.**MEANS:** Prejudiced remarks**SOURCE:** *MPF-PA* February 27th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Borari**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Maró**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**DESCRIPTION:** The community awaits the conclusion of the demarcation process, which has been dragging on since 2008. Illegal loggers are lobbying hard against the regulation of the land. There are records of violations of rights, criminalization and cooptation of indigenous leaders, as well as news in the local media accusing the Borari-Arapium of being "fake natives", besides the presence of armed groups. They have raised the suspicion that clergymen connected to the indigenist movement had induced riparian caboclos to identify as indigenous.**MEANS:** Prejudiced remarks**SOURCE:** *MPF-PA*, June 25th, 2014; *questaoindigena.org*, June 27th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**DESCRIPTION:** In the region, prejudiced actions against the indigenous have been frequent, especially in school environments or connected to land disputes. Intolerance in the municipality is widespread at the schools and among civil servants, culminating with arson of a residence.**MEANS:** Prejudiced remarks**SOURCE:** *Cimi North Regional 2; G1 Santarém***State of Rio Grande do Sul – 2 Cases****June/2014****VICTIM:** State communities**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Alegre**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Conexão do RS, Ulbra TV**DESCRIPTION:** Senate hopeful Lasier Martins declared that the indigenous are living in "depressing circumstances" and defended the creation of pathways for them to "be able to leave the tribes" revealing a total lack of knowledge about indigenous culture. The president of the Indigenous Federation of Rio Grande do Sul, Zaqueu Kaingang, inquired: "How does one cease to be indigenous?"**MEANS:** Prejudiced remarks**SOURCE:** *Zero Hora*, June 11th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kandóia**MUNICIPALITY:** Faxinalzinho**DESCRIPTION:** The natives report the daily persecution, threats and prejudice that they have been through since the conflict between the Kandóia community and small farmers began. According to Cleci Kaingang, all of the natives have been fired from their jobs with no stated reason. When they walk around town they are insulted with racial slurs. At school, the teacher forbid indigenous students of speaking their own language and, because of the harassment, some children refuse

to attend classes. Moreover, the natives can no longer collect reeds or firewood because the indigenous land is between properties that fall under the traditional Kaingang territory.

MEANS: Cultural discrimination

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office, June 30th, 2014

State of Santa Catarina – 5 cases

september/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Morro dos Cavalos

MUNICIPALITY: Palhoça

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Local press

DESCRIPTION: The local media has been publishing a series of discriminatory pieces against the indigenous peoples, accusing them of being the major culprits in the delays on the duplication of BR-101 highway, and consequently for the deaths that happen on that road.

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks on the media

SOURCE: Cimi, September 2nd, 2014

july/2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yakã Porã

MUNICIPALITY: Garuva

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: BR-101 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was run over while trying to cross the highway on her bicycle and died on the spot. Her body was taken to the hospital and then to the Legal Medicine Institute, where her family recognized it. Her grandmother noticed that the girl had a gash on her abdomen and asked why, since the crash had only produced head injuries. The family was devastated and wanted to know why they proceeded with the autopsy without the relatives' authorization or at least a notification. According to chief Tiago, the family was crushed and felt they disrespected their culture. The Cimi South team sent a document to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Joinville pointing out the need to demand from Sesai that they guide the employees at hospitals, the Forensic Medicine Institute, the Fire Corps and Autopista Litoral Sul about how to proceed in case an indigenous gets run over, considering that the indigenous peoples are protected by an act that ensures differentiated treatment in accordance with their customs and traditions.

MEANS: Ethnic and cultural discrimination

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional; Indigenous leader

September 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Morro Alto

MUNICIPALITY: São Francisco do Sul

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Nossa Senhora das Graças Municipal Hospital

DESCRIPTION: The child died at the hospital and the parents opposed the body getting examined at the Forensic Medicine Institute, as they did not want it to be violated. They were not heard, however, as the doctor and the hospital claimed that they had to find out the cause of death. The autopsy was done and the result was "unknown cause".

MEANS: Ethnic and cultural discrimination

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional; Indigenous leader

07/09/2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pindo Ty

MUNICIPALITY: Araquari

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Forensic Medicine Institute

DESCRIPTION: There was a party at the indigenous land to celebrate a birthday. On the following day, in the morning, the firefighters were called upon to help a child with head injuries. The girl was taken to the Children's Hospital of Joinville, where she underwent surgery, but she succumbed. The family did not want to take the body to IML for the autopsy, but they were ignored and the autopsy was done.

MEANS: Ethnic and cultural discrimination

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, November/2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Morro dos Cavalos

MUNICIPALITY: Palhoça

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Blog and Diário Catarinense newspaper

DESCRIPTION: The columnist Moacir Pereira has a blog and a daily column on Diário Catarinense, the major paper in the state. According to a complaint by the indigenous, "this journalist has been on systematic campaign against the indigenous, has clearly taken up the discourse of the opposing sectors and repeats lies against the community with abandon. He parrots lies about us being from Paraguay, about us being the culprits behind the failure on the duplication of the South section of BR-101 highway, and now they are trying to blame us also for the accidents and deaths that take place on the highway, in the section that crosses the indigenous area. This journalist has been campaigning for the non-duplication of the highway on tunnels and he has been supporting the proposal to turn the highway's buffer lane into another traffic lane (the fourth), claiming that we would be guilty of bringing major losses to the country".

MEANS: Prejudiced remarks on the media

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional

Sexual violence

Throughout 2014, 18 cases of sexual violence against natives have been documented in the states of Amazonas (1), Bahia (1), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (2), Paraíba (1), Paraná (1), Roraima (2) and Santa Catarina (2).

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the state with the highest number of cases, a 35 year-old man was arrested for suspicion of coaxing indigenous women into prostitution. According to the Civil Police, the teenagers were lured with a job ad. The police arrived at the suspect through anonymous reports and found three teenagers aged 14, 15 and 17 at his home. According to the police, the girls were drinking and told them that when they called about the job, they got prostitution proposals. The suspect also promised the victims to give them up to BRL 800 in exchange for sex, as well as electronic gear and furniture for their families.

Leaders of the Papiú longhouse complained to the Ethnic-environmental Yanomami and Ye'kuana Protection Front that one mine owner had sexually abused five indigenous girls aged 12 and 13, besides subjecting indigenous young men to slave labor. He baited the girls with lipsticks and perfume and the boys worked in exchange for food for the community.

Patrícia Bonilha



A serious violation of human rights, sexual violence also affects indigenous populations

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

18 Cases – 27 Victims

State of Amapá – 1 Case – 3 Victims

March/2014

VICTIM: Child, teenager

PEOPLE: Tikuna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Evaré I

MUNICIPALITY: São Paulo de Olivença

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Campo Alegre Community

DESCRIPTION: Three natives are being investigated as suspects of taking part on the rapes of three community girls. Three cases have been confirmed. One of the victims spent 5 hours with them. The chief of police says the suspects have the habit of using drugs in the community.

MEANS: Rape

SOURCE: G1, April 2nd, 2014

State of Bahia – 1 Case – 1 Victim

March 22nd, 2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Tupinambá de Olivença

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá of Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Una

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Serra do Padeiro Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous reported a case of sexual abuse of a girl by policemen. She was going back to the village by herself, when she was approached by policemen who searched her and forced her to pull up her blouse then touched her body.

MEANS: Sexual abuse

SOURCE: Cimi, March 25th, 2014

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case – 1 Victim

06/09/2014**VICTIM:** Vanda Maxakali**PEOPLE:** Maxakali**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Maxakali**MUNICIPALITY:** Santa Helena de Minas**DESCRIPTION:** The Maxakali native suffered an attempted sexual assault and was taken to the Iguaçu Formosa Municipal Hospital. Her husband ended up getting killed while trying to defend her.**MEANS:** Sexual abuse**SOURCE:** *Aconteceu no Vale*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 6 Cases – 9 Victims

16/02/2014**VICTIM:** Child**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Road to the Bororó village**DESCRIPTION:** The aggressor left his mother in law at a bus stop and as he rode back, he went to the victim's house and asked her out. On the way, he stopped the motorcycle and then sexually assaulted and beat the child.**MEANS:** Rape and beating**SOURCE:** *Capital News, February 17th, 2014***october/2014****VICTIM:** Child, teenager**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande**DESCRIPTION:** The victims are two sisters and the suspect of the crimes is their stepfather. The abuse was reported by the older sister to the Social Assistance Reference Center (Cras).**MEANS:** Sexual abuse**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, October 10th, 2014***October 6th, 2014****VICTIM:** Child**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande**DESCRIPTION:** The police is investigating the possible participation of several men on the rape of a 9 year-old child. She was admitted into a hospital in serious condition. Some people who had been at the location of the party, next to a construction site where the child was raped report that there were around 15 men at the house. The police said that everyone who'd been at the house that evening was a suspect. Three of them had been arrested.**MEANS:** Rape**SOURCE:** *Campo Grande News, October 7th, 2014***October 28th, 2014****VICTIM:** Woman**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**DESCRIPTION:** The victim stated on the police report that she remembers being approached, getting shoved into a car and raped.**MEANS:** Rape**SOURCE:** *Fatima News, October 29th, 2014***October 17th, 2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Dourados**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Bororo Village**DESCRIPTION:** The Tutelary Council found out through an 11 year-old child that another child, aged 13, had been subjected to sexual exploitation by her stepfather for at least one year.**MEANS:** Sexual exploitation**SOURCE:** *Fatima News, October 29th, 2014***18/11/2014****VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Kaiowá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Dourados**MUNICIPALITY:** Campo Grande**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Campo Grande**DESCRIPTION:** In Dourados, a 35 year-old man was arrested under the suspicion of luring teenage natives into prostitution. According to the Civil Police, the teenagers were lured with a job ad. The police arrived at the suspect through anonymous reports and found three teenagers aged 14, 15 and 17 at his home. According to the police, the girls were drinking and told them that when they called about the job, they got prostitution proposals. The suspect also promised the victims to give them up to BRL 800 in exchange for sex, as well as electronic gear and furniture for their families. Computers and cell phones were seized at the suspect's house and experts will indicate whether there was a paedophilia crime and if the man had been luring other girls. After his arrest, at the police station, the suspect threatened the teenagers so that they wouldn't tell anything to the police.**MEANS:** Sexual exploitation**SOURCE:** *G1/MS, November 18th, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso – 1 Case – 1 Victim

April/2014**VICTIM:** T. K.**PEOPLE:** Karajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** São Domingos**MUNICIPALITY:** Luciara**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** The victim's home**DESCRIPTION:** The girl had been sleeping when she suffered an attempted sexual assault by a family member. The accused has drug and alcohol abuse issues.**MEANS:** Sexual abuse**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional; Relatives*

State of Pará – 2 Cases – 1 Victim

July 14th, 2014**VICTIM:** Teenager**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Bus stop

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was standing at a bus stop when she was lured by two men, who took her to a motel. The police was called and the aggressors were arrested.

MEANS: Sexual abuse

SOURCE: *G1*, July 15th, 2014

2014

PEOPLE: Arara

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Worksite of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant

DESCRIPTION: The growing numbers of workers at the construction site of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, around 25 thousand, is triggering an increase in cases of sexual exploitation of natives. They go into the indigenous lands and abuse women, children and teenagers.

MEANS: Sexual abuse

SOURCE: *Folha de S. Paulo*, June 8th, 2014

State of Paraíba – 1 Case – 2 Victims

May 23rd, 2014

VICTIM: Child, teenager

PEOPLE: Potiguara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jacaré de São Domingos

MUNICIPALITY: Rio Tinto

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Sebastião Cruz da Silva village

DESCRIPTION: The native was a suspect on the rape of his two daughters. The commander of the 2nd Military Police Company reported that the village chief and other leaders were the ones who reported the crime.

MEANS: Sexual abuse

SOURCE: *Folha do Sertão*, May 23rd, 2014

State of Paraná – 1 Case – 1 Victim

25/03/2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tekoha Araguaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Guaíra

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Terra Roxa

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was sexually abused. The Tutelary Council sent the girl over to the Forensic Medicine Institute to be examined, and there were signs of sexual violence. The wife of one of the authors of the crime cut the victim's hair with a machete. The village chief has custody of the girl.

MEANS: Rape

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*

State of Roraima – 2 Cases – 6 Victims

March/2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Yanomami

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yanomami

MUNICIPALITY: Alto Alegre

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Papiú Longhouse

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Papiú, longhouse complained to the EthnecenvironmentalYanomami and Ye'kuana12 Protection Front that one mine owner had sexually abused five indigenous girls aged 13 ans , besides subjecting indigenous young men to slave labor. He baited the girls with lipsticks and perfume and the boys worked in exchange for food for the community. The reports were filed during an operation against mineral exploitation, when the mine was closed and the equipment and infrastructure were destroyed. During the operation, some miners managed to escape, including the suspect of the abuse.

MEANS: Sexual abuse

SOURCE: *G1/RR*, March 13th, 2014

13/05/2014

VICTIM: Youngster

MUNICIPALITY: Boa Vista

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Rural area of Boa Vista

DESCRIPTION: The victim reported that she and a friend got a ride from the aggressors because they were acquaintances. They picked them up at home to take them to Casai, where one of them was going to visit her mother. On the way over, they stopped to get some beers and did the raping.

MEANS: Rape

SOURCE: *G1*, May 14th, 2014

State of Santa Catarina – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

June 29th, 2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Conquista

MUNICIPALITY: Balneário Barra do Sul

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Within the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: There was a party in the evening and on the next morning an ambulance was called to help a girl who was bleeding. The child was taken to the Children's Hospital, where two reports were issued by IML experts declaring that the girl had been raped. The victim was taken away from her parents and sent to a shelter, where she received medication.

MEANS: Rape

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*, November/2014

august/2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pirai

MUNICIPALITY: Araquari

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Within the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: The child was likely raped after a party at the Conquista Indigenous Land. The event was being investigated by indigenous leaders themselves. The victim was given medication.

MEANS: Rape

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional*, November/2014

CHAPTER III

Violence triggered by government omission

- 115 Suicide
- 116 Lack of healthcare
- 128 Death by lack of healthcare
- 132 Childhood mortality
- 133 Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs
- 136 Lack of support for indigenous school education
- 144 General lack of support

Between 2000 and 2014, at least 707 indigenous committed suicide in Mato Grosso do Sul. The state, once again, had the highest cases of documented suicides last year

Arquivo Cimi



Suicides and suicide attempts

Data obtained by the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Cimi) from the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) document 135 cases of suicide among indigenous peoples in 2014. The data provided by Sesai are distributed among 18 Special Indigenous Sanitation Districts (Dsei), instances in charge of healthcare in indigenous communities. Given the limitations of the received data, it is not possible to conduct more adequate analyses of the cases.

Dsei-MS data show that Mato Grosso do Sul remains the state with the highest number of suicide cases with 48 occurrences, among which 70% were male and 30% female. The age range with the highest number of cases is 15-19 years old (36%), followed by 10-14 years old (17%). The municipality with the highest number of cases was Amambai (38%).

Also preoccupying is the high number of documented cases at the Upper Solimões River Dsei, in the State of Amazonas, which serves the Tikuna, Kokama and Caixana peoples. Thirty-seven suicide cases have been documented.

Cimi also documented seven cases of suicide attempts in the states of Amazonas (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Paraná (1) and Tocantins (2).

Number of deaths caused by self-harming (CID10 X60 to X84) by Special Indigenous Sanitation District – Brazil – 2014¹

Name of the Dsei	Obits by self-harm
Alagoas and Sergipe	1
Upper Negro River	6
Upper Solimões River	37
Ceará	3
Cuiabá	1
South Hinterlands	2
East of Roraima	5
South Coast	1
Manaus	1
Maranhão ²	8
Mato Grosso do Sul ³	48
Middle Solimões River and its Tributaries	6
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	2
Pernambuco ⁴	2
Tapajós River ⁵	1
Tocantins	2
Javari River Valley	6
Yanomami	3
Total	135

* Source: FormSUS, data extracted on March 24th, 2014.

Suicides in Mato Grosso do Sul – Incidence by age range⁶

10-14 years old	15-19 years old	20-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-59 years old	>60 years old
17%	36%	27%	8%	4%	2%	6%

Suicides in Mato Grosso do Sul – Incidence by locatio⁷

Amambai	Antônio João	Caarapó	Dourados	Iguatemi	Paranhos	Tacuru
38%	6%	6%	17%	12%	15%	6%

Suicides in Mato Grosso do Sul – 2000 to 2014

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Number of cases	44	40	38	53	42	50	40	40	59	42	40	45	53	73	48	707

¹ Source: Form SUS, data extracted on March 24th, 2014

² Additional data sheets and/or Siasi, data extracted in March 26th, 2015

³ Source: Mental Health Technical Area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.

⁴ Additional data sheets and/or Siasi, data extracted in March 26th, 2015

⁵ Additional data sheets and/or Siasi, data extracted in March 26th, 2015

⁶ Source: Mental Health Technical Area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.

⁷ Source: Mental Health Technical Area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.

Lack of healthcare

Cimi documented at least 79 cases of lack of healthcare in the states of Acre (3), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (10), Bahia (1), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (10), Mato Grosso (9), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (21), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (6), Roraima (3) and Tocantins (3).

In the State of Pará, where the highest number of cases has been documented, indigenous of various peoples suffer with the precarious conditions of the Centers for Indigenous Healthcare (Casai). In Altamira, the Casai has broken electrical and hydraulic systems, toilets with no infrastructure and lack of sanitation. With a maximum capacity of 70 people, the center admitted more than 300 natives. A similar situation was observed in the municipality of Oriximiná, where the Casai was overcrowded, with natives getting medical help under tarps and improvised lodgings, made by the indigenous themselves. In Vitória do Xingu, a Casai structure was set up at a rented house that does not comply with its needs: the spaces were small and overcrowded and people frequently slept outside the bedrooms for lack of space and because of the scorching heat.

Things are no different in Tocantins. In Goiatins, natives report the horrible conditions of the healthcare center, with damaged mattresses, no bed linens, no hygiene items. They also complain about the bad quality of the food offered there, which is often spoilt.

In Rondônia, at the Casai of the municipality of Cacoal, the situation was precarious due to the lack of infirmaries and medication. The center does not have an indigenous healthcare agent or an indigenous sanitation agent. The medical team does not tend to the patients with proper frequency and there is no radio communication available, which is a detriment when patients have to be transported from the village into town.

In Roraima, Hutukara (Yanomami Association) denounced the increase in malaria cases among the Yanomami over the last 10 years. According to a report by the entity, “even though the Federal Government tripled the amount of resources allocated to health, an increase in the number of cases shows that there is something wrong with the management of those resources”. Besides the factors that have always played into the dissemination of the disease, such as the constant presence of miners and colonization fronts, Hutukara also identified problems in the management of the Yanomami Special Indigenous Sanitation District (Dsei) and the resulting effects in the quality and intensity of disease control operations.

In the State of Espírito Santo, vehicles allotted for the transportation of natives with health issues were abandoned for lack of maintenance. According to a health agent, there has been one case of death by lack of transportation. In addition to that issue, the natives complain

about the precarious state of the local healthcare center.

In Mato Grosso, according to a complaint by one of the Dsei employees, over 10 tons of expired-date medications were discarded; some had expired over five years ago. The medications are being irregularly discarded into an abandoned house in the town of Canarana. All of the material belonged to the Xingu Dsei.

Still in Mato Grosso, a report by the physician and professor of the School of Medical Studies of São Paulo (Unifesp) João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho denounces the situation of healthcare among the Xavante people of the Sangradouro Indigenous Land. According to the physician, the healthcare center that serves that community because home to bats, who go in and out the windows without glass panes toward their lairs in the ceiling. There is no isolation in the ceiling. The inside walls of the center are covered with splatter of bat faeces. Parts of the ceiling were rotten and falling down. There is also a buildup of faeces in the ceiling that crumbles down the rotten cracks. Water is leaking from a punctured pipe. It has been dripping into a bucket placed in the corridor of the healthcare center over two years ago. There is also leakage of rainwater. Even with those conditions, children are given medication at the premises and over 100 diabetics get their insulin shots there. Other patients receive oral medication, intramuscular injections and even intravenous injections, such as those for cutaneous leishmaniasis, over 20-day cycles.

Ministério Público Federal



In demonstrations all over the country, the peoples question the destination of the resources allocated for indigenous

LACK OF HEALTHCARE

79 Cases

State of Acre – 3 Cases

March 13th, 2014**VICTIM:** Valéria dos Santos**PEOPLE:** Apurinã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Boca do Acre**MUNICIPALITY:** Rio Branco**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** Bárbara Heliadora Maternity Hospital

DESCRIPTION: Chaperons of pregnant women admitted in the Bárbara Heliadora Maternity Hospital, in Rio Branco, delivered the baby of an Apurinã woman for lack of staff to attend to her. The complaint was filed by the husband of the native woman. The clerk Ézio de Souza e Silva, 22, reported that him and his wife Valéria dos Santos Apurinã were sent to Rio Branco by physicians in the municipality of Boca do Acre (AM), where they live, for the removal of the six-month fetus, who was already dead in her uterus. At the hospital, they waited around 24 hours to get a bed. In the evening March 12th, after getting medication to induce the delivery, the woman started feeling pain. Throughout the night, no nurse or doctor showed up to see about her situation, and she started to bleed copiously around 7 am. The clerk reports noticing that his wife's condition had worsened and, at that point, other women who had been accompanying patients in the same area decided to help. "After we removed the fetus, a nurse showed up to cut the umbilical cord, that was the only thing they did". The wife did not get special care even after the delivery. Shaken with the situation, he says he hopes that the situation gets investigated. G1 inquired about the case and the general

manager of the hospital informed, at the time, that it would be investigated.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** G1/AC, March 14th, 2014**May 14th, 2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Nukini**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Nukini**MUNICIPALITY:** Mâncio Lima

DESCRIPTION: According to the report of the chief of the Nukini people, the Indigenous Healthcare Center of Juruá fails to offer minimal conditions to assist the natives in need of healthcare in the urban area. The physical structure is too exiguous, the mattresses are dirty and in bad conditions, and the food available is not enough, leaving the natives hungry.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai**SOURCE:** G1, May 14th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Apolima Arara, Ashaninka, Jaminawá, Kaxinawá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Arara of Amônia River**MUNICIPALITY:** Marechal Thaumaturgo

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Kampa of Amônia, Jaminawá-Arara of Bajé, Kaxinawá, Ashaninka Indigenous Lands

DESCRIPTION: The peoples in the Upper Juruá region do not have a support center or a Casai at the Base Hub. The natives leave their homes to get medical care and end up camping along the river, on anchored boats, and are often expelled from the boats, which causes embarrassment for them. It is a situation of complete disregard, topped off with the fact that the Base Hub functions with minimal structure. There is no transportation, not even for emergencies, and no means of communication. When there is an emergency, the patient only gets help if they have access to fuel. Few communities have access to drinkable water, wells, a supply system. This chronic lack of structure has been collaborating with the death of many natives in the region, and most victims are children or the elderly.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** Indigenous communities; Cimi West Amazon Regional, Cruzeiro do Sul Team

State of Alagoas – 1 Case

October 23rd, 2014**VICTIM:** Rafaela da Silva Santos**PEOPLE:** Karuazu**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Karuazu**MUNICIPALITY:** Pariconha**LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:** District of Campinhos

DESCRIPTION: The native had an infection process and had been losing blood for several days. The situation worsened and the victim waited for assistance at the Base Hub, to no avail. She ended up going to the doctor in Aracaju, who attested to the gravity of the health problem. After getting medication and returning to the village, she was informed that she would not be able to use the Sesai car to go back to Aracaju and



healthcare, which quadruples over the last few years but fail to arrive at the villages or healthcare centers

undergo the necessary surgery to take care of the problem. The local coordination said they were fulfilling orders from the district coordinator of the Dsei of Alagoas. The shaman had to take responsibility of the car that took her back to the Aracaju hospital to get due treatment.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *Cimi Northeast Regional, November, 2014*

State of Amazonas – 10 Cases

January/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Tenharim

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tenharim Marmelos

MUNICIPALITY: Humaitá

DESCRIPTION: After several days of attack by the people of Humaitá against the Tenharim communities, the families were left in worrying conditions due to the lack of medication and healthcare at the village. Patients with serious illnesses, who needed complex medical care, were left without assistance.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *Carta Capital, January 14th, 2014*

January/2014

VICTIM: Children

PEOPLE: Matis, Mayoruna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Javari Valley

MUNICIPALITY: Benjamin Constant

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Village 31 of Jaquirana

DESCRIPTION: A bout of diarrhea and vomiting hit 21 patients and spread to another village. The Federal Prosecutor's Office of Amazonas recommended that health teams got sent there immediately to take care of the issue.

MEANS: Lack of care and medication

SOURCE: *MPF-AM, January 28th, 2014*

March/2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Barasana, Baré, Karapanã, Suriana

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Purus River

MUNICIPALITY: Pauini

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Communities of Upper and Middle Purus River and Crispin

DESCRIPTION: According to the reports of leaders, there was an increase in the cases of child mortality because of the lack of healthcare in the villages. They also report the lack of maintenance of the artesian well at the Crispin community. The situation was reported to MPF-AM, which recommended to the Dsei of Upper and Middle Purus a series of measures to ensure the improvement of the healthcare service in those regions. Among the recommendations are keeping medication in stock, regulating water supply and elaborating a cronogram of visits by the multidisciplinary team to the villages, among others.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *MPF-AM, March 6th, 2014*

May/2014

VICTIM: Adults, children

PEOPLE: Matis, Mayoruna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Javari Valley

MUNICIPALITY: Benjamin Constant

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Morada Nova, Massapê, Remansinho, São Salvador

DESCRIPTION: A letter by Univaja reports the gravity of the problems faced by the resident peoples of the Javari Valley Indigenous Land. They point out the cases of re-use of disposable syringes by health professionals and the use of insulating tape from the school instead of patches. They also confirm eight cases of natives with tuberculosis.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *Univaja General Coordinator Paulo Dollis Barbosa da Silva, May 6th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Lábrea

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Middle Purus

DESCRIPTION: In 2012, a public lawsuit was filed by MPF-AM, on D-day of Indigenous Health, calling for the renovation of Casai. Deadlines were set in 2012 and 2013, with daily fines over delays, for the presentation of a cronogram. In 2014, upon assessment of the case, serious problems were found with the way patients and retinue were being treated when using Casai's services. There is a lack of beds, problems in patient transportation, the structure is precarious, the roof needs repairing, as do the electrical, hydraulic and sanitation installations.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: *MPF-AM, June 24th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Javari Valley

MUNICIPALITY: Atalaia do Norte

DESCRIPTION: The representative of the indigenous of Javari Valley reported the horrible conditions of the Casai, which had been without water for over 15 days. According to her, even when there is water, it triggers allergic reactions after they shower. There is a lack of essential foods in the indigenous diet such as manioc meal.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: *Univaja, July 10th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Communities of the Solimões River

PEOPLE: Tukuna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tukuna Umariáçu

MUNICIPALITY: Tabatinga

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Palmares Village

DESCRIPTION: Even though they received medical care through the Mais Médicos program, the indigenous complain about the lack of medication such as snake antivenom, for instance, besides the lack of drinkable water, which makes it difficult to prevent diarrhoea and parasitic diseases.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure; poor work conditions

SOURCE: *O Diário, August 31st, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: State communities

PEOPLE: Kaixana, Kambeba, Kanamari, Kokama, Miranha, Tikuna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Tefé

DESCRIPTION: According to the indigenous who camped out in from of the Dsei headquarters in Tefé, the healthcare situation there is precarious. They complain about nepotism at Dsei, about changing functions among professionals, ghost employees, lack of transportation, medication and infrastructure at the Base Hubs located in the villages of the 14 municipalities of Middle Solimões and its tributaries. According to Mariano Kambeba, what the communities worry most about is the increase in cases of some seasonal maladies such as malaria, parasitic diseases and tuberculosis.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 1, August 25th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Negro River-Ocaia

MUNICIPALITY: São Gabriel da Cachoeira

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders complain about the flimsiness of the infrastructure, the equipment and the supply of materials for the healthcare of indigenous of the communities and the Base Hubs. There is trouble with transportation, as they are lacking engines and aluminum speedboats. Those were recurring Funasa issues and they remain with Sesai. According to community leaders, in spite of the quadruplication of the amount of resources allocated for indigenous health over the last four years, the indigenous peoples are still dying of preventable maladies. The indigenous question the management and control issues in the area of healthcare.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: Foirn

August 19th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Kaixana, Kambeba, Kanamari, Karapanã, Kokama, Matse (Mayoruna), Miranha, Mura, Tikuna

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Tefé

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT: Indigenous Lands of the Middle Solimões River

DESCRIPTION: The Union of the Indigenous Peoples of Middle Solimões River and its Tributaries (Unipi-MAS) filed several complaints against the administration of the Dsei of Middle Solimões and its Tributaries related to embezzlement of funds for healthcare activities in the villages around Tefé, Fonte Boa, Maraã, Alvarães, Juruá and Uarini, whose leaders made public declarations on the subject. The Unipi-MAS organization, which represents over 14 thousand natives, sent a document to the MPF describing the serious healthcare situation in their area of coverage. They also declared that even though there were advances and victories in the politics of indigenous healthcare, the neglect is notorious, with lack of competence in the employment of public resources as well as lack of transparency.

MEANS: Embezzlement of funds

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 1, Prelacy of Tefé Team

State of Bahia – 1 Case

May 20th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Tupinambá of Olivença

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá of Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Ilhéus

LOCATION: 23 communities

DESCRIPTION: The leaders complain about the lack of supply of drinkable water, which forces them to get water from contaminated creeks and sources, which has been increasing sensibly the incidence of skin ailments, parasitic diseases and diarrhoea, among others. In addition to this problem, there is a lack of proper infrastructure for the doctors, who often have to see their patients on manioc mills, under the trees or other spaces inadequate for medical care.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi East Regional, Itabuna Team, May 22nd, 2014

State of Espírito Santo – 1 Case

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Tupinikim

MUNICIPALITY: Aracruz

DESCRIPTION: The vehicles assigned to transport indigenous with health problems were abandoned for lack of maintenance. According to a health agent, there has been one case of death by lack of transportation. The natives also complain about the precarious condition of the local healthcare center.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: G1/ES, June 22nd, 2014

State of Maranhão – 10 Cases

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Guajajara, Kanela, Kanela Apãniekra, Timbira

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kanela

MUNICIPALITY: Fernando Falcão

LOCATION: Porquinhos, Escalvado, Cibirino, Geralda do Toco Preto villages

DESCRIPTION: Several problems were detected in the basic healthcare services at the Base Hub that serves the populations in the municipalities of Fernando Falcão, Jenipapo dos Vieiras and Barra do Corda. Among the detected problems are the lack of regularity in the visits paid by the multidisciplinary teams to all villages; the absence of physicians; the lack of basic medication; and the fact that the Base Hubs and the healthcare centers are in precarious conditions. According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, those problems are recurring, even after meetings and recommendations, which have largely been ignored by the Dsei-MA.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; MPF-MA, July 4th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: São Luís

DESCRIPTION: Reports produced during a visit to the Casai of São Luís by the MPF, the Sanitation Surveillance and the Auditing Department of SUS indicated lack of conditions to admit indigenous patients due to the flimsiness of the lodgings, the lack of security, hygiene and cleanliness and inadequacy

to health standards. The poor general care conditions were also pointed out by the indigenous regarding food and physical structure.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: MPF-MA, October 23rd, 2014

December/2014

VICTIM: Children

PEOPLE: Kanela, Kanela Apãniekra

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kanela

MUNICIPALITY: Barra do Corda

LOCATION: Escalvado and Porquinhos villages

DESCRIPTION: There was a probable outbreak of the influenza A/H1N1 virus, known as swine flu, as well as of the whooping cough, among the Kanela people. In the Escalvado village, symptoms of the virus manifested in children from 450 families and in the Porquinhos village children of 56 families were given treatment for it. The local medical team has been administering medication to fight the symptoms. However, the medication, the service infrastructure and the technical team, which have been working overtime, are not enough to offer proper care to the totality of the patients. To make matters worse, the prevention and vaccination of the natives has not been done in 2014 because the medication sent had expired.

MEANS: Lack of medical care; expired medication

SOURCE: CTI, December 17th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Awá-Guajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Caru

MUNICIPALITY: Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: Sesai claims that there is a lack of SUS cards and other documents to set up consultations and admission in the hospitals for the indigenous, and says it's up to Funai to provide that. That drags out the process for those who need care, who end up getting worse and often dying. There is a lack of basic medication in the villages. Nursing technicians rally around health secretariats and municipal hospitals to gather medication for the villages and they only manage to get anything because of their friendships on those sectors.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional

2014

VICTIM: Teenager

PEOPLE: Awá-Guajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Caru

MUNICIPALITY: Bom Jardim

LOCATION: Juriti Village

DESCRIPTION: With severe malnutrition, the teenager was taken to a hospital in Imperatriz for treatment. According to the health technicians, the family has trouble getting food in the new sedentary context. The major issue they face is the absence of regular meals, incurring in malnutrition.

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional; Reports from health technicians

2014

PEOPLE: Krenye

INDIGENOUS LAND: Krenye

MUNICIPALITY: Barra do Corda

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous suffer with the water supply issue, as

they need to purchase it to fulfill their daily needs. Court action has been taken to solve the problem, but the Dsei, which is in charge of the supply at Barra do Corda, does not comply with the decision.

MEANS: Lack of drinkable water

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Araribóia

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complained about the poor conditions of lodging at the Base Hub of the municipality, including a decrease in the meals offered, reduce to one daily meal, which harms the medical treatments.

MEANS: Scarce meals

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Gavião Pukobye

INDIGENOUS LAND: Governador

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are suffering with the lack of healthcare and are having trouble continuing their treatments. When a native is seen at the Base Hub, they remain without access to the prescribed medication.

MEANS: Lack of medical care and medication

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team, February/2015

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kanela

INDIGENOUS LAND: Porquinhos-Canela Apãnjekra

MUNICIPALITY: Fernando Falcão

LOCATION: Porquinhos Community

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have reported that the patients in serious conditions who are admitted into the Barra do Corda hospital get only one meal a day and their chaperons receive no food whatsoever. They also reported that the transfers to São Luís are done very irresponsibly: often the patients go on regular buses and without a stipend for means on the road or for the trip from the bus station to the hospital. They also reported that most prescribed medication has to be purchased with their own funds, which hinders treatment, and that the Dsei does not offer even simple blood tests (such as CBC).

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

2014

VICTIM: Canto Bom Community

PEOPLE: Gavião

INDIGENOUS LAND: Governador

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

LOCATION: Canto Bom Community

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report that they have been affected by a lack of drinkable water for two years. They can only get water 4 kilometers away from their homes. The Dsei is aware of the situation but has failed to address the issue.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case

May/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Maxakali

INDIGENOUS LAND: Maxakali

MUNICIPALITY: Bertioğa

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecutor's Office filed a civil lawsuit requesting that the Ministry of Health provide a solution for the serious health issues of the Maxakali natives, as there has been a steep rise in child mortality among them stemming from water-borne diseases and malnutrition, as well as from the contact with the surrounding society.

MEANS: Lack of medical care and medication

SOURCE: *Folha do Estado, MS, May 8th, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 8 Cases

February 13th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Amambai

LOCATION: Amambai, Limão Verde, Jaguar, Takuapery and Guassuty Indigenous Areas

DESCRIPTION: A strike of health professionals who work at the communities left around 13 thousand natives without healthcare. Besides the lack of medication, the healthcare professionals work with obsolete equipment and are forced to transport the patients on ambulances without the proper conditions for operation.

MEANS: Lack of care and medication

SOURCE: *A Gazeta News, February 12th, 2014*

February/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders complain about the health crisis that affects both patients and workers, who also face problems with the lack of materials for proper care. Some of the issues are: the vaccination room at the Basic Health Unit has been deactivated due to lack of structure; the vehicles are wasting away; there is not enough material for the workers to use; payment of wages is delayed; transportation takes too long. Besides, some of the bedrooms lack lighting and airing. Men, women, children and the elderly leave the villages in the region to be seen on outpatient clinics on hospitals.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *O Progresso Online, MS, February 14th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION: Jaguapirú and Bororó Villages

DESCRIPTION: Natives of the Jaguapirú and Bororó villages complain about water shortage in their homes. The kids often cannot

go to school. Over 12 thousand people live in the two villages with only five artesian wells. According to the leaders, they would need at least three more wells to meet the demands of the entire indigenous community.

MEANS: Water shortage

SOURCE: *G1*

March 21st, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Terena

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Campo Grande

LOCATION: Terena People

DESCRIPTION: Around 100 natives occupied the Dsei-MS to get the attention of the authorities regarding the precarious healthcare situation in the state's villages. They report that the structure of the centers is awful, the cars are not operational and there is a shortage of materials for the professionals to do their work.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure at the Casai

SOURCE: *G1/MS, March 25th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Comunidade de Miranda

PEOPLE: Terena

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pimental

MUNICIPALITY: Miranda

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous have closed the landfill site and demanded basic care for the communities. According to the indigenous leader, the communities have been suffering with the neglect by the present public administration of the municipality and the state, as some of them do not have power, drinkable water or transportation and their bridges are falling apart.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Capital News, May 5th, 2014*

July/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Brasilândia

DESCRIPTION: The Union and Funai appealed against a decision favorable to the natives working at the sugar and alcohol company Debrasa, in order not to give healthcare assistance to the native workers, arguing that they can only give assistance at the original villages and that those natives' permanence at the district is temporary.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: *MPF-MS, July 22nd, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: State communities

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Arroio Korá

MUNICIPALITY: Paranhos

DESCRIPTION: The shortage of drinkable water at the reservation had been dragging for four months, with no action from the authorities in charge. The pump in the only artesian well broke and the population was consuming water from ponds formed by rainwater in the reservation, a source of water that had only been used by the animals until then. The alternative was to take water from a creek a good few kilometers away, but as it went through crops and pastures, the water was

contaminated by pesticides and animal manure. The situation brought about diseases, vomiting and diarrhoea, mainly on children and the elderly.

MEANS: Lack of sanitation

SOURCE: *Caarapó News*, August 27th, 2014

July 16th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Kadiwéu

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kadiwéu

MUNICIPALITY: Porto Murtinho

DESCRIPTION: According to reports by the District Board of Indigenous Health, out of 180 vehicles allocated for healthcare services in the villages, 100 are inactive. In Dourados, out of 30 vehicles, 40% are unfit for use.

MEANS: Lack of transportation

SOURCE: *Itaporã Agora*, July 17th, 2014

State of Mato Grosso – 9 Cases

January/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Xavante

INDIGENOUS LAND: Sangradouro/Volta Grande

MUNICIPALITY: Poxoréo

LOCATION: Xavante of Sangradouro village

DESCRIPTION: According to report by the Unifesp physician and professor, the healthcare center that attended the Xavante village, in Sangradouro, became home to bats, who go inside through the glassless windows toward their lairs in the ceiling. There is no isolation in the ceiling. The inside walls of the center are covered with splatter of bat faeces. Parts of the ceiling are rotten and falling down. There is also a buildup of faeces in the ceiling that crumbles down the rotten cracks. Water is leaking from a punctured pipe. It has been dripping into a bucket placed in the corridor of the healthcare center over two years ago. There is also leakage of rainwater. Even with those conditions, children are given medication at the premises and over 100 diabetics get their insulin shots there. Other patients receive oral medication, intramuscular injections and even intravenous injections, such as those for cutaneous leishmaniasis, over 20-day cycles.

MEANS: Lack of general assistance; infrastructure

SOURCE: *João Paulo Bolho V. Filho*, *Unifesp Adjunct Professor*, January/2014

March 5th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various ethnic groups

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Sinop

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous of several groups blocked the BR-163 highway in Mato Grosso, in the urban perimeter of Sinop, to protest for better conditions at the Casai. A total of 130 patients are staying at the unit set up in the municipality. The indigenous complain about lack of structure at the unit. Maritê Equipengue reports a shortage of medication at the drugstore and lack of assistance at the unit. The group also complained about open sewage at the premises. One complaint was filed with the MPF. The indigenous want to know where the funds allocated for that indigenous healthcare unit end up.

MEANS: Shortage of medication and lack of basic sanitation

SOURCE: *G1/MT*, March 5th, 2014

JUNE/2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various ethnic groups

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Canarana

DESCRIPTION: According to a complaint by a Dsei employee, 10 tons of expired medication were irregularly discarded, some with an expiration date from five years ago, into an abandoned house in the town of Canarana. All of the material belonged to the Dsei of Xingu.

MEANS: Discarded medication

SOURCE: *Diário de Cuiabá/MT*, June 20th, 2014

October 9th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Karajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Karajá of Aruanã

MUNICIPALITY: São Félix do Araguaia

LOCATION: Fontoura Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complain about the shortage of medication in the healthcare centers. According to the chief, “our children and elderly are dying because of neglect”. Also, he says that the situation has worsened over the last five years, when the management of indigenous healthcare passed from Funasa over to Sesai. The district of the Araguaia region serves natives from 15 villages, seven of which in Mato Grosso and eight in Tocantins.

MEANS: Shortage of medication

SOURCE: *G1/MT*, October 10th, 2014

October 8th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Karajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Karajá of Araguaia

MUNICIPALITY: São Félix do Araguaia

DESCRIPTION: At a protest because of the precarious state of health-care, representatives of 11 villages took the Dsei coordinator Milton Martins de Sousa to one of the villages. After four days, the coordinator escaped and returned to São Félix do Araguaia. From that moment, apparently in retaliation, he suspended indefinitely service to the Karajá villages, whose Dsei serves the Tapirapé, Guarani, Krenak, Javaé, Maxakali and Tapuio ethnicities in the states of Mato Grosso, Goiás and Tocantins. He also paralyzed transportation by car and boats that used to take patients to and from the unit, and dismissed nurses who worked on call at the villages. Without any explanation to the community, the coordinator left the Hub and reports say that he is in Goiânia. When questioned about detaining the coordinator at the village, chief Luiz Carlos Mauri Karajá stated that the Karajá are a pacific people that are against aggression and violence, but they are tired of suffering. “We are dying because of neglect”, he complained. The community also demands the regulation of the purchase of medication, because, in their own words, “it is no use having doctors and nurses if there is no medication to continue treatment”. Even with media coverage on the subject, there was no official statement from a Sesai or Ministry of Health representative.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power

SOURCE: *Amazonia.org*, October 21st, 2014

November 19th, 2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Nambikwara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Guaporé Valley**MUNICIPALITY:** Vila Bela of Santíssima Trindade**LOCATION:** Mamaindê Village

DESCRIPTION: Around 60 indigenous demanded, in a protest at the headquarters of the healthcare hub of Vilhena (RO) improvement in the services and in the communications, as well as the replacement of the nurse in charge of the region, as they haven't been getting satisfactory treatment. They also complain about the non-utilization of the resources sent by Sesai; about the lassitude of the medical teams, which sometimes spend six months without visiting some villages; and about the condition of the healthcare centers, which are lacking equipment.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** G1/RO, November 19th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jarudore**MUNICIPALITY:** Brasnorte**LOCATION:** Aldeia Nova and Aldeia Velha (New and Old Villages)

DESCRIPTION: There is no infrastructure at Sesai to attend to the indigenous people. They use the SUS unit at the town of Poxoréu, as the specific service of the Casai is too slow and too far away from the villages. Thus, the people suffer with the lack of medical care, medication, transportation for the patients, emergency care and with delays or failure to do tests.

MEANS: Lack of medical care and infrastructure**SOURCE:** Cimi Mato Grosso Regional**October 14th, 2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Karajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Karajá Santana do Araguaia**MUNICIPALITY:** São Félix do Araguaia

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous call for improvements in healthcare, as there is a shortage of medication at the centers, which has resulted in deaths because the people are unable to buy the prescribed medicine. They also request the renovation of the contracts of the pilots of the vessels that transported patients from Bananal Island to São Félix do Araguaia. The contracts have expired and the pilots, mostly natives, have been working without getting paid.

MEANS: Shortage of medication**SOURCE:** *Expresso MT*, October 15th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Merure**MUNICIPALITY:** General Carneiro

DESCRIPTION: Chief Lourenço Filho Pirojibo complained about the total lack of medical assistance to the community, the shortage of medication, delays or failure to execute tests and respective treatment, and about the absence of pre-natal support for pregnant women.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional***State of Pará – 21 Cases****February 12th, 2014****VICTIM:** Indígenas**PEOPLE:** Various ethnic groups**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Marabá**LOCATION:** Indigenous of the Southeast of Pará

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous call for improvements in the accommodations at Casai. It fits around 30 people but has a much higher demand, as there are over 3,000 natives in the region. There are also complaints that the ambulance is abandoned at the Casai plot.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai**SOURCE:** G1/PA, February 14th, 2014**JULY/2014****VICTIM:** Villages**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaituba

LOCATION: Kaburuá, Teles Pires, Caróçal of Rio das Tropas, Katô, Waro Apompô villages

DESCRIPTION: MPF-PA has recommended that Funai registers ten landing/takeoff strips on indigenous lands in Pará. The aim is to regulate entries and exits from villages accessible only by air, and to guarantee healthcare services to the natives living on those lands. The MPF highlights that unregistered aerodromes cannot be used irregularly, making it impossible for the Subsystem of Indigenous Healthcare to take action at the villages, the Base Hubs and at SUS, depending on the complexity of the case. There are unregistered strips in eleven villages in the region, making medical emergencies, transportation of relatives, regular medication and equipment delivery and transportation of health professionals that much more difficult.

MEANS: Precarious transportation**SOURCE:** MPF-PA, July 28th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** State communities**PEOPLE:** Kayapó, Kuruaya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira

DESCRIPTION: Imagens taken at the Xingu region show the abandonment of the Casai of Altamira. The hydraulic and electric systems are broken, the bathrooms lack infrastructure and sanitation. Maximum capacity is 70 people but the place held over 300 natives.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai**SOURCE:** G1/PA, April 14th, 2014**June 7th, 2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Kaxuyana**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kaxuyana**MUNICIPALITY:** Oriximiná

DESCRIPTION: The Casai is overcrowded and the natives are getting medical care under tarps. The lodgings are improvised, fashioned by the indigenous themselves. The Casai takes on low-complexity cases and functions as a shelter for the natives who need medical care and to undergo medical tests in town.

They stay there, under rain or shine, for three to five days.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: G1/PA, June 7th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Arara, Araweté, Asurini, Juruna, Kayapó, Kuruaya, Parakanã, Xikrim, Xipáya

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Vitória do Xingu

LOCATION: The lands in the Altamira region

DESCRIPTION: The structure of the Casai was set up at a rented house to attend to those seeking medical care. However, even though it has been adapted, it does not meet the demands: the spaces are small and overcrowded and people sleeping outside the bedrooms for lack of room and due to the intense heat are a common sight, which affects patient recovery.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Altamira Team

2014

PEOPLE: Various ethnic groups

INDIGENOUS LAND: Citadino

MUNICIPALITY: Santarém

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complain that they have no access to healthcare due to lack of ethnic and cultural recognition and because they have no demarcated lands.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous leaders

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Tareno

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tumucumaque Indigenous Reservation

MUNICIPALITY: Oriximiná

LOCATION: Villages at the Tiriyo Mission Hub

DESCRIPTION: The communities suffer with the lack of investment in healthcare, from basic medication up to infrastructure. There are complaints about the lack of qualification of indigenous and non-indigenous professionals as well as indigenous sanitation agents. Sesai is aware of the situation, yet fails to take action to mitigate the chaos that fell over the communities.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Tiriyo chief and leaders

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Gavião, Guajajara, Suruí, Xikrim

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: São Geraldo do Araguaia

LOCATION: Itary; Odjam; Do Bep and Guajanaira villages

DESCRIPTION: The leaders, unhappy about the treatment received at Sesai in Marabá decided to seize four cars of the entity in protest against the shortage of medication at the villages and the treatment afforded in town.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: G1/PA, August 7th, 2014; Cimi North Regional 2, Marabá Team

August/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jeju

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Maria

LOCATION: Jeju and Areal villages

DESCRIPTION: The coordinatio of the Dsei, at a meeting that took place at the Secretariat of Health, stated that they cannot give any kind of assistance to the Santa Maria natives because their lands are not demarcated. The leaders present at the meeting argued that the work group had already been created in 2013 and that in 2014 studies of the two communities had begun. They also argued that they had obtained official recognition by Funai. Even with all of the presented data, the Dsei argues that they are legally frozen, unable to give any kind of healthcare support to the communities.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

August/November/2014

VICTIM: The sick and their families

PEOPLE: Kayapó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kayapó

MUNICIPALITY: Redenção

LOCATION: Gorotire Village

DESCRIPTION: Between the months of August and November, there was shortage of water and power at the Casai, which lodges up to 30 to 40 people, usually. The reason for the shortage was Funai's failure to pay the bills.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Redenção Team

February/2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Gavião, Suruí, Xikrim

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Marabá

LOCATION: Suruí, Xikrim, Gavião

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous communities went so far as to take over the Sesai building with complaints about the terrible healthcare service. They demanded urgent improvements at the villages such as the construction of healthcare centers, the purchase of medication, etc. The leaders filed complaints against Sesai to MPF and the Federal Court of Marabá.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Marabá Team

March/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Guamá River

MUNICIPALITY: Capitão Poço

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complained about the precarious healthcare services and called for improvements in the services provided by Dsei.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Marabá Team

August/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Asurini

INDIGENOUS LAND: Trocará

MUNICIPALITY: Tucuruí

DESCRIPTION: Faced with the precarious healthcare services offered to a population of 500 natives, around 90 people fell ill with flu-like symptoms.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, January/2015; Funai in Marabá

September/2014

PEOPLE: Gavião, Gavião Parkateje, Guajajara, Suruí

DESCRIPTION: The communities of the Sororó, Guajanaíra and Mãe Maria lands call for the construction of healthcare centers, hiring of doctors, maintenance of artesian wells and for water supply systems at the villages.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Marabá Team

September/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Akrãtikat Je

INDIGENOUS LAND: Akrãtikat Je

MUNICIPALITY: Bom Jesus do Tocantins

LOCATION: Akrãti Village

DESCRIPTION: The community complains about Sesai due to lack of healthcare services in the village, with old issues such as lack of medication, lack of proper infrastructure, lack of availability of resources for transportation and problems with basic sanitation, among others.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous community

July/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Munduruku

INDIGENOUS LAND: Sawré Apompu

MUNICIPALITY: Itaituba

LOCATION: Village

DESCRIPTION: The health of the community is compromised by the failure to build an artesian well at the village to tackle diseases such as diarrhea and parasitic ailments, caused by the shortage of drinkable water at the village.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Chief

February/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Munduruku

INDIGENOUS LAND: Praia do Mangue

MUNICIPALITY: Itaituba

LOCATION: Laranjal Village

DESCRIPTION: According to the indigenous, the lack of healthcare assistance occurs because the village is near the Base Hub and the health staff doesn't want to go there to treat the natives.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Community

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Guamá River

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Luzia

DESCRIPTION: An inquiry has been initiated for the verification of facts indicated in a report by Denasus that pointed out a series of irregularities in the healthcare services, as well as on its structure. The multidisciplinary team is inadequate and does not go through any kind of training, and there is shortage of medication. Indigenous leaders confirm those

irregularities and point out the poor quality of services offered at the Dsei of Guamá Tocantins.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Guamá River

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Luzia

LOCATION: Sede, Ituaçu, Jacaré, São Pedro, Frásqueira, Yarapec, Pynoa, Bacuri villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are seen by SUS and received medical care at the villages. However, the procedures for the treatments, including the high complexity ones, depend on the goodwill of a few health entities or of the resources put on the table by the indigenous themselves. That is, people are paying for medication and tests with their own funds.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

November 26th, 2014

VICTIM: Tereza Areia da Silva

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jeju

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Maria do Pará

LOCATION: Jeju and Areal

DESCRIPTION: The native woman reports having sought medical assistance at the municipality for consultations, tests and later for surgery to remove myomas from her uterus. However, she was informed that it would only be possible if she could pay for the surgery, which cost BRL 1,000. She reports that the area where she lives is being studied by Funai, so she cannot get any kind of healthcare service from the Sesai coordination.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

November 26th, 2014

VICTIM: Maria Leni dos Santos Almeida

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Areal

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Maria do Pará

LOCATION: Jeju and Areal

DESCRIPTION: The native reports having sought medical assistance at the municipality for consultations, tests and later surgery to remove endometrial polyps and post-oophorectomy status. She was informed that it would only be possible to get those services if she could pay for the surgery, which cost BRL 3,000. She also reported that the area where she lives is being studied by Funai and that is why she cannot get any kind of healthcare assistance from the Sesai coordination.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

State of Rio de Janeiro – 1 Case

July/2014

VICTIM: Indigenous community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Mbya

INDIGENOUS LAND: Guarani of Bracuí

MUNICIPALITY: Angra dos Reis

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous population has not been getting dignified and efficient healthcare services, which fails to justify the existence of funds without due application and the conversion of those funds into healthcare for the indigenous peoples. The MPF is demanding the application of funds into indigenous healthcare in the municipality.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: MPF, July 29th, 2014

State of Rondônia – 6 Cases

May/2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Kaxarari

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kaxarari

MUNICIPALITY: Porto Velho

LOCATION: Predreira, Paxiúba, Barrinha, Marmelinho, Central, Nova and Buriti villages

DESCRIPTION: The Union has been sentenced to build and improve artesian wells at the Kaxarari Indigenous Land, and to install an alternative energy source for the operation of hydraulic pumps. The inquiry found that there were supply issues due to poor water quality, frequently causing diarrhoea, vomiting and parasitic diseases in the indigenous land residents.

MEANS: Lack of drinkable water

SOURCE: MPF-RO, May 26th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Pakaa Nova

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Nova Mamoré

LOCATION: Indigenous lands of the municipalities of Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré

DESCRIPTION: Around 270 indigenous have been infected with the Hepatitis B virus and are not getting any medical treatment or monitoring every 6 months, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kwazá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kwazá of São Pedro River

MUNICIPALITY: Parecis

DESCRIPTION: At the Casai of the municipality of Cacoal, the situation was precarious because of a lack of infirmaries and medication. The center does not have an indigenous healthcare agent or an indigenous sanitation agent. The medical team does not tend to the patients with proper frequency and there is no radio communication available, which is a detriment when patients have to be transported from the village into town.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

LOCATION: Lages Creek, Ribeirão, Negro River of Ocaia, Guaporé River, Sagarana indigenous lands

DESCRIPTION: The Casai at Guajará-Mirim is in a situation of extreme precariousness, especially due to the lack of infirmaries, medication and basic infrastructure such as beds, mattresses and basic sanitation. The leaders are calling for the construction of a new building to attend to the natives. There was an increase on hepatitis and tuberculosis cases. The villages also lack sanitation and radio communication, which is crucial for them to reach Sesai when there is the need to transport patients into town. As such, the right to healthcare of a population of approximately 6 thousand natives is severely harmed.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Puruborá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Puruborá

MUNICIPALITY: Seringueiras

DESCRIPTION: Communities complain that the Casai of Jarú is in ruins. According to the reports, there is a shortage of medication, infirmaries and the infrastructure is precarious. The most serious issue is the lack of basic sanitation. Basic items are also lacking such as mattresses, linens, fans. The leaders are calling for the construction of a new building. They also report a steep increase on cases of hepatitis and tuberculosis, among other ailments.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Arikapú, Sakurabiat, Tupari

INDIGENOUS LAND: Rio Branco

MUNICIPALITY: Alta Floresta

DESCRIPTION: The communities report a lack of infirmaries, beds, mattresses, linens, fans and medication at the Casai of Alta Floresta. The leaders are calling for the construction of a new building. They also report an increase on cases of hepatitis and tuberculosis, without proper healthcare. There is also a lack of basic sanitation and of a radio system.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014

State of Roraima – 3 Cases

May 8th, 2014

VICTIM: Genildo da Silva, Nataniel Neto

PEOPLE: Wapixana

INDIGENOUS LAND: Raposa Serra do Sol

MUNICIPALITY: Boa Vista

DESCRIPTION: The natives went over to the Healthcare Unit to get flu shots. As they got there, they were informed that they'd have to reach out to the specific indigenous healthcare centers as they could not get shots at that unit. Publicity material indicates that the indigenous are part of the targeted audience and that they can go to any health unit to get their flu shots. The Municipal Vaccination Center claimed that the natives who live within an urban perimeter are not considered indigenous and that they would fit other categories because

they no longer live in villages.

MEANS: General lack of assistance; prejudice

SOURCE: *Folha de Boa Vista, May 8th, 2014*

2014

PEOPLE: Yanomami

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yanomami

MUNICIPALITY: Boa Vista

DESCRIPTION: Hutukara (a Yanomami Association) reported an increase in the number of cases of malaria among the Yanomami over the last 10 years. According to a report by the entity, “even though the Federal Government tripled the amount of resources allocated to health, an increase in the number of cases shows that there is something wrong with the management of those resources”. Beyond the factors that have always played into the dissemination of the disease, such as the constant presence of miners and colonization fronts, Hutukara identified problems in the management of the Yanomami Dsei and the resulting effects on the quality and intensity of the actions of control of the disease.

MEANS: Embezzlement of funds

SOURCE: *Folha de Boa Vista, June 7th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Yanomami

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yanomami

MUNICIPALITY: Alto Alegre

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, there is a lack of medication and structure in the indigenous area, as well as abandonment of the existing structure and lack of maintenance of the Casai-BV.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi North Regional 1; Davi Kopenawa*

State of Rio Grande do Sul – 1 Case

May/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Mato Castelhano

MUNICIPALITY: Mato Castelhano

LOCATION: Community at the margins of BR-285 highway

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Prosecutor's Office of Passo Fundo filed a Public Civil Lawsuit against the municipality of Mato Castelhano, which refuses to give proper destination to the funds allocated by the State for indigenous healthcare. The municipality fails to fulfill its role of providing access to differentiated healthcare to the indigenous. That brings risks to the wellbeing and the integrity of the natives in need of medical care. The political ill-will reveals a kind of shrouded prejudice by not recognizing the existence of natives in the municipality.

MEANS: Failure to transfer funds

SOURCE: *MPF-RS, May 30th, 2014*

State of Tocantins – 3 Cases

April/2014

VICTIM: Urebiá Karajá

PEOPLE: Karajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Karajá of Araguaia

MUNICIPALITY: São Félix do Araguaia

LOCATION: Hawaló Village, Santa Isabel do Morro

DESCRIPTION: The victim suffered a motorcycle accident and was seen at the Hospital of São Félix do Araguaia for emergency care. In the absence of an orthopedist, he was sent to Goiânia without being monitored by a Sesai professional. As he arrived at the hospital, his leg was so compromised because of the long journey that it had to be amputated.

MEANS: Lack of emergency care

SOURCE: *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional; Relatives of the victim*

September/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Krahô

INDIGENOUS LAND: Krahô

MUNICIPALITY: Goiatins

LOCATION: Nova and Rio Vermelho villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous that need to use the casai of Goiatins report terrible conditions: the lodgings were dirty, with ruined mattresses, no linens, no hygiene items, not even to wash their clothes, and the food they served to the chaperons was either of very poor quality or spoiled. Even with the precarious conditions, the indigenous have no other alternative but to stay there.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional; Nerina Krahô*

September 26th, 2014

VICTIM: Valdes Marawé Xerente

PEOPLE: Xerente

INDIGENOUS LAND: Xerente

MUNICIPALITY: Tocantínia

DESCRIPTION: The youngster was admitted with heavy chest and back pain and was diagnosed with a serious infection and heart problems. He was taken to the General Hospital of Palmas and stayed there for two months, waiting for a slot for his surgery, which was postponed four times. Worried about the situation, the family had to seek intervention from the MPF, which then ordered the surgical procedure to be conducted as soon as possible. After the surgery, the native is facing difficulties to get back home, seeing as he needs special monitoring.

MEANS: Lack of emergency care

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional; Relatives*

Death by lack of healthcare

In 2014, there were 21 documented cases of death by lack of healthcare in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (1), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso (2), Rondônia (9), São Paulo (1) and Tocantins (1).

In Maranhão, as reported by the Center of Indigenist Labor (CTI), 19 natives died and over 10% of the population, 310 people, was admitted at the villages of Escalvado and Porquinhos between November 25th, and December 26th. A possible outbreak of the influenza A/H1N1 virus, commonly known as swine flu, and of the whooping cough, caught the Apañjekrá-Canela and Ramkokamekrá-Canela peoples, of the Porquinhos Indigenous Land and the Kanela Indigenous Land, in the municipalities of Fernando Falcão and Barra do Corda. The first cases of the flu arose on November 26th at the Escalvado village, with the death of two children and the admittance of three more children at the Barra do Corda and Imperatriz hospitals. One week later, on November 3rd, other 27 cases were identified at the Porquinhos village. The Dsei-MA sent a medical team, along

with Epidemiological Surveillance staff and Central Public Health Laboratory employees of the State of Maranhão to provide proper indigenous healthcare and to undertake conclusive tests for the confirmation of the suspected diagnosis. At the Escalvado village, the symptoms of the virus were detected in children of 450 families. As for the Porquinhos village, children of 56 families were treated. The local medical team administered medication to mitigate the symptoms.

However, the medication, the infrastructure for the services and the technical team were not sufficient to give proper care to the totality of the patients. According to CTI, they would need more physicians, more nursing technicians, more medication and more cars to contain the outbreak. According to official data, nine natives died between November 25th and December 16th. The Canela, however, consider this an underestimated account and claim that 19 natives died in that period. Around 310 natives were getting treatment.

Egon Heck



In Brazil, natives are still dying for lack of basic assistance, of medication, due to consumption of improper water and of easily treated diseases

DEATH BY LACK OF HEALTHCARE

21 Cases – 82 Victims

State of Acre – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

February 25th, 2014**VICTIM:** Rodrigo Siqueira Macedo**PEOPLE:** Apolima Arara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Arara of Amônia River**MUNICIPALITY:** Marechal Thaumaturgo**LOCATION:** Hilda Siqueira

DESCRIPTION: The teenager was coughing, vomiting, had stomach cramps and was swollen all over. He was taken to town for a consultation at the Família Hospital. The doctor prescribed a few medications and sent him back home. As his condition did not improve, he returned to the hospital and was admitted. The tests prescribed were not done at the hospital, so the patient's mother asked the doctor to send the young man to the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul, but the doctor claimed that his case was not serious. The teenager was only getting worse, so they managed to take him to town by plane, but after 15 minutes of flight, he succumbed. His death certificate mentions cirrhosis of the liver caused by hepatitis.

MEANS: Healthcare malpractice**SOURCE:** Family of the victim; Cimi West Amazon Regional, Cruzeiro do Sul Team**May 22nd, 2014****VICTIM:** Socorro Kampa**PEOPLE:** Ashaninka**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kampa and isolated of the Envira River**MUNICIPALITY:** Feijó**LOCATION:** Farofa Creek

DESCRIPTION: The native woman was seven months pregnant, had a fall and miscarried by lack of assistance at the Base Hub. In order to get help, the natives went down to the Coco-açu village to communicate directly with the Base Hub, and the victim's husband spoke directly with the coordinator. She informed that the helicopter was in the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul and they could only go down to Feijó if they had a boat. However, with all the wasted time, the indigenous woman did not make it and died in the boat, at the margins of the creek. The victim's husband, enraged, said: "yeat another Ashaninka is getting buried at the margins of the Envira River, with no help from the Base Hub for healthcare."

MEANS: Lack of emergency care**SOURCE:** Cimi West Amazon Regional, Feijó Team

State of Amazonas – 1 Case – 1 Victim

September 26th, 2014**VICTIM:** Teenager**PEOPLE:** Tenharim**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tenharim Marmelos**MUNICIPALITY:** Humaitá

DESCRIPTION: The teenager had tuberculosis and there was omission by Sesai in the monitoring as recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and discontinuous administering of treatment.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014

State of Maranhão – 5 Cases – 46 Victims

December 16th, 2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Kanela, Kanela Apãniekra**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kanela**MUNICIPALITY:** Barra do Corda**LOCATION:** Escalvado and Porquinhos villages

DESCRIPTION: According to a report by the Indigenist Labor Center, in the villages of Escalvado and Porquinhos, between November 25th and December 16th, 19 natives died and over 10% of the population, 310 people, were admitted. A probable outbreak of the influenza A/H1N1 virus, commonly known as swine flu, and of the whooping cough befell the Apãniekra-Kanela and Ramkokamekra-Kanela peoples of the Porquinhos and Kanela Indigenous Lands, in the municipalities of Fernando Falcão and Barra do Corda. The first flu cases arose on November 26th at the Escalvado village of the Kanela Indigenous Land, with the deaths of two children and the admittance of three more children at the Barra do Corda and Imperatriz hospitals. A week later, on December 3rd, other 27 cases were identified at the Porquinhos village. The Dsei-MA sent a medical team, along with Epidemiological Surveillance staff and Central Public Health Laboratory employees of the State of Maranhão to provide proper indigenous healthcare and to undertake conclusive tests for the confirmation of the suspected diagnosis. At the Escalvado village, the symptoms of the virus were detected in children of 450 families. In the Porquinhos village, children of 56 families were given treatment. The local medical team administered medication to mitigate the symptoms. However, the medication, the infrastructure for the services and the technical team were not sufficient to give proper care to the totality of the patients. They needed more doctors, nursing technicians, medication and cars to contain the outbreak. According to official data, nine natives died between November 25th and December 16th. However, the Kanela think that account underestimates it and claim that 19 natives succumbed over that timespan. Around 310 natives were getting treatment.

MEANS: Falta de assistência; medicamentos vencidos**SOURCE:** CTI, December 17th, 2014**August 18th, 2014****VICTIM:** Child**PEOPLE:** Awá-Guajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caru**MUNICIPALITY:** Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: The child fell and fractured the femur. Even through pain and crying, the nursing technician waited several days to transfer her to the town hospital. Once there, under the responsibility of the Santa Inês Base Hub, he or she was on the waitlist to be seen at the hospital due to lack of documentation (birth certificate, parents' ID or SUS card). The child's condition worsened and then he or she was taken to São Luís. They faced the same obstacles in getting her/him admitted. After surgery, the child succumbed. The hospital report lists it as a "natural death".

MEANS: Lack of medical care**SOURCE:** Cimi Maranhão Regional; Reports by the indigenous

2014**VICTIM:** Hapaxa'a Awá**PEOPLE:** Awá-Guajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caru**MUNICIPALITY:** Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: A 66 year-old man, a tuberculosis patient since first contact, with debilitated health, had not been getting proper care and attention from Sesai or Funai. The illness took a turn for the worst. He was taken to São Luís, where he stayed at the hospital for three months but passed away in October 2014. His death may have been the result of a transfer delay.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** *Cimi Maranhão Regional***2014****PEOPLE:** Kanela**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kanela**MUNICIPALITY:** Fernando Falcão**LOCATION:** Escalvado-Kanela Memortunré

DESCRIPTION: After several deaths by hepatitis, the indigenous leaders requested help from Sesai to do an analysis of the water of the creek near the village. The villages have gone too long without healthcare assistance both from the center and the Base Hub. There is a lack of medical care and of medication.

MEANS: Contaminated water**SOURCE:** *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team***2014****VICTIM:** Escalvado Community**PEOPLE:** Kanela**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kanela**MUNICIPALITY:** Fernando Falcão**LOCATION:** Comunidade Escalvado

DESCRIPTION: At a meeting with the leaders, the natives expressed extreme preoccupation with an outbreak of unidentified diseases that had taken the lives of 21 people, among which 18 were children and 3 were elderly. There are 416 natives being treated for acute flu-like infection and 36 people on watch, at a non-acute phase. The people disagreed with the Dsei statement that the situation was under control and informed that the number of sick people is even larger and there is a need for concrete and urgent action.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

State of Mato Grosso – 2 Cases – 22 Victims

2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xingu Indigenous Reservation**MUNICIPALITY:** Igua Boa

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous planned a protest in front of the Paulo Alemão Regional Hospital, as reported by the coordinator of the Paz pela Vida Program (Peace for Life), Kulumaka Matipu, of the Kalapalo people. They complain about lack of medication and structure for testing, which has resulted on the deaths of a few natives. According to the leaders, there are professionals willing to see the natives but the structural issues do not allow for the service to be delivered with quality.

MEANS: Shortage of medication**SOURCE:** *Agência da Notícia, October 22nd, 2014***2014****VICTIM:** Helder, Cristina**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jarudori**MUNICIPALITY:** Poxoréo**LOCATION:** Aldeia Nova and Aldeia Velha (New and Old Villages)

DESCRIPTION: The victims died of cirrhosis of the liver. According to reports by the leaders, there is free distribution of alcoholic beverages to the natives, paid for by the settlers. The aim is to disrupt the community through alcoholism, which is strongly rooted at the village. They complain that the village has no Sesai infrastructure, which forces the community to resort to SUS. The Casai service, according to them, is too sluggish and too far from the village.

MEANS: Alcohol consumption; lack of monitoring**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional*

State of Rondônia – 9 Cases – 9 Victims

June 12th, 2014**VICTIM:** Child**MUNICIPALITY:** Vilhena

DESCRIPTION: According to information by the coordinator of basic healthcare, the child had been at the Regional Hospital of Rondônia for a week. She was one of the 34 notified cases of suspected H1N1 flu infection and awaited the results of the tests from the central health laboratory of the state. Her condition took a turn for the worst and she succumbed.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** *G1, June 12th, 2014***July 17th, 2014****VICTIM:** Ginilce Oro Nao**PEOPLE:** Oro Nao**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Sotério River**MUNICIPALITY:** Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The native woman died by Sesai's omission pertaining chronic hepatitis B patients, who should be monitored every six months as recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and lack of continuity in the treatment prescribed by the infectious diseases specialist.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect**SOURCE:** *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014***July 19th, 2014****VICTIM:** André Oro Mon**PEOPLE:** Oro Mon**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Ribeirão**MUNICIPALITY:** Nova Mamoré

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous died because of Sesai's omission in providing extended care to chronic hepatitis B patients. They don't get monitoring every six months, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, as there are persistent delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the infectious diseases specialist.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect**SOURCE:** *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014***August 3rd, 2014****VICTIM:** Eliana Oro At**PEOPLE:** Oro At**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Negro River-Ocaia

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous died of a cervical cancer. The family complains about delayed treatment and neglect from Sesai.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional*

August 31st, 2014

VICTIM: Maria Luiza Oro Nao

PEOPLE: Oro Nao

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pakaas Novas

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous died because of Sesai's omission in the monitoring of chronic hepatitis B patients. They are not getting monitored every six months as prescribed by the Ministry of Health. There are delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the infectious diseases specialist.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014*

July 30th, 2014

VICTIM: Elza Oro Nao

PEOPLE: Oro Nao

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pakaas Novas

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman had chronic tuberculosis and there was omission by Sesai in monitoring the patient as recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the doctor.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014*

August 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Miguel Oro Mon

PEOPLE: Oro Mon

INDIGENOUS LAND: Igarapé Lage

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The native died as a result of chronic tuberculosis, by Sesai's omission in providing the monitoring recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the doctor.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014*

September 14th, 2014

VICTIM: Frederico Oro Nao

PEOPLE: Oro Nao

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pakaas Novas

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The native died as a result of chronic tuberculosis, by Sesai's omission in providing the monitoring recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the doctor.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014*

September/2014

VICTIM: Watakao Oro At

PEOPLE: Pakaa Nova

INDIGENOUS LAND: Negro River Ocaia

MUNICIPALITY: Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: The native died as a result of chronic tuberculosis, by Sesai's omission in providing the monitoring recommended by the Ministry of Health. There were delays and discontinuity in the administration of the treatment prescribed by the doctor.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Rondônia Regional, November, 2014*

State of São Paulo – 1 Case – 1 Victim

September 3rd, 2014

VICTIM: Mario Karai Taraendy Fernandes

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Ribeiro Silveira

MUNICIPALITY: Santos

DESCRIPTION: The elderly was sentenced to 12 years in prison.

According to the MPF, at the time the family insistently sought to get him transferred to an institution closer to the village where he used to live, to no avail. They also pleaded for the advancement of the regime. Still according to the MPF, they realized that the victim's health was worsening at a fast pace. His state deteriorated with the absence of a diet befitting his religious convictions. He needed hemodialysis and sought Casai for help, but found reluctance and had a hard time getting them to provide the treatment. He needed Casai's acceptance for the court to authorize his provisional freedom, for the duration of the medical treatment. The obstacles imposed by Casai aimed at hindering his transfer by demanding too many documents and medical tests. The unit also claimed there were no slots. The indigenous report that there were slots and they lied about it. The time he spent without treatment led the patient's condition to escalate into an irreversible, acute state. His transfer was done in a basic ambulance where it should have been one furnished with ICU equipment. The MPF stated that the way Casai-SP conducted things aggravated the suffering of the patient and the entire family. The victim did not make it.

MEANS: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: *MPF-Santos, October 3rd, 2014*

State of Tocantins – 1 Case – 1 Victim

July 14th, 2014

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: Apinajé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Apinajé

MUNICIPALITY: Tocantinópolis

DESCRIPTION: The three month-old child was admitted three times at the Municipal Hospital with pneumonia symptoms. Over the first two occasions, he or she was given medication and was released after the fever receded. The last time, he or she was getting transferred to town in serious condition but died even before reaching the hospital. The family states that the child was not transferred in time to get treatment and ended up dying.

MEANS: Neglect (medical malpractice)

SOURCE: *Cimi GO/TO Regional, November, 2014*



The childhood mortality rate among the indigenous is much higher than the national average. While among the Xavante it reached 141.64 for each one thousand born, the national average in 2013 was of 17 in one thousand

Childhood mortality

D Preliminary data from the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) indicate a total of 785 deaths of children between 0 and 5 years-old. Cimi had access to the data in accordance with the Access to Information Act (Lei 12.527/2011).

The Xavante of Mato Grosso were the people with the highest number of child deaths in 2014: 116. The childhood mortality rate (from birth until 5 years old) among the Xavante reached 141.64 in one thousand, while the national average documented in 2013 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) was of 17 in one thousand. In Altamira, in the State of Pará, which is the municipality affected by the works on the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, the childhood mortality rate reached 141.84 in one thousand.

Among the Yanomami, 46 deaths of children below one were documented. The people organized several protests throughout 2014 to demand better healthcare services of the Federal Government.

Below are the preliminary childhood mortality numbers for children aged 0-5 separated by healthcare district, documented in 2014:

Dsei	Number of deaths
Alagoas and Sergipe	7
Altamira	20
Upper Juruá River	15
Upper Negro River	23
Upper Purus River	9
Upper Solimões River	66
Amapá and North of Pará	18

Dsei	Number of deaths
Araguaia	4
Bahia	7
Ceará	5
Cuiabá	11
Guamá-Tocantins	12
South Hinterlands	29
Kaiapó from Mato Grosso	8
Kaiapó from Pará	11
East of Roraima	24
South Coast	18
Manaus	16
Maranhão	71
Mato Grosso do Sul ¹	55
Middle Purus River	10
Middle Solimões River and its Tributaries	49
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	16
Parintins	4
Pernambuco	15
Porto Velho	14
Tapajós River	19
Tocantins	18
Javari River Valley	20
Vilhena	15
Xavante	116
Xingu	14
Yanomami ²	46
Total	785

¹ Source: Special Indigenous Sanitation District Mato Grosso do Sul (DSEI-MS/SESAI/MS/2014). The data of the other DSEIs are from the General Coordination of Monitoring and Evaluation of Indigenous Health (CGMASI/DGESI/SESAI/MS).

² (SIM), Ministry of Health.

Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs

We documented in 2014 the occurrence of 13 cases of dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs on indigenous communities in the states of Mato Grosso (3), Pará (4), Paraíba (1), Paraná (2) and Roraima (3).

In Mato Grosso, the villages at the margins of the Araguaia River have been struggling with alcoholism since 2004. A survey conducted at the time already indicated that 38% of the 558 men interviewed were drinking alcoholic beverages. Even though a task force has been created to face the issue, no effective public policy regarding alcoholism among the indigenous was ever implemented, and the problem persists. The matter is not just a public health issue: this habit introduced by the contact with non-indigenous society has been triggering violence in the families, as well as poverty and marginalization.

In the State of Pará, the search for “gifts” offered by

Norte Energia, the consortium in charge of building the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant, has driven the natives to be more present in the cities. Many of the products given to the natives are sold and the money almost always goes to liquor. Completely drunk natives wondering the city streets and even lying on the floors of bars are not a rare sight. Besides, conflicts among indigenous of different ethnic groups are frequently the result of drunkenness.

In Roraima, 20 natives had been camping for over two months at an improvised location around the municipality of Caracará. The indigenous were living without the support from authorities and drinking large amounts of alcoholic beverages. They sell crafts, buy liquor and end up drunk. Funai claims that they’re not the only ones in charge of those natives, but the municipality is responsible as well.



The consumption of traditional alcoholic beverages by the indigenous peoples has entirely different context and purposes from the way the non-indigenous society consumes alcohol and other drugs nowadays

DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND OTHER DRUGS

13 Cases

State of Mato Grosso – 3 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Karajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Karajá of Araguaia**MUNICIPALITY:** São Félix do Araguaia

DESCRIPTION: Alcoholism is still marginalizing and killing Karajá youngsters, elderly, women and men. Funasa had already put out the results of a survey conducted in 2004 with five villages located at the margins of the Araguaia River, where out of 558 men interviewed, 38%, that is, 214, confirmed that they were drinking alcoholic beverages. Even though a task force was created to face the issue, no effective public policy regarding alcoholism among the indigenous was ever implemented. The matter is not just a public health issue: this habit introduced by the contact with non-indigenous society has been triggering violence in the families, as well as poverty and marginalization.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages**SOURCE:** Adital Agency, October 21st, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Merure**MUNICIPALITY:** General Carneiro

DESCRIPTION: Chief Lourenço Filho Pirojibo reported the high intake of alcoholic beverages among the community's natives. The sale of liquor to natives is forbidden, but there are flaws in the monitoring.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages**SOURCE:** Cimi Mato Grosso Regional**2014****VICTIM:** Helder Bororo, Cristina Bororo**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jarudori**MUNICIPALITY:** Poxoréu**LOCATION:** Aldeia Nova and Aldeia Velha (New and Old Villages)

DESCRIPTION: The victims died of cirrhosis of the liver. The leaders reported that the settlers give away alcoholic beverages to the indigenous for free. The aim is to disrupt the community through alcoholism, which is strongly rooted at the village. They complain that the village has no Sesai infrastructure, which forces the community to resort to SUS. The Casai service, according to them, is too sluggish and too far from the village.

MEANS: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages**SOURCE:** Cimi Rondônia Regional

State of Pará – 4 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Arara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Cachoeira Seca**MUNICIPALITY:** Uruará

DESCRIPTION: With the constant presence of fishermen in the indigenous area and even at the village, the natives started to drink more frequently (cachaça brought by the fishermen). The unruly consumption of alcohol has disastrous consequences for the peoples such as domestic violence, for instance, and rifts between families (internal conflict). The regulation of this indigenous land is one of the conditions for the Installation Permit of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant to be issued. However, the construction of the dam is at an advanced stage while nothing has been done regarding the land.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2, Altamira Team**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Arara, Araweté, Asurini, Juruna, Kayapó, Kuruaya, Parakanã, Xikrim, Xipáya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira**LOCATION:** Indigenous lands in the region of Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The constant presence of indigenous of various peoples in town is motivated by "gifts" (fuel, food and engines, among other things) offered and given by Norte Energia. Many of those products are sold and the money almost always is spent on liquor. Completely drunk natives wondering the city streets and even lying on the floors of bars are not a rare sight. Besides, conflicts among indigenous of different ethnic groups are frequently the result of drunkenness.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2, Altamira Team**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Arara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Cachoeira Seca**MUNICIPALITY:** Uruará**LOCATION:** Cachoeira Seca Village

DESCRIPTION: The large-scale government projects under way in the region of Altamira generate exploitation of workers and many indigenous are being lured by the distribution of goods. So they are going to town more frequently, which leads to drinking liquor and results in conflicts, fights and prejudice against the indigenous in town.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous community**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Mundurucu**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Praia do Mangue**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaituba**LOCATION:** Village

DESCRIPTION: The leaders report that the lack of demarcation in the area has triggered serious turmoil in the community such as small theft in the crops, theft of the community residents' belongings from their homes by non-natives (because of the expansion of the town, nearing the indigenous land) and the

dissemination of alcoholic beverages and drugs due to the easy access from town to the village.

MEANS: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: *Cimi North Regional 2*

State of Paraíba – 1 Case

September 1st, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Potiguara

INDIGENOUS LAND: São Miguel

MUNICIPALITY: Baía da Traição

DESCRIPTION: Two young men were selling pot and crack at a party in the village of São Miguel.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs

SOURCE: *Bayeux Jovem, September 1st, 2014*

State of Paraná – 2 Cases

May 19th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Rio das Cobras

MUNICIPALITY: Nova Laranjeiras

LOCATION: Indigenous village

DESCRIPTION: A man was arrested at the Rio das Cobras Indigenous Land, in Nova Laranjeiras, accused of selling alcohol to the natives. The accused drove a pickup truck with a Guaraní license plate, selling fruit and vegetables, but he took the opportunity to offer alcohol to the indigenous. The salesman was only reported because he offered fruit and vegetables to the daughter of vice-chief Geraldo and when she inquired about what goods he had, he told her he also had alcohol besides fruit and vegetables. So she called her mother and father and the social worker Ilda Cornélio, who seized the salesman and called a soldier who was nearby. With the help of more policemen and a police car, they took the salesman to the 2nd Company of the Military Police in Laranjeiras do Sul. The policemen found several boxes of beer and a few liters of spirits, besides a certain amount of money he had made from the sales. He was taken to the 2nd Police Station along with the beverages.

MEANS: Illegal sale of alcoholic drinks

SOURCE: *Portal Cantu, May 19th, 2014*

October 6th, 2014

VICTIM: João Felipe Domingos

PEOPLE: Kaingang

INDIGENOUS LAND: Rio das Cobras

MUNICIPALITY: Nova Laranjeiras

DESCRIPTION: The native was found lifeless at the town's bus station.

The civil police was called and confirmed the death. The probable cause is alcohol toxicity by excess drinking.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: *Cimi South Regional, November, 2014*

State of Roraima – 3 Cases

September 2nd, 2014

VICTIM: State communities

PEOPLE: Ingarikó, Makuxi, Patamona, Taurepang, Wapixana

INDIGENOUS LAND: Raposa Serra do Sol

MUNICIPALITY: Pacaraima

DESCRIPTION: A large amount of alcoholic beverages, marijuana and two fire arms have been seized in the region of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. The action was orchestrated by Funai and backed by agents of the 3rd Police District.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs

SOURCE: *G1/RR, September 7th, 2014*

September 3rd, 2014

PEOPLE: Wapixana

INDIGENOUS LAND: Raposa Serra do Sol

MUNICIPALITY: Uiramutã

DESCRIPTION: During an operation, the police seized three kilos of marijuana and arrested a man and a teenager for suspected drug smuggling. The two confessed that they were going to sell the drugs in Boa Vista.

MEANS: Drug smuggling and lack of monitoring

SOURCE: *G1, September 3rd, 2014*

November/2014

PEOPLE: Yanomami

INDIGENOUS LAND: Yanomami

MUNICIPALITY: Caracarái

DESCRIPTION: Around 20 natives camped out for over two months at an improvised site in the surroundings of the municipality. With no support from the authorities, they were drinking large amounts of alcohol. With money from the sale of crafts, they bought alcohol and always ended up drunk. Funai claims that they're not the only ones in charge of those natives, but the municipality is responsible as well.

MEANS: Consumption of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: *G1/RR, November 3rd, 2014*

Lack of support for indigenous school education

In 2014, we documented 53 cases of lack of support in the area of indigenous school education. The number is more than double the 2013 records, reaching 22 cases.

We documented cases in the states of Acre (2), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (1), Bahia (4), Goiás (1), Maranhão (6), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Pará (14), Pernambuco (1), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (11) and Tocantins (3).

In the State of Pará, where the highest number of cases has been documented, the Federal Prosecutor's Office has reported and taken action to solve problems several times. In Jacareacanga, the local city hall dismissed 70 teachers at the beginning of the school year, depriving all the children of their classes. Also in Jacareacanga, classes were suspended at the primary education school Waru Biatpu. According to the mayor, the school had to be closed for lack of students. However, according to the MPF, "the special status of indigenous education does not allow for the closure or suspension of activities in their schools when there is a demand for schooling, even in smaller numbers."

In Santarém, the MPF filed a civil lawsuit on the Federal Court to regulate education in the municipality, as the local authorities had been disregarding legal rules determining that school education must be tailored to the needs and social-cultural characteristics specific of the communities served.

In other municipalities, the Kayapó, Borari, Mundurucu, Wai Wai, Arara and Araweté, among other peoples, have to deal with issues at the schools such as insufficient meals; wooden structures in terrible condition; classrooms with water leakage; the need to use torches in the evening because of power shortage; inadequate teaching material; absence of basic equipment such as desks, blackboards and classroom supplies.

The situation in Maranhão is no different. The indigenous people of the state have organized demonstrations in 2014 to call the attention of the authorities to the precarious situation of indigenous education. In the month of August, the Guajajara protested in downtown São Luís. In the occasion, they complained about the lack of structure in the schools, shortage of school supplies and of student transportation. In the municipality of Bom Jardim, the natives were studying under a mango tree because the renovation works at their school had been suspended.

At Zé Doca, the Ka'apor people occupied the regional education unit to demand resources for school meals, the construction and renovation of schools and payment of teachers' wages which had been delayed for two months. In Amarante of Maranhão, the Guajajara children are studying

in classrooms with water drips, inadequate lighting and broken toilets. In the same municipality, in the Buritizinho community, a teacher is using a boat as a classroom for lack of a proper school.

In Santa Catarina, there are 213 indigenous children enrolled at the Sape-Tykó Primary School. The structure of the institution is old, made of timber, with insufficient and inadequate spaces for the process of schooling-learning, for recreation and teaching activities. Meanwhile, on the adjacent plot of land, the school's new building has been left unfinished for over one year. That was the situation found by the Federal Prosecutor's Office (MPF) during a visit to the Kondá Indigenous Land in Chapecó. The deadline for the conclusion of the construction, which initially was June 2012, has been postponed three times. However, the services have been suspended since May 2013, with 85% of the project done. In December 2014, the MPF moved a lawsuit to demand the conclusion of the works from the state government.

Cimi Regional Maranhão



The lack of structure, security, lighting, wholesomeness, space, transportation, didactic material

LACK OF SUPPORT IN THE AREA OF INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

53 Cases

State of Acre – 2 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Kulina**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Purus River**MUNICIPALITY:** Manoel Urbano**LOCATION:** Maloca Village**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous complain about the terrible conditions of the village school, which, one year after its construction, is practically unused as it has been built with poor quality timber.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Cimi West Amazon Regional, Manoel Urbano Team; Teacher Miha Kulina, September/2014**2014****VICTIM:** Children and youngsters**PEOPLE:** Ashaninka, Kaxinawá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kaxinawá Ashaninka of Breu River**MUNICIPALITY:** Marechal Thaumaturgo**DESCRIPTION:** Only one of the communities has a complete school structure to attend to students of ten indigenous communities. Classes are taught in small spaces at the homes of the teachers or in the celebration space, most of which with precarious

accommodations. At the beginning of the year, the state government started to build schools to be finished in April. However, the hired contractor left the schools unfinished, claiming lack of payment from the government.

MEANS: Lack of schools**SOURCE:** Indigenous communities; Funai; Cimi West Amazon Regional, Cruzeiro do Sul Team

State of Alagoas – 1 Case

2014**VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Kariri-Xokó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kariri-Xokó**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Real do Colégio**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous complain about the terrible conditions of the schools. The Pajé Francisco Queiroz Saíra Indigenous State School operates in a house with cracked floors, broken windows, deteriorated iron structures, missing ceiling tiles and worn wall paint. The wiring has short-circuited and the flames took the ceiling of one of the classrooms. The few fans left do not work and the students suffer with the intense heat. Books and other material are not standardized and there is never enough. School evasion is also another serious problem. Over half of the students have been cutting class for almost two months. One of the reasons is the lack of school meals. They drink water from the street tap, which is polluted.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure and omission**SOURCE:** G1/AL, October 23rd, 2014

State of Amazonas – 1 Case

June/2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Apurinã**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Apurinã KM 124 BR-317**MUNICIPALITY:** Boca do Acre**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Prosecutor's Office of the State of Amazonas filed a civil lawsuit on Federal Court for the Union, the state and the municipality to provide proper education services to the indigenous peoples, with the adaptation of their own learning processes, the hiring of teachers and elaboration of class material with content related to the knowledge of the indigenous people, and for them to tackle issues regarding school meals.**MEANS:** Lack of school and of indigenous teachers**SOURCE:** MPF-AM, June 2nd, 2014

State of Bahia – 4 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Pataxó, Tupinambá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Pataxó**MUNICIPALITY:** Prado**DESCRIPTION:** According to a complaint by the peoples in the far south of Bahia, the Cahy/Pequi Cumuruxatiba, the children's learning process has been halted by the lack of a school building and pedagogic structure. There is no space for the coordination offices, library, administration office and leisure areas. Another

as well as teachers and staff is common to many indigenous schools in Brazil

problem is the lack of transportation, as the students have to walk several kilometers to get to school, putting themselves at risk day or night. The children are more vulnerable to possible attacks by gunmen because of the land conflicts. The compromised roads are also a barrier to the access to school.

MEANS: Lack of assistance and infrastructure

SOURCE: *Aruã Pataxó, president of Finpat, February 25th, 2014*

May 21st, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hã

INDIGENOUS LAND: Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Pau Brasil

DESCRIPTION: The community complains that school vehicles do not match what was promised. They have open backs, so the children are at risk of falling out. To make matters worse, when they get to school after being exposed to that level of insecurity on the way, they do not have access to books, notebooks or school meals. The community also calls for the appointment of the principal (Direc-9) to be unrelated to the interests of political parties so that the position may be filled with the commitment to meet the demands of the communities instead of the politicians and their parties.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect

SOURCE: *Cimi Press Office, May 21st, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Tupinambá of Olivença

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tupinambá of Olivença

MUNICIPALITY: Una

LOCATION: Serra do Padeiro

DESCRIPTION: The community complains that in 2007 there was an allocation of funds for the construction of the indigenous school through a partnership with the State Secretariat of Education. In 2011, a contract was signed with the building company through a bidding, but little over 16% of the construction has been done and the contract was rescinded due to low performance by the contractor. A new contract was signed in 2013, however, because of conflicts involving farmers and the community, this new contract was also rescinded. The community has no school and the allocated resources may soon be lost to them.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure and omission

SOURCE: *MPF-BA, December 1st, 2014*

May 21st, 2014

PEOPLE: Pataxó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pataxó

MUNICIPALITY: Prado

DESCRIPTION: Around 200 indigenous occupied the Regional Directorate of Education, Culture and Civility in Teixeira de Freitas. They called the state government for improvements in school transportation and the end of political engagements in the bidding for hiring businesses for this service.

MEANS: Problems with school transportation

SOURCE: *Cimi East Regional*

State of Goiás – 1 Case

2014

VICTIM: Monte Alegre Community

PEOPLE: Gavião

INDIGENOUS LAND: Governador

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

LOCATION: Monte Alegre Community

DESCRIPTION: The children of the village, located 20 km away from Amarante do Maranhão, face problems at school because of the terrible infrastructure conditions. The teacher uses a small shed to teach classes. Several documents have been sent to the Indigenous School Education Supervision requesting the construction of the school building, but no action has been taken.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

State of Maranhão – 6 Cases

April/2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Pindaré River

MUNICIPALITY: Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: Natives detained at the village the car of the government of the State of Maranhão at the service of Seduc. They justified their position claiming that they have been trying since 2013, to no avail, to establish a dialogue with the secretary of Education to find a solution for the issues regarding school infrastructure. Among the many problems listed are the lack of school meals, lack of class materials and student transportation. They also demand the regulation of the teachers with social security and the provision of a public examination to hire staff for indigenous schools, among other demands.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Public service open letter from the Guajajara people, April 16th, 2014*

August 7th, 2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Grajaú

LOCATION: Villages in Maranhão: Aldeia Nova, Terra Nova, Papagaio, Buritizal, Gameleira.

DESCRIPTION: Around 70 natives of various communities organized a protest in downtown São Luís to complain about the lack of structure in the schools, the shortage of class materials and issues with student transportation. In the week prior, around 50 indigenous had occupied the Seduc canteen, demanding the re-establishment of the school transportation service for children from Belo Sonho and Bananal. In the occasion, they claimed that the children had been without school transportation since 2013 and therefore could not attend school.

MEANS: Lack of student transportation

SOURCE: *Imirante, August 8th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Students

MUNICIPALITY: Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous have been studying under a mango tree because the renovations works at the school were suspended. Around 285 students were affected in the morning, afternoon and evening shifts.

MEANS: Lack of schools

SOURCE: *G1/MA*

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Ka'apor

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Turiaçu

MUNICIPALITY: Zé Doca

DESCRIPTION: Against the neglect from the State, the natives protested by occupying the Regional Education Unit to demand the construction of a dignified and differentiated educational structure in accordance with their culture, as well as the influx of school meals, the construction and renovation of school buildings and the payment of teachers' wages which had been delayed for over two months.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional*

2014

VICTIM: Juçaral Community

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Araribóia

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

LOCATION: Juçaral Community

DESCRIPTION: Children are having trouble at school because of the terrible conditions of the building. The classroom gets flooded when it rains and water drips on the children. The roof is broken, the lamps will not turn on and toilets are out of service. The problems affect the children's behavior, and they refuse to attend classes. According to the indigenous teachers, the lack of structure in the community schools is a problem that has been dragging for over eight years.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

2014

VICTIM: Buritizinho Community

PEOPLE: Guajajara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Araribóia

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

LOCATION: Buritizinho Community

DESCRIPTION: Children from a village located 80 kilometers away from Amarante do Maranhão are having trouble at school because of its poor conditions. The teacher uses a small shed to teach classes. The Indigenous School Education Supervision has started the construction of a building ten years ago, but it is still unfinished.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 4 Cases

July 29th, 2014

VICTIM: Students and teachers

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION: Jaguapirú, Bororó and Panambizinho villages

DESCRIPTION: According to chief Laucídio Ribeiro Flores, the teachers complain about the overcrowded classrooms, the state of the roads that lead to the villages of the municipality, and call for a new public examination to hire more staff, as well as the regulation of the wages and the working hours. He also declared that there are between 3 and 4 thousand students from the various villages and around 600 of them are not attending classes.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power

SOURCE: *Top Midia News, July 29th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous School Education professionals initiated a wave of protests with the closure of MS-156 highway, for urgent improvements in education. They complain that the classrooms are overcrowded; toilets are in dire condition; some of the classrooms are improvised, without minimal lighting and airing conditions or even desks; absence of class materials; and issued with student transportation.

MEANS: Lack of schools, structure and class materials

SOURCE: *O Progresso, July 31st, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

DESCRIPTION: Two classes of the 9th form of Tengatji Marangatu school are being taught under a tree for lack of space inside the school. Around 800 children are not attending classes for lack of structure. According to the president of the District Board of Indigenous Health, Fernando de Souza, a Term of Conduct Adjustment that determined that the Dourados city government had to build five new classrooms expired in 2012. In 2013 and 2014, no advancement was made. One of the alternatives was an improvised shed, with no ventilation, in which the students cannot stand the extreme heat. Besides, they face water shortage, lack of toilets and even fight for space with tree slugs and bats that live in the ceiling-less roof of the shed. One of the students declared that it is too dangerous and tiresome having to cross the highway all the time for a drink of water or to go to the toilet. She said that "one spends too much time at it and it is too risky being outside the school premises, at risk of being run over or becoming the target of criminals." The mayor is accused of omission in the management of indigenous school education, and the MPF-MS filed a lawsuit against the Dourados city government. The Federal Court recognized it as discriminatory conduct and ordered the municipality to build five classrooms at the village immediately, subject to a daily fine of BRL 100 thousand. For the Court, the situation portrays a case of ethnic discrimination, which, if left unsolved, will be reported by the Court itself to Unesco.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure and omission

SOURCE: *Dourados Agora, October 21st, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders filed complaints about the lack of classrooms at the reservation, which leaves 800 children out of school. They also reported the poor state of the roads, the devaluation of teachers, the out of service toilet facilities, problems with lighting, airing, the absence of desks, the utter lack of minimal conditions for the students to learn. For a lack of classrooms, many students take lessons under the trees.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *O Progresso, October 6th, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso – 2 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jarudori**MUNICIPALITY:** Brasnorte**LOCATION:** Aldeia Nova and Aldeia Velha (New and Old Villages)**DESCRIPTION:** There has never been an indigenous school at the villages. The children study at a conventional school in the community that invaded their land, so they are subjected to discrimination.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional*, November, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Bororo**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Merure**MUNICIPALITY:** General Carneiro**DESCRIPTION:** The chief complained about the lack of infrastructure at the schools and the lack of student transportation.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *Cimi Mato Grosso Regional*, September/2014

State of Pará – 14 Cases

May 13th, 2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Munduruku**MUNICIPALITY:** Jacareacanga**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous were in town for a week claiming for a solution to the indigenous schools that were deprived of teachers ever since the mayor of Jacareacanga dismissed 70 teachers in the beginning of the school year, leaving all the children without classes.**MEANS:** Lack of assistance; omission; neglect**SOURCE:** *MPF-PA*, May 14th, 2014**February 17th, 2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Various ethnic groups**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF-PA filed a lawsuit on the Santarém Federal Court to demand the regulation of indigenous education in the municipality. Even though several legal rules demand the promotion of indigenous education according to the specific needs and social-cultural characteristics of the communities served, this legislation is not being observed in the municipality.**MEANS:** Lack of training; disregard of rights**SOURCE:** *MPF-PA*, February 19th, 2014**June 24th, 2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Arapium**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Arapium**MUNICIPALITY:** Santarém**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous camped out in front of the Santarém city hall to call for the provision of differentiated education

to the students, a right that is being denied them by the municipal public power.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education**SOURCE:** *G1/PA*, June 24th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Munduruku**MUNICIPALITY:** Jacareacanga**LOCATION:** Posto de vigilância village [?]**DESCRIPTION:** Classes at the Waro Biatpu primary education school in the village were suspended. According to the mayor, the school had been closed for lack of students. However, according to the Attorney-General's Office, "the special status of indigenous education does not allow for the closure or suspension of activities in the schools when there is a demand for schooling, even if in small scale." The students were transferred to schools in other communities. They did not take into account transportation and the likelihood of school evasion because of the distance between the communities, especially because there is no telling whether all the students have been attending class.**MEANS:** School closure**SOURCE:** *MPF-PA*, August 14th, 2014**2014****PEOPLE:** Arara, Araweté, Asurini, Juruna, Kayapó, Kuruaya, Parakanã, Xikrim, Xipáya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**DESCRIPTION:** Teacher training is lacking, and that accounts for the significant increase in school evasion and leads the students to seek education in the cities. The rights of the indigenous peoples to a school with their own differentiated curriculum is therefore compromised. Another problem faced by the students is the very poor quality of school meals and the lack of infrastructure at the schools. Those and other issues can be observed in several municipalities of the state, in the Apyterewa, Araweté do Xingu, Asurini do Xingu, Kararahô, Cachoeira Seca, Xipáya, Kuruaya, Trinchiera/Bacajá, Paquicamba and Arara da Volta Grande indigenous lands.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *Cimi North Regional 2, Altamira Team***2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Kayapó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kayapó**MUNICIPALITY:** Bannach**LOCATION:** Kriny**DESCRIPTION:** The students receive insufficient school meals. Their school is a feeble timber construction in poor conditions, often the target of wandering snakes, without minimal conditions for the children to study. The construction of the new school has been halted.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect**SOURCE:** *Cimi North Regional 2***2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Kayapó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Las Casas**MUNICIPALITY:** Pau D'arco**DESCRIPTION:** The school is in deplorable conditions. When it rains,

the dripping makes it difficult for the students to remain in class. There is no lighting and the evening students need to use torches. There is no place for storage of the class materials and school meals are insufficient.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure; neglect

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous leaders

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Arapium, Borari, Munduruku

INDIGENOUS LAND: Citadino

MUNICIPALITY: Santarém

LOCATION: Peoples of the Santarém region

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous protested against the neglect of education in the villages. The mayor would not see the leaders to discuss the issues. The children are deprived of a school and there are no teachers either. They state that the neglect of education is hindering the children's formal education.

MEANS: Lack of school and indigenous teachers

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Wai Wai

INDIGENOUS LAND: Mapuera

MUNICIPALITY: Óbidos

DESCRIPTION: The leaders promoted a demonstration to support the temporary teachers whose contracts would soon expire, so that they may continue to teach in the villages of the region. They claim that the non-indigenous teachers hired after public examinations will not remain there as they have trouble adapting and they show no commitment to indigenous school education.

MEANS: Neglect

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous leaders

2014

VICTIM: Children, youngsters and adults

PEOPLE: Arara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Cachoeira Seca

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

LOCATION: Cachoeira Seca Village

DESCRIPTION: The community complains about not having a pedagogical coordination to organize and oversee the indigenous teachers at the bases; the class materials are not adequate for the reality; and there is no differentiated education. They also complain that school meals are insufficient and of poor quality.

MEANS: Lack of materials, teachers and meals

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, Xingu Team

2014

VICTIM: Children, youngsters and adults

PEOPLE: Araweté

INDIGENOUS LAND: Ipixuna

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

LOCATION: Adjuruanti Village

DESCRIPTION: This community also complains that there is no pedagogical coordination to organize and oversee the indigenous teachers at the bases. They complain that the class materials are not adequate to the reality and that education is far from being treated as a public policy. They also report that the school building does not offer proper conditions

for the students as there is a lack of desks, blackboards and school materials.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure; neglect

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Community reports

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Munduruku

INDIGENOUS LAND: Daje Kapap Eip

MUNICIPALITY: Itaituba

LOCATION: Village

DESCRIPTION: The community reports the need to expand the school premises, as the timber structure has been built over 15 years ago and was never maintained or renovated, so it is almost impossible to use the space to teach classes. The students are also at risk of accidents.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2, January/2014

2014

VICTIM: Students – children and adults

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Upper Guamá River

MUNICIPALITY: Santa Lúcia

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous have been waiting for over four years for the reconstruction of six schools and the hiring of indigenous teachers. Even though that has been announced, nothing had been done until the end of 2014.

MEANS: Lack of school and indigenous teachers

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Tembé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Tembé

MUNICIPALITY: Tomé-Açu

LOCATION: Acará-Mirim; Cuxiu Mirim and Nova villages

DESCRIPTION: Three schools are being built. However, there is no structure to serve the students.

MEANS: Lack of schools

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; MPF-PA

State of Pernambuco – 1 Case

April 22nd, 2014

VICTIM: Students

PEOPLE: Various

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Arcoverde

LOCATION: Peoples of Pernambuco

DESCRIPTION: A document filed by the natives at the MPF in Serra Talhada lists the problems and irregularities in the provision of indigenous education in the state. They call for the hiring of new professionals, as there are 30 teachers and 100 drivers without contracts and without getting their wages in the state. In most of those 200 schools there is no kitchen staff or general services staff. Indigenous education in the state is still lacking continued studies for the teachers and there are no differentiated class materials for the different peoples, even though the legislation requires it. The MPE even signed a Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) in 2008 with the state government, but none of the clauses has been met.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: Cimi Press Office

State of Roraima – 3 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Students from the state**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Raposa Serra do Sol**MUNICIPALITY:** Normandia**LOCATION:** Raposa 1

DESCRIPTION: The school operates in precarious conditions, the ceiling is giving in and there are exposed electrical wires on the corridors and in the classrooms. There is a shortage of school meals, teachers, books, water fountains etc. The school, which is the only one for primary and middle education in the region, represents the only alternative for the education of the children and teenagers of the 150 families who live in the community.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Cbnfz, April 9th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Wapixana**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Serra da Moça**MUNICIPALITY:** Alto Alegre

DESCRIPTION: The students depend on the vehicle to go to school and they are beginning not to attend class, which harms their learning process. According to the natives, the company hired to do the transportation claims that the vehicles need servicing and they do not know when they will get in shape to carry the students again.

MEANS: Lack of transportation**SOURCE:** MPF-RR, September 2nd, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Yanomami**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yanomami**MUNICIPALITY:** Alto Alegre

DESCRIPTION: The implementation of policies specific for indigenous school education has not been done (Ethnic-educational Yanomami Territory) nor are there processes of continued education of teachers and/or pedagogical support in the communities.

MEANS: Lack of school and indigenous teachers**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 1; Funai

State of Santa Catarina – 11 Cases

March/2014**VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Guarani-Mbya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Massiambu**MUNICIPALITY:** Palhoça

DESCRIPTION: According to reports by the indigenous, the community has been suffering with lack of infrastructure for years. Classes take place at an improvised spot, without toilets, and the kitchen is unwholesome and improper for preparation of student meals.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** MPF-SC, March 6th, 2014**June/2014****VICTIM:** Children**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kondá Village**MUNICIPALITY:** Chapecó

DESCRIPTION: There are 213 indigenous children attending Sape-Tykó Primary School. Its structure is old, made of timber, and its spaces are insufficient and improper for the process

of schooling-learning, for leisure and teaching activities. Meanwhile, on the adjacent plot of land, the school's new building has been left unfinished for over one year. This situation was confirmed by MPF during a visit to the Kondá Indigenous Land, in Chapecó. The deadline for the conclusion of the construction, which initially was June 2012, has been postponed three times. However, the services have been suspended since May 2013, with 85% of the project done.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** MPF-SC, June 11th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Guarani**MUNICIPALITY:** Biguaçu**LOCATION:** Yinn Moroti Whera Village

DESCRIPTION: Chief Hyral Moreira filed a complaint to the MPF reporting administrative issues at the local school such as the lack of payment to serving and kitchen staff; teachers without proper training for a differentiated education; structural problems such as water seepage; and dampness in the building.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education**SOURCE:** MPF-SC, October 23rd, 2014**March 11th, 2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Araquari**LOCATION:** Piraí, Tarumã, Pindoty, Reta and Morro Alto indigenous lands.

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani communities sent a letter to the MPF of Joinville requesting an "intervention with Gered Joinville and the SED in Florianópolis to ensure the rights of children of the 6th to the 9th form of studying at indigenous schools, inside the indigenous lands". Presently, they only go to indigenous schools from the 1st to the 5th forms. The children are discriminated in conventional schools, which leads many of them to quit.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional, November, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Araquari**LOCATION:** Indigenous schools

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani communities await an answer regarding a document sent in August 2013. In it, the Guarani leaders complain about the absence of a Indigenous Education Center in the state; 1) that the education offered does not contemplate the Guarani reality; 2) that they are lacking the right to a differentiated education; 3) that the communities are unable to use a differentiated school calendar; 4) that there is no specific class material for the schools; 5) that seven communities have no school building; and that the existing buildings in other communities are in precarious condition; 6) issues dealing with Gered and SED as they do not have staff trained to deal with specific indigenous matters; 7) that the Conae happened without their participation; and, finally, they request the intervention of the Secadi to establish a dialogue with the purpose of overcoming the challenges, as they call for the resumption of the discussions of the Ethnic-educational Territory.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional; Guarani Committee

April 7th, 2014**VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Conquista**LOCATION:** Piraí, Tarumã, Pindoty, Conquista, Morro Alto and Retã**DESCRIPTION:** According to a document sent to the MPF in Joinville, the schools were in very poor condition. They lacked teachers and cleaning staff, as the existing cleaning staff was forced to cook the meals.**MEANS:** Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional, November, 2014**March 24th, 2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xapecó**MUNICIPALITY:** Ipu**DESCRIPTION:** Despite some improvements, there is a lot of work yet to be done. The sports gymnasium and the cultural center are still out of order; the new glass panes have already been vandalized; the toilets are not in proper hygienic conditions. There is also the need for improvement on school security by recovering the fence, expanding external lighting and reinforcing surveillance.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional, November, 2014**May 6th, 2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Xokleng**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Ibirama-la Klãno**MUNICIPALITY:** José Boiteux**DESCRIPTION:** Parents and students blocked the road that crosses the indigenous land with the aim of ensuring the safety and guarding the life of the children who attend school. The atmosphere is one of anger about the neglect of the State Secretariat of Education, which abandoned the school and the community. The buildings (school, sports gymnasium and the culture center) are falling down. The access roads to the school are impassable.**MEANS:** Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional**2014****PEOPLE:** Kaingang**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kondá Village**MUNICIPALITY:** Chapecó**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2005, when an inquiry was opened regarding a plea from the indigenous community for the construction of a school with the specific characteristics of their culture, the MPF-RS has been overseeing the process. Up until now, however, after several missed deadlines, the construction is paralyzed and in a state of abandon.**MEANS:** Lack of schools**SOURCE:** MPF-RS, December 17th, 2014**May 4th, 2014****INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**DESCRIPTION:** During the Meeting of Indigenous Educators, teachers reported the lack of autonomy of the indigenous peoples regarding the management of their schools. They ask of the government that it meets its responsibilities and duties regarding continued training, as well as the construction and maintenance of schools

in the communities that include indigenous populations in the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

MEANS: Lack of differentiated education**SOURCE:** Cimi Regional Sul, May 7th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** M'byguaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Biguaçu**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court, through the Regional Attorney of Santa Catarina, had to file a civil lawsuit for the state to take the necessary action to ensure the necessary equipment and teachers for school education in the Yinn Moroti Whera Village. The community suffers from structural problems and lack of teachers. The Union had 60 days to make part of the funds available and the state had 180 days to do the complete renovation of the school.**MEANS:** Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional; MPF-SC**State of Tocantins – 3 Cases****April/2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Xerente**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xerente**MUNICIPALITY:** Tocantínia**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous complain about the conditions of the village school. There are 115 students and only two classrooms. The kitchen is deteriorating and the food ends up getting stored in the classrooms. The electrical wiring of the school is in poor condition.**MEANS:** General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** G1, April 1st, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Children**PEOPLE:** Xerente**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xerente**MUNICIPALITY:** Tocantínia**LOCATION:** Bela Vista Village**DESCRIPTION:** Seduc has closed several schools, the Bela Vista village school among them. The children have to walk around 3 kilometers at noon to the Santa Cruz village, where they attend classes. The argument is that there is not a big enough number of students to keep the school running.**MEANS:** School closure**SOURCE:** Cimi GO/TO Regional, November, 2014; Chief Eloi**September 25th, 2014****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** Karajá, Krahô, Xambioá, Xerente**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Araguaína**LOCATION:** Homestead**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous students of several peoples who go to school in town had a hard time finding accommodation and started living at a homestead. Funai has always paid for their expenses. However, the students are in distress since Funai informed them that they will no longer cover their utility bills.**MEANS:** Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi GO/TO Regional

General lack of support

In 2014 40 cases of general lack of support have been documented in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (3), Goiás (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (14), Paraíba (1), Paraná (2), Roraima (1), Santa Catarina (2), São Paulo (2) and Tocantins (1).

In the State of Pará, the Federal Prosecutor's Office (MPF) complained about the building consortium's non-compliance with conditions for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, especially those regarding the indigenous communities. For the MPF, the situation of the indigenous populations affected by the construction of Belo Monte in Middle Xingu is untenable. Commitments and obligations laid down since 2010 to avoid and compensate for the impact have not been fulfilled. The huge damages inflicted on the nine peoples affected by the construction are many. Among others, the following are mentioned: the constant presence of the natives in town, in degrading spots; a complete disruption of the production and food processes; social conflict, division in the villages and delegitimation of leaders; increase in alcoholism, drug abuse and sexual violence against minors; radical modification of eating habits; decrease in the availability of natural resources; and inter-ethnic conflict. For the MPF, the inability of the public power to demand the fulfillment of the conditions and, in case of noncompliance, to apply due punishment, led Norte Energia to completely control the process of environmental licensing. Still, according to MPF, "it is undeniable that, without the requisite actions for the region to handle the

impacts of its installation, the social and environmental cost of Belo Monte is being illegally transferred to the affected."

In the State of Amazonas, the indigenous complain that after the publication of Decree 7056/2009, about the re-structuring of the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai), there was a decrease in the quality and efficiency of the services offered by the entity. According to the natives, the villages are abandoned, without technical and social assistance and in need of plans for the production of food. Vehicles and speedboats are also compromised for lack of fuel and maintenance. Still in the State of Amazonas, in the capital, Manaus, 12 indigenous families were living in precarious conditions in a garage in the Funai building. They took shelter there because of a land conflict, but the families were living without proper survival conditions, without sanitation and exposed to rats and cockroaches.

In Mato Grosso, doctors complain about the very poor state of the road that connects the BR-070 highway at km 98 to the villages. During the rainy season, on critical spots, there is a risk of accidents during the removal of patients in serious condition who need to be admitted at a hospital. With increased rainfall, it is impossible to transport the sick – children with pulmonary and gastrointestinal infections, with dehydration – or pregnant women, and they may end up dying. There is also clinical service and laboratory testing for the diabetes mellitus type 2 epidemic, with over 200 cases, most of which are insulin users. When cars cannot get there, medication such as insulin and supplies such as syringes cannot get there either.



Some of the indigenous communities are living in subhuman conditions, with no access to water, electricity, food, proper housing, the possibility of planting crops to ensure their survival and without any other type of assistance

GENERAL LACK OF SUPPORT

40 Cases

State of Acre – 1 Case

May/2014**PEOPLE:** Jaminawá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Jaminawá of Guajará**MUNICIPALITY:** Sena Madureira

DESCRIPTION: About 100 natives occupied the Sesai Base Hub. The occupation was aimed at demanding proper services at the villages and improvements in the infrastructure of the health Base Hub.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** *Cimi West Amazon Regional*, May 22nd, 2014

State of Alagoas – 1 Case

April/2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Kariri-Xokó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Kariri-Xokó**MUNICIPALITY:** Porto Real do Colégio

DESCRIPTION: Around 500 families living in the indigenous community demand the construction of 250 houses of the federal project “Minha Casa Minha Vida”, which has been delayed for over six months. The families complain that most of the houses in the community are in very poor conditions. Construction started in September 2013 but the works have been halted in October of the same year. All of the construction material is out in the open, getting spoiled.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *G1/AL*, April 14th, 2014

State of Amazonas – 3 Cases

2014**PEOPLE:** Hixkaryana, Sater-Mawe**MUNICIPALITY:** Andara/Barreirinha**LOCATION:** Lower Amazonas

DESCRIPTION: With the publication of Decree 7056/2009, providing the re-structuring of Funai, there was a deterioration in the public services offered by the entity. According to a complaint by the native Elito B. da Silva, the villages are abandoned, without technical and social assistance and deprived of plans for the production of food. Cars and speedboats are compromised by lack of fuel and maintenance, which harms the services to the communities.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** *Repórter Parintins*, March 17th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Natives in the city**PEOPLE:** Kokama, Tikuna**MUNICIPALITY:** Manaus**LOCATION:** Abandoned garage at the Funai building

DESCRIPTION: Since 2011, 12 families are living in precarious conditions in a garage at the Funai building in downtown Manaus. The families were taken away from their lands because of land conflicts and taken to Manaus by Funai. The indigenous were given temporary shelter with the promise of being relocated somewhere with better conditions. However, the

space provides no proper conditions for survival, as it has no sanitation and the natives are exposed to rats and cockroaches, contributing to the dissemination of infectious and contagious diseases.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** *Jus Brasil*, July 3rd, 2014; *A Crítica*, November 18th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Gilson Tenharim, Gilvan Tenharim, Valdinar Tenharim, Simeão Tenharim, Domiceno Tenharim**PEOPLE:** Tenharim**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tenharim Marmelos**MUNICIPALITY:** Lábrea

DESCRIPTION: The five Tenharim accused of killing three people were on protective custody without sunbathing hours at the Police Station of Lábrea, a town about 400 kilometers from the Tenharim Indigenous Land, without proper structure. They deny the authorship of the crime. They only allow family visits every 20 days.

MEANS: Denial of prisoner's rights**SOURCE:** *Amazônia Real*; *Cimi Report*, September/2014

State of Goiás – 1 Case

2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Tapuia**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Carretão II**MUNICIPALITY:** Nova América

DESCRIPTION: The opening of an artesian well on Area II has been approved over 7 years ago but no action has been taken yet.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *Cimi GO/TO Regional*, November, 2014; Wellington B. Tapuia, vice-chief

State of Maranhão – 3 Cases

2014**VICTIM:** Elderly natives**PEOPLE:** Awá-Guajá**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Caru**MUNICIPALITY:** Bom Jardim

DESCRIPTION: Many Awá elderly have not been getting proper nutrition. Many have frail health and need to go on trips to collect food in the woods. The community has been asking Funai for access to the retirement benefits that they have the right to get. The funds would help in the acquisition of food. When inquired about it, Funai always says they are “assessing the situation”

MEANS: Deprivation of benefits**SOURCE:** *Cimi Maranhão Regional***2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Ka'apor**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Upper Turiaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Zé Doca

DESCRIPTION: Over 200 natives blocked the BR-136 highway for the withdrawal of loggers from their territory. The people have been conducting the actions of protection of their traditional

land themselves. The Ka'apor also complain about: the lack of execution of indigenous school education policies in the communities and support to the education programs coordinated and articulated by the natives themselves; the precarious situation of indigenous healthcare, especially the lack of medication and transportation.

MEANS: General lack of support

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional*

2014

VICTIM: Isolated group

PEOPLE: Awá-Guajá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Awá

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante of Maranhão

LOCATION: Isolated group

DESCRIPTION: The natives without or with little contact have been suffering with constant invasions by loggers. One of the consequences of those invasions is a decrease in game and fruit.

MEANS: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *Cimi Maranhão Regional, Imperatriz Team*

State of Minas Gerais – 1 Case

2014

VICTIM: Natives living in the city

PEOPLE: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Belo Horizonte

LOCATION: Natives in town

DESCRIPTION: According to a public hearing conducted by the MPF, the indigenous that live in the cities do not get any support from the state government, not even from entities created to assist them such as Funai. In 2010, the IBGE Census confirmed the presence of 7,979 natives living in Belo Horizonte and its metropolitan area. During the public hearing, the acting coordinator of Funai, Caroline Wilrich, recognized that the “public policies for the indigenous were elaborated with only the rural natives in mind, and there are no policies specifically geared toward urban natives”.

MEANS: Lack of medical care in the cities

SOURCE: *MPF-MG, September 2nd, 2014*

State of Mato Grosso do Sul – 4 Cases

February/2014

VICTIM: Family of Ms. Marizângela, Family of Ms. Júlia Garcia, Family of Ms. Iolanda de Souza, Indigenous community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous community has been suffering with the delayed delivery of basic food packages distributed by the Federal Government. Besides hunger, the community also suffers with the poor distribution of water, which is worse in hotter seasons. The population also complains that the items in the food packages are often spoiled. Funai explains that the delays were a result of Conab's lack of contract with a food transportation company.

MEANS: Scarce meals

SOURCE: *O Progresso, February 12th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

LOCATION: Bororó, Jaguapirú and Panambi villages

DESCRIPTION: The Dourados reservation has a deficit of 1,700 houses.

Most indigenous families are living in very poor conditions, in tarp tents, without basic sanitation and drinkable water. The extreme heat and cold and constant thirst are major challenges in the community. The precarious situation increases the vulnerability of the health conditions of the elderly and the children. One of the natives, Sebastiana Fernandes, has been living in a tarp tent for six years with 10 children aged 2 to 16. She says no institution has ever sought contact with her and she doesn't know how to get registered for assistance.

MEANS: General lack of assistance

SOURCE: *O Progresso, MS, October 28th, 2014*

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

DESCRIPTION: Reports say that 80% of the indigenous reservation had been without drinkable water. Thousands of natives were facing major problems because of that. The walk up to 5 kilometers everyday to get water, with the complication that the creek where they get it is contaminated. After using that water, people present health issues such as vomiting and diarrhoea. According to chief Vilmar Martins, in some cases the community is risking their lives going into private farms to get water. While the children are thirsty, there are complaints about waste of water. There are at least five car washes in the reservation, which contributes to the water shortage.

MEANS: Lack of drinkable water

SOURCE: *Dourados Agora, October 24th, 2014*

February/2014

VICTIM: Children

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Dourados

MUNICIPALITY: Dourados

DESCRIPTION: Over 20 children in situation of abandonment or victims of violence have been removed by the Tutelary Council between January and September 2014. The children are sent to shelters, where they remain until the Infancy and Youth Court finds a solution to their case. According to Nofe coordinator Liege Dias, the indigenous family is deprived of any kind of assistance: “We can see that there is a serious social problem going on within the indigenous community and it ends up blowing up on the children. There are no public policies, no jobs, no support from the entity that should've been assisting the community and the children. Where is Funai? There is a lack of support from policies and politicians to safeguard the future generation that are victims today, that are taken in without a clear perspective for the future.”

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: *Diário MS, October 17th, 14*

State of Mato Grosso – 3 Cases

July 7th, 2014**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Xavante**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** Campinápolis**LOCATION:** Monte Pascal Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous community got the promise of the construction of a simple system of water supply. The project was initiated and remained unfinished, and the construction has been halted for over a year. The community was forced to use the same water as the horses, cows and oxen from the neighboring farm to drink, shower and go to the toilet. The poor quality of the water gravely affects the health of the natives, especially children and the elderly.

MEANS: Contaminated water, lack of assistance and sanitation**SOURCE:** Report by Deacon José Alves, July 7th, 2014**January/2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Xavante**INDIGENOUS LAND:** São Marcos**MUNICIPALITY:** Barra do Corda

DESCRIPTION: Doctors complain in a report about the terrible state of the road that connects the BR-070 highway at km 98 to the villages. At the rainy season, in the critical spots, there is a risk of accidents during the removal of patients in serious conditions who need to be admitted at a hospital. With an increase of rainfall it will become impossible to transport the sick, children with pulmonary and gastrointestinal infections, with dehydration, as well as pregnant women, and they could end up dying as a result. There is also clinical service and laboratory testing for the diabetes mellitus type 2 epidemic, with over 200 cases, most of which are insulin users. When cars cannot get there, medication such as insulin and supplies such as syringes cannot get there either.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power**SOURCE:** Dr. João Paulo B. Vieira; Dr. Laércio Joel Franco; Dr. Amaury Leis**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Bororo, Xavante**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Barra do Garças

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are having trouble with the BR-070 and BR-158 highways, which pass through five traditional lands in the state. Due to the accidents that happen, they ask the government to take action regarding the regulation of the highways. They have no roadside buffer, no signage, no suspended crossing pathways, no pedestrian lanes. The communities have been demanding action for four years. Neither Dnit nor Ibama have responded.

MEANS: Lack of care; neglect**SOURCE:** G1/MT, June 20th, 2014

State of Pará – 14 Cases

February/2014**VICTIM:** Comunidades Indígenas**PEOPLE:** Various ethnic groups**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira**LOCATION:** Indigenous lands affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Government and the company in charge of the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant are not complying with the commitments they made with the indigenous peoples regarding the protection of their lands. In consequence, nine peoples affected by the construction works are facing increased invasions and environmental destruction. Out of 19 conditions fixed evern since the auction for the plant in 2010, only three have been completely fulfilled so far.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** Blog Estadão, February 14th, 2014**September 10th, 2014****VICTIM:** Indígenas**PEOPLE:** Araweté, Asurini, Parakanã, Xikrim, Xipáya**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous complain about the delay in the conclusion of the new Casai, which is being built by Norte Energia, the company in charge of the implementation of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. They denounce the lack of a proper space to accomodate the indigenous coming from the villages. For lack of a proper space, they sleep on the sidewalks in front of Funai.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** G1/PA, September 11th, 2014**October 28th, 2014****PEOPLE:** Kayapó**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The Casai of Redenção has been without energy and water for months. The natives that seek it out can only count with the help of the pastoral of the Catholic church. Because of this situation, around 40 people have protested demanding explanation regarding the funds allocated by the Federal Government for investments in infrastructure at the villages.

MEANS: General lack of assistance**SOURCE:** G1/PA, October 28th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xingu**MUNICIPALITY:** Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The situation of the indigenous populations affected by the construction of the Belo Monte plant in Middle Xingu is considered unsustainable by the MPF. The commitments and obligations fixed since 2010 to avoid and compensate for the impacts have not been fulfilled yet to this day. There is plenty of serious damage being caused to the nine peoples affected. Among others, the following are mentioned: the constant presence of the natives in town, in degrading spots; a complete disruption of the production and food processes; social conflict, division in the villages and delegitimation of leaders; increase in alcoholism, drug abuse and sexual violence against minors; radical modification of eating habits; decrease in the availability of natural resources; and inter-ethnic conflict. For the MPF, the inability of the public power to demand the fulfillment of the conditions and, in case of noncompliance, to apply due punishment, led Norte

Energia to completely control the process of environmental licensing. Still, according to MPF, “it is undeniable that, without the requisite actions for the region to handle the impacts of its installation, the social and environmental cost of Belo Monte is being illegally transferred to the affected.”

MEANS: Non-compliance with conditions

SOURCE: MPF-PA, October 30th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kayapó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Las Casas

MUNICIPALITY: Redenção

LOCATION: Tekrejaruti Village

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a lawsuit for the municipality of Pau D'Arco to rebuild with urgency the two bridges that give access to the indigenous land, as without them it is impossible to ensure the basic rights of healthcare and education services to the community. In the lawsuit, the MPF also requests that the municipality renovates over 12 kilometers of roads connecting the village to town.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: MPF-PA, November 17th, 2014

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Suruí

INDIGENOUS LAND: Sororó

MUNICIPALITY: São Geraldo do Araguaia

LOCATION: Sororo and Itahy villages

DESCRIPTION: The road opened back in the military dictatorship times passes through about 11 kilometers of the indigenous land, being the most vulnerable spot in the area and a place of conflict with the surroundings. The indigenous complain about the absence of signage and lack of maintenance of that section of the road, as well as the incidence of robberies, the dumping of corpses and garbage and of forest fires, which take their toll on the reservation every year during the dry season.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Arara, Araweté, Asurini, Juruna, Kayapó, Kuruaya, Parakanã, Xikrim, Xipáya

INDIGENOUS LAND: Various

MUNICIPALITY: Altamira

LOCATION: Indigenous lands in the region of Altamira

DESCRIPTION: The hamlet where the Casai is located is rented out by Norte Energia and does not meet the demands of the indigenous. The spaces are small and usually divided by the number of people, by ethnic group or village and they are always overcrowded. People sleeping outside the bedrooms is a common sight, due to the lack of slots or because of the unbearable heat, leading the patients to remain outside the house all day. So the risk of involvement with drugs, prostitution and alcohol increases.

MEANS: Lack of structure at the Casai

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional, Altamira Team

2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Kayapó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Kayapó

MUNICIPALITY: Ourilândia do Norte

LOCATION: Kriny, Las Casas, Gorotire and Juary villages

DESCRIPTION: At a public hearing that took place on October 28th, 2014 at the MPF-PA, the leaders complained about their situation of abandonment due to lack of assistance by the Regional Coordination of Funai in Tucumã. There is no transportation for the indigenous to receive their benefits, purchase goods or renew their documents.

MEANS: Lack of transportation

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Kayapó

INDIGENOUS LAND: Las Casas

MUNICIPALITY: Pau D'arco

LOCATION: Tekrejaroti Village

DESCRIPTION: The abandonment and lack of maintenance of the roads and bridges that give access to the village is leading to the isolation of the indigenous whenever it rains. Cars cannot pass, so there is a risk of death in case of emergency health situations. Children who study at the municipality also get isolated in the rainy season and are unable to go to school.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Arara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Arara of Volta Grande

MUNICIPALITY: Senator José Porfírio

LOCATION: Terra Wangã Village

DESCRIPTION: There are major infrastructure government projects in the region of Altamira and those enterprises are luring the indigenous communities and leaders through the distribution of goods. That causes the natives to go to town more frequently and get exposed to alcoholic beverages. Another serious matter is the presence of non-indigenous in the villages.

MEANS: Lack of care

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; Community reports

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Arara

INDIGENOUS LAND: Cachoeira dos Inícios

MUNICIPALITY: Placas

DESCRIPTION: The community complains that the Emergency Plan, with anticipatory measures indispensable for the viability of the construction of the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant, was replaced with the entrepreneur's actions extraneous to the licensing, through which the indigenous have been lured to Altamira, to fight over goods at the Norte Energia counters. Norte Energia is a provider of goods they have no clear use for.

MEANS: Lack of support at the villages

SOURCE: Cimi North Regional 2; MPF-PA

October/2014**VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Xikrim**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Xikrim of Cateté River**MUNICIPALITY:** Parauapebas**LOCATION:** Cateté, O'djam and Didjekô villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous have been waiting for 9 years for a proposal of compensation by the mining company Vale for the exploitation of ore within the traditional land. The project is called "Onça Puma" (Jaguar Cheetah). In October, the Xikrim occupied for three days the installations of the project with a demand and the conditions the formalization of a partnership between the company and the communities. The company refuses to undertake any programs geared toward the Xikrim.

MEANS: Suspension of partnership**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2; Xikrim Indigenous Community**July/2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Daje Kapap Eip**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaituba

DESCRIPTION: The village needs an artesian well to serve the community, the school and the health center. The creek that supplies water to the village is 600 meters away from the village and is contaminated by mining.

MEANS: Lack of drinkable water**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2**May/2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Munduruku**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Praia do Indio**MUNICIPALITY:** Itaituba**LOCATION:** Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous area is in urgent need of security because, according to reports, there are drug smugglers in the area who invade the community space. The chief has informed Funai about the situation.

MEANS: Lack of care**SOURCE:** Cimi North Regional 2; Indigenous leader**State of Paraíba – 1 Case****January/2014****VICTIM:** People**PEOPLE:** Potiguara**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Potiguara - Monte Mor**MUNICIPALITY:** Baía da Traição

DESCRIPTION: According to a report by the Potiguara, people of the community have been hired as general services assistants for the Base Hubs but the payment of their wages is delayed. There are also claims that the labor rights of prior periods have not been paid for.

MEANS: Denial of labor rights**SOURCE:** MPF-PB, July 15th, 2014**State of Paraná – 2 Cases****November 13th, 2014****VICTIM:** Men**PEOPLE:** Guarani**MUNICIPALITY:** Guaíra**LOCATION:** Rural properties in Guaíra, in the west of Paraná.

DESCRIPTION: There are complaints about indigenous doing slave-like labor in rural properties of the municipality of Guaíra. A group of 12 natives, among them five minors, was seen getting taken from a lodging to a farm. A few days prior, one native who had been dismissed by the supposed recruiter reported the abuses. The poor conditions under which they were being kept were confirmed. Some of them slept outside of the lodging, some outside the bedroom without a mattress. All the money they earned was handed over to the recruiter, who deducted the price of the meals served to the group.

MEANS: Slave labor**SOURCE:** G1, November 18th, 2014**2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Guarani**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Tekoha Araguaçu**MUNICIPALITY:** Terra Roxa**LOCATION:** Tekoha Yvyraty Porã and Y'Hovv

DESCRIPTION: In Guarani culture, it is normal for family groups to shift from one area to the other. Because of those shifts, they end up not getting due assistance from the entities in charge such as Funai and Sesai.

MEANS: Scarce meals**SOURCE:** Cimi South Regional**State of Roraima – 1 Case****2014****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** Yanomami**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Yanomami**MUNICIPALITY:** Alto Alegre

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous are facing problems due to the lack of roads and bridges in the region and they are feeling harmed, as they claim that the only access to the school and for official cars or transportation vehicles for the flow of goods is in terrible condition. The students are the most affected and, throughout the school year, many children end up quitting school. The flow of the farming output is compromised, and the region is a major banana, corn and manioc producer.

MEANS: Precarious roads**SOURCE:** Folha de Boa Vista, July 10th, 2014**State of Santa Catarina – 2 Cases****2014****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** Various**INDIGENOUS LAND:** Various**MUNICIPALITY:** Florianópolis**LOCATION:** Indigenous lands

DESCRIPTION: Open-air sewers are a common sight in several villages in the state. The indigenous have been calling for a solution

to the problem for a long time, but no action has been taken. The situation puts their health at risk, especially children and the elderly.

MEANS: Lack of assistance; lack of sanitation

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional, Florianópolis Team

June 10th, 2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Xokleng

INDIGENOUS LAND: Ibirama-la Klãno

MUNICIPALITY: José Boiteux

DESCRIPTION: The north dam for contention of floods was built by the military governments without environmental impact assessments or authorization by the indigenous peoples. In 2014, excess water from the rainshowers ended up flooding four villages, which became isolated. The roads were impassable. Schools had to close down and health teams could not reach the families.

MEANS: Ill-planned dam

SOURCE: Cimi South Regional; Indigenous leader

State of São Paulo – 2 Cases

2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jaraguá

MUNICIPALITY: São Paulo

LOCATION: Tekoha Pyau

DESCRIPTION: Around 400 dogs have been abandoned by city residents at the village. The Jaraguá Indigenous Land is presently the smallest demarcated village in Brazil, with 1.5 hectare and around 800 residents. The elevated number of abandoned pets in such an exiguous space has been causing several health issues for the population such as skin ailments and diseased borne in water contaminated by faeces, not to mention infestation by fleas and ticks.

MEANS: Abandonment of dogs

SOURCE: MPF-SP, October 20th, 2014

November/2014

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: Guarani-Kaiowá

INDIGENOUS LAND: Jaraguá

MUNICIPALITY: São Paulo

LOCATION: Tekoha Pyau

DESCRIPTION: The community is going through serious difficulties.

They have been trying to get Sesai's attention for a long time regarding healthcare issues, such as a car for the emergency transportation of patients. They also demand the supply of water with installations that ensure basic sanitation at the Pyau village. The community reports the disregard by the Sesai representative seeing as they have requested a solution to those problems several times but have never been heard. To the contrary: what they have been getting is humiliation, getting to the point where over six families have to share a single bathroom. In protest against this situation of abandonment, they decided to keep one of the Sesai's vans, until they can guarantee a more dignified living situation.

MEANS: Lack of sanitation

SOURCE: Racismo Ambiental, November 28th, 2014

State of Tocantins – 1 Case

February 27th, 2014

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: Apinajé

INDIGENOUS LAND: Apinayé

MUNICIPALITY: Tocantinópolis

LOCATION: Apinayé villages

DESCRIPTION: The Apinajé people have been the victim of disregard by the entities in charge of fixing and maintaining the internal roads connecting the indigenous villages. There are at least 200 kilometers of roads where bicycles, motorcycles, pickup trucks, trucks and buses circulate every day. Some of the sections of the roads have been seriously damaged by the rainshowers and are in critical condition, damaging the access to school transportation, to healthcare emergencies and other essential services.

MEANS: Omission and neglect by the public power

SOURCE: União das Aldeias Apinayé, February 27th, 2014

CHAPTER IV

Violence against isolated and semi-isolated peoples

153 Isolated peoples: bound to the future

156 List of isolated indigenous peoples
in Brazil

In Vale do Javari there is a movement of isolated natives seeking contact, which is a cause for concern, since there is no proper healthcare structure in the area to prevent and protect them from possible epidemics and infections.

Luiz Walter de Souza



Isolated peoples: bound to the future

Cimi Support Team for Isolated Indigenous Peoples

There are around 100 indigenous groups in situation of voluntary isolation in the Brazilian Amazon, according to the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (Cimi). The largest concentration of them is in the bordering area between Brazil and Peru, especially at the Javari Valley, to the west of the State of Amazonas, where, according to data from the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai), there are 18 references. In Latin America, there are over 145 groups. Isolated peoples, also known as free peoples, opt for isolation and autonomy, avoiding contact with civilization and the relations of dominance and violence that characterize western societies. In order to preserve their freedom and their lives, they are constantly on the run, looking for the least accessible spots, while the project for an Amazon idealized from an outside perspective, fundamented on greed and exploitation, advances over their territories.

The isolation option is usually associated with traumatic meeting experiences, whether they are the protagonists or not, with agents of the economic fronts of national societies. They are encounters marked by the violence of massacres, of epidemics, of the invasions of their territories and the depredation of their food sources and their symbolic frameworks. They reveal, on the other hand, those people's huge ability of fighting and resistance in order to maintain their autonomy, even in the face of adversity, and to meet their material, spiritual and societal needs.

Over the last three decades, several isolated indigenous peoples suffered genocide crimes in the Amazon, victims of the advancement of agribusiness, of timber and oil exploration, among others, on their lands. Logging, husbandry and monocultures are the key culprits for the vanishing of traces of previously verified human presence, as they have eliminated evidence of the massacres inflicted upon those indigenous peoples. The cases of lands until recently occupied by isolated people being usurped abound.

Such is the case, for instance, of the traditional territory of the Katawixi isolated people in the south of the State of Amazonas, and of the area occupied by

the isolated indigenous group known as Kawariba, in the region of Aripuanã, in the north of Mato Grosso, which were taken by settlers with the mediation of the government. Presently, other isolated peoples' territories are getting impacted by infrastructure works, by logging invasions, by the construction of roads, railway lines, power plants and by the exploration of minerals.

The region of the Javari Valley is home to the largest population of isolated indigenous of different peoples in world. They are numerically small groups. In August 2014 a Korubo family sought for help in a Kanamari village. The Korubo woman was sick, she haad been bitten by a snake and other natives presented malaria symptoms such as high fever and chills. The group was removed to a Funai ethnic-environmental to get treatment, close to another Korubo group who had been contacted years prior. There are reports that they would be interested in going back to the forest with the intention of bringing the other group members to the Funai base.

In Vale do Javari there is a movement of isolated natives seeking contact, which is a cause for concern, since there is no proper healthcare structure in the area to prevent and protect them from possible epidemics and infections. In addition, according to complaints from the Union of the Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (Univaja), the indigenous land also suffers with invasion by hunters and fishermen, since Funai has trouble taking proper surveillance and protection actions due to lack of funds and qualified personnel.

In the Peruvian side, there is a situation of conflict involving the isolated peoples who live and roam in that region. The threats come from the rush of oil and gas companies that begin surveying the surroundings and from invasions by loggers and miners as well. Those extraction practices and the extent of the environmental damages they trigger put the physical existence of those peoples at risk. The absence of a policy of protection of the territories ialso factors in the vulnerable situation of those peoples. .

TheAvá-Canoeiro of Bananal Island, who live in the State of Tocantins, will be affected by the construction

of the TO-500 and TO-242 highways, known as Transbananal and Transaraguaia, articulated by politicians in the region. The plans for the two highways cut across the Bananal Island Indigenous Land and the territories that shelter the isolated peoples. Thus, the groups is increasingly more at risk of extinction. The presence of the Avá-Canoeiro in the Island is completely disregarded by Funai, who will not get the invaders out of the already demarcated land. They have fled to small plots of land, cornered by the advancement of the various projects in the region. Another factor that affects and threatens the life and the territory of the Avá-Canoeiro is the invasion of fishermen.

In Maranhão, the isolated Awá groups roam through already demarcated indigenous lands. Even then, they are at risk of extinction due to the permanence and uncontrollable invasion and illegal exploration of timber in those lands. The Tentehara/Guajajara natives of the Araribóia Indigenous Land have implemented a project called Guardiões (Guardians). It consists of the fight to put an end to invasions by loggers, who are still illegally exploring the territory. Even with the Guardians project, the natives are still constantly reporting invasions. With the rainy period, it is harder to monitor the area and, as a consequence, invasions tend to increase.

In the end of December 2014, the Awá found a group of three isolated natives from their group, two women and one man. They were in the region known as the headwaters of Presídio Creek were called the Isolated from the Caru Indigenous Land. The indigenous report that the invasion of loggers in the region is constant. Even then, there is no systematic monitoring work, which allows the invading loggers to move about freely, coming and going from the indigenous land as they please.

With the aim of protecting the free Awá who live in their territory, the Krikati have been demanding a more effective protection of their territory. Despite the logging invasion that affects the Krikati territory, the indigenous are still living with a measure of peace, independently of any initiative by the entity in charge of formulating protection policies for the territory and, consequently, for the free Awá. For now, their food sources are guaranteed. And, in case the process of withdrawal comes to fruition, security will be strengthened.

Logging is also a threat at the border of Acre and Peru, forcing the isolated peoples of the region to fight other indigenous peoples for space. In Rondônia, the continuity project for the construction of BR-421 Highway, in the extension of the Guajará Mirim Park, if concluded, will also impact the isolated peoples. Similarly, an invasion of Bom Futuro National Forest will impact the isolated people living there. Definitely,

violence against the indigenous peoples is not a thing of the past. Presently, violence and violation come in multiple forms to persecute the survivors of peoples that were nearly exterminated. The most desperate cases are along the so-called Logging Arch that reaches from the south of the State of Amazonas down to Maranhão.

At the region of the Upper Envira River, a group of isolated natives made contact twice during the year of 2014: once with an Ashaninka teacher and then again with a Funai group within the Simpatia Operation. Through an interpreter, they found out that those isolated native speak Pano, which is similar to the Jaminawá language. By their accounts, it was possible to understand the reasons behind their approximation from the Ashaninka village and the motivator of the contact: their group had been massacred by non-natives and all of the adults and the elderly had been killed, probably by drug dealers or loggers who have been moving around the border region between Brazil and Peru for a long time. After the first approaches, contact became more frequent and the remainders of the group decided to settle in an area near the Envira Ethnic-environmental Protection Front, which was abandoned at the time of the contact.

In Peru, the situation of the isolated peoples still faces major uncertainty, without the ratification of policies geared toward protection, such as the partnership signed between Federación Nativa del río Madre de Dios y Afluentes (Fenamad) and the Pro-Indigenous Committee (CPI) of Acre, which seeks technical cooperation between the two countries and the mapping out of problems which, in truth, have been thoroughly known for decades. Besides the already recurring threats and impacts of mining, logging and hydrocarbons, now there's even a "human safari" type of tourism; travel agencies take visitors to the Manu National Park for sightings or to give away goods to the isolated natives such as food and clothes.

Still in the border region, the Matsés people repudiate the exploration of oil and gas. Two plots of land given by the government of Peru to the oil company Pacific Rubiales (plots 135 and 137) overlap the ancestral Matsés territory and the territory of isolated indigenous peoples. In the Brazilian side, the National Oil Agency (ANP) fosters the exploration of hydrocarbons in a region close to the south border of the Javari Valley Indigenous Land. ANP gave the concession of plot AC-T-8 to Petrobras, amidst a series of administrative and legal irregularities and without prior consent from the indigenous peoples who inhabit the indigenous land.

It bears remembering that the major infrastructure projects by the military dictatorship in the Amazon such as the construction of the Balbina and Tucuruí hydroelectric plants and the Transamazônica, Belém-Brasília, BR-364, BR-174 and Perimetral Norte highways almost decimated the populations of the Waimiri-Atroari, Yanomami, Tenharim, Arara, Parakanã, Cinta Larga and Nambikwara peoples, among others that were isolated at the time, driving them to the edge of extinction.

The return of the government's megaprojects in the Amazon, implemented by the Initiative of Integration of the Regional South-American Infrastructure (Irsa) and the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), to favor the access, use and exploration of the region's natural resources consists of an up-to-date and scary threat to the lives of those indigenous peoples.

The licences that authorized the construction of the Santo Antônio and Jirau dams, in the Madeira River, in Rondônia, and Belo Monte, in the Xingu River, in Pará, for instance, simply ignored the presence of groups of isolated indigenous in the impact zones.

Similarly, the hydroelectric plants planned for the Tapajós River, in Pará, and Machado River, in Rondônia, will impact isolated natives that roam through their affected zones. Again, the government imposes projects

forcefully without an inch of an effort to understand and assess the extension of the impact on the lives of those peoples.

The peoples in situation of voluntary isolation, or free peoples, are the biggest victims of the Amazon's "development", which continues to unfold through a violent and silent process of expropriation of lands from the traditional peoples. Ironically, those peoples are exactly the ones who have always protected the forest, since they depend on it completely for their survival.

In this context, the isolated indigenous peoples have opted for fleeing as a survival strategy and an attempt to ensure their own lives. Unfortunately, in addition to being ignored by the government, in many levels, and by society at large, they are the peoples closest to extinction.

As such, in order to de-authorize this policy of indifference, the first step is to counteract the perverse and shortsighted logic of "development", of exploration and accumulation that associated the indigenous peoples to the past. Then, afterward, to appropriate those peoples' sense of Living Well, which embraces the relationship with the environment with a strong religious symbolism, reproducing social equality, to ensure the lives of future generations. ♦



Invasion by loggers in the region where free Awá groups are living led to two women and one man in the group approaching the village where natives of the same Awá people reside, in the State of Maranhão

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil

	REFERENCE/ PEOPLE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE	SITUATION OF THE LAND		SOURCE	SITUATION OF RISK
1.	Isolated from the Envira River	Feijó and Jordão	STATE OF ACRE	Kampa IL and isolated.	Registered	Ethnic-environmental Front of Upper Envira – Funai. Proof through flyovers	Pressure from loggers from Peru
2.	Isolated of the Upper Tarauacá River	Feijó and Jordão	STATE OF ACRE	Alto Tarauacá IL.	Registered	Funai reports and information from Kaxinawá natives	Pressure from loggers from Peru
3.	Isolated from Xinane	Santa Rosa and Feijó	STATE OF ACRE	Xinane IL. Delimited		Cimi, Funai	Pressure from loggers from Peru
4.	Isolated at the Mamoadate IL	Assis Brasil and Sena Madureira	STATE OF ACRE	Inside and outside Mamoadate IL – (Manchineri and Jaminawa peoples).	Registered	Cimi, Funai and Jaminawa and Manchineri natives	Some are in Peru without protection. Influence area of the Interoceanic Highway and logging concessions.
5.	Isolated of Chandless River	Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa	STATE OF ACRE	No action		Kulina natives, riparian people and Cimi	Influence area of the Interoceanic Highway. State Park within the area traditionally occupied by the natives.
6.	Isolated of Tapada Creek.	Mâncio Lima	STATE OF ACRE	No action		Nawa and Nukini natives, Cimi and Funai	Region subject to exploration of timber and mining from Peru, as well as smuggling route. Serra do Divisor National Park.
7.	Isolated of the Inauini River	Boca do Acre and Pauini	State of Amazonas	Inside and outside Inauini/Teuini IL.	Registered	Natives, Funai and Cimi	Extractivist invaders.
8.	Hi-Merimã	Tapauá	State of Amazonas	Hi-Merimã IL. Documented.	Documented	Cimi and Funai	Extractivist invaders.
9.	Isolated of Jacareúba Creek/Katauxi	Lábrea and Canutama	State of Amazonas	Restricted use. Ordinance by Funai No. 215 from March 3 rd , 2010		Cimi and Funai	Advancement of the agribusiness economic front through logging and soybean monoculture, Incra settlement and eco-tourism.
10.	Isolated of the Itaparaná River/Ipixuna	Tapauá and Canutama	State of Amazonas	No action		Cimi, riparian people and Funai	Influence area of BR-319. Vulnerable to violence in the contact with extractivists.
11.	Isolated of Upper Marmelos River	Humaitá, Manicoré and Machadinho do Oeste	State of Amazonas	No action		Tenharim native and Cimi	Agribusiness economic front by means of soybean monoculture and PCH Tabajara/ PAC2.
12.	Isolated of Kurekete	Lábrea	State of Amazonas	No action		Cimi and Kaxarari natives	Invasion of farms and influence area of highway BR-317
13.	Isolated of Ituxi River	Lábrea		No action		Cimi and Kaxarari natives	Invasion of farms, plans for PCH (small power plant).
14.	Isolated of Waranaçu Creek	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	State of Amazonas	Upper Negro River IL. Registered		Funai and ISA	
15.	Isolated of Uauapés River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	State of Amazonas	Upper Negro River IL. Registered		Funai and ISA	
16.	Isolated of Curicuriari River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	State of Amazonas	In the Upper Negro River IL. Registered		Funai and ISA	
17.	Isolated of Natal Creek	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	State of Amazonas	No action		Funai	
18.	Bafuanã Creek	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	State of Amazonas	No action		Funai	
19.	Isolated of Lower Cauaburi River	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	State of Amazonas	Yanomami IL. Registered		Funai	

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil

	REFERENCE/ PEOPLE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE	SITUATION OF THE LAND	SOURCE	SITUATION OF RISK
20.	Isolated of Joari Creek.	Tapauá	State of Amazonas	No action	Cimi	
21.	Isolated of Bararati	Apui, Sucurundi in AM and Cotriguaçu /MT	State of Amazonas State of Mato Grosso	No action	Funai and Cimi	Logging, mining, farms and settlements.
22.	Isolated of Pardo River.	Apui and Colniza	State of Amazonas State of Mato Grosso	Kawahiva IL of Pardo River. Identified. Court appeals.	Cimi, Funai, Arara and Cinta Larga natives and bushmen	Condominium of farms, land grabbing on indigenous territories, invasion by loggers, mining nearby, MT-206 Highway.
23.	Isolated of Copaca River/ Uarini	Uarini	State of Amazonas	No action	Tuxaua of Miratu Village/ Cimi	Hunters and fishermen, Urucu gas pipeline – Tefé-Carauari.
24.	Isolated of Maturá River	Manicoré	State of Amazonas	Inside and outside Pinatuba IL. Registered	Natives of Tracua Village/Cimi	Conflict with the Mura natives.
25.	Isolated of Upper Xerua	Itamarati	State of Amazonas	Deni and Kanamari IL of Juruá River. Registered.	Kanamari and Deni natives/Cimi	Conflict with Kanamari and Deni natives.
26.	Isolated of Naua Creek	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
27.	Isolated of Branco River/ Itaquai	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Javari Valley natives, Civaja, Cimi, Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
28.	Isolated of Urucubaca Creek.	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
29.	Isolated of Alerta Creek	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
30.	Isolated of Inferno Creek	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
31.	Isolated of Lambança Creek	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
32.	Isolated of Pedra River	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
33.	Isolated of Itui River	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	Risk of contamination with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and the flu. Invasion by fishermen and hunters in the summer.
34.	Isolated of Quixito River	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	
35.	Isolated of São Salvador Creek	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	
36.	Isolated of Cravo Creek	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	
37.	Isolated of Amburus Creek	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil

	REFERENCE/ PEOPLE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE	SITUATION OF THE LAND	SOURCE	SITUATION OF RISK
38.	Isolated of Flecheiras Creek	Atalaia do Norte	State of Amazonas	Javari Valley IL. Registered	Funai	
39.	Isolated of Bóia River	Jutaí and São Paulo de Olivença	State of Amazonas	No action	Funai	Mining, logging.
40.	Parauri River	Barreirinha and Itaituba	State of Amazonas State of Pará	No action	Funai	
41.	Isolated of Waiãpi IL.	Muruturá River	State of Amapá	Waiãpi IL. Registered	Waiãmpi natives and Funai	
42.	Isolated of Água Branca Creek in the Caru IL	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	State of Maranhão	Caru IL. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Invasion by timber businesses, illegal road building and logging.
43.	Awá-Guajá isolated peoples	Bom Jardim, Zé Doca, Centro Novo and São João do Caru	State of Maranhão	Awá – Guajá IL. Ratified	Cimi and Funai	Invasion by timber businesses, illegal road building and logging.
44.	Isolated at Rebio Gurupi	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo, Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	State of Maranhão	No action	ISA, Ka'apor natives	Invasion by timber businesses, sawmills, illegal road building, logging and mining.
45.	Isolated of Buriticupu River, Lagoa do Marajá, Lagoa Sumaúma and Lagoa Buritizal, Lago do Meju, Lago do Patos in the Araribóia IL	Amarante do Maranhão, Arame, Santa Luzia, Bom Jesus das Selvas and Buriticupu	State of Maranhão	Araribóia IL. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Invasion by timber businesses and hunters, illegal roads, logging and fires.
46.	Isolated of Serra da Desordem in the Krikati IL	Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Lajeado Novo	State of Maranhão	Krikati IL. Ratified	Cimi and Krikati natives	Fires and invasion by timber businesses.
47.	Isolated of Jararaca Creek in the Upper Turiaçu IL	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo and Zé Doca	State of Maranhão	In the Upper Turiaçu IL. Registered	Cimi and Ka'apor natives	Invasion by timber businesses, sawmills, illegal roads, logging.
48.	Isolated of Bandeira Creek, Mão da Onça Creek and Serra da Desordem in the Caru IL	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	State of Maranhão	In the Caru IL. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Invasion by timber businesses, illegal roads and logging.
49.	Isolated of Moreru River/ Pacutinga	Cotriguaçu	State of Mato Grosso	Inside and outside of the Escondido IL. Registered	Cimi	Migration area, settlements.
50.	Apiaká isolated people	Apiacás and Alta Floresta.	State of Mato Grosso	Funai WG	Cimi, Funai and Apiaká natives	Timber exploration, large-scale farms, construction plans for 7 dams.
51.	Kawahib or Piripikura isolated peoples of Madeirinha River	Colniza and Rondolândia	State of Mato Grosso	Funai WG	Cimi, Funai and Opan	Land invaded by farms. Endangerment.
52.	Isolated of Pontal	Apiacás	State of Mato Grosso	No action	Funai	Timber exploration, large-scale farms.
53.	“Baixinhos” isolated in the IL of Aripuanã.	Aripuanã	State of Mato Grosso	In the Aripuanã IL. Registered	Cimi, Funai and Cinta Larga and Arara natives	Massacred in Moacir River and pushed away from the Conselvan settlement project, they took refuge in the Aripuanã IL. Without demarcated lands, subject to agribusiness agents. Endangered.
54.	Isolated in the north of Zoró IL	Rondolândia and Colniza	State of Mato Grosso	Zoró IL. Registered	Cimi and Zoró natives	Timber exploration and farms. Inside and outside the indigenous land.
55.	Isolated of Tenente Marques River	Juina	State of Mato Grosso	Aripuanã Indigenous Park. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Timber exploration.

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil

	REFERENCE/ PEOPLE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE	SITUATION OF THE LAND	SOURCE	SITUATION OF RISK
56.	Isolated of Cabixi River	Comodoro	State of Mato Grosso	No action	Cimi and Mamaindê natives	Timber exploration, large-scale farms.
57.	Isolated of Iquê River	Juína	State of Mato Grosso	EnawenêNawê IL Ratified	Funai	
58.	Isolated in Kaiapó IL	São Félix do Xingu and Ourilândia do Norte	State of Pará	Kaiapó IL. Registered	Funai and ISA	
59.	Isolated near Koatinemo IL	Altamira	State of Pará	No action	Cimi	Plans for the Xingu River Hydroelectric Compound.
60.	Isolated in the Menkranoti IL of Iriri Novo River.	Altamira, S. Félix do Xingu, Peixoto de Azevedo and Matupá	State of Pará	Menkranoti IL. Registered	ISA and Funai	Plans for the Xingu River Hydroelectric Compound.
61.	Isolated at Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Óbidos	State of Pará	Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	ISA and Funai	
62.	Isolated in the Xicrim IL of Cateté	Marabá	State of Pará	Xicrim IL of Cateté. Registered	Cimi and ISA	
63.	Isolated of Serra do Cachimbo		State of Pará	No action	Funai	
64.	Isolated of the headwaters of Mapuera River	Oriximiná	State of Pará	No action	Cimi, Funai	
65.	Isolated of Middle Cachorrinho River	Oriximiná	State of Pará	No action	Cimi, Funai	
66.	Isolated in the Bacajá IL	Altamira	State of Pará	Bacajá IL. Registered	Natives, Cimi	Plans for the Xingu River Hydroelectric Compound.
67.	Isolated of Riozinho do Anfrísio	Altamira	State of Pará	No action	Cimi and Funai	Timber exploration, land grabbing.
68.	Isolated of Cuminapanema River	Óbidos	State of Pará	No action	Cimi and Funai	
69.	Isolated of Mapari River	Oriximiná, Óbidos, Almeirin and Alenquer	State of Pará	Borders of Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Funai	
70.	Isolated of Upper Ipitinga River	Almeirin, Monte Alegre and Alenquer	State of Pará	Borders of the Paru d'Este River IL.	Cimi and Funai	
71.	Isolated of Tanauru River – “índios do buraco”	Chupinguaia	State of Rondônia	Restriction ordinance no. 1283 (DOU - 30.10.2009)	Cimi and Funai	Land invaded by farms. Endangerment.
72.	Isolated of the Guaporé River swamps	Pimenteiras	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi and settlers	Overlap with Curumbiara State Park. Endangered by the advancement of logging and farms.
73.	“Sirionó” isolated people – Simão River	Alta Floresta do Oeste	State of Rondônia	Massaco IL. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Overlap with Rebio Guaporé.
74.	Isolated of Serra da Onça (Jururei)	Alvorada do Oeste and Urupá.	State of Rondônia	No administrative action. Court order determining demarcation.	Cimi and Funai	Invasion by settlers and farmers. Pushed into Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL. BR-429 Highway.
75.	Yraparaquara isolated people.	Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé, Costa Marques, Guajará Mirim	State of Rondônia	Uru-eu-wau-wau IL. Registered	Cimi and Funai	Timber exploration near the IL.
76.	Isolated of Serra da Cotia.	Guajará Mirim	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi, rubber tappers, Tupari natives	Prospecting (mining) nearby. Environmental Protection Units.

List of isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil

	REFERENCE/ PEOPLE	MUNICIPALITY	STATE	SITUATION OF THE LAND	SOURCE	SITUATION OF RISK
77.	Isolated of Novo River and Waterfall of Pacas Novas River	Guajará Mirim	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi, rubber tappers, Oro Wari natives	Pacas Novas Resex.
78.	Isolated of Guajará Mirim State Park	Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi and Oro Wari native	Smuggling route, timber exploration, BR-421 Highway
79.	Isolated of Mutum River	Nova Mamoré and Porto Velho	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi, Cunpir	Land grabbing of the area's public lands.
80.	Isolated of Bom Futuro National Park	Porto Velho and Buritis	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi, Funai and Karitiana natives	Land grabbing of the area's public lands. Timber exploration and mining.
81.	Isolated of Formoso River and Jaci – Paraná	Nova Mamoré, Buriti and Campo Novo	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi and Pacas Novas natives and Cunpir	Invasion by farmers.
82.	Isolated of Karipuninha Creek	Porto Velho and Lábrea	State of Rondônia State of Amazonas	No action	Cimi and Funai	Dams of the Madeira and Jirau rivers and agribusiness.
83.	Isolated of Jacundá River	Cujubim, Itapuã, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi and Funai	Nearby timber exploration.
84.	Isolated in the Rebio Jaru	Ji-Paraná	State of Rondônia	No action	Cimi and Gavião and Arara natives	Farmers and loggers and overlap with Rebio Jaru.
85.	Isolated of Alalaú River	São Sebastião do Uatumã and São João da Baliza	State of Amazonas State of Roraima	Waimiri/Atroari IL. Registered	Funai	
86.	Isolated of Mount Caburaí	Uiramutã	State of Roraima	Raposa Serra do Sol IL. Registered	Ingaricó natives	
87.	Isolated of Serra da Estrutura	Mucajaí	State of Roraima	Yanomami IL. Registered	Funai	
88.	Isolated of Upper Jatapu River	Caroebe	State of Roraima	No action	Funai	
89.	Isolated in the Inãwébohona IL	Pium and Lagoa da Confusão	State of Tocantins	Inãwébohona IL. Ratified	Karajá and Javaé natives/Cimi	They can be affected by development projects in the region, most of all by plans for the construction of the TO-242 Highway across the Araguaia Indigenous Park. Overlap with Araguaia National Park.
90.	Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	Minaçu	State of Goiás	No action	Funai	

CHAPTER V

Memory and Justice



162 Guarani Farm: another indigenous prison in Minas Gerais

166 Lack of demarcation is the generating core of serious violence

Guarani Farm: another indigenous prison in Minas Gerais*

Benedito Antônio Genofre Prezia

Anthropologist and researcher of Indigenous History

In addition to the existence of the Crenaque Agricultural Reformatory, which was actually the Krenak prison, in the municipality of Resplendor, in the State of Minas Gerais (MG), between 1967 and 1972, a reality just as cruel is yet to be recognized and reported: that of Guarani Farm, also in the State of Minas Gerais.

The service of Queiroz Campos, the first president of the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) during the military dictatorship, was nefarious in Minas Gerais. Besides accepting aberrations such as the Krenak Prison and the Indigenous Rural Guard (Grin), created in 1969, he stimulated the ethnic cleansing of the Krenak people with his ambiguous attitude.

Even though Funai had a court win, in March 1971, for the repossession of the Krenak area, which ordered 59 invading farmers to withdraw from the area within 15 days, that decision was nothing but a Pyrrhic victory. Instead of withdrawing, the farmers requested an extension of the deadline from Funai, at the time already being presided by General Bandeira de Mello. When that deadline expired, instead of ensuring the withdrawal of the invaders from the indigenous land, the president-general of Funai suggested a swap of locations. Thus, by means of the intervention of the governor of Minas Gerais Israel Pinheiro, the removal of the natives who lived there was accomplished. According to researcher Dias Filho, that was possible because of the influence of captain Manoel Pinheiro, chief of the Minas-Bahia Adjutancy of Funai, military policeman and nephew of governor Israel Pinheiro.

Through letter no. 452/Pres/Funai of December 1st, 1972, all the occupants of the Crenaque Agricultural

Reformatory were to be removed not to Rio Doce Forest Park but to Guarani Farm, belonging to the Military Police (PM) of Minas Gerais, located in Carmésia, in the central area of the state. It used to be a coffee farm and an anti-guerrilla training camp of the Military Police of Minas Gerais, as reported by the *Porantim* newspaper issued by the Missionary Council for the Indigenous People (Cimi) at the time – no. 33 of October 1981, pages 8 and 13.

The natives who were in Resplendor, at the Krenak Indigenous Land (IL) were taken to Guarani Farm on December 15th, 1972, which was then renamed Re-education Center. Some of them were handcuffed; things were handled violently.

The Krenak that were not doing prison time were also taken from the IL, so that they eliminated all indigenous presence from the premises and left the area entirely for the farmers. Knowing the precarious conditions of the Guarani Farm, only 36 Krenak accepted the proposed exchange. The others opted to be transferred to the Vanuîre Indigenous Outpost in the hinterlands of São Paulo.

In order to make it impossible for them to go back, the president of Funai

extinguished the Guido Marlière Indigenous Outpost and its premises went on to be guarded by Milton Farias, son of one of the sharecroppers. He held the area until he died, when Ruralminas, the entity in charge of the state's land issues, rented the building to the São Vicente de Paula Patronage, from the town of Resplendor, to house an orphanage. As compensation, the invaders and sharecroppers in the region got property titles from the government of Minas Gerais.

“The natives who were in Resplendor, at the Krenak Indigenous Land (IL) were taken to Guarani Farm on December 15th, 1972, which was then renamed Re-education Center. Some of them were handcuffed; things were handled violently. The Krenak that were not doing prison time were also taken from the IL, so that they eliminated all indigenous presence from the premises and left the area entirely for the farmers.”

* Paper presented during the public audience of the National Truth Committee (CNV), at the Legislative Chamber of São Paulo, on October 23rd, 2014, presided by state congressman Adriano Diogo (PT).



The Guarani Farm took in natives from Krenak Prison and other regions, taken there for resisting the development projects of the military government

The prison system and the “ethnic concentration camp” practices were transferred to Guarani Farm along with its director, Antônio Vicente Segundo, who was viewed as very authoritarian. In addition to punishment inflicted upon the natives, he made use of utterly unacceptable practices such as offering a Cr\$ 200,00 (around BRL 1,000) prize for whoever captured Adilson Vascuru, of an unidentified ethnic group, who had escaped in the evening of September 23rd, 1971 (DIAS FILHO, 1990, P. 79).

In the beginning of 1973, captain Pinheiro was exonerated from his position at Funai, without any changes to the repressive model of that indigenous prison compound. A while later, Carlos Grossi, who took over the 11st Regional Funai Precinct – the new

name of the Minas-Bahia Adjutancy – reinforced that repressive model. Among other actions, he authorized the PM deployment of Carmésia to intervene in the farm anytime a native got drunk or complained about the precarious survival conditions of the unit. As such, PM replaced the Indigenous Rural Guard (Grin), which had been de-activated.

From then on, the Guarani Farm functioned as a penal colony in which the natives were forced to work in order to ensure their subsistence. In a land that was not very productive due to its past as a coffee farm, the crops did not develop, which increased the insatiation of the indigenous group, as mentioned in a letter by the director addressed to the presidency of Funai in November 1973: “The natives are completely

discouraged by the lands of Guarany (sic) farm and all they talk about is that they won't stay at Guarany. They constantly complain about the Outpost Chief, the Adjutancy Chief and all the Funai authorities. The Crenack (sic) natives are constantly complaining about the [original] Crenack lands and saying that by no means they will stay at Guarany Farm. The confined [sic] natives are anxious to get leave, that is, to go back to their tribes" (Letter 022/73, from March 28th, 1973, Antonio Vicente, Doc./Presid. Funai, 0-237/80, ap. DIAS FILHO, id., p. 95).

The Guarani Farm, besides taking in the natives that came from the Krenak Prison, began to also take in natives from other regions, sent there not for "crimes or internal conflict" but for resisting the government's development projects.

In 1974, Funai took 46 Guarani and 11 Tupinikim from Caieiras Velha, in Espírito Santo (E) there, in order to facilitate the installation of Aracruz Cellulose in the indigenous area, in addition to many Pataxó families, in the far south of Bahia (BA), whose lands had been occupied by the Brazilian Institute of Forest Development (IBDF), which began to manage the then newly-created Monte Pascoal National Park. Other Pataxó Hã-hã-hãe families, from the Caramuru-Catarina Indigenous Land in Paragassu (BA), were equally sent there, expelled by farmers who invaded their lands. Thus Guarani Farm became a mix of confinement area and indigenous penal colony.

Complaints about situations like this one started to reach major cities through the media, moving groups in Brazilian society who saw the indigenous issue as another front in the fight against the dictatorship. *Jornal do Brasil*, in Rio de Janeiro, published an account of the situation of the Krenak people, the plundering of their lands and the violent transfer of their leader Joaquim Izidoro to Guarani Farm. Handcuffed, he was imprisoned by three days, which later resulted in early-onset dementia. His testimony at the time read: "I was cooped up like a pig."

In 1978, in Belo Horizonte, the Work Group about the Indigenous Issue (Grequi) was created and began to report on the indigenous issues, mostly in the regional level, such as the extinction not only of the land but also

the supposed extinction of the Krenak people. It bears mentioning that the suppression of the Guido Marlière Outpost was motivated by the allegation by Funai that the Krenak people were extinct.

In September 1979, the same *Jornal do Brasil* printed complaints about Guarani Farm and the "prison regime to which the natives were subjected, with sentences of up to 5 years" (September 15th, 1979, ap. *Letter from Grequi and Cimi to the president of Funai*, 1979, p. 2). But they were soon countered by the president of the indigenist entity, Ademar Ribeiro da Silva, who deemed them "absurd and aberrant".

The attitude led Grequi, along with Cimi National,

three days later, to pen an open letter to the president of Funai complaining about the violence against the Krenak people and the continuity of the "penal colony" at the farm. They repudiated the allegations by the official entity saying that "the Guarani Farm lands are fertile and the natives who are there intend to remain there" In the letter, after many facts and allegations against the Krenak people are listed, the entities appeal to the president: "Your Excellency also states that the 'goal of Guarani Farm is to shelter natives who committed crimes in their villages' (JB, 15/09/79). We know that many of those crimes happen when the indigenous defend their lands against invasion by settlers and farmers. Such is the case of the Pataxó Hã-hã-hãe, from the south of Bahia, who, upon trying to recover their completely invaded lands, were removed to the Guarani Farm, deprived of the possibility of getting organized to demand their rights". The two entities finish the letter by requesting the

creation of a committee of which they can take part as well, to "diagnose the truth of the facts put forth over the last week".

Perhaps in order to have something to say to society, in the following month, Funai sent two employees of the General Department of Community Planning (DGPC) to the farm, anthropologist Rafael Bastos and economist Antônio de Carvalho. They were tasked with assessing the real conditions of the place and identify the people living there. Surprisingly, they said that it was "one of the indigenous areas in the country lowest below criticism, from an indigenist

“ Perhaps in order to placate society, in the following month, Funai sent two employees of the General Department of Community Planning (DGPC) to the farm. They were tasked with assessing the real conditions of the place and identify the people living there. Surprisingly, they said that it was “one of the indigenous areas in the country lowest below criticism, from an indigenist point-of-view, in particular, and a humanist point-of-view, in general”, and evaluated that the farm was not fit to be an indigenous area”

André Campos



*Spanking and confinement made up the daily life of the penal colony, which was reported by the *Porantim* newspaper, at the time, as an "Indigenous Concentration Camp"*

point-of-view, in particular, and a humanist point-of-view, in general", and evaluated that the farm was not fit to be an indigenous area. The report says that they identified 49 Krenak, 35 Pataxó, three Guarani and other natives of different ethnic backgrounds such as Xerente and Pankararu. Part of the Guarani group had returned to Espírito Santo.

This institutional excrescence, which should have been interrupted in the following year, remained for two more years. In October 1981, *Porantim* reported the mishandling, in June of the same year, of Herculano Pataxó Hã-hã-hãe, who fractured his leg as a result of beatings and blows inflicted upon him by military policemen of Carmésia, under the complacent gaze of the agricultural technician.

Those and other facts led the newspaper to report the farm, calling it Indigenous Concentration Camp: "The forced shared living between natives with completely different cultures in the condition of exile has stirred serious trepidation in the ethnic identity of each people". *Porantim* raised another issue: "The creation of Guarani Farm and its own maintenance end up conjuring another problem that the simple extinction of the area cannot solve. According to the East Regional Cimi branch, the natives know that there are plans to extinguish the farm and they are not willing to accept that, since they would be forced to return to their original lands, which are presently shrunken and too small to fit everyone".

In May 1980, the Krenak decided to return to their original land. With the support of Grequi and Cimi, 46 natives returned to the old Indigenous Outpost to retake part of their territory and recover their history.

By a tragic irony of luck, part of the confined natives opted for remaining there, which was the case of the Pataxó of Barra Velha, in the south of Bahia, whose lands were invaded or had been turned into forest reserves. ♦

Bibliography

- CAMPOS, André. *Krenak: O presídio indígena da ditadura*. *Porantim*, Brasília: Cimi, v. 347, August 2012, p. 8-9.
- CIMI. *Fazenda Guarani: prisão disfarçada em projeto*. *Porantim*, Brasília: Conselho Indigenista Missionário-Cimi, v. 33, October 1981, p. 13.
- DIAS FILHO, Antônio Jonas. *O outro aprendizado*. A história do presídio entre os Krenak. Course paper for the Social Sciences major. Salvador: Universidade Federal da Bahia, 1990.
- GREQUI; CIMI. *Letter to Ademar Ribeiro da Silva*, president of Funai, September 18th, 1979, Belo Horizonte, mimeo.
- MARCATO, Sônia de Almeida. *A repressão contra os Botocudos em Minas Gerais*. *Boletim do Museu do Índio*, Col. Etno-História. Rio de Janeiro: Museu do Índio, v. 1, May 1979.
- _____. *Via-crucis de um povo. Os Krenak às margens do rio Doce*, Funai, Brasília, 1982.
- PREZIA, Benedito. *O povo Krenak: o exílio de um povo*. *Porantim Supplement*, January/February 1988, p. 2.
- _____. *Indígenas do Leste do Brasil*. Destruição e resistência. São Paulo: Paulinas, 2004, p. 51-57.

Lack of demarcation is the generating core of serious violence

Marcelo Zelic

Vice-president of Tortura Nunca Mais-SP group, member of the Justice and Peace Committee of the Archdiocese of São Paulo and coordinator of the Armazém Memória Project.

"The natives cannot block the way of progress (...) within 10 to 20 years there will be no more natives in Brazil" – Minister Rangel Reis, January 1976.

The National Committee for the Truth (CNV) forwarded in their final report, Tome II – text no. 5: Violation of Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples¹, a set of recommendations to the Brazilian State, offering paths for tackling present conflicts and for the reparation of violence against the Brazilian native between 1946-1988.

The report also points out that the Brazilian indigenous population was one of the segments most afflicted by serious violations of human rights over the researched period and recognizes the responsibility of the Brazilian State in the misappropriation of their lands. It unveils the connection of this past violence with violence suffered by the indigenous today, who go on defending their territories, coveted by several economic sectors, and fighting for the recovery of lands stolen in the past.

"For all the raised facts that are analyzed in this text, the Brazilian State, by means of CNV, recognizes its liability, by direct action or omission, in the misappropriation of illegally occupied indigenous lands over the investigated period and in the other serious violations of human rights perpetrated against the indigenous peoples articulated around this common axis. With all of that in mind, we offer a few recommendations". (emphasis added)

The non-demarcation of indigenous lands is the core generator of the serious violence assessed in the report and the 13 recommendations offered by the National Committee for the Truth point out three axes of actions by the Brazilian State².

The first axis concerns the concept of *non-repetition* and holds *demarcation, withdrawal of invaders and environmental recovery of the misappropriated indigenous lands* as the center of the State's action toward promoting a change of conduct aimed at a development with respect as a governmental practice and so that the serious violations mentioned in the final report never happen again. The CNV says, by way of conclusion:

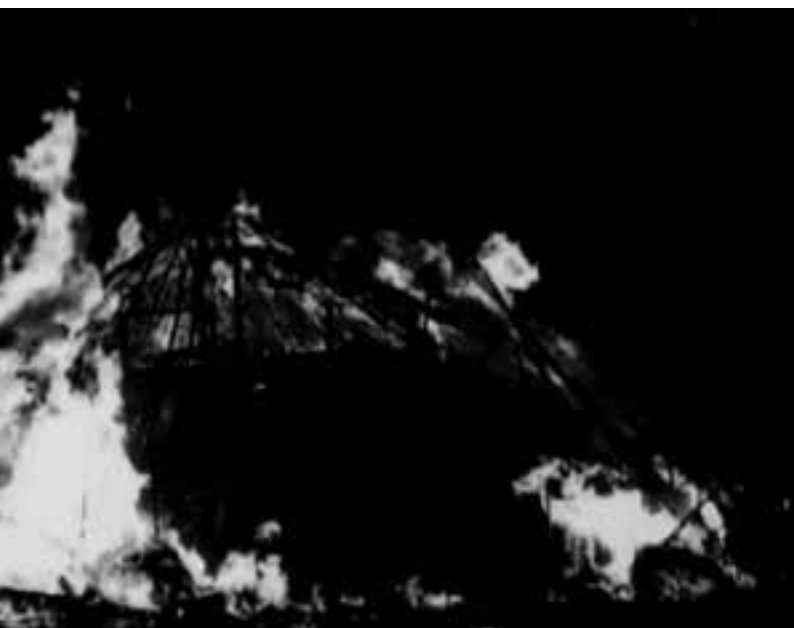


The Waimiri-Atroari people was almost decimated at the time of the construction of BR-174 Highway and of the Balbina Hydroelectric Plant, considered one of the major

"Assertions such as Minister Rangel Reis's allow us to reach the conclusion that, from the point-of-view of the military government and from part of the Brazilian businessmen, the natives were explicitly deprived both of the condition of Brazilian citizens who should be accounted for in the government plans with their differences, and of eventual benefits that the 'country's development' might bring to their populations. The press often showed explicit declarations from the State agents characterizing the natives as obstacles to the development of the country, as , for instance, in the *Índios no Caminho* piece, cited on section 5 of this text³.

One can say that the many kinds of violations of human rights perpetrated by the Brazilian State against the indigenous peoples over the time span hereby described have been articulated around the central goal of forcing or accelerating the 'integration' of the indigenous peoples and colonizing their territories whenever that is considered strategic for the implementation of their political and economic project (...).

"(...) Thus, a policy is established in practice which, instead of protecting the 'uses, customs and traditions' of the indigenous, moves directly to change them whenever they are deemed as an 'impediment' to the government's political project. A politics of exception is then nursed, according to which the 'ways of being' of each of the indigenous peoples remain under suspicion and the protection of their territories, which is ensured by the Constitution, becomes arbitrarily subject to relativization at the mercy of political interests. This common axis, which turns the 'ways of being' of each of the indigenous peoples into the political target of State persecution aimed at the appropriation of their territories, is what articulates the five types of serious violations hereby assessed and makes them mutually complementary".



environmental and social catastrophes in the world

It also proposes, as part of the construction of *Nunca Mais no Brasil* (Nevermore in Brazil), the creation of the National Indigenous Committee for the Truth "with the goal of looking further into the cases that have not been described in detail in the present study", considering that its contents, over its two years of operation, was very far from the totality of serious violation reports received by the CNV work group and, therefore, there is much to be investigated and unveiled to society.

The second axis concerns individual and collective reparations for the afflicted peoples. It proposes the acknowledgment by other instances and mechanisms of transitional justice that the "colonization of their lands over the investigated period consists of a crime of political motivation", resulting on the violence inflicted upon the indigenous. It also proposes the effecting of reparations for the cases indicated in the final report and those that would arise from the works of the new committee.

It also recommends, as a reparation measure, the strengthening of public policies of indigenous healthcare connected to the Unified Health System (SUS) due to the verification, over the studied period, that the decay in indigenous healthcare and negligence with contact were part of the strategy of violation of their human rights⁴.

It points out the need to present legislative proposals with a collective reparation character geared toward the indigenous people and the creation of a work group in the Ministry of Justice to pave the way to individual reparations for those who suffered serious violations of human rights at the indigenous prisons, created by the State, to locate and direct the affected and/or their relatives to the Amnesty Committee to formalize the reparation processes.

The third axis, which complements the others, points out the need for pedagogical actions linked to the State's educational structure and to communication with society such as the need for a "public apology by the Brazilian State to the indigenous peoples for the misappropriation of their lands"; the promotion of campaigns to inform society about the rights of the indigenous and the violence they suffered during the time period assessed by CNV; the incorporation of the subject in the public school curriculum; the stimulus and fostering of research about violence against the Brazilian native; and the publicization and public digital access to documents gathered by the CNV under the tutelage of the National Archive⁵, favoring the continuity of the verification of the violence and the awareness of the society about the need for reparations to the indigenous peoples, to give back their lands and respect their cultures.

The report by the National Committee for the Truth and the recommendations offered by the CNV bring a rational element to the debate about the legitimacy and urgency of effecting the demarcation of indigenous lands in Brazil. They point out the fair path to be tread in the country through that demarcation and present to the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary powers the need for demarcation to be undertaken as a gesture of materializing transitional justice, which the government, legislators and members of the Judiciary in the present owe to indigenous peoples.

The CNV gives the Brazilian State a few concrete measures of non-repetition, collective and individual reparation and social education about the indigenous right to land and their customs. Through the recommendation of effective recognition of their territories, of respect to their cultures and social organization and the need to repair those affected, the CNV demands a tribute to all the indigenous killed by the State, victims *by action or omission* of a disrespectful development, stressing that the number of natives killed in the period “*was surely exponentially higher*” than what was documented.

“As a result of those State policies, it was possible to estimate that at least 8,350 natives were killed in the period investigated by the CNV, resulting from the direct action of government agents or of their omission. That amount only includes those cases hereby assessed in order to make it possible to outline an estimation. The real number of indigenous killed in the period is probably exponentially higher, considering that a very limited portion of the affected indigenous people has been analyzed and that there are cases in which the number of dead people is high enough to discourage estimation”.

When declaring that “the governmental plans systematically promote the misappropriation of indigenous lands”, the National Committee for the Truth gets society’s attention toward several initiatives presently promoted by the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary that are about to repeat this violent past, paving the way for mining on indigenous lands, for the construction of hydroelectric plants, dams and roads, as well as for the obliviousness regarding the consolidation of the misappropriation of lands prior to 1988, by the dismantling of the legislation of protection of indigenous rights and the deterioration of the constitutional prerogatives of the National Foundation for the Indigenous Peoples (Funai) and its budget.

By shifting the focus on the violence practiced by the Portuguese during the Colonization and the Empire and bringing society’s gaze toward the recent republican

past, the National Committee for the Truth opened the doors for Transitional Justice to the indigenous peoples of Brazil. However, its realization is a difficult task, given the newly strengthened interests that are contrary to indigenous rights with the Three Powers of the Republic, going against the grain of what CNV asserts in their report.

“It is also notorious and recognized in the present constitutional letter, that the ‘way of being’ of each indigenous people depends on the security of their lands, in order to provide the conditions for the protection and development of their ‘uses, customs and traditions’. As such, while there is no reparation for all of the indigenous lands misappropriated during the time span assessed by the CNV, one cannot consider effected the transition from an integrationist and persecutory regime regarding the original peoples of this nation to a fully democratic and multiethnic regime”.

Brazil has 305 peoples spread throughout the national territory, and conflict over land demarcation hits almost all of the states of the federation. The CNV consolidated information about serious violations of only ten of those peoples, documenting in this small sampling the deaths of “around 1,180 Tapayuna, 118 Parakanã, 72 Araweté, over 14 Arara, 176 Panará, 2,650 Waimiri-Atroari, 3,500 Cinta-Larga, 192 Xetá, at least 354 Yanomami and 85 Xavante of Marãiwatsédé”. The Brazilian State cannot deny the continuity of this survey of the citizens, indigenous and non-indigenous, of the country.

The Guarani affected by the construction of Itaipú, Marçal Tupã-Í, the Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena, Kadiwéu and other peoples of Mato Grosso do Sul, whose misappropriation shows up in documents of the Figueiredo Report and who gave their testimony to committee member Maria Rita Kehl, in public hearings, and the other peoples visited by the CNV have the right to the implementation of those recommendations.

The Tenharim, in Amazonas, Angelo Kretã and the Kaingang, the Tupinikin, in Espírito Santo, who had been declared extinct until the middle of the 1980s, to the benefit of the installation of a company connected to the production of cellulose in their lands, and so many other peoples of Pernambuco, Goiás, Pará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Santa Catarina, Rondônia, Acre, São Paulo and Minas Gerais, for instance, who have also been affected by the State’s policies between 1946 and 1988, need to and must get reparations according to the recommendations and their cases must be cleared up with the continuity committee proposed by the CNV.

Breaking the silence that hovers above the recommendations of the National Committee for the truth



The true intention behind the construction of BR-174 was to have access to a mine of strategic ore, located in Upper Uatumã River; according to the CNV, around 2,650 Waimiri-Atroari were killed during the massacres

regarding the serious violations inflicted upon the indigenous in the time span of 1946-1988 is a necessity today for the strengthening of civil customs.

The federal government, over the last few years, has combined omission and precarization of the entity in charge of managing indigenist policies, as pointed out by the CNV regarding the acting years of the Indigenous Protection Service (SPI), with actions of direct violence toward those peoples – with murders of natives during repossession operations undertaken by the Federal and Military police forces; the militarization of construction sites; and violent or psychologically abusive actions taken against the Tupinambá people, as part of the Law and Order Operation initiated in 2014 in the south of Bahia. History then repeats itself, although in a different but not less harmful scale, in violating the integrity of the Brazilian native.

The silence of the media regarding the indigenous recommendations reflects the alignment of the communication business with the State sectors, with agribusiness, mining and the industries that benefitted and still benefit from the disrespect to territorial rights pointed out by the CNV, maintaining a policy of disrespectful development.

By disobeying the Constitution, forgetting over 30 lawsuits, without any legal or administrative impediment, on the drawers of the Executive, and indefinitely postponing the demarcation of indigenous lands, the Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardozo becomes an accomplice in the violence inflicted upon the indigenous peoples, repeats violations of the past and shows that

he is still not acquainted with the work of the National Committee for the Truth regarding the indigenous peoples.

The Dilma administration, through the Chief of Staff and the Secretariat-General of the Presidency of the Republic, should send each MP of the new legislature a copy of the chapter on the indigenous produced by the CNV, highlighting their recommendations and stating their own position in this regard in order to enlighten senators and congressmen as to how misguided some of the bills in the National Congress are when seen from the perspective of Transitional Justice, as they deprive the indigenous of their rights instead of restoring them.

The same must be done with the Ministers of the Supreme Federal Court (STF), so that the misappropriation of indigenous lands is never formalized again, neither by the institution of a timeframe that denies the assessment of the National Committee for the Truth nor by the long deadlines for the court proceedings to move further, such as the case of misappropriation in Mato Grosso do Sul which, after 55 years in process has recently been archived by Minister Teori Zavascki as nothing else could be done after so long and without any indication of reparation for the indigenous peoples affected by the misappropriation, which is just as bad.

It pertains to the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary powers to put the CNV recommendations regarding the indigenous in motion, to grant reparations to the indigenous peoples and to promote the demarcation of their lands and respect toward their rights from the entire society.

Recommendations of the National Committee for the Truth

1. A public apology by the Brazilian State to the indigenous peoples for the misappropriation of traditional lands and the other serious violations of human rights that happened under their direct or indirect tutelage during the investigated timeframe, aiming at the “installation of the initial mark of a broad, collective reparatory process for those peoples”.
2. The recognition, by the other instances and mechanisms of transitional justice of the Brazilian State, that the persecution of indigenous peoples aimed at the colonization of their lands during the investigated timeframe consisted of a crime with political motivation as it affects the very ways of life of the indigenous.
3. The installation of a *National Indigenous Committee for the Truth*, exclusively for the study of the serious violations of human rights against the indigenous peoples, with the goal of moving further in the investigation of cases that were not detailed in the present study.
4. The promotion of national campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of respecting the rights of indigenous peoples ensured by the Federal Constitution and about the serious violations of rights that took place during the timeframe investigated by the National Committee for the Truth (CNV), considering that the lack of information of the Brazilian population makes it easier to perpetuate the violations described in the present report.
5. Inclusion of the subject of “serious violations of human rights against the indigenous peoples between 1946-1988” in the official curriculum of the public education system, according to the provisions of Act no. 11645/2008.
6. The creation of specific funding sources for research about and publicization of the serious violations of human rights against the indigenous peoples, by means of public and private entities of support to research or cultural and educational diffusion, including academic investigation and cultural works such as documentaries, books, etc.
7. The gathering and systematization at the National Archive of all the documentation pertaining the verification of serious violations of human rights inflicted upon the indigenous over the period investigated by CNV, aiming at widespread publicization.
8. Recognition by the Amnesty Committee as “acts of exception” and/or “punishment by transfer of location”, motivated by exclusively political goals, in the letters of article 2, items 1 and 2, of Act No. 10559/2002, of the persecution of indigenous groups for colonizing their territories during the period covered by the above mentioned law, aimed at paving the way for a detailed verification of each one of the cases in the scope of the Committee, as exemplified by the trial that granted amnesty to 14 Aikewara-Suruí.
9. Creation of a work group in the Ministry of Justice to organize the instruction of the amnesty and reparation processes involving the indigenous affected by acts of exception, with special attention to the cases of the Krenak Reformatory and the Indigenous Rural Guard (Grin), as well as other cases mentioned in this report.
10. Proposal of legislative measures for the alteration of Act No. 10559/2002 to contemplate means of collective amnesty and reparation for the indigenous peoples.
11. Strengthening of public policies of attention to the health of indigenous peoples, in the scope of the Subsystem of Attention to Indigenous Health within the Unified Health System (Sasi-SUS) as a mechanism of collective reparation.
12. Regularization of and withdrawal from indigenous lands as the most fundamental means of collective reparation for the serious violations suffered by the indigenous peoples over the period investigated by the CNV, considering in particular the cases of misappropriation and territorial subtraction hereby listed, much like the determinations of the Constitution of 1988.
13. Environmental recovery of the misappropriated and degraded indigenous lands as a means of collective reparation for the serious violations resulting from the disregard of indigenous rights during the implementation of settlement projects and of major enterprises that took place between 1946 and 1988.

1 Final CNV Report - Chapter 5, published by the Center of Indigenist Labor (CTI). Access: http://bd.trabalhoindigenista.org.br/sites/default/files/CAPITULOINDIGENARelatorio_Final_CNV_Volume_II.pdf

2 The 13 recommendations are reproduced in their entirety at the end of this text.

3 Quoted from page 223 of Tome II of the Final CNV Report, in the section “Mortality and Massacres”: “The mortality to which Cotrim, who left Funai in 1972, refers, is everything but fortuitous – it is a result of the articulation between the regime’s development policies and the indigenist policy that was especially gestated to fulfill them. In the piece *Índios no caminho*, from August 1970, *Veja* magazine stated, with the government and its indigenist entity as a source, that the main goal of the construction of the Transamazônica was not the “integration” of the indigenous peoples: “The most important thing is to remove as fast as we can the possible obstacles to the circulation of earthmoving machines”.

4 See in the Final CNV Report section “E) Mortality and Massacres”.

5 Part of the documentation chosen and produced by the CNV work group was gathered by Armazém Memória eand made available for consultation through the Virtual Indigenous Reference Center. Access on: <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/docmulti.aspx?bib=CRVindigena>

A N N E X



172 Summary of violence against
indigenous peoples in Brazil

174 CIMI: Missionary Council for
Indigenous Peoples

SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS

Chapter I – Violence against the estate

State	Conflict pertaining territorial rights	Invasions, illegal exploration of natural resources and property damage	Omission and delays in the regulation of lands	Total cases
AC		7	1	8
AL		1		1
AM		1	3	4
BA	3	4	4	11
CE		1	2	3
GO		1	1	2
MA	1	17	5	23
MG	1	1	1	3
MS	5	1	24	30
MT		12	1	13
PA	7	22	42	71
PR			1	1
RO	1	8	7	16
RR		2		2
RS			14	14
SC		3	11	14
TO	1	3	1	5
Total	19	84	118	221

Number of deaths by self-inflicted injuries (CID10 X60 a X84) by Special Indigenous Sanitation District – Brazil – 2014¹

Name of the Dsei	Deaths by self-inflicted injuries
Alagoas and Sergipe	1
Upper Negro River	6
Upper Solimões River	37
Ceará	3
Cuiabá	1
Interior Sul	2
Leste de Roraima	5
Litoral Sul	1
Manaus	1
Maranhão ²	8
Mato Grosso do Sul ³	48
Médio Rio Solimões and Tributaries	6
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	2
Pernambuco ⁴	2
Tapajós River ⁵	1
Tocantins	2
Javari Valley	6
Yanomami	3
Total	135

¹ Source: FormSUS, data extracted on March 24th, 2015.

² Auxiliary spreadsheets and/or Siasi, data extracted on March 26th, 2015.

³ Source: Mental health technical area/Diasi/Dsei/MS.

⁴ Auxiliary spreadsheets and/or Siasi, data extracted on March 26th, 2015.

⁵ Auxiliary spreadsheets and/or Siasi, data extracted on March 26th, 2015.

Chapter II – Violence against the individual

State	Misuse of power	Death threats	Various threats	Murders	Involuntary manslaughter	Malicious body injuries	Ethnic-cultural prejudice and racism	Murder attempts	Sexual violence	Total cases
AC	1	1					1		1	4
AL	2						1			3
AM	1	1	3	10		2	2			19
BA	2	2		15		2	3	6	1	31
DF						1				1
GO				1						1
MA	3	6	5			1		2		17
MG				3			2	2	1	8
MS		7	3	25	9	5		12	6	67
MT	1		2	2	1	1			1	8
PA	2	7	5	3		2	3	1	2	25
PB									1	1
PE				4						4
PR		2	1		5			2	1	11
RO		2	1			1				4
RR		1	2					1	2	6
RS	3		1	3	2	1	2	3		15
SC			3	1	3	1	5	2	2	17
SP				1						1
TO	1		1	2		1				5
Total	16	29	27	70	20	18	19	31	18	248

PEOPLES IN BRAZIL – 2014 DATA

Chapter III – Violence triggered by government omission

State	General lack of support	Lack of support for indigenous school education	Lack of healthcare	Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	Death by lack of healthcare	Total cases
AC	1	2	3		2	8
AL	1	1	1			3
AM	3	1	10		1	15
BA		4	1			5
ES			1			1
GO	1	1				2
MA	3	6	10		5	24
MG	1		1			2
MS	4	4	8			16
MT	3	2	9	3	2	19
PA	14	14	21	4		53
PB	1			1		2
PE		1				1
PR	2			2		4
RJ			1			1
RO			6		9	15
RR	1	3	3	3		10
RS			1			1
SC	2	11				13
SP	2				1	3
TO	1	3	3		1	8
Total	40	53	79	13	21	206

Child mortality

Dsei	No. of deaths
Alagoas and Sergipe	7
Altamira	20
Upper Juruá River	15
Upper Negro River	23
Upper Purus River	9
Upper Solimões River	66
Amapá and North of Pará	18
Araguaia	4
Bahia	7
Ceará	5
Cuiabá	11
Guamá-Tocantins	12
Hinterlands of the South	29
Kaiapó of Mato Grosso	8
Kaiapó of Pará	11
East of Roraima	24
South Coast	18
Manaus	16

Dsei	No. of deaths
Maranhão	71
Mato Grosso do Sul ¹	55
Middle Purus River	10
Middle Solimões River and Tributaries	49
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	16
Parintins	4
Pernambuco	15
Porto Velho	14
Tapajós River	19
Tocantins	18
Javari Valley	20
Vilhena	15
Xavante	116
Xingu	14
Yanomami ²	46
Total	785

¹ Source: Special Indigenous Sanitation District, Mato Grosso do Sul (DSEI-MS/SESAI/MS/2014). Data from the other Dsei are from the General Coordination of Monitoring and Evaluation of Indigenous Health (CGMASI/DGESI/SESAI/MS).

² (SIM) by the Ministry of Health.

Cimi: Missionary Council for Indigenous

“ Bear witness of and prophetically proclaim the Good News of the Kingdom, serving the projects of life of the indigenous peoples, denouncing the structures of domination, violence and injustice while practicing intercultural, inter-religious and ecumenical dialogue, supporting the alliances of these peoples among themselves and with the popular sectors of society to build a world for everyone, egalitarian, democratic, multicultural and in harmony with nature, in the direction of the definitive Kingdom ”

Ever since its creation in 1972, when the Brazilian State openly assumed the integration of indigenous peoples with society at large as the sole perspective for the indigenous peoples, Cimi has sought to favour the articulation among indigenous peoples and communities themselves, promoting large indigenous assemblies, where the outlines were drawn for the fight to guarantee the right to cultural diversity.

Cimi is linked to the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB).

THE PRIORITIES OF CIMI ARE:

■ LAND

Cimi's priority action is to support indigenous peoples and communities in their fight to recuperate, demarcate and guarantee the integrality of their territories. Land is a condition for life and for full cultural fulfilment of every indigenous people. From this standpoint, Cimi's advocacy role is the protection of the territories of all indigenous peoples, including those who still remain isolated from Brazilian society.

■ INDIGENOUS MOVEMENT

Throughout these five hundred years, indigenous people have found creative and diverse ways to resist oppression and attempts of extermination. In the last three decades, numerous forms of organization, articulations and mobilizations have developed which today constitute the Indigenous Movement. Cimi acts as a partner to the fight of the indigenous movement by providing information, discussing possibilities and courses of action and supporting the indigenous' initiatives.

Approximately 350 missionaries, forming 120 teams, live on a day to day basis with indigenous people throughout the entire country. They are laymen and religious people who seek with their solidary presence, commitment and testimony to place themselves at the service of the indigenous peoples

lives. To articulate, assist and guide these missionaries and to support the fight of indigenous peoples to guarantee their rights, Cimi is organized in 11 Regional Offices distributed throughout the country plus a National Secretariat located in the federal capital Brasília. Cimi's maximum authority is the General

Assembly which meets every two years. Its directorship is composed of a Presidency (President, Vice-President and two Secretaries) and 11 Regional Coordinators. Through its National Secretariat and Regional Offices, Cimi offers the missionaries, indigenous peoples and their organizations support and

assistance on legal, theological, and anthropological matters and with communication, training, education, health and documentation. Cimi maintains a corporate website and publishes the Porantim newspaper, specialized in the indigenous cause, on a monthly basis.

Peoples

■ ALLIANCES

It is fundamental to consolidate alliances in order to build a new social order, based on solidarity, respect for human dignity and ethnic and cultural diversity. To ensure the conditions for indigenous people to gain their autonomy, Cimi, through its work, aims to establish alliances with sectors of civil society, Latin-American organizations, solidarity groups and organizations as well as international cooperation.

■ TRAINING

Training is an essential tool servicing the current efforts of indigenous peoples and indispensable for missionary action, therefore it has been a Cimi priority since its origin. Cimi understands training as an integral process, constructed collectively and based on social practice.

■ EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SELF-SUSTAINABILITY

Cimi's work in these three dimensions is based on recognizing and valuing the characteristic ways that each people conceives and builds their life. It is imperative to know, profoundly comprehend and radically respect their different visions of the world, thus building with Indigenous Peoples, and building on their own systems, differentiated health care, education and self-sustainability.

■ INTERCULTURAL AND INTER-RELIGIOUS DIALOG

Cimi works to establish a mutually respectful dialog, based on equality among peoples and cultures. Inter-religious dialog presupposes the profound respect for the diverse concepts of sacredness, origin and meaning of human life and the valorisation of the multiple ways of ritualizing faith and nourishing one's own beliefs. This is a driving force of the life projects of indigenous peoples which are alternatives to the neoliberal project.

■ INDIGENOUS IN URBAN CENTERS

The intense and constant pressures upon indigenous cultures and territories result in constant migrations of indigenous families or even entire peoples. This situation puts forth a new challenge for Cimi. And with it, the need to better understand this reality: determine the motives that push some indigenous families out of their traditional areas and initiate a systematic dialog with them, with the view of guaranteeing their rights and articulating their struggles with the broader indigenous issue.

THE MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES OF CIMI ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- ◆ Respect for the indigenous otherness in its historical and ethno-cultural plurality and the valorisation of the traditional knowledge and religiousness of the indigenous peoples;
- ◆ The protagonism of the indigenous peoples, Cimi being an ally in the fight for the guarantee of their historic rights;
- ◆ The choice for and commitment to the indigenous cause within a broader perspective of a democratic, just, compassionate, solidary, pluri-ethnic and pluricultural society.

And for this new society, forged in the struggle itself, Cimi believes that the indigenous people are sources of inspiration for the revision of the meaning: of the history, of social, political and economic orientations and practices constructed until this day. Just over 40 years ago, Cimi published its first document reporting on the situation of violence that indigenous people in Brazil were submitted to, not only because of the military period and the expansion to the Amazon, but above all by the declared policy of physical and cultural extermination executed against these peoples.

It is in this context that Cimi came into existence. Today, Cimi is the largest nongovernmental organization working with indigenous peoples in Brazil. Working via our teams in the areas, we help these peoples to reflect on the problems they experience, their relationship with the national society and we focus especially on the study and knowledge of their rights. The participation of indigenous peoples in the construction of the present Federal Constitution has had the singular support of Cimi, with regard to the awareness of that historical moment and opportunity and with regard to the support of the articulated protagonism of these people, in order for them to participate in the constitutional process and thereby guarantee their rights in the Magna Carta of the country. The support Cimi has offered ever since for the grand assemblies of the indigenous peoples, offering advice for the conjunctural analyses, the legal demands in combination with the unconditional support for the great indigenous manifestations, make Cimi the main entity acting in defense of the human and territorial rights of the indigenous peoples in Brazil.



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

MISSIONARY COUNCIL FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

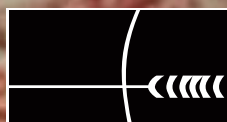
ADDRESS

SDS Edifício Venâncio III, salas 309 a 314

Brasília – DF – Brasil – Cep 70.393-902

Phone: 55 61 21061650

www.cimi.org.br



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

Support for English Version

Support



ISBN 978-85-87433-08-4

