

REPORT

# Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

DATA FOR 2017





R E P O R T

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CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

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Dom Roque Paloschi

[www.cimi.org.br](http://www.cimi.org.br)

REPORT  
**Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil — Data for 2017**

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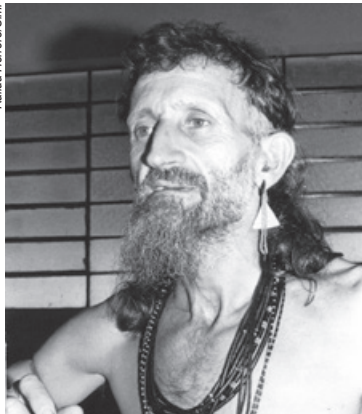
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This issue is dedicated to the memory of **Brother Vicente Cañas**, a Jesuit missionary, in the 30th year of his martyrdom.

**Kiwxi**, as the M'ky called him, devoted his life to indigenous peoples. And it was precisely for advocating their rights that he was murdered in April 1987, during the demarcation of the Enawenê Nawê people's land.

It took more than 20 years for those involved in his murder to be held accountable and convicted in February 2018.

In this issue of the Report on Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, we express our wishes and reinforce the commitment to ensuring that justice is done for all indigenous peoples, and that no one else will have to shed their blood for what is theirs by right.

**Kiwxi, Present!!!**





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“ This report presents the reflection and denunciation that the tormentors of indigenous peoples are more than ever settled within the State, from where they have been working ruthlessly against those who are the original sons and daughters of Brazil. Those who under the Constitution should be respected, protected and valued. Contrary to what the law requires and justice cries out for, they are being robbed and squandered ”

Roberto Liebgott/Cimi



# In the absence of justice, everyday violence devastates lives inside and outside indigenous lands

Dom Roque Paloschi\*

*"For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be...  
But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight  
themselves in the abundance of peace"*

(Psalm 37:10 - 11)

The Brazilian Constitution was enacted 30 years ago. Its Chapter VIII, Articles 231 and 232 recognize indigenous peoples and their fundamental rights. These rights are characterized as original, inalienable, indisposible and imprescriptible and entail respect for the differences and social organization of each people, as well as for their uses, customs, beliefs and traditions. These rights also include the demarcation of their traditional lands. In addition, they abolish the archaic practice of guardianship by ensuring all peoples, their communities and individuals, full civil capacity as subjects of rights. The Constitution itself, in accordance with Article 67 of the Acts of Transitional Constitutional Provisions, sets a deadline of five years from its enactment for the federal government to conclude the demarcation of all indigenous lands.

This presentation of the report on *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil*, with data for 2017, provides a brief summary of the contents related to the rights established in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988, as a way to express our feelings of distress and indignation at failures to comply with the law. And perhaps more importantly, to report that the Brazilian State has become, through its rulers, the main promoter and sponsor of violence against indigenous peoples. The premeditated negligence of those within the government, by actions and inactions, is the harmful seed that leads to the death and misery of those who cry out for justice in our country.

The mere existence of peoples and communities has become a heavy burden for those who run the country through the lens of exploitation, expropriation, and expansion. They see in life and nature's assets only possibilities to consume and enrich themselves, to the detriment of human, environmental and cultural rights.

For the exploiters and their allies, law and justice only have a meaning if they are intended for and at the service of those sectors programmed to act with the aim of encouraging ambition and the saga for domination and profit. Nothing else seems to work for those who associate with governments to plunder property and life.

At the base of this exploitation process are entrepreneurs engaged in agribusiness, as well as large landowners and the rural, mining and logging caucuses. They have transformed the Executive branch into their business backyard; sectors of the Judiciary into the antechamber of illicit deals; and the Legislative into the barn of arguments, theses, provocations, and anti-indigenous laws.

By transforming the State into a business counter, these segments have plunged the country into serious political, cultural and economic backwardness and generated uncontrolled violence, pain and suffering. The indigenous cause has become one of the main axes of the political, economic and ideological dispute. The attacks are reproduced from the courts to the offices of deputies and city councilors all over Brazil. Theses and strategies are devised to insult and de-characterize the Constitution, thereby deconstructing fundamental rights, especially as regards the land and life of indigenous peoples and their communities.

This Report on *Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - Data for 2017* presents the reflection and denunciation that the tormentors of indigenous peoples are more than ever settled within the State, from where they have been working ruthlessly against those who are the original sons and daughters of Brazil. Those who under the Constitution should be respected, protected and valued. Contrary to what the law requires and justice cries out for, they are being robbed and squandered.

In early 2018, Pope Francis warned the world of threats hovering over indigenous peoples and their territories, especially in the Amazon region: "Amazonia is being disputed on various fronts. On the one hand, there is the neo-extractivism and the pressure being exerted by great business interests that want to lay hands on its petroleum, gas, lumber, gold and forms of agro-industrial monocultivation... We have to break with the historical paradigm that views Amazonia as an inexhaustible source of supplies for other countries without concern for its inhabitants."

The purpose of this denunciation is to expose violence, to cry out for justice for indigenous peoples. May Life prevail! ♦

\* President of the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) and archbishop of Porto Velho



“On the eve of the impeachment vote, the rural caucus (bancada ruralista or pro-agribusiness caucus) and about 40 national and regional agribusiness associations, representatives of producers of agricultural commodities intended mainly for export, reached an agreement on the document titled ‘Biennial Positive Agenda 2016-2017.’  
Temer reiterated his commitment to agribusiness”

Luiza Calagian/Comissão Guarani Yvyrupa





# A country in the hands of violent people

Cleber César Buzatto\*

On July 14, 2017, one week before the publication of Opinion 001/17 in the Federal Official Gazette (DOU), the Parliamentary Agricultural Group (FPA), better known as the “rural caucus,” posted on social media a video in which Federal Deputy Luis Carlos Heinze (PP-RS) attested to the existence of a political agreement with the Temer government for the drafting and adoption of a binding opinion against the demarcation of indigenous lands in Brazil. In the words of the member of the FPA, “... over the past months we spoke with Minister Alexandre de Moraes, then Minister of Justice, with Minister Osmar Serraglio himself, who was also Minister of Justice, and now with Minister Torquato. We also spoke with the Attorney General, currently Justice Grace. We had several meetings. In the last meeting we had back in April with Minister Padilha, Minister Osmar Serraglio and Justice Grace, we agreed on a binding opinion. A group of experts from the Office of the President’s Chief of Staff, the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General’s Office led by the federal attorney Renato Vieira who is a special adviser to the Chief of Staff, Minister Padilha, already has a binding opinion. What exactly is this binding opinion? What will this opinion, which will be signed by the President of the Republic and by the Attorney General, do? It will unify all the decisions of the 19 conditions stipulated by the Federal Supreme Court and then review all legal actions currently in progress that have not yet been tried. Certainly, in my opinion, more than 90 percent of ongoing cases in Brazil... There are more than 700 cases... In Rio Grande do Sul alone I have 31 cases in progress. Certainly, more than 90 percent of them are illegal and therefore will be dismissed. So, first of all, the president has already pledged his commitment to signing this binding document together with the Attorney General, Justice Grace...”<sup>1</sup>

As announced by members of the rural caucus, this Opinion was indeed signed by the Attorney general, Justice Grace Mendonça, and approved by President Temer on July 19, 2017, and published in the Federal Official Gazette (DOU) the following day. In an unconstitutional manner way and contrary to the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), the Opinion mandates the entire federal public administration to apply the “time frame” (“*marco temporal*,” an arbitrary date on which indigenous groups had to physically occupy a traditional territory in order to lay legal claim to it) and the conditions of the Raposa Serra do Sol case (Petition 3388) in the demarcation of all indigenous lands of Brazil.

The release of the video by the rural caucus and the publication of the Anti-Demarcation Opinion occurred exactly during the period in which President Temer was defending himself from accusations by the Federal Public Attorney’s Office (PGR) and seeking parliamentary support to avoid an investigation. The statement by the rural caucus member was an explicit message for the government to comply immediately with the political agreement between the parties. The Temer government, through Justice Grace Mendonça and the president himself, approved the Opinion and determined its publication and application. Subsequently, the members of the rural caucus voted massively against an investigation of President Temer.

There is no doubt that this political agreement reached in 2017 was signed during President Dilma Rousseff’s impeachment process. On the eve of the impeachment vote, the rural caucus and about 40 national and regional agribusiness associations and representatives of producers of agricultural commodities intended mainly for export reached an agreement on the document titled “Biennial Positive Agenda 2016-2017”<sup>2</sup>. Temer reiterated

<sup>1</sup> [https://web.facebook.com/fpagropecuaria/videos/545571245567260/?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/fpagropecuaria/videos/545571245567260/?_rdc=1&_rdr) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3HbIDrCjOyE>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fpagropecuaria.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/DOC-Pauta-Positiva-FPA.pdf>

\* Executive Secretary of CIMI, holds a degree in Philosophy from Nossa Senhora da Imaculada Conceição Faculty of Philosophy (FAFIMC)



*The so-called “Time Frame” thesis is unconstitutional and extremely perverse because, among other reasons, it can punish peoples who were not occupying their territories in 1988 because they had been forced from them*

his commitment to agribusiness and this regressive agenda on different occasions throughout 2016.

The effectiveness of Opinion 001/17 raised the level of threats, violations of rights and violence against indigenous peoples. The demarcations, many of them already at an advanced stage, were not only suspended but also returned by the Office of the President's Chief of Staff and the Ministry of Justice to be adapted to the content of the Opinion. The risk of setbacks is immense and imminent. This situation, which by itself is an act of violence, has the immediate consequence of potentializing cases of conflicts and violence against indigenous peoples in their territories.

In addition, in an attempt to curb the mobilization of indigenous peoples in defense of their rights, the rural caucus invested heavily in the process of criminalizing indigenous leaders and their allies in 2017. The Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) on the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) was the main weapon used from this perspective. The commission became the setting of reckless and unfounded accusations and discriminatory speeches of hatred and violence against indigenous leaders, members of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), members of academia – particularly anthropologists – as well as members of civil society organizations, including the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), all of which work legally and legitimately on behalf of indigenous peoples in Brazil. More than 100 representatives of these social segments were indicted by the rural caucus through this CPI, which took place in the Chamber of Deputies.

At the same time, the impunity of the aggressors of indigenous peoples took deeper roots in 2017. With Temer in charge of the Federal Executive branch, the aggressors felt safer to commit their crimes against both indigenous peoples and their property. Invasions and possessory invasions spread like wildfire over indigenous territories, threatening the survival of many tribes, including isolated groups. Reports<sup>33</sup> have been filed with federal authorities, which have repeatedly overlooked their responsibilities in the matter.

The financial strangulation and political instrumentalization of FUNAI by reactionary forces of militarism, integrationism, Christian religious fundamentalism, and agribusiness also deepened in 2017. In addition to hindering compliance with the institutional and constitutional duties

to demarcate and protect indigenous lands, the closing of centers for the protection of free (isolated) peoples in the Amazon has the potential to bring back the dark times of elimination of entire indigenous populations. Massacres have been reported<sup>4</sup>, but never confirmed or denied by the Brazilian government. In addition, FUNAI has become a platform for persecutory practices against indigenous peoples and support organizations<sup>5</sup>.

The business media have been widely used in attempts to disqualify the demarcations of indigenous lands in the country. Through the media attack, its sponsors and national and international corporations seek to legitimize and justify, in ideological terms, the attack on the rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil. In its editorial<sup>6</sup> of January 23, 2017, the "O Estado de São Paulo" newspaper, popularly known as "Estadão," defended the publication

**“The business media have been widely used in attempts to disqualify the demarcations of indigenous lands in the country. Through the media attack, its sponsors and national and international corporations seek to legitimize and justify, in ideological terms, the attack on the rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil.”**

of the Ministry of Justice's Ordinance 80/17 and the passing by Congress of Constitutional Amendment Bill (PEC) 215/00, blaming the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land (TI) for the decrease in agricultural production in the state of Roraima and for the state's reliance on the federal government. However, it failed to mention the huge positive effects of the demarcation for the indigenous peoples and the state of Roraima<sup>7</sup>. On February 7, 2017, Bandeirantes TV network broadcast in its main news program (Band News) a report in which, once again, the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land was accused of having led to the impoverish-

ment of the state of Roraima, in addition to insisting on the proven fallacious thesis that the demarcation would pose a risk to national sovereignty, among other absurdities that caused great indignation in those who were familiar with the reality of the region.

There is no doubt that Brazil has been taken by storm and held hostage to the private interests of the agrarian elite, which has been "rewarded" with "new" captaincies distributed in exchange for the death of the peoples who inhabit the territory. Therefore, as shocking as it may seem, it is evident that Brazil today can be understood as "a country in the hands of violent people." ♦

3 <https://www.cimi.org.br/2017/08/preocupados-com-invasoes-povos-indigenas-de-rondonia-reforcam-luta-contra-marco-temporal/>

4 <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2017/09/1917116-mpf-investiga-massacre-de-indios-isolados-na-amazonia.shtml>

5 Folha de São Paulo newspaper. FUNAI's ombudsman calls for an investigation of indigenous people and NGOs in Mato Grosso do Sul. 23/11/2017. Available at <http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2017/11/1937496-ouvidor-da-funai-defende-investigar-indios-e-ongs-em-mato-grosso-do-sul.shtml>

6 <https://opiniao.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,prudencia-na-demarcacao,70001637701>

7 Viva, Raposa Serra do Sol desafia interesses e bajuladores do agribusiness. <https://cimi.org.br/2017/02/39246/>



“Throughout 2017, indigenous peoples endured the enforcement of a despicable, fascist, predatory and devastating policy on territories, environmental assets and water resources. A policy deliberately implemented to annihilate rights, the way of life of the peoples and their prospects for life and a future. A policy engendered in the offices of agribusiness advocates and religious fundamentalists. A policy that is perverse because it relies overwhelmingly on brute force and repression”

Apib





# The Temer government has legitimized violence against indigenous peoples

Lucia Helena Rangel\*

Roberto Antonio Liebigott\*\*

**T**he report on *Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - data for 2017* reflects a reality of absolute legal uncertainty regarding the individual and collective rights of indigenous people. More than that, it presents data and information that show the establishment, within the government, of an organization that seeks to destroy public property and impose, including by force, its exploratory intent with respect to environmental, mineral, water and biodiversity resources.

The idea that indigenous peoples are a serious problem has recently been expanded, given that their lands have been selected – in an agreement of political and economic interests and because they make up the Union's heritage – as priorities for expropriation.

At the base of this organization is the rural caucus in the National Congress. It is the most active group in the attempt to annihilate the rights constitutionally assured to the natives, *quilombolas* (descendants of runaway slaves) and other ethnic groups and traditional communities. In this context, members of the police, prosecutors, judges, courts, corporate media, and political and religious fundamentalism play an essential role, as they provide security, legitimacy and support for the agreement of economic and political interests aimed to destroy public assets.

The impacts of political agreements on the three branches of government consolidate a regime of violence and legal authoritarianism, especially against the peoples and communities that react to this expansionist perspective as well as to attacks on their fundamental rights. Signs of these attacks are the dismantling and inertia of the entities responsible for implementing public policies. This interpretation of macropolitics allows us to understand the reason behind the budget constraint and the 20-year freezing of investments in social policies; the reason behind relativization of constitutional rights;

and the reason behind the selectivity of people, groups and sectors of society that ultimately reap economic and political privileges.

Throughout 2017, indigenous peoples endured the enforcement of a despicable, fascist, predatory and devastating policy on territories, environmental assets and water resources. A policy deliberately implemented to annihilate rights, the way of life of the peoples and their prospects for life and a future. A policy engendered in the offices of agribusiness advocates and religious fundamentalists. A policy that is perverse because it relies overwhelmingly on brute force and repression.

## Devastation of the land and death of those who depend on it

The realities of indigenous peoples in Brazil are diverse. There are isolated peoples, who have never had contact with the involving society. There are recently contacted peoples, there are people who for decades have maintained relations with state structures, society and different social realities. There are peoples who have an actual understanding of the social, political, and legal structures of the state. There are peoples who have decided to rekindle their ties with their original traditions and culture and fight for specific and differentiated rights. There are also communities that have migrated from their traditional territories to cities and live in the context of urbanization. There are communities that have built their lives in roadside shacks and camps.

In spite of so many differences, there are points in common: all indigenous peoples are disrespected in their fundamental human rights to life, to freedom, to difference, to having their ancestral land demarcated, to a place to live, to receiving differentiated assistance, and to being subjects of rights. Violence against indigenous

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people has its origin in these common points, which lead to: suicides – which have dramatically increased in recent years; child deaths; child malnutrition; death due to lack of assistance; invasion of territories by loggers, miners, land-grabbers, cattle ranchers, businessmen engaged in real estate speculation, who are responsible for a substantial depletion of environmental resources; confinement to areas unfit for life, without drinking water, sanitation and housing; murders; death threats; accidents involving motor vehicles and pedestrians; assaults; and prejudice, racism and discrimination.

### **The programmatic dismantling of the official indigenous body**

Indigenous peoples have criticized the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) over the years because of its inefficiency and slowness in enforcing the indigenous policy. On the other hand, it has also been subject to pressure and persecution by agribusiness advocates because of its legal mandate to advocate indigenous rights, especially with regard to studies for the identification and demarcation of lands that are characterized as belonging to indigenous peoples.

As a result of this mandate, FUNAI, together with the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), ended up being the subject of a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) in the Chamber of Deputies. In 2017, FUNAI began to be guided and led by historically anti-indigenous segments, agribusiness and mining entrepreneurs, religious fundamentalists and military personnel. These groups have been deciding how FUNAI should operate and are leading the government policy for indigenous peoples.

Following the slowing down of its activities, FUNAI is now the victim of a strategic planning that seeks to make it unfeasible as a state structure to develop policies for and ensure the protection of indigenous peoples and their territories. The consequences were reflected in the stalling of land demarcations, in budget restrictions for activities and services in the areas and in the abandonment of activities aimed to protect isolated and at-risk peoples and to inspect demarcated lands, especially in the Amazon, which are being affected by deforestation, arson, and invasion by loggers, miners, hunters, fishermen, and land-grabbers. In this context, the idea is to prevent the usufruct of the lands by indigenous people through what has been termed agricultural partnerships. These are nothing more than an attempt to legitimize land leases, which is unconstitutional, since indigenous lands are

inalienable and nontransferable and the rights thereto are imprescriptible (Article 231, § 4 of the Federal Constitution).

### **AGU's Opinion 001/2017**

The Temer government has enforced, within the federal public administration, Opinion 001/2017 issued by the Attorney General's Office (AGU). Among other legal anomalies, this opinion seeks to extend the 19 conditions applicable to the case of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land (Petition 3338), as well as the time frame thesis ("*tese do marco temporal*") established in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and obdurate dispossession to the demarcation of all indigenous lands. With this opinion, the AGU, which is responsible for defending the Union and all its assets, legislates in defense of private interests and anti-indigenous sectors and to the detriment of the interests of the Union, since it is the responsibility of the Union to demarcate indigenous lands, which ultimately make up the country's heritage.

In practice, the AGU is acting both illegally and perversely by reducing indigenous peoples to the condition of subjects without rights, or with rights if they can prove that they were physically present in the land they are claiming on October 5, 1988. If they were not physically present in the land – due to various factors such as expulsion, persecution, racism, massacres – or were not physically or legally disputing it, according to the concept of obdurate dispossession they "lose the right to have rights." The AGU, in short, is proposing the embezzlement of Union assets by private persons.

### **SESAI, the political distribution of political offices and the complete outsourcing of services**

A review of the data on the budget of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) makes it possible to conclude that all analyses of indigenous peoples are lies. There seems to be a mismatch between what is said, what is observed and the data. The funds earmarked for indigenous health in 2017 totaled almost R\$ 1.5 billion. Therefore, lack of money does not seem to be the cause of the problems in indigenous health. And in fact, perhaps it is not. It just happens that the policy is outsourced: three organizations alone control most of the actions and services in indigenous areas.

Indigenous health is managed in a disjointed manner, without any evaluation and analysis of district work plans,

**"In 2017, FUNAI began to be guided and led by segments that are historically anti-indigenous, agribusiness and mining entrepreneurs, religious fundamentalists and military personnel. These groups have been deciding how FUNAI should operate and are leading the government policy for indigenous peoples"**

**“Indigenous health has been submitted to the interests of the political groups that support the Temer government. Activities related to basic sanitation have been stalled; actions and services related to food and nutrition guarantees seem to have been abandoned and the consequences are evidenced by the prevalence of malnutrition and anemia in children and women.”**

inspection of the activities developed and social control by indigenous peoples. In addition, in recent months all management positions in the coordinating units of the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) have been distributed among people linked to the MDB and PP, two political parties with many of their members currently in prison and accused by the judiciary. In general, the holders of these offices have also handed out lower-ranking positions. Indigenous health has been ultimately submitted to the interests of the political groups that support the Temer government. Basic health care, which was already inadequate, has become non-existent.

The entire chain of the Indigenous Health Subsystem is in jeopardy. Indigenous health has been submitted to the interests of the political groups that support the Temer government. Activities related to basic sanitation have stalled; actions and services in the field of food and nutrition guarantees seem to have been abandoned and

*Roberto Liebgott/Cimi*



***Many indigenous peoples live in makeshift camps, in inhuman conditions, without drinking water, housing, sanitation and adequate food; yet, they are threatened and intimidated***



the consequences are evidenced by the prevalence of malnutrition and anemia in children and women. Due to changes in community lifestyles associated with frequent relationships with non-indigenous people, many adults suffer from high blood pressure and diabetes as a result of a poor diet dominated by carbohydrates – pasta, cookies, rice, sugar, pastries, and soft drinks.

This situation of vitamin, protein and fiber deficiency becomes even more serious because of the lack or scarce distribution of ration baskets, which has clearly compromised the nutritional subsistence of communities living in roadside camps or degraded lands.

There is no drinking water in most communities, and without water, there is no health. Without basic sanitation and preventive actions, infectious and parasitic diseases are spreading throughout Brazil.

### **MJ: restricting and negotiating the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples**

The Minister of Justice Torquato Lorena Jardim, whose political career was consolidated during the military regime (1964-1985), did not hesitate to receive indigenous delegations when he took office. Knocks on the door were

converted into an opportunity for the discussion of some issues that, while relevant to the government, were of great concern to indigenous people.

Jardim did not immediately deny that indigenous peoples have rights constitutionally enshrined in the Federal Constitution. He did not make the same mistake as his predecessor, agribusiness entrepreneur Osmar Serraglio. However, he always defended the need for negotiations between the government and those “affected” by the demarcation of lands as a way to settle “pending issues and contradictions” in demarcation procedures. It is worth remembering that among those who claim to be affected are people who make up the “organization” that aims to exploit public assets. The main stakeholders – indigenous peoples, their communities and leaders, FUNAI experts on indigenous issues and other segments of indigenous supporters – were all left out of the negotiations.

From what could be seen, throughout 2017 the minister absorbed the theses of the rural lobbyists – with whom he maintains a constant dialogue. In his view, demarcated lands or those in the process of being demarcated must, first of all, be revised to meet non-indigenous theses and perspectives. Therefore, he overturned the Declaration



*In view of increasing attacks on their guaranteed constitutional rights, indigenous peoples throughout the country mobilize and resist physical, cultural and spiritual ethnocide*



Ordinance on the Jaraguá Indigenous Land of the Guarani people, located in the capital city of São Paulo.

### **CPI: a process of criminalization of indigenous leaders and indigenists**

In 2017, the rural caucus continued and concluded the Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) on FUNAI and INCRA. The objective was to disqualify actions and services for the benefit of indigenous peoples and *Quilombolas* and to criminalize all those who stand to defend the demarcation and titling of indigenous and *quilombola* lands and agrarian reform. After almost two years of processing, a final report was approved calling for the indictment of more than 100 people, mostly activists and leaders. The final report of the CPI was sent to authorities such as the Federal Police and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF). Due to this CPI, in many regions of the country indigenous people and their supporters were harshly persecuted. It should be noted here that despite all the investment, including financial investments, the CPI was unable to demonstrate any illegality in the demarcations or in the actions of indigenous organizations and supporters of indigenous peoples.

### **Isolated and at-risk peoples**

Special mention should be made, within the scope of the current indigenous policy, of the serious reality of isolated or at-risk indigenous peoples living in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Rondônia, and Mato Grosso. Due to budget cuts, the federal government has compromised the inspection and protection of the territories of more than 90 isolated peoples, thereby exposing them to the risk of genocide. In the course of 2017, there were information and reports of indigenous massacres by miners, hunters and loggers. The facts need to be investigated and, if confirmed, the current federal administration should be held accountable for encouraging the occupation and invasion of the areas for mining, logging, fishing and hunting purposes.

### **Communities in the urban context**

Thousands of indigenous families have moved to cities in search of better living conditions. However, the reality faced by these natives is one of poverty, lack of housing, urban violence, unemployment, lack of health-care and education, and non-recognition of indigenous identities by assistance agencies.

Despite these adverse conditions, they seek to live in community, even if they are on the outskirts of cities. As time goes by, one comes, another one comes, and others yet keep coming. The families ultimately gather in a certain neighborhood, or in a peripheral area where nobody used to live, and where the indigenous people went to live.

This reality occurs in almost all capital cities in the country and in big cities. The urban life has reached indigenous peoples for good and this brings about a series of problems and demands for public policies. However, we do not see any effort by the State to accommodate this huge population through differentiated policies.

### **Considerations about the Report methodology**

Although it is unable to systematize information from all areas and from all indigenous peoples and communities and cover all aspects of the violence to which indigenous peoples are subject on a daily basis, the Report on *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* has become, for its scope and data, an important instrument of denunciation and search for solutions to

the serious indigenous reality in Brazil.

Through this report, CIMI seeks to give greater visibility to the dramatic reality of indigenous peoples, while explaining to the authorities of the three branches of government the need to meet the demands of the peoples, to guarantee their constitutionally enshrined rights and to eradicate all forms of violence and violations.

The data CIMI works with come from the indigenous communities themselves and from their organizations and leaders. There are data collected by missionaries who work in different regions of the country, as well as information provided by the press. In recent years, our analyses have been supported by data provided and made available by

the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and by assistance agencies, especially the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI).

CIMI, once again, hopes that this Report will be an instrument of analysis, reflection and change of attitude of state entities, economic corporations, members of Congress, indigenous entities, churches, and society at large in their relations with indigenous peoples. Rather than accusing, this Report seeks to encourage respect for ethnic and cultural differences and for the Federal Constitution as regards the rights of indigenous peoples enshrined therein. ♦

**“Through this report, CIMI seeks to give greater visibility to the dramatic reality of indigenous peoples, while explaining to the authorities of the three branches of government the need to meet the demands of the peoples, to guarantee their constitutionally enshrined rights and to eradicate all forms of violence and violations”**

# Akroá Gamella People: from concealment to decolonized political struggle

Rosimeire de Jesus Diniz Santos\*

*"At the time we were being attacked, a fine rain was coming down  
It was Mother Nature crying. Her tears fell on the ground that was receiving  
the blood of our warriors, which was shed in the fight for the territory".*

(Mandioca Gamella)

The Gamella indigenous people call themselves Akroá and live in their traditional territory, located in the municipalities of Viana, Matinha and Penalva<sup>1</sup>. It is another original group that was declared by the State to have been extinct in the late twentieth century. This used to be a common practice since the colonial period to deny the existence of indigenous peoples who resorted to strategies of resistance and survival in the face of the violence imposed on them both then and now.

Yesterday, like today, indigenous peoples are seen as obstacles to development, as "backward," with ways of life that are not in line with the commodification and homogenizing patterns of modernity. Like other traditional populations, such as quilombolas and babassu coconut breakers, among others, indigenous peoples are subject to violence, criminalization and denial of their rights and ancestral culture.

Historical reports found in the essays of Francisco de Paula Ribeiro (1819), in the book *Memórias dos Sertões Maranhenses* (*Memoires of the Hinterlands of Maranhão* -2002), make it clear that at the time of the colony, the peoples who fought for the protection of their territories against the advance of the colonizers were scourged and punished. This was what happened to the Akroá Gamella people, who at that time inhabited a vast territory that today comprises the towns of Codó, Viana, Matinha, Penalva and Cajari, all in the state of Maranhão. They were scourged and punished for allegedly threatening to invade the town of Viana in 1810. According to Major Ribeiro de Paula in his *General Observations on the "Savages" in the Captaincy of Maranhão*:

In the year 1810, having they invaded the establishment or farm of a so-and-so Cordeiro, and having also threatened to attack the village of Viana, which was

then far from their Indian village called Tapera, we were sent by the general D. José Tomás de Menezes to help the village and also to punish them for the committed invasion (RIBEIRO, 166: 2002).

Over the last two centuries, the Akroá Gamella people have bravely resisted to defend their territories and made alliances with the blacks who fled from the farms, especially the group that lived in the region of Codó. Against the weapons and strategies of the colonizers, some Gamella groups were "pacified" and much like other peoples did, adopted silence as a survival strategy. The group to which this article refers, after the trajectory of violence, confrontation and settlement, remained in their original territory, which was later "donated" by the Portuguese Crown as an allotment, called "Terra de Índio" (Indian Land). The Gamella people received from the Crown the titling of 14,000 hectares of a territory that was already theirs, where they continued to maintain a collective way of life and of care for the Land.

This collective way of life was affected again in the 1970s as a result of land grabbing, in which the granting deed was falsified, thus enabling the land to be subdivided and sold. This process was encouraged by Law 2,979 of July 17, 1969, known as the Sarney Land Law, which allowed for the misappropriation of the territory of many traditional peoples and communities in Maranhão. The Akroá Gamella people were being squeezed into their territory, and resisted to secure a minimal portion of their place of existence. In this regard, Andrade (1999: 63) reports that:

The process of misappropriation of land by land-grabbers and so-called land buyers in Santeiro and Taquaritia (...). Despite that, the territory as a whole has remained undivided and part of its occupants have reacted firmly against the land-grabbing process established in the 1970s.

This violent land-grabbing process was therefore taking from indigenous peoples their life production means. In 1979 and 1982, the Gamella asked the National Foundation

<sup>1</sup> This text refers to a group of the Akroá Gamella people living in the traditional territory mentioned and subject to an attempted massacre in April 2017. Other groups have declared themselves Akroá Gamella in other municipalities of Maranhão and Piauí.

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Ana Mendes

*The centuries-old resistance and indigenous memory are the foundation of the life project that the Gamella people build within the territory, based on Good Living for all*

for Indigenous People (FUNAI) to act regarding the sale of their traditional territory and the ensuing conflicts. There are reports that officials of this indigenous body went to the territory and took note of the requests, but nothing was done to remove the land-grabbers and ensure that the people could go back to fully enjoying their original land in all its extent.

After fierce resistance and several confrontations, and despite having had to resort to fences to prevent land-grabbers from invading their land, the people managed to secure a minimal portion of the vast traditional territory that they had occupied before the Crown established its borders. The Akroá Gamella demand from the federal government the identification, delimitation and demarcation of their traditional territory according to their uses, customs and traditions, which will be defined based on the study of the Technical Group that should start its work still in 2018. Currently, the self-declared Akroá Gamella include approximately 281 families. Self-declaration has encouraged other groups of the Akroá Gamella people living in the municipalities of Pedro do Rosário and Codó, in Maranhão, and Bom Jesus, Currais and Santa Filomena, in Piauí, to gradually carry out the identity insurgency process, thus coming out of the silence to which they have been consigned over time.

### **The struggle for recognition of the right and access to the territory**

The current insurgency of the Akroá Gamella people began in 2013. They said they were invited to participate

in a meeting of the Quilombola Movement of Maranhão (Moquibom)<sup>2</sup>, along with agents from the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT). In that venue, they were able to reaffirm their indigenous identity and ask for support both in the struggle for their recognition as a differentiated people and for the regularization of their territory, which continued to be plundered. The Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) was informed by the CPT and went to the territory to speak with the natives in their communities. They reaffirmed that they were Gamella natives, told stories of their ancestry and demonstrated their strong connection to the territory and its importance to ensure their physical and cultural reproduction. In 2014, after many meetings in which the Akroá Gamella people revived their historical memories, they held the Self-Declaration Assembly, which was attended by the Krenyê and Tremembé peoples, both from Maranhão, and representatives of CIMI and CPT. The minutes of the Assembly emphasize the need for “revitalizing their culture and the search for regularization of the indigenous territory”<sup>3</sup>. This document was filed with FUNAI, the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF), the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) and the State Education Secretariat (SEDUC). The objective was that as soon as these agencies became aware of this “identity insurgency” process of the Gamella people, they would grant them access to the necessary specific

2 The Moquibom movement started in the lower area of Maranhão and is currently spread throughout the state, coordinating the struggle of the quilombola communities.

3 Minutes of the Self-declaration of the Gamella People, approved in the People’s Assembly on August 2, 2014.



policies, to which they are entitled as indigenous people, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Public agencies received the minutes with suspicion and few actions were taken in the first years. Faced with so many negative responses from government institutions and also due to internal discussions about social organization and autonomy, the people decided not to wait for the State to regularize their territory. The Akroá Gamella decided to retake themselves part of their traditional lands that had been invaded by third parties.

From 2015 to 2017, they recovered nine areas of their traditional territory. With this process of retaking their territory and their culture, there was an escalation of threats against leaders, environmental crimes, gunshots at retaken areas, invasions by people pretending to be police officers, and physical and symbolic violence, such as the generalization of the Gamella as “outlaws,” “alleged indigenous people” who committed an “identity fraud” because they were groups that take the lands of other people. Gamella children and youths were harassed in school, and members of the people were denied hospital care in the region and had their plantations set on fire, among other prejudiced and criminal acts.

The threats were brought to the attention of the competent authorities at both the state and federal levels. However, there was no investigation into the allegations made by the Gamella, despite the countless reports of gunshots at them and their villages. The Brazilian government has not taken any concrete action to regularize the land for the people. Other agencies, such as the education secretariat and DSEI, have also failed to provide assistance to the people.

### The attempted massacre and its aftermath

The neglect of public agencies to consider the various reports presented by the people and their allies favored an attack on April 30, 2017, when a crowd of approximately 200 people attacked the Akroá Gamella people who were engaged in another fight to retake their traditional territory. They were attacked with sticks, rocks, firearms, machetes and knives. As a result, 22 indigenous people were injured.

One day before the attack, members of the Evangelical Assembly of God and a lawyer who worked for one of the ranchers from the area surrounding the Gamella territory participated in a local radio program in Viana. Federal deputy Aluizio Mendes (PODE-MA, former PTN) also intervened by telephone. The participants analyzed the land conflict, in which, according to them, “alleged indigenous people” were “invading lands and threatening the population of the region.”

In addition to using this radio program, the attack on the Akroá was also “announced” by sound cars on the streets of the municipalities of Viana and Matinha, as well as in some villages. The announcement called on the population to participate in what they called the “Movement for



*Since the colonial period, the Gamella people have experienced a reality of violations by those who insist on denying their existence in order to take over the traditional land*

Peace,” which was widely publicized also on social media (WhatsApp and Facebook).

On the day of the event, a platform was set up in the village of Santeiro, and for a few hours, politicians, members of local evangelical churches, lawyers, farmers and other business owners questioned the Gamella identity and incited violence against them. Some of the people attending the demonstration “for peace” were drunk.

The announced attack was about to materialize. Government agencies had been warned, but took no action. Alone, the Akroá Gamella report that they needed to protect people in the most populous villages by taking children, pregnant women and the elderly to another place. After a ritual and fearing a stronger attack, they left in a smaller group to retake another portion of their traditional territory. Meanwhile, in the middle of the afternoon, after speeches of incitement, dozens of people attending the event “for peace” marched together and armed towards the farm recently retaken by the Akroá Gamella. When they realized how many people were coming to attack them, the indigenous people began to retreat. However, they were surrounded and attacked when they were already leaving the property.

In the attack, two Gamella men were seriously injured by a machete and had their hands cut off, as well as deep cuts at the knee joints and other body injuries; two others were shot, one with a scratch shot in the head, the other shot in the face; the others suffered minor injuries.

The report of one of them states that a Civil Police car was at the site, that the police officers witnessed the violence and the condition of the wounded, but blamed them for the situation they were in. The Gamella said they asked for help, but the police officers left and did not return. The other wounded ran into the woods bleeding, unaware of what had happened to their mates. Luckily, they managed to reach the Cajueiro Piraí Village, one of the first areas to be retaken.

One day after the attack on the Akroá Gamella people, the Ministry of Justice issued a public notice stating that a Federal Police team had been sent to the conflict area to



investigate “the incident involving small farmers and alleged indigenous people in the village of Bahias, in Maranhão”<sup>4</sup>. While the Ministry changed its version of the event due to harsh criticism, it still evidenced the racist attitude that guides the action of some agencies that should advocate indigenous rights.

This attitude prevails especially when the insurgents claim from the State their original rights to their traditional lands. A recurrent discourse when it comes to peoples in insurgency processes is to deny their identity and take away their autonomy, including by disregarding the validity of their self-declaration.

Eleven months after the attack, in view of the high visibility and wide repercussion of the case, investigations were initiated by the Civil Police, which only carried out hearings with non-indigenous people after being pressured by the Gamella people themselves, CIMI, CPT, the Interstate Movement of Babassu Coconut Breakers (MOÇIBOM) and the Human Rights Commission of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB/ MA), among other organizations. The investigation was then transferred to the Federal Police, which are responsible for investigating cases involving indigenous peoples.

Hearings were conducted with 16 indigenous men, in which a federal commissioner, in a very biased manner, tried to disqualify the identity of the Gamella people, paid no attention when they named their attackers, treated them as land invaders and avoided transcribing the answers that accused a federal deputy. The inquiry has come to a standstill and some investigations have not been conducted. Even the expert reports of the injured indigenous people were not included in the file, and the Federal Police never heard those who were most seriously affected.

The Akroá Gamella continue to be denied their rights, especially as regards the demarcation of their territory. In November 2017, they took over the FUNAI building in São Luís. This action forced the indigenous organization to set up the Technical Group to study the identification and delimitation of the territory. Specific policies for access to health and education also continue to be denied. Despite the issuance by FUNAI of the declarations required for payment of sick aid to the Gamella injured during the massacre, the benefit is not being granted by FUNAI.

Denial also applies to the process of civil registration of newborns as indigenous people. Although there is a judicial decision ordering the registration of the children as indigenous people, with identification of the name of the Akroá Gamella people, and despite the recommendation

issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office (MPE) to FUNAI, what is seen is the continuous denial by the State of the rights of original peoples to their very existence. This is an unquestionable demonstration of institutional racism and disrespect for the state legal order.

### The Akroá Gamella and the decolonized political struggle

Indigenous peoples resisted throughout the colonial process and are still resisting the coloniality of the being, of knowledge and of feeling, as well as the dismantling of their rights provided for in the 1988 Constitution. The Akroá Gamella people have made a difference in the political struggle for their rights. The insurgency of this differentiated people has impacted those who bet on their extinction, for the purpose of taking over their traditional territory.

When people considered to be extinct by the State rise against the establishment in the search for their rights, questioning the prevailing structures and relations in the surroundings of their territory, they are generally treated with physical and symbolic violence in the form of criminalization. Breaking the silence of decades and questioning the existing domination structures is a way to continue to exist and to resist. On the other hand, insurgency is possible within the revitalization of culture, as a decolonizing political process within a territory.

For indigenous peoples in general, and for the Gamella in particular, the territory is a strong element that brings together the physical, cultural and social conditions for their existence as an ethnically differentiated group. The territory is the sacred place of rituals, animals, plants, life. The Akroá Gamella people have been building the life project they want in the territory, an autonomous process based on Good Living for all.

The Gamella are the coordinators of the Web of Traditional Peoples and Communities of Maranhão, and are expanding their network of supporters. The insurgency of the people was strengthened by self-declaration, which put it on a new stage in the conquest of the territory and of rights, broadening social relations, and creating other fronts of struggle and dream-building. It is clear that the Akroá Gamella have always strongly resisted, maintaining this indigenous memory to guarantee a collective way of life and the ground where this life makes sense. ♦

“Hearings were conducted with 16 indigenous men, in which a federal commissioner, in a very biased manner, tried to disqualify the identity of the Gamella people, paid no attention when they named their attackers, treated them as land invaders and avoided transcribing the answers that accused a federal deputy. The inquiry has come to a standstill and some investigations have not been conducted”

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<sup>4</sup> For more information, please visit: <https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/ministerio-muda-versao-de-nota-oficial-sobre-ataque-a-indios-no-maranhao.ghtml>, last accessed on February 21, 2018.

# The unconstitutional path of Opinion 001 vis-à-vis the analysis of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land

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## Overview of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land

Historically, the Jaraguá Indigenous Land (TI), which is located in the Tietê River basin and inhabited by the Guarani people, has become an important living area for this group with regard to their cultural, ecological, cosmological, sociopolitical, and affective dynamics, as shown by a wide range of oral reports and stories.

Consisting of lands linked to the old village of Barueri (seventeenth century)<sup>1</sup>, it was declared an indigenous land on April 14, 1987, through Decree No. 94,221<sup>2</sup>. At that time, there was no specific legislation on administrative procedures for the demarcation of indigenous lands, and the 1967 Constitution, which was drafted in the context of the civilian-military dictatorship, was based on the integrationist perspective of incorporating the “savages” into the national communion. Although it established that indigenous lands were Union assets, the said Constitution failed to explicitly address the demarcation of these lands.

Prior to the 1988 Constitution, the only piece of legislation addressing this subject was Law 6,001 of 1973, known as the Indian Statute. This law establishes that “indigenous lands, on the initiative and under the guidance of the federal indigenous assistance agency, shall be administratively demarcated, in accordance with the process set forth in a decree of the executive branch”<sup>3</sup>.

This law, as seen, provides for the demarcation of indigenous lands, but the specificities of the administrative procedure are addressed only in Decree No. 1,775 of 1996.

In the case of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land, the demarcation took place through an agreement between the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) and the São Paulo Coastal Development Superintendence, which was subsequently approved by the state government of São Paulo<sup>4</sup>.

With the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution, which breaks with the integrationist perspective while enshrining the indigenous character of the rights of indigenous peoples to land, and with the publication of Decree No. 1,775/1996, the demarcation of indigenous lands was legally assured.

However, even after the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land in 1987, the need emerged to start a new administrative procedure in order to identify and delimit, in a complementary way, the boundaries of the traditional Guarani land. Thus, in 2009 FUNAI set up a technical group to conduct anthropological and environmental studies on the area.

Three years later, the Circumstantial Report on the Identification and Delimitation of the Jaraguá TI was published, setting a deadline for objections to the administrative procedure, in accordance with article 2, § 8 of Decree 1,775/1996<sup>5</sup>. No objections were filed, not even by the state or city of São Paulo.

On August 15, 2017, Ministry of Justice (MJ) Ordinance No. 683 overturned the demarcation of the Jaraguá

1 Summary of the Circumstantial Report on the Identification and Delimitation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land. Available at: <http://www.funai.gov.br/index.php/comunicacao/noticias/548-funai-publica-estudos-de-identificacao-da-terra-indigena-jaragua-sp>. Accessed on March 15, 2018.

2 Available at: <http://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1980-1987/decreto-94221-14-abril-1987-444760-publicacaooriginal-1-pe.html>. Accessed on March 15, 2018.

3 The Indian Statute is available at: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/L6001.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L6001.htm). Accessed on March 15, 2018.

4 The decree is available at: <http://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1980-1987/decreto-94221-14-abril-1987-444760-publicacaooriginal-1-pe.html>. Accessed on March 15, 2018.

5 “From the beginning of the demarcation procedure up to ninety days after the publication referred to in the previous paragraph, the states and municipalities in which the area under demarcation is located and other interested parties may challenge the procedure by submitting to the federal agency of assistance to indigenous people founded reasons with all pertinent evidence such as title deeds, expert reports, opinions, statements by witnesses, photographs and maps, for the purpose of claiming indemnification or demonstrating defects, total or partial, of the report referred to in the previous paragraph.

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**Confined to the smallest indigenous land in Brazil located in an urban area of the largest city in the country, the Guarani people demand the completion of their land demarcation process**

Indigenous Land<sup>6</sup>. Among the arguments put forward was the claim that the area comprised almost entirely the Jaraguá State Park, as well as the defense of the discourse that the land had been demarcated during the joint definition of the forms of use of the area, without the participation of the state of São Paulo.

These arguments are unsustainable for a number of reasons, but four of the most important are worth mentioning. The first relates to the formal question, since after the deadline laid down for filing objections to the administrative procedure, the State did not provide any elements capable of challenging the findings of the report.

<sup>6</sup> Full text of the Ordinance: "THE STATE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY, in the exercise of his legal powers and based on Article 53 of Law No. 9,784 of January 29, 1999, considering that the Jaraguá indigenous land was approved by Decree No. 94,221 of April 14, 1987; considering that the Jaraguá indigenous land, located in the metropolitan area of São Paulo, covers approximately three hectares; considering the subsequent allegation of administrative defect in the initial procedure, which resulted in a claim to change the size of the indigenous land to 512 hectares, which was declared by the Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 581 of May 29, 2015; considering that the administrative defect was recognized after five years from the initial legal act, that is, after the legal deadline for the repeal of the legal acts by the Administration itself, according to Law No. 9,784 of January 29, 1999, and Precedent 473 of the Federal Supreme Court; considering that the new area almost completely covers the Jaraguá State Park and was demarcated without the participation of the State of São Paulo in the joint definition of the use of the area; considering that the Superior Court of Justice granted two preliminary injunctions in a writ of mandamus (MS 22072 - DF and MS 22.086 - DF), on the extension of the Jaraguá indigenous land, suspending the effects of Ordinance No. 581 of May 29, 2015, which was sustained by the Federal Supreme Court (SS 1508); considering the need for administrative acts to comply with the principles of strict legality, reasonableness and proportionality; RESOLVES: Article 1 - To repeal Ordinance No. 581 of May 29, 2015. Article 2 - This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its publication."

For this reason, FUNAI continued the land regularization process, with no objections.

The second concerns the understanding already established by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) in the hearing of Petition 3,388 related to the case of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land and the Roraima National Park, according to which environmental conservation units do not preclude the demarcation of indigenous lands. As long as there is no restriction on the usufruct by indigenous peoples of their lands, it is possible to reconcile the dual affectation of indigenous lands and environmental conservation units.

The third implies the STF understanding that there is no need to subpoena individuals or public entities, since just posting the public notice at the seat of the municipal administration will suffice. This fact refutes the argument of the State of São Paulo regarding the lack of personal subpoena.

The fourth reason is based on the declaration of indigenous land boundaries as just an act of the Executive branch recognizing indigenous lands as inalienable and indisposable and the rights thereto to as imprescriptible<sup>7</sup>. The acts of the administration cannot determine the administrative prescription of an act recognizing an imprescriptible right (§ 4, Art. 231, FC/88), as implied by revoking Ordinance No. 683.

<sup>7</sup> Ordinary appeal on writ of mandamus nº 34563. Rapporteur Luiz Roberto Barroso. Available at: <http://stf.jus.br/portal/diarioJustica/verDiarioProcesso.asp?numDj=198&dataPublicacaoDj=04/09/2017&incidente=5113858&codCapitulo=6&numMateria=124&codMateria=24/9/2017>. Accessed March 2018.



Permeating these fallacious justifications is also the political-juridical thesis of the Time Frame, based on normative guidelines such as land cancellation ordinances issued by the MJ and the Attorney General's Office Opinion 001/2017, which contradict recent understandings by the Supreme Constitutional Court.

### The political path of AGU Opinion 001/2017

Opinion 001/2017, also known as the "Genocide Opinion," is not an isolated piece in the post-coup political context, but one of the pillars of the neoliberal agenda that had already begun to be implemented by previous governments. Prior to the publication of this Opinion, a sequence of documents based on the conditions applied to the Raposa Serra do Sol TI case was prepared for the purpose of reiterating a political project of domination and exploitation of indigenous lands.

Although restricted to a specific case, the decision issued in Petition 3,388/RR – which does not bind judges and courts when examining other cases concerning various indigenous lands – continues to be used by the federal government as a plan for the violation of indigenous rights with a view to meeting interests and consolidating neoliberal political-economic negotiations that have subjected the country to the interests of the international financial market.

In 2012, when the merits of this petition had already been tried, the AGU published Ordinance No. 303 with the aim of unifying and applying its 19 conditions within the Federal Public Administration. In July of that same year, Ordinance No. 308, also issued by the AGU, overturned Ordinance No. 303/2012, due to the opposition of motions for clarification regarding the STF's decision on Petition 3,388/RR. Three months later, the AGU issued a new ordinance (No. 415) overturning Ordinance No. 303/2013, pending a court decision on said motions.

Starting from 2016, when Michel Temer's illegitimate and anti-popular government took office through a violation of the democratic state of law, a dismantling of human, labor and environmental rights began, which has affected mainly indigenous peoples, quilombola groups and peasants, among other traditional communities.

In July 2017, through Ordinance No. 541/2017, without consulting the indigenous peoples the Ministry of Justice set up a Working Group (WG) with several representatives of the security forces. The purpose of this Working Group was to "formulate proposals, measures and strategies designed to promote the social integration of indigenous and quilombola communities"<sup>8</sup>.

**"Opinion 001/2017, also known as the 'Genocide Opinion', is not an isolated piece in the post-coup political context, but rather one of the pillars of the neoliberal agenda that had already begun to be implemented by previous governments"**

Following an intense mobilization of indigenous peoples and social movements, Ordinance No. 546/2017 was issued in an attempt to clarify that the purpose of the previous act was not to integrate indigenous people into society, but rather to contribute to their social organization.

In this context, on July 20, 2017, Normative Opinion No. 001/2017, also from the AGU, was published in the Federal Official Gazette (DOU), requiring both the direct and indirect Federal Public Administration to apply the 19 conditions established by the STF in the decision on Petition 3.388/RR, together with the Time Frame thesis.

According to Technical Note No. 07, published in November 2017 by the 6th Coordination and Review Chamber - Indigenous Populations and Traditional Communities of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), the said Opinion is a greater threat than Ordinance No. 303/2012, as it binds the safeguards of the Raposa Serra do Sol TI case on the entire Federal Administration (both direct and indirect), particularly on FUNAI. Ordinance 303, in turn, posed a restrictive risk, since it was limited to the legal entities of the Federal Public Administration, as a way to exclude autonomous agencies such as FUNAI<sup>9</sup>.

In March 2018, the MPF, through the 6<sup>th</sup> Chamber, published Technical Note No. 02/2018, pointing out the illegality and unconstitutionality of Opinion 001/2017.

According to the assessment made, this opinion clearly violates not only the constitutional order, but also international human rights laws and the right to free, prior and informed consultation ensured by Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)<sup>10</sup>.

Besides determining direct and indirect compliance with the conditions and preventing the redefinition of boundaries, the "Genocide Opinion" also aims to institutionalize the Time Frame thesis, according to which in order to lay legal claim to a traditional territory, indigenous peoples had to be physically occupying it on October 5, 1988, when the newest Federal Constitution was approved.

In addition to violating mainly Articles 231 and 232 of the Federal Constitution (CF) of 1988 and Decree 1,775/1996, the said opinion legitimizes the violent historical process of forced evictions and removals of indigenous people from their traditional lands carried out for the sake of development projects and colonization.

It should be noted that all of the aforementioned ordinances, as well as Opinion 001/2017, pursued the same objective of implementing the conditions of Petition 3,388/RR, even if it meant violating the literal interpretation of the

<sup>8</sup> Available at: <https://racismoambiental.net.br/2017/07/10/ministro-da-justica-baixa-portaria-para-integracao-social-das-comunidades-indigenas-e-quilombolas/>. Accessed on April 15, 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Technical Note No. 07/2017. Available at: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/ccr6/dados-da-atuacao/grupos-de-trabalho/jaragua/docs/nota-tecnica/nota-tecnica-no-7-2017-portaria-mj-683-2017-jaragua.pdf/view>. Accessed in March 2018.

<sup>10</sup> Technical Note No. 02/2018. Available at: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/pgpr/documentos/NotaParecerAGU1.2017.pdf>. Accessed on April 10, 2018.



*The Guarani have occupied the streets and spaces belonging to “the power” to unequivocally express that they will not give up their sacred territory, where they can embrace the Nhandereko, their traditional way of life*

Constitution and of international human rights laws and treaties. It is already boring to repeat that the conditions were based on the Raposa Serra do Sol case for the sole purpose of giving effectiveness to that decision, as seen in its appellate decision.

Transitioning from the Executive to the Legislative branch, it can be seen that the conditions are also present in Constitutional Amendment Bill (PEC) 215/2000, which proposes an amendment to two articles of the Federal Constitution: Article 49, subsection XVIII, and Article 231<sup>11</sup>. If amended, the constitutional wording would read as follows:

Article 49. It is exclusively the competence of the National Congress:

(... )

XVIII – to approve the demarcation of lands traditionally occupied by Indians and ratify the demarcations already approved.

Article 231. The lands referred to in this article, after the respective demarcation has been approved or ratified by the National Congress, shall be inalienable and indisposable and the rights thereto shall be imprescriptible.

An eighth paragraph would still be added with the following wording:

Art.231 (...)

§ 8 The criteria and procedures for demarcation of Indigenous Areas shall be regulated by law.

By stating that the demarcation procedures will be regulated by law, the legislator sought to remove from the normative field Decree 1,775/1996, which already provides for the administrative procedure for the demarcation of indigenous lands. In addition to having the power to decide on the demarcation of indigenous lands, those members of Congress who advocate PEC 215 also intend to decide on the titling of quilombola lands.

PEC 215 aims to change the legal regime of indigenous land demarcation by transforming this normative act into a political act at the service of the interests of parliamentarians. Given the current composition of the National Congress, in practice, the administrative land demarcation process established by law would be halted, thus further aggravating territorial conflicts and, therefore, the situation of vulnerability of the communities.

Therefore, it is possible to observe, in the political field, the alignment and subordination of both the federal government and National Congress to the interests of the rural caucus, which is a true attack on Brazil's young rule-based democracy.

### **Constitutional and court protection of original rights**

The Brazilian Constitution recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples to their social organization, customs, languages, beliefs and traditions, as well as their original rights to traditional lands, it being incumbent upon the Union to demarcate them, protect and ensure respect for all of their property (Article 231, head provision). It defines

<sup>11</sup> Federal Constitution. Available at: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm). Accessed in March 2018

traditional lands (Article 231, § 1) and provides for the exclusive usufruct of the riches of the soil, the rivers and the lakes existing therein (Art 231, § 2); ensures the right of affected peoples to be heard in discussions involving the use of water resources, energy potentials and research and extraction of natural resources (Article 231, § 3 and 169 of the ILO); and establishes that indigenous lands are inalienable, indisposable and the rights thereto are imprescriptible (Article 231, § 4). It also prohibits the removal of indigenous groups from their lands, except in case of a catastrophe or an epidemic that represents a risk to their population, or in the interest of the sovereignty of the country (Article 231, § 5); and, finally, it determines that acts with a view to occupation, domain and possession of indigenous lands or to the exploitation of the natural riches of the soil, rivers and lakes existing therein, are null and void, except in case of relevant public interest of the Union, as provided by a supplementary law (Article 231, § 6).

Recently, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) heard two Original Civil Actions (ACO) on indigenous issues – ACOs No. 362 and 366 – and Direct Action for the Declaration of Unconstitutionality (ADI) No. 3,239, on collective ownership rights to the land of quilombola communities.

In the hearing of ACOs 362 and 366, the STF recognized the historical presence of indigenous peoples in their lands based on anthropological reports and on the *indigenato* (inborn right of indigenous peoples to land) theory, as well as on anthropological and legal sources demonstrating territorial ownership. The hearing represented the recognition and legitimation of collective and original rights, protected by both constitutional and infra-constitutional laws and international laws on human rights and indigenous peoples.

The Time Frame thesis was rejected in the hearing of Direct Action for the Declaration of Unconstitutionality (ADI) 3,239, filed by the former Democrats party (DEM), in the face of Decree 4.887/2003, which regulates the procedure for identifying, recognizing, delimitating, demarcating, and titling lands occupied by the remnants of quilombola communities.

During the hearing, six STF justices ruled against the Time Frame thesis, arguing that imposing it not only violates the law but also erases the history of violence and forced removals endured by the affected communities. Therefore, they decided on the validity of Decree 4,888/2003, ensuring the titling of the lands occupied by the remnants of quilombola communities.

However, despite all the constitutional and case law apparatus that protects the original rights of indigenous peoples, land demarcations continue to be threatened, mainly by AGU Opinion 001/2017 (Executive Branch), by

PEC 215 and by Bill (PL) 6,818/2013<sup>12</sup> (Legislative Branch), which remain strong through the strengthening of political agreements between the government and the rural caucus.

During the Free Land Camp (*Acampamento Terra Livre* - ATL) mobilization held in April 2018, about 2,000 indigenous people marched to AGU to demand the repeal of Opinion 001/2017<sup>13</sup>.

During that period, two meetings were held at the headquarters of AGU with the participation of Chief-Justice Grace Mendonça, a committee of indigenous leaders, as well as legal advisers for indigenous affairs. Despite all the effort and pressure, the “Genocide Opinion” has not been overturned.

## Final considerations

The implementation of government measures designed to restructure capitalist production relations – especially in rural areas – is stalling the demarcation of indigenous lands, of which one of the main effects is the conversion of land (sacred space) and traditional ways of life into monetary and speculative capital. The operators of the neoliberal agenda profit not only from taking over indigenous lands for the purpose of expanding agribusiness activities or subdividing them for the construction of megaprojects. The forced integration of indigenous people into society also aims to increase the supply of cheap labor, or even of modern-day slavery, thus endangering the very existence of the peoples, which is protected by the Federal Constitution.

The history of the indigenous people of Pico do Jaraguá properly translates this perverse logic. Even after the recognition of traditional occupation by the Guarani people more than three decades ago through a report approved by FUNAI, Justice Minister Torquato Jardim overturned the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land because he understood that the traditional territory belonged to the state of São Paulo.

Faced with these issues, the challenge remains of guaranteeing to the native peoples the return of their ancestral lands and, consequently, the right to exist according to their worldviews, cultures, religions, customs, and traditions. This challenge is even greater in the current context, given the struggle to reestablish democracy, which was destroyed by a coup that is still in progress. ♦

12 The bill (PL) 6,818/2013, whose rapporteur was federal deputy Gerônimo Georgen (PP-RS), aims to amend the Indian Statute by including in Law 6,001/73 the Time Frame thesis and the conditions of the Raposa Serra do Sol TI case.

13 For more information, please visit: <https://www.cimi.org.br/2018/05/video-indigenas-exigem-da-agu-regovacao-do-parecer-do-genocidio/>. Accessed on May 18, 2018.

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# Parliamentary coup and indigenous citizenship: one step back, one step forward

Ricardo Verдум\*

This assessment of federal government policies for indigenous peoples in 2017 and of the budget associated therewith was written at a time of high pressure from agribusiness entrepreneurs and the agricultural industry on the social, civil and political rights of original/indigenous peoples enshrined in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 and in underlying laws. Pressure not only in the field of laws, but also on public policies, tacit agreements and understandings and on the forms of administration and governance of the implementation and enforcement of these rights.

It should be noted that the rural caucus is one of the most well-organized and active groups of interest in the Brazilian National Congress, represented by the Agricultural Parliamentary Group (FPA) and deeply rooted in the other two “branches” of the Brazilian government – the Executive and the Judiciary. The main targets of this offensive by the FPA are the territorial rights of indigenous peoples. What is being disputed are the criteria and procedures to be applied in the identification and delimitation of indigenous lands, in the right of usufruct by indigenous groups over the natural resources existing therein and in processes of commodification of environmental goods and services<sup>1</sup>.

The year 2017 was marked by political, institutional, and legal instability. As we shall see, the process of political rupture promoted by the Legislative branch in the Execu-

tive branch in April 2016 had effects not only on the more general level of institutional policy in the country; public policies for indigenous peoples have also been affected.

Dilma Rousseff’s removal from office as the country’s president, which was carried out through a parliamentary

coup, was favored by four main factors:

1) the establishment of a pact or coalition that brought together conservative economic, political and social interests – which opposed participation in public life and policies of strong social content – with access to rewards for backing the coup; 2) a scenario of falling economic indicators that undermined government authority and support; 3) a certain disenchantment with institutional politics, especially in the intermediary layers of Brazilian society, a feeling that was fueled and captured by a media strategy based on the theme of corruption, which was treated as a systemic phenomenon but selectively targeted at people and networks; and 4) the fragmentation process of the progressive social forces which, in a coalition, supported the Worker’s Party (PT) in the four victorious presidential elections.

Once consummated, the coup generated a coalition government that reflected the political profile and the internal conflicts of its promoters in the National Congress. A weakly balanced government whose legitimacy was challenged even by social forces participating in the pro-coup coalition. Instability created a fertile ground for opportunism and the exchange of political and economic favors.

The establishment of a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission on the activities of the National Foundation for Indigenous People and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (FUNAI/INCRA CPI)

“The rural caucus is one of the most well-organized and active groups of interest in the Brazilian National Congress, represented by the Agricultural Parliamentary Group (FPA) and deeply rooted in the other two branches of the Brazilian government – the Executive and the Judiciary. The main targets of this offensive by the FPA are the territorial rights of indigenous peoples”

<sup>1</sup> The Observatory of Public Policies for Agriculture (OPPA) of the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ) released an interesting and broad publication on this subject in 2017. MALUF, Renato S.; FLEXOR, Georges (organizers), *Questões agrárias, agrícolas e rurais: conjunturas e políticas públicas*, Rio de Janeiro: E-Papers, 2017.

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*The crippling and “ruralization” of FUNAI explain the purpose of opening up indigenous lands for the exploitation of their natural assets, which would cause serious and irreversible impacts on the lives of the native peoples of Brazil*

in the Chamber of Deputies in November 2015, coupled with the political and institutional developments of the parliamentary coup in the official area of indigenous affairs, has shown, among other things, the weakness of the social “indigenism” implemented in/by the State and civil society in the last fifteen years. In fact, the Dilma Rousseff government got to 2016 in a situation of extreme wear and tear in several sectors of the indigenous and indigenist movement in the country, due to an ambiguous performance in the recognition and implementation of the social and territorial rights of indigenous peoples<sup>2</sup>.

### **Establishing the “rural indigenism” agenda at FUNAI**

Adding to the scarcity of budget and personnel resources in FUNAI, a new way of conceiving public development and action in relation to indigenous territories – both

those formally recognized as indigenous land and those claimed by indigenous families and peoples – seems to be gaining ground within official “indigenism” in the country. Some political sectors argue that indigenous peoples and their territories cannot be “at the margin” of the changes in contemporary capitalism. “Rural indigenism” is one of these features, which has already manifested itself on other occasions throughout the history of the country and has come back in a new guise.

In 2017 we had four justice ministers: jurist Alexandre Moraes, who took office on May 12, 2016, and remained in office until February 7, 2017; jurist José Levi Mello do Amaral Júnior, from February 7 to March 7; Federal Deputy Osmar Serraglio (PMDB-PR), who took office on March 7 but was forced to resign on May 31, among other things, for being mentioned in investigations related to the *Carne Fraca* (Weak Meat) operation enforced by the Federal Police (PF), which confirmed the federal deputy/minister’s participation in a hush money scheme involving slaughterhouses in the state of Paraná and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA); and, finally, jurist Torquato Jardim, who took office on May 31, 2017.

Of these, Deputy Osmar Serraglio was the most explicitly advocate of the interests of the rural sector and export agribusiness in the country. In his short-lived office as Justice Minister, he sought to transform FUNAI into a transmission belt of ideas, policies and actions favorable

<sup>2</sup> See the following articles: “*Indígenas rompem com governo e exigem reunião com Dilma*”, published on 6/16/2011 (<http://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/cidadania/2011/06/indigenas-rompem-com-governo-e-exigem-reuniao-com-dilma>); “*Lideranças apresentaram carta em que falam de fortalecimento da luta e disposição para o diálogo*”, by journalist Felipe Milanez, published on 7/12/2013 (<https://www.cartacapital.com.br/blogs/blog-do-milanez/movimento-indigena-se-fortalece-em-encontro-com-dilma-e-marca-oposicao-ao-governo-7994.html>); and “*Manifesto contra a política anti-indígena do Governo Dilma*” (<https://mobilizaconacionalindigena.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/manifesto-contra-a-politica-anti-indigena-do-governo-dilma/>).

to the interests of his main “base” of political support. He promoted changes in the FUNAI board by replacing the president who had been appointed in January by the jurist Alexandre Moraes, the dentist and evangelical pastor Antônio Fernandes Toninho Costa. Upon leaving office, Toninho stated that his removal was due to the fact that he had refused to adapt to the new political guidelines for the body, and because he was not appointing people and making the staff changes as requested by the new minister and his “base.”

The following table shows the figures of FUNAI’s budget for the period 2015-2018, comprised of funds from five programs. In relation to 2015, the figures are from the budget executed that year; in the others they are the amounts approved in the respective Annual Budget Laws (LOA). The figures are nominal, that is, the amounts from 2015 to 2017 have not been updated to make them comparable to 2018. Even so, there might have been a significant increase in the budget of the Program for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which, as we shall see, is related to two specific actions (Table 1).

In the board of FUNAI, two people were appointed by the Christian Social Party (PSC), a member of the party coalition that promoted the parliamentary coup and which at the time was home to federal deputies Jair Bolsonaro and Marcos Feliciano: Antônio Fernandes Toninho Costa and the Army General Franklimberg Ribeiro de Freitas.

This military man held the post of Director of Promotion of Sustainable Development in FUNAI when he temporarily replaced Toninho Costa, and was already being considered for the position since mid-2016. Franklimberg took office as president of FUNAI in July 2017, where he stayed until the middle of April of 2018, when he was removed from office, once again due to pressures from the rural caucus.

At that moment, a new actor emerged, calling himself a representative of indigenous sectors (“170 Indigenous Peoples”) that are displeased with the performance of the general as president of FUNAI: the self-proclaimed “*Grupo Agricultores Indígenas de Base*” (Indigenous Farmers Group). In two letters – the first addressed to President Michel

Temer and released days before the public announcement of Franklimberg Freitas’s resignation, and the second addressed to the Agricultural Parliamentary Group (FPA) and released shortly after the general stepped down from office – the group asks for urgent changes in FUNAI, measures to limit the activities of “communist” and “Bolivarian” non-governmental organizations in indigenous lands, and the designation of FUNAI’s Director of Administration and Management (DAGES), Francisco José Nunes Ferreira, as president of FUNAI. A person who, according to these “indigenous farmers,” would be better prepared and interested in supporting indigenous policies that meet the sector’s demands<sup>3</sup>.

The members of the self-proclaimed Indigenous Farmers Group were instrumental in organizing a public hearing on “indigenous agricultural production,” which was held at the Federal Chamber on October 18, 2017<sup>428</sup>. The event was organized by the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Supply and Rural Development (CAPADR) and chaired by federal deputies Nilson Leitão (PSDB-MT) and Valdir Colatto (PMDB-SC)<sup>5</sup>.

The topic is of great relevance and should be addressed with due care, given the complexity and ambiguities involved. Many indigenous families and groups of indigenous families in the Brazilian South and Midwest regions have been incorporated and accepted the proposal of commercial (market) agriculture in their economy, with

3 In the first days of December 2017, the National Association of FUNAI Employees (ANSEF) released a note questioning the decision of the Director of Administration and Management Francisco Ferreira to dismiss employees without prior consultation with the collegiate body and to approve the contracting and payment of almost R\$ 9,968 million to the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (IBICT) for carrying out studies aimed at improving the quality of information generated by FUNAI on indigenous lands at the national level. Serious doubts were raised about the purpose of the contract and the products to be generated, since Francisco Ferreira has strong connections with the rural caucus in the National Congress.

4 To watch the hearing video, please visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9QC24xm4Y3Q>.

5 Cf. “*Deputados de comissão da PEC anti-indígena são financiados por grandes empresas do agronegócio*,” article published on the website of the Socio-environmental Institute (ISA) on December 15, 2014 (<https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/deputados-de-comissao-da-pec-anti-indigena-sao-financiados-por-grandes-empresas-do-agronegocio>).

**Table 1**  
**Budget authorized to FUNAI in the period 2015-2018 (in R\$)**

PROGRAM	EXEC 2015	LOA 2016	LOA 2017	LOA 2018
0089 – Social Security for Union Retirees and Pensioners	102,296,525	102,537,279	118,964,595	125,476,624
0901 - Special Operations: Enforcement of Court Decisions	9,531,965	6,753,016	15,334,770	13,401,389
0909 - Special Operations: Other Special Charges	134,024	161,000	167,882	161,928
2065 - Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	57,141,306	49,848,634	43,241,292	88,193,423
2112 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship's Management and Maintenance Program	369,312,109	342,893,636	370,951,392	369,739,443
<b>Total</b>	<b>538,415,929</b>	<b>502,193,565</b>	<b>548,659,931</b>	<b>596,972,807</b>

Source: *Siga Brasil*





**Opinion 001, also known as the “Genocide Opinion,” clearly violates the Federal Constitution, international human rights laws and the right to prior, free and informed consultation ensured by the International Labor Organization**

different scales of production, and today they depend on it. For better or for worse, the fact is that several indigenous families are opting for the commodity production and export policy as an income generation and social inclusion strategy; they are seeking to adapt to and be trained in entrepreneurial agricultural policies, including in terms of technological standards with deleterious effects on human and environmental health<sup>6</sup>. On the other hand, many opportunists see the chance to proliferate and profit on both sides of the “ethnic frontier”<sup>7</sup>.

Let us not forget that today an area of (non-indigenous) family agriculture is competing for space and prominence in the field of agribusiness, whose contemporary definition is no longer restricted to the employer’s agriculture represented by the slogan “*agro é tech*” (agro is tech) created

by Globo TV Network<sup>8</sup>. Today we have family agriculture sectors producing meat and by-products of small animals (pigs, goats, chicken and cattle) or working in other agri-food production chains such as rice (organic or not, certified or not). These families are organized in cooperatives or associations and their production reaches consumers outside the local areas or even outside their regions.

In indigenous Brazil, the last two decades have seen several examples of initiatives to support the establishment of “production chains” or “value chains” in indigenous lands located in different regions of the country. In the past decade, we have had local projects of this type supported by public policies of the federal government: by Community Initiatives and Indigenous Peoples’ Demonstration Projects (PDPI), both under the coordination of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA). Still from that period is the establishment of an Indigenous Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) system coordinated by the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA). The National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGati) has an area, the fifth one, focused on the promotion of “sustainable use of natural resources and

6 In a recent publication, Paulo Petersen (AS-PTA) concludes that “Designating agrochemicals as agricultural pesticides is the most elementary rhetorical device to conceal the harmful nature of these products. On the one hand, he suggests that pesticides are supposed to protect crops; on the other, he conceals the deleterious effects of these products on human health and the environment.” Cf. Carneiro, Fernando F. (Org.), *Abrasco Dossier: an alert on the impacts of pesticides on health*, Rio de Janeiro: EPSJV; São Paulo: Popular Expression, 2015, pg. 28.

7 See article from the Public Agency of investigative journalism “Índios Paresi buscam autonomia para manter lavouras de soja”, with text by Anna Beatriz Anjos and photos by Adriana Latorre, published on 4/3/2018: <https://apublica.org/2018/04/indios-paresi-buscam-autonomia-para-manter-lavouras-de-soja/>

8 The campaign “*Agro é Tech, Agro é Pop, Agro é Tudo*” was developed by Globo TV Network with the aim of promoting Brazilian agribusiness. On January 23, 2017, during the celebrations of the 120th anniversary of the National Agriculture Society (SNA) in Rio de Janeiro, Globo received the SNA Special Award.

indigenous productive initiatives”<sup>9</sup>. At the state and municipal levels, there are also several interesting support initiatives; the same is true for funds established in civil society, such as the CASA Socio-environmental Fund and the Small Eco-Social Projects Program (PPP-Ecos). According to information obtained from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), 21 projects in indigenous lands had been or were being supported by the Amazon Fund by the end of 2017. In January 2014, the Amazon Fund launched a “public call” for projects aimed at supporting Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) in indigenous lands.

In other words, there is a broad spectrum of experiences and processes from which it is possible to extract the knowledge needed to perfect the alternative institutional environment to what has been imposed by *rural indigenism* concealed by discourses of “self-sustainability” and indigenous “progress.”

### Parliamentary coup against social indigenism

In addition to directly pressuring FUNAI, the coalition responsible for the coup has worked in a coordinated and systematic manner to amend the law by means of fake innuendos and accusations, biased legal arguments, procedures that simulate institutional normalcy, and a certain amount of truculence. The FUNAI/INCRA Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) was an example of this conservative action strategy.

According to a survey conducted by the *De Olho nos Ruralistas* (Keeping an Eye on Rural Advocates) observatory, in November 2017, 25 legislative proposals were under examination in the National Congress that aimed to limit the territorial rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil. Of these,

**“In addition to directly pressuring FUNAI, the coalition responsible for the coup has worked in a coordinated and systematic manner to amend the law by means of fake innuendos and accusations, biased legal arguments, procedures that simulate institutional normalcy and a certain amount of truculence. The FUNAI/INCRA Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) was an example of this conservative action strategy.”**

ten had been appended to Constitutional Amendment Bill (PEC) No. 215, which transfers to Congress the prerogative to demarcate lands. On October 13, 2017, the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) released a list of 33 legislative proposals under examination in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate intended mainly to change the criteria used to identify, delimit and demarcate indigenous lands and/or authorize the exploitation of natural resources existing therein<sup>10</sup>.

The interests of the rural caucus and other economic, political and financial sectors were also contemplated in AGU’s Opinion No. 001/2017 of July 19, 2017, approved and signed by President Michel Temer, which establishes the date of approval of the Federal Constitution (October 5, 1988) as the Time Frame

(*Marco Temporal*) for occupation and as a guiding criterion in the process of identifying and delimitating indigenous land. In fact, this Opinion 001 re-establishes AGU Ordinance No. 303 of 2012, which had been suspended since the publication of AGU Ordinance No. 308/2012. With Opinion 001, the rate of legal, police and military coercion against indigenous peoples in the country has become comparatively higher<sup>11</sup>.

Changing the rules of impact assessment and envi-

10 The survey conducted by the *De Olho nos Ruralistas* observatory is available at: <https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/2017/09/11/bancada-ruralista-ja-propos-25-projetos-de-lei-que-ameacam-demarcacao-de-terras-indigenas-e-quilombolas/>; the analysis carried out by CIMI is available at: <https://www.cimi.org.br/2017/10/congresso-anti-indigena-33-propostas-reunindo-mais-de-100-projetos-ameacam-direitos-indigenas/>.

11 In an article published in the *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper on July 19, 2017, journalists Rubens Valente and Julio Wiziack affirm that the opinion “is signed by Temer when he is seeking parliamentary support in Congress to escape investigations into an alleged case of corruption denounced by the PGR (Federal Public Attorney’s Office). The measure was announced by AGU a few days after federal deputy Luis Carlos Heinze (PP-RS), a member of the FPA (Agricultural Parliamentary Group), distributed to rural producers on the FPA’s social media a video explaining that the so-called “binding opinion” was being discussed directly by members of the *ruralista* caucus with the Office of the President’s Chief of Staff and the Union’s Attorney General Grace Mendonça.” The full content of the AGU Opinion is available at: <http://www.agu.gov.br/page/download/index/id/38201467>.

9 Decree No. 7,747 of June 5, 2012.

**Table 2**  
**Loa 2017: Budget execution by agency (in R\$)**

AGENCY	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	AMOUNT COMMITTED	AMOUNT PAID	BALANCE PAYABLE REGISTERED <sup>(1)</sup>	BALANCE PAYABLE PAID
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship	50,473,256	49,667,596	22,272,374	34,519,296	10,011,838
36000 –Ministry of Health	1,781,888,977	1,778,471,293	1,450,647,023	150,256,256	89,351,569
44000 –Ministry of the Environment	0	0	0	283,204	190,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,832,362,233</b>	<b>1,828,138,889</b>	<b>1,472,919,396</b>	<b>185,058,755</b>	<b>99,553,754</b>

(1) For balance payable, see the Manual of the federal government’s Financial Administration Integrated System (SIAFI). Available at: <http://manualsiai.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/pdf/020000/020300/020317>

ronmental licensing processes is of interest not only to the rural sector. It is also of interest to a broader range of political, economic and financial agents that were or are involved in infrastructure, mineral extraction or oil and gas exploration projects either planned and/or in operation in the country. Water is another craved resource, especially drinking water. These interests and stakeholders are behind and push forward the passage of Senate Bill 168/2018 and Chamber of Deputies Bill 3,729/2004. According to a survey conducted by the Socio-environmental Institute (2018), if approved, the new rules would directly threaten 223 indigenous lands currently in the process of demarcation. In addition, there are 42 infrastructure projects and another 193 mining operations planned to be implemented in 46 indigenous lands that have not been approved and are awaiting the new rules<sup>12</sup>.

### Budget vs. expenditure in 2017

In 2016, the National Congress authorized FUNAI and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) to spend approximately R\$ 1,832 billion<sup>13</sup> (Table 2) in actions under the Program for the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Rights (PPDI).

The budget authorized for 2017 was approximately R\$ 279 million (in nominal amounts) higher than that of

the previous year. However, not all the funds authorized by the National Congress were committed and used to pay for construction works, products or services. We verified that R\$ 4.2 million of the PPDI program were not committed. That is to say that no contracts were entered into with third parties for the provision of construction works, products or services in a total amount of R\$ 4.2 million. We also verified that of the amount authorized and committed, products and services contracted in 2017 totaling R\$ 359.4 million were not paid for. In theory, because they have been committed, these payments will be made in 2018 and/or in the coming years, and until then they will be set aside and classified in the general accounts of the federal government under the "balance payable" section<sup>14</sup>.

Speaking of "balance payable," we found that in 2017 approximately R\$ 99.5 million were paid for construction works, products and services contracted in previous years. Of a total of R\$ 7.4 million, R\$ 76,431 were allocated for the payment of activities carried out under the Program for the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples (150), that is, activities related to the second term of President Lula and the first year of President Dilma Rousseff's first term. The remaining amount, approximately R\$ 99.4 million, were payments for products and services contracted under the Program for the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Rights (2065), that is, from 2012 onwards. Of this program, some R\$ 85.5 million were still under "balance payable." About 90% of the "balance payable" paid in 2017 refer to activities related to the health component, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (Table 3).

A total of R\$ 18.7 million – or R\$ 2.1 million over the amount authorized in 2016 – was earmarked for the Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples. Of this amount, almost the totality was committed and approximately

12 Cf. "Projeto do Senado completa cerco ao licenciamento ambiental", analysis published on the webpage of the Climate Observatory on April 20, 2018 (<http://www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br/projeto-senado-completa-cerco-ao-licenciamento-ambiental/>); and "Terras Indígenas na mira do licenciamento", analysis published on the webpage of the Socio-environmental Institute (ISA) on April 26, (<https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/terras-indigenas-na-mira-do-licenciamento>). Some additional readings on the impact assessment and environmental licensing processes in Brazil: Dibo, A.P.A.; Sánchez, L.E. (2017) *O que diz a pesquisa acadêmica sobre avaliação de impacto e licenciamento ambiental no Brasil*. Ambiente & Sociedade, XX (1): 245-278 ([http://www.scielo.br/pdf/asoc/v20n1/pt\\_1809-4422-asoc-20-01-00261.pdf](http://www.scielo.br/pdf/asoc/v20n1/pt_1809-4422-asoc-20-01-00261.pdf)); Costa, M.A, Klug, L.B.; Paulsen, S.S., organizers (2017) *Licenciamento ambiental e governança territorial*. Rio de Janeiro: Ipea (<http://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/7932/1/Licenciamento%20ambiental%20e%20governan%C3%A7a%20territorial.pdf>).

13 The Annual Budget Law for 2017 (Law N. 13,414 of January 10, 2017) was published in the Federal Official Gazette of January 11, 2017.

14 Not all payments classified as "balance payable" are actually made. They can be canceled either by the service provider or by decision of the person responsible for the budget unit's payments. Siga Brasil has developed a very accessible animated film that helps to understand the concept of "balance payable," available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5j63z790Gs>

**Table 3**  
**2017 LOA: budget execution by program (in R\$)**

PROGRAM	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	AMOUNT COMMITTED	AMOUNT PAID	BALANCE PAYABLE REGISTERED <sup>(2)</sup>	BALANCE PAYABLE PAID
0150 – Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples	0	0	0	7,428,001	76,431 <sup>(3)</sup>
0151 – Protection of Indigenous Lands, Territorial Management and Ethno-development	0	0	0	7,873	0
2065 – Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Rights	1,832,362,233	1,828,138,889	1,472,919,396	177,622,882	99,477,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,832,362,233</b>	<b>1,828,138,889</b>	<b>1,472,919,396</b>	<b>185,058,755</b>	<b>99,553,754</b>

(2) For balance payable, see the Manual of the federal government's Financial Administration Integrated System (SIAFI). Available at: <http://manualsiafi.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/pdf/020000/020300/020317>

(3) Program 0150 is part of the Multi-year Plan 2008-2011. The R\$ 76,431 in "balance payable" paid in 2017 is a small portion of what was committed in that four-year period. Payment is still pending for products/services totaling about R\$ 7.3 million, classified as registered "balance payable." Of this total, R\$ 2.09 million is from the action Delimitation, Demarcation and Regularization of Indigenous Lands; and R\$ 4.5 million from the action Indigenous Health Promotion, Surveillance, Protection and Recovery



Table 4

## 2017 LOA: execution of program 2065 budget – protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples (in R\$)

Objective /agency	Action / budget unit	(A) amount authorized	(B) amount committed	C) amount paid	(C/A)	Balance payable registered <sup>(4)</sup>	Balance payable paid
Ensure indigenous peoples full possession of their lands, through actions to protect isolated indigenous peoples, land demarcation and regularization and territorial protection, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	20UF - Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples National Foundation for Indigenous People	18,723,448	18,520,861	7,822,796	41,78	21,276,947 1,279,586 <sup>(5)</sup>	2,257,547 0
Preserve and promote the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples through research, documentation and dissemination of their languages, cultures and collections, primarily as regards those in a situation of vulnerability, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	8635 - Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples National Foundation for Indigenous People	3,680,243	3,663,924	2,269,387	61,66	2,394,432 4,415	2,102,198 0
Promote health care for indigenous peoples by improving basic healthcare and sanitation actions in the villages, in compliance with traditional health practices knowledge, and coordinating with other SUS managers the implementation of complementary and specialized actions with social control	20YP - Promotion, Protection and recovery of Indigenous Health National Health Fund	1,732,900,000	1,730,208,337	1,422,342,941	82,08	128,520,974 29,529 <sup>(6)</sup> 360,639 1,377,238 132,174 <sup>(7)</sup> 274,860	80,231,002 0 349,945 <sup>(8)</sup> 1,074,616 <sup>(9)</sup> 0 176,952 <sup>(10)</sup>
	7684 - Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for Disease Prevention and Control National Health Fund	48,988,977	48,262,956	28,304,081	57,78	14,603,585	7,519,053
Promote the territorial and environmental management of indigenous lands, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	2150 – Environmental Management and Ethno-development National Foundation for Indigenous People	12,126,817	12,090,837	5,125,130	42,95	1,799,998 21,399 <sup>(11)</sup> 283,204	1,618,353 0 190,348
Promote and protect the social and cultural rights and the right to citizenship of indigenous peoples, ensuring their specificities in public policies, Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	215Q – Promotion of the rights of Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples National Foundation for Indigenous People	0 457,044	0 448,674	0 404,006	88,40	456 3,627	0 2,518
	2384 – Social and Cultural and Citizenship Rights National Foundation for Indigenous People	300,000 <sup>(12)</sup>	0	0	42,95	0	0
		0	0	0		776,139	774,583 <sup>(15)</sup>
		1,200,000 <sup>(13)</sup>	1,183,607	0		959,903	787,068
		0	0	0		211,000	211,000 <sup>(16)</sup>
		13,385,704	13,282,692	6,651,054		2,725,107 <sup>(14)</sup>	1,604,528
		0	0	0		10,059	92,380
100,000	0	0	92,380	485,231 <sup>(17)</sup>			
500,000	477,000	0	485,231	0			
Total		1,832,362,233	1,828,138,889	1,472,919,396	80,38	177,622,882	99,477,323

Note: The amounts are from the Federal Senate's Siga Brasil database, which in turn works with data from SIAFI, SIOP (Integrated Planning and Budget System) and SELOR (Legislative Budgeting System). Accessed on March 25, 2018e Orçamento) e Selor (Sistema de Elaboração Orçamentária do Legislativo). Data da consulta: 25 de março de 2018

4 For balance payable, see the Manual of the federal government's Financial Administration Integrated System (SIAFI). Available at: <http://manualsiafi.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/pdf/020000/020300/020317>

5 Related to action 4390 - Delimitation, Demarcation and Regularization of Indigenous Lands

6 Related to action 8743 - Promotion, Surveillance, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health

7 Related to action 3869 – Organization of Health Units to Assist the Indigenous Population in the state of Tocantins (TO)

8 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the state of Pará (PA)

9 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the state of Roraima (RR)

10 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the state of Tocantins (TO)

11 Related to action 2011 – Promotion of Ethno-development in indigenous lands

12 Authorized to be used in FUNAI activities in the state of Acre (AC)

13 Authorized to be used in FUNAI activities in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul (MS)

14 Related to action 2713 - Promotion and Enhancement of Educational Processes of Indigenous Peoples

15 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the municipality of Oiapoque, Amapá (AP)

16 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the state of Mato Grosso (MT)

17 "Balance payable" paid for FUNAI activities in the state of Tocantins (TO)

R\$ 7.8 million (41.66%) were paid. Also, R\$ 2.2 million in “balance payable” from previous years were paid, which totaled R\$ 22.5 million in 2017. According to data provided by FUNAI’s Territorial Protection Directorate (DPT), by August 2017, 480 claims for territorial recognition had been filed, and 113 Working Groups were set up, at an average cost ranging from R\$ 60,000 to R\$ 100,000 each. There were also 74 indigenous lands with Declaratory Ordinance signed by the Minister of Justice and pending approval by Presidential Decree and physical demarcation, and another 42 already delimited awaiting Declaratory Ordinance.

With the publication of the Budget Law for 2018, there has been a substantial increase in the amount of funds earmarked for this activity – R\$ 40.9 million were authorized, more than double the amount authorized in 2017. It remains to be seen if it will be actually used, if there will be heavy contingencies that will further compromise the actions of FUNAI regarding legal and administrative recognition and protection of indigenous territories. In 2017, only six indigenous lands were identified, and two Declaratory Ordinances were signed by the Minister of Justice<sup>15</sup>. The following indigenous lands were identified in

2017: Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim, of the Guarani-Mbya people (SP), with 1,030 hectares; Tekoha Jevy, of the Guarani-Mbya and Guarani-Ñandeva (RJ) peoples, with 2,370 hectares; Guaviraty, with 1,248 hectares (SP), Tapy’i (Branquinho River), with 1,154 hectares (SP), and Ka’agy Hovy, with 1,950 hectares (SP), all of the Guarani-Mbya people; and Pipipã, of the Pipipã people, with 63,222 hectares (PE). The indigenous lands declared were Tapeba, of the Tapeba Indigenous People (CE), with an approximate area of 5,000 hectares; and Jurubaxi-Têa (AM), Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Dow, Koripako, Pira-tapuya, Tariana, Ticuna and Tukano, with an area of approximately 1,208,155 hectares.

These data are only lower than those for 2014, when only two indigenous lands were identified and one was approved. In addition to the identification liability existing in the DPT, this action is also responsible for the protection of isolated indigenous peoples, for land demarcation and regularization and for actions designed to control and combat invasions of formally established indigenous lands. In September 2017, staff from the General Coordination of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples (CGIIRC) and from FUNAI Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts (FPE) released a letter addressed to the then president of the FUNAI, Franklimberg Ribeiro, and to the Director of Territorial Protection, Azelene Kaingang, pointing out significant cuts to the budget earmarked for isolated and recently

<sup>15</sup> To learn more about the indigenous lands that were identified, declared and approved between 2012 and 2018, visit: <https://widgets.socioambiental.org/pt-br/placares>

**Table 5**

**2017 LOA: other programs where there is reference to “indigenous people” as beneficiary of actions and funds (in R\$)**

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	AGENCY	BUDGETARY UNIT	AMOUNT
2016 Policies for Women: Promotion of Equality and Fight against Violence	0936 – Expand and strengthen dialogue with civil society and social movements, particularly with feminist and women’s movements; women with disabilities; LBT; urban, rural, peasant, forest and water women; women from traditional peoples and communities, from indigenous peoples and from different ethnic-racial and generational groups	30000 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship	30101 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship - Direct Administration	4,894,438
2034 - Promotion of Racial Equality and Eradication of Racism	0984 Coordinate, monitor and strengthen the set of governmental actions under the Quilombola Social Agenda.	30000 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship	20129 - Special Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development 30101 - Ministry of Justice and Citizenship - Direct Administration	1,268,718 4,226,287
2078 - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	1063 - Promote the sustainable development of productive chains and of knowledge derived from the use of genetic heritage and related traditional knowledge by implementing a system of access to and sharing of benefits, safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities.	44000 - Ministry of the Environment	44101 - Ministry of the Environment - Direct Administration	204,321
	1065 - Contribute to environmental conservation by raising income and promoting social and productive inclusion..	44000 - Ministry of the Environment	44101 - Ministry of the Environment - Direct Administration	73,050,946

contacted peoples in 2018 – which would be 60% lower than the budget planned for 2015<sup>16</sup>.

A total of R\$ 1.7 billion – approximately R\$ 64.2 million more than in 2016 – was authorized for Indigenous Health Promotion, Protection and Recovery, under the responsibility of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) of the Ministry of Health. A total of R\$ 2.6 million were not committed and R\$ 310.5 million in “balance payable” were not paid. With regard to “balance payable,” R\$ 130.6 million were registered and R\$ 81.8 million were paid in 2017.

Table 4 shows that R\$ 12.1 million (R\$ 2.4 million more than in 2016) were authorized for the Environmental Management and Ethno-development action, also under the responsibility of FUNAI. Of this total, 99.7% were committed, with payments for works, products and services contracted by FUNAI accounting for 42.2% of this total. That is, 57.4% of the funds committed were under “balance payable.” In addition, R\$ 1.8 million in “balance payable” from previous years was also paid. In 2018, the authorized budget for this action is R\$ 29.7 million – more than twice the amount authorized in 2017.

According to the *Siga Brasil* (Follow Brazil) system, we can see that some R\$ 15.4 million were allocated to the Social and Cultural Rights and Citizenship action in 2017, of which 96% were committed and 43% were paid. In addition, R\$ 3.9 million in “balance payable” from previous years were also paid.

### Final thoughts: What about the step forward?

Those who have followed us thus far may be wondering, rightly so, “what about the step forward?” We have been through the parliamentary coup of 2016;

we saw FUNAI being incorporated into the strategy of *rural indigenism*; we have seen the consequences of the parliamentary coup for the legislation establishing a series of rights for indigenous peoples in Brazil; and we have found that the federal government’s budget for actions related to indigenous peoples has not had substantial changes in the last four years. It is a fact that 2018 has seen significant improvements in the budgets of the activities related to the Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples and to Environmental Management and Ethno-development. But nothing guarantees that they will be effectively made available to FUNAI, that is, that they will not be subject to contingency. And even if that does not happen, there is still no guarantee that they will be committed and paid, nor as regards the type of goods, products or services that they will be providing to the peoples – especially if the provisions set forth in AGU Opinion No. 001/2017 are enforced.

The “step forward” is the effort made by the Indigenous Movement in 2018 to elect representatives to the National Congress and state Legislative Assemblies. In addition to candidates for the parliament, Sonia Guajajara will be running for vice-president of Brazil, in the ticket that has as presidential candidate Guilherme Boulos of the Socialism and Freedom Party (PSOL).

A previous survey conducted by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) in March 2018 found that there were at least 36 indigenous pre-candidates for the offices of state deputy, federal deputy and senator, running for different parties. In the 2016 elections, 1,604 candidates declared themselves “indigenous.” Data from the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) indicate that 28 ran for mayor, 57 for deputy mayor and 1,519 for council member.

This is a “step forward” in the recent history of the Brazilian Indigenous Movement. A step with a high potential for resistance against the advance of agribusiness and mining companies into indigenous lands, and to the very attack on the rights of the native peoples of Brazil. Finally, this a fundamental step for the full exercise of indigenous citizenship in the country.

16 For an assessment of the Temer government’s performance in relation to the demarcation of indigenous lands, visit: [https://www.socioambiental.org/sites/blog.socioambiental.org/files/nsa/arquivos/nota\\_tecnica\\_monitoramento.pdf](https://www.socioambiental.org/sites/blog.socioambiental.org/files/nsa/arquivos/nota_tecnica_monitoramento.pdf); e [https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/com-pior-desempenho-em-demarcacoes-desde-1985-temer-tem-quatro-terras-indigenas-para-homologar?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=transactional&utm\\_campaign=manchetes%40socioambiental.org](https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/com-pior-desempenho-em-demarcacoes-desde-1985-temer-tem-quatro-terras-indigenas-para-homologar?utm_medium=email&utm_source=transactional&utm_campaign=manchetes%40socioambiental.org)

“Changing the rules of impact assessment and environmental licensing processes is of interest not only to the rural sector. It is also of interest to a broader range of political, economic and financial agents that were or are involved in projects related to infrastructure, mineral extraction or oil and gas exploration projects either planned and/or in operation in the country”





# Chapter I

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## Violence against Heritage



- 42 Inaction and delays in land regularization
- 61 Conflicts over territorial rights
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# Violence against heritage

**T**he year of 2017 saw an overwhelming increase in the number of cases of violence against indigenous heritage. Invasions of indigenous lands continued to occur, without effective and permanent measures being taken (by inspection and protection agencies) to at least try to constrain the actions of those who illegally exploit environmental, water, mineral and territorial resources. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) has been calling attention to the seriousness of the situation in the Amazon region, especially due to rampant deforestation. Prosecutor Daniel Lobo, from the MPF in Rondônia, warns that as a result of increasing invasions for both land grabbing and subdivision and illegal logging, an "eminent process of genocide of the Karipuna people is under way."

The data recorded by the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), most of which are public knowledge since the information is official or available on social media and newspapers of regional and national circulation, show that indigenous lands have become the priority targets of the expansionist saga of rent-seeking sectors: loggers, miners, prospectors, farmers, and real estate speculators.

The data indicate that a kind of policy of illegality is in progress in which the federal government becomes the main guarantor of the exploiters by promoting the dismantling of the state agencies that should carry out inspection and control actions. The lack of inspection by the State is a clear incentive and cover-up for looters to carry out their predatory activities without economic,

Rogério Assis/Cimi/Greenpeace



**Forests are being destroyed inside indigenous territories due mainly to illegal logging and exploitation of natural resources, as well as to mining and sales of land**



**“There is a kind of policy of illegality in progress, in which the federal government becomes the main guarantor of the exploiters by promoting the dismantling of the state agencies that should carry out inspection and control actions.”**

social and environmental costs and, of course, without any type of punishment.

Thousands of hectares of forest were destroyed during 2017 in the states of Rondônia, Acre, Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, and Amazonas. In these regions, loggers clear the land and, without any impediment or obstruction, immediately begin to subdivide the land into lots, in areas already demarcated for indigenous peoples. The result is a process of almost irreversible deterritorialization of these peoples.

Violence against indigenous peoples and their territories – which are a part of the Union’s heritage – is aggravated by the investment made by illegal gold miners and prospectors of other minerals in indigenous areas. Systematized CIMI data indicate that a serious offensive by prospectors – through a large number of people – is under way to promote invasions in a devastating way in the Yanomami area in Roraima; in the Javari Valley region, in the state of Amazonas; in Pará, in the region of the Tapajós River and its tributaries; and in the state of Rondônia, inside the territory of the Suruí people.

Still according to CIMI data, 2017 saw an increase in violence against the territories of peoples in a situation of isolation and risk, known as isolated peoples. Invasions by loggers intensified and threatened the survival of these peoples, especially in the states of Acre, Rondônia, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Maranhão. The most serious cases were reported in the Javari Valley, with reports of possible massacres and decimation of groups that still have no contact with the involving society, as a result of clashes with loggers and miners. There is also information on the progress of logging along the border between the Brazilian state of Acre with Peru, where isolated peoples are at risk because of drug trafficking and logging, which devastate the border region.

Indigenous property is comprised of the land in its territorial dimension and its uses, according to the norms and customs of indigenous societies. Geographical features, natural resources, mythical landmarks, cemeteries, archaeological sites, as well as goods produced and environmental management; crops, seeds, hunting, harvesting, fishing and agricultural techniques; traditional constructions, in addi-

tion to current schools, health clinics, radio broadcasting; arts, handicrafts and other manufactured goods: all these items make up indigenous heritage.

Added to these are immaterial assets such as traditional knowledge, narrative languages, rituals, religious expressions and specific knowledge, copyrights, image rights, and intellectual property rights. Under the Brazilian Constitution, the usufruct of indigenous lands and the entire set of items listed above belong exclusively to the peoples living in said lands, and violation of these rights is a crime.

## Targeting inspection agencies

The “country of impunity.” This is how we refer to Brazil in the various corners of its immense territory. And, unfortunately, this seems to be increasingly what the country is turning into. In November 2017, as had happened in December 2015, loggers, prospectors and other exploiters of the common assets of the Amazon, upon noticing that they were being targeted by inspection agencies, decided to retaliate by attacking buildings, equipment and vehicles of the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) in the states of Mato Grosso, in the municipality of Colniza, and Amazonas, in the municipality of Humaitá, on the border with Rondônia.

The attacks were devastating. In Humaitá, hundreds of people joined the loggers and miners. The scene was one of war. The population watched the destruction – some astonished and others applauding. Federal officials felt threatened.

According to IBAMA officials, the attacks were in retaliation for actions to combat deforestation and timber theft in the indigenous lands of Apurinã, Piripikura and Kawahiva, in the state of Mato Grosso, and Tenharim, in the state of Amazonas.

Inspection agencies need to be better equipped to deal with the distressing process of deforestation – and devastation of forest peoples – in Rondônia, Pará and Acre. Those responsible for the crimes of destruction, fires and incitement to violence need to be identified and held criminally accountable.

**“The lack of inspection by the State is a clear incentive and cover-up for looters to carry out their predatory activities without economic, social and environmental costs and, of course, without any type of punishment.”**

# Inaction and delays in land regularization

These two types of violence – inaction and delays in land regularization – are almost exclusively related to the Union, although there are indeed other aspects that contribute to preventing constitutionally established indigenous rights from being ensured.

The data available on land rights show that there are two very clear movements against indigenous peoples in Brazil. One that proposes – through sectors that intend to exploit the common assets of nature – intensifying their actions in demarcated lands and weakening constitutional control over them, thus making the right vulnerable and depriving indigenous people, without obstacles, of the right to the exclusive usufruct of such lands, relativizing it in the expropriation practice that occurs on a daily basis. And another movement that is better coordinated and seeks to reach and interfere in the Executive and Judiciary branches by decisively influencing them in the sense of preventing constitutional rights from reaching the peoples and communities that are still fighting for the demarcation of their traditional lands. It is noticeable that this movement has been spearheaded by rural lobbyists and entrepreneurs from the agribusiness and mining sectors, with the strong participation and intervention of Congress members who are at the service of these sectors.

For this reason, the year of 2017 witnessed a proliferation of lawsuits against land demarcations that were already underway and the imposition, through them, of the juridical-political Time Frame thesis – provided for in the Federal Constitution of 1988 – and of obdurate dispossession. The two complement each other and are perceived as a kind of definitive solution against land demarcation.

These theses originated in the hearing of Petition (PET) 3388 that discussed the constitutionality of the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, a hearing that, by the way, consolidated the demarcation of that land into a continuous area. In this hearing, Supreme Court Justices established 19 conditions related to that specific case. Therefore, they should not be reflected in future decisions regarding other demarcations. However, the federal government and some federal trial court judges have been applying the conditions applicable to the case of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land to prevent future land demarcations. So much so that the Attorney General's Office (AGU) published, in 2017, Opinion 001 setting rules to be incorporated and followed by the public administration in demarcation procedures, among which are the Time Frame and “obdurate dispossession” theses.

The context of judicialization of indigenous rights,

forged in subterfuges that are incompatible with constitutional norms, imposes terrible punishments on peoples and communities: to live in extreme poverty outside their lands, in a situation of profound legal insecurity and at the mercy of the violence promoted by those sectors that are essentially seeking to expropriate land for their own benefit or that of economic entrepreneurs.

In Brazil, especially in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul, which are regarded as breadbasket regions, hundreds of indigenous communities live on the side of state or federal highways, awaiting either the initiation or resumption of land demarcation procedures (in case where these have been stalled by the government). The following are examples of three dramatic situations experienced by indigenous peoples regarding the central government's inaction and delays in demarcating and guaranteeing their lands:

1 - Irapuã: Land traditionally occupied by the Guarani people, located in the municipality of Caçapava do Sul (RS). It was demarcated and declared a traditional territory in 2016, covering an area of only 222 hectares. However, families are still living in the camp on the sides of highway BR-290, where they have been for at least 30 years, and the traditional land is invaded by farmers. Today there are 15 Guarani families living in the region in inhuman conditions, without water and housing and thrown in complete precariousness. Farmers and the state oppose the demarcation. In the past, in order to prevent the demarcation of the Irapuã indigenous land, the government of Rio Grande do Sul coordinated with FUNAI the creation of a small 12-hectare reserve. FUNAI even conducted a preliminary study to justify this measure. In 1998, another study of the area was carried out that demonstrated the traditional occupation of lands in the region by the Guarani people. This procedure was completed in 2016 with the publication of the Declaratory Ordinance on the area. Nonetheless, the Guarani are constantly pressured to leave the region, and the camp was destroyed by farmers in 2014.

2- Capivari: Camp located on the side of highway RS-040 in the municipality of Capivari do Sul (RS). About 20 families live there without drinking water, basic sanitation and housing, in a situation of extreme poverty. It is a region of traditional indigenous occupation and dozens of Guarani families live there. However, the area has long been under the control of farmers. The Technical Group of FUNAI was established in 2012 but is not active. Recently, in order to prevent the demarcation of the Capivari land, the government of Rio Grande do Sul coordinated with FUNAI the

creation of a small reserve in a vacant area of the state called Granja Vargas. This is a region of unproductive, sandy soil, with no native forests. This area was also the subject of a preliminary study in 2006. In 2016, ten families living in roadside camps in Capivari do Sul were transferred to an area belonging to the Rice Institute of Rio Grande do Sul (IRGA) in Palmares do Sul, where they are currently living in extreme poverty. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) filed a Public Civil Action for the Union to resolve the land issue and promote the settlement of the Guarani families in a suitable land area. The Federal Court granted the action and mandated the Union to acquire at least 110 hectares of land for the Guarani. The matter is still under discussion, as the Union has appealed the decision. The government of Rio Grande do Sul – in negotiations with the Federal Court – has committed to transfer to the Union 55 hectares of land with the aim of settling the Guarani families who had been taken to the IRGA area.

3 - Kandóia: FUNAI began the regularization process of this indigenous land located in the municipality of Faxinalzinho (RS) in 2009. However, to date the first phase of the process, which is the identification and delimitation of the indigenous land, has not yet been completed. These delays increase the tension between indigenous groups and farmers. The community lives in a camp, facing a number of difficulties, including the impossibility to move freely along local roads and in the city and surrounding areas and to collect materials for their handicrafts; lack of firewood; scarce food; confinement to restricted spaces; and daily threats.

The survey conducted by CIMI points to the existence of 847 indigenous lands awaiting some type of action by the Brazilian government. This number accounts for 64% of the total of 1,306 indigenous lands. In order to achieve final recognition, indigenous lands need to go through several phases in the demarcation process until they are finally registered by the Union. Otherwise, there will still be some administrative action pending. The results of our surveys are shown in the following table:

Indigenous Lands pending administrative action (7/3/2018)	Quantity
Pending action	537
Pending identification	169
Declared	55
Declared	61
Approved	19
Restriction ordinance	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>

According to our surveys, 63% of the 847 indigenous lands are pending action. Of these lands, 537 are located in the states of Acre (7), Alagoas (5), Amazonas (206), Bahia (19), Ceará (22), Distrito Federal (1), Espírito Santo (3),

Maranhão (7), Minas Gerais (10), Mato Grosso (22), Mato Grosso do Sul (74), Pará (29), Paraíba (1), Pernambuco (9), Piauí (2), Paraná (20), Rio de Janeiro (3), Rio Grande do Norte (4), Rio Grande do Sul (37), Rondônia (24), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (8), Sergipe (3), São Paulo (15) and Tocantins (4).

Another 169 lands, or 20% of the total, were in the “pending identification” phase, which is when FUNAI determines the creation of a Technical Working Group (WG) to verify if the area is indeed indigenous land. In many cases, there are big delays in the work of these WGs. An example is the case of the isolated indigenous land of Muru River in the state of Acre, with a Working Group created back in 2009.

Mato Grosso do Sul, which is the stage of the most serious cases of violence against indigenous peoples in the country, is the second state with the largest number of lands pending action. There are 102 indigenous lands in this situation. It is second only to the state of Amazonas, with 262 lands pending administrative action.

It should be noted that Michel Temer signed no ratification of indigenous land throughout 2017.

### General situation of Indigenous Lands in Brazil\*

Status	Quantity	%
<b>Registered:</b> Demarcation completed and registered with the Property Registry of the District and/or with the Federal Government Heritage Service	400	30.63
<b>Ratified:</b> Presidential Decree issued; awaiting registration	19	1.45
<b>Declared:</b> Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice; awaiting ratification	61	4.67
<b>Identified:</b> Recognized as traditional indigenous land by a Technical Group of FUNAI and awaiting Declaratory Ordinance from the Ministry of Justice	55	4.2
<b>Pending identification:</b> Included in FUNAI's schedule for future identification, with Technical Groups already established	169	12.94
<b>Pending action:</b> Lands claimed by the communities awaiting administrative measures for their regularization.	537	41.12
<b>Reserved:</b> Demarcated as “indigenous reservations” at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI)	38	2.91
<b>Restriction Ordinance:</b> Ordinance issued by FUNAI's Presidency restricting the use, right of access, movement or permanence in the area of persons other than FUNAI personnel	6	0.46
<b>Domianial:</b> Owned by indigenous communities	21	1.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Data shown in the tables are from the following sources: indigenous communities, Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) and National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI)



## Ratification of Indigenous Lands by Brazilian Presidents

Government	Period	Number of ratifications	Annual average
José Sarney	1985-1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan. 1991 – Sep. 1992	112	56
Itamar Franco	Oct. 1992 – Dec. 1994	18	9
Fernando Henrique Cardoso	1995-2002	145	18
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	2003-2010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	Jan. 2011 – Aug. 2016	21	5.25
Michel Temer	Aug. 2016 – Dec. 2017	0	0

## Demarcation procedures in 2017

### Detailed Identification and Delimitation Reports

Indigenous land	Indigenous people(s)	State	Area (hectares)	Act
Pipipã	Pipipã	PE	63,322	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 4/20/2017 (DOU 25/4/2017)
Tekohá Jevy	Guarani-Mbya; Guarani-Nhandeva	RJ	2,370	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 4/20/2017 (DOU 25/4/2017)
Ka'Aguy Hovy	Guarani-Mbya	SP	1,950	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 4/20/2017 (DOU 25/4/2017)
Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	SP	1,030	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 12/29/2016 (DOU 01/27/2017)
Guaviraty	Guarani-Mbya	SP	1,248	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 4/20/2017 (DOU 25/4/2017)
Tapy'i (Rio Branquinho)	Guarani-Mbya	SP	1,154	Identified. FUNAI Ordinance of 4/20/2017 (DOU 25/4/2017)

### Declaratory Ordinances

Indigenous land	Indigenous people(s)	State	Area (hectares)	Act
Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Tea)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadöb, Kuripaco, Pira-Tapuya, Tariana, Tikuna e Tukano	AM	1,208,155	Declared. MJ Ordinance 783, 9/6/2017 (DOU 11/9/2017)
Tapeba	Tapeba	CE	5,294	Declared. MJ Ordinance 734 of 8/31/2017 (DOU 9/4/2017)

### Table of Indigenous Lands pending administrative action, by state

State	Pending action	Pending identification	Identified	Declared	Ratified	Restriction Ordinance	Total
AC	7	8	-	2	1	1	19
AL	5	2	1	2	-	-	10
AM	206	32	3	12	8	1	262
AP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
BA	19	1	5	1	2	-	28
CE	22	3	1	5	-	-	31
DF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ES	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
GO	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
MA	7	3	2	1	-	-	13
MG	10	5	2	-	-	-	17
MS	74	10	6	9	3	-	102
MT	22	15	7	5	2	1	52
PA	29	24	5	4	2	1	65
PB	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
PE	9	5	1	1	-	-	16
PI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
PR	20	14	4	1	-	-	39
RJ	3	3	1	-	-	-	7
RN	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
RO	24	3	-	1	-	1	29
RR	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
RS	37	23	2	5	-	-	67
SC	8	3	5	5	-	-	21
SE	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
SP	15	9	10	3	1	-	38
TO	4	3	-	2	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>847</b>

## Indigenous lands pending action for completion of the demarcation process, by state

### AC - Acre (19)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (8)	Cabeceira dos rios Muru and Iboacu	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Ikirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Rio Muru	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa do Guajará	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawa	Feijó
	Manchineri Seringal Guanabara	Manchineri	Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira
	Nawa	Naua	Mâncio Lima
Declared (2)	Arara do Rio Amônia	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Rio Gretório	Katukina, Yawanawá	Tarauacá
Ratified (1)	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Ashaninka and Isolated	Feijó and Santa Rosa dos Purus
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Igarapé Taboca do Alto Tarauacá	Isolated	Jordão
Pending action (7)	Aldeia Nova Hananeri	Ashaninka	Feijó
	Estirão	Kulina and Jaminawa	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Igarapé Tapada	Isolated	Mâncio Lima
	Jaminawá Basiléia	Jaminawa	Assis Brasil
	Jaminawa do Seringal São Francisco	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kontanawa do Alto Juruá	Kontanawa	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Chandles State park	Isolated	Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano

### AL – Alagoas (10)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (2)	Jeripancó	Jeripankó	Pariconha, Água Branca
	Kalancó	Kalankó	Água Branca
Declared (2)	Kariri-Xocó	Kariri-Xocó	Porto Real do Colégio and São Braz
	Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
Identified (1)	Wassu-Cocal	Wassu	Joaquim Gomes
Pending action (5)	Karuazu	Karuazu	Pariconha
	Katokim	Catokim	Pariconha
	Koiupanká	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Inhapi
	Xukuru Palmeira	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
	Xukuru-Kariri – Taquarana	Xukuru-Kariri	Taquarana

### AM - Amazonas (262)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (32)	Aracá-Padauri	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa	Barcelos, Santa Isabel
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokana, Miranha	Fonte Boa
	Baixo Grande	Tora	Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Negro	Baré, Tukano	Barcelos and Santa Isabel
	Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumião	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiaupucá	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre
	Capivara	Mura	Autazes
	Garaperi/Lago da Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Guapenu/Poronga	Mura	Autazes
	Igarapé Açú/Aldeia Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Tikuna and Kambeba	Tefé
	Igarapé Paiol	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Carauari
	Iquirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Jamamadi do Lourdes	Apurinã, Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawá da Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre, Sena Madureira
	Kaxarari	Kaxarari	Lábrea (AM) and Porto Velho (RO)
	Kulina do Rio Uêr and Matatibem	Kulina	Carauari
	Lago do Barrigudo	Apurinã	Beruri
	Lameirão	Mayoruna	Atalaia do Norte
	Mamoriá	Apurinã	Pauini

AM - Amazonas (262) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
<b>Pending identification (32) (continued)</b>	Monte/Primavera/Goiaba	Apurinã / Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Nossa Senhora de Fátima do Catuá / Putiri	Kokama	Coari
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
	Porto Novo	Kokama	São Paulo de Olivença
	Porto Redenção	Tikuna	São Paulo de Olivença
	Rio Cuieiras	Baré, Tukano, Kambeba	Manaus and Nova Airão
	Sákoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	São Francisco	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	São Gabriel/São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Valparaíso – Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
<b>Declared (12)</b>	Acapori de Cima	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Tea)	Maku and Tucano, Baniwa, Nadob, Pira-Tapuya, Arapaso, Tariana, Tikuna, Kuripaco, Desana	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Cué Marabitanas	Baré, Baniwa, Warekena, Desano, Tukano, Kuripako, Tariana, Pira-Tapuya and Tuyuka	São Gabriel da Cachoeira
	Guanabara	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Juruá	Kulina	Juruá
	Lago do Limão	Mura	Borba
	Murutinga/Tracajá (Tauari)	Mura	Autazes
	Ponciano	Mura	Careiro da Várzea and Autazes
	Riozinho	Tikuna and Kokama	Jutaí/Juruá
	Sissaima	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamim Constant and São Paulo de Olivença
	Uneixi	Maku e Tukano	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro
<b>Ratified (8)</b>	Arary	Mura	Borba, Novo Aripuanã
	Banawá	Yafi do Rio Piranhas, Banawa	Tapua, Canutama, Lábrea
	Cajuhiri Atravessado	Miranha, Cambeba and Tikuna	Coari
	Mapari	Cayxana	Japurá, Tonantins, Fonte Boa
	Paraná de Boá-Boá	Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
	Rio Tea	Baré, Desana, Tukano, Pira-Tapuya and Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, São Gabriel da Cachoeira
	Setemã	Mura	Novo Aripuanã and Borba
<b>Identified (3)</b>	Tabocal	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
	Kaxuyana/Tunayana	Hixkariana, Wai-Wai	Faro (PA), Oriximiná (PA), Nhamundá (AM)
<b>Restriction Ordinance (1)</b>	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro do Castanho and Manaquiri
	Jacareuba / Katawixi	Katawixi / Isolated	Canutama and Lábrea
<b>Pending action (206)</b>	Água Fria	Apurinã, Mura and Tikuna	Beruri
	Aldeia Aliança/ Furo Preto	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho / Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakauá	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia São Raimundo / Cauçu	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia Tuyuca	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Aldeia Waranã	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Aldeias da Sede Municipal	Kambeba	São Paulo de Olivença
	Aldeias Inhaa-bé (Lote 43) and Hiwy (Lote 44)	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Amanaim do Jadua da Casta do Jussara	Kambeba e Miranha	Coari
	Anarucú	Kokama, Tikuna	Fonte Boa and Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã do Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Arajaí	Mura / Apurinã, Miranha	Manaquiri
	Arauacá	Miranha	Maraã



AM - Amazonas (262) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (206) (continued)	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Baixo Marmelos (Baixo Grande)	Torá, Munduruku, Matanawí, Tenharim, Mura	Manicoré and Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Jatapu (Nova Bacaba and Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawayana and Yowayana	Urucará
	Baixo Rio Negro III	Baré, Tukano	Barcelos
	Baku	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Balbina-Adelina	Mura	Borba
	Barro Alto II	Mundurucu, Kulina and Mura	Manaquiri
	Batedor	Kulina	Jutaí
	Boará/Boarazinho	Kambebe / Kokama	Tefé
	Boca do Futuro	Mura	Manaquiri
	Boca do Mucura	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Boca do Rio Jacaré	Paumari / Deni	Tapauá
	Bom Futuro	Tikuna	Tefé
	Bom Futuro/ Lago do Jacaré	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Bom Jesus	Baniwa, Baré, Munduruku and Sateré-Mawé	Novo Airão
	Bom Jesus do Igapó Grande	Tikuna	Coari
	Bom Jesus do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí
	Bonfim	Miranha	Tefé
	Caiambé/Barreirinha	Tikuna, Kokama, Kambebe	Tefé
	Caiapé	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku and Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Cajueiro/Lourdes	Apurinã and Jamanadi	Boca do Acre
	Camaiuá	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kamanari	Fonte Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Cariru	Kokama	Jutaí
	Castanho	Baré e Tukano	Novo Airão
	Cauaçu	Tikuna	Uarini
	Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauni
	Colocação Porvir	Kulina e Ashaninka	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Colônia	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari	Fonte Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenézer	Miranha	Maraã
	Esperança (Estrada do Brasileirinho)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo do Paraná das Panelas	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá
	Igapó Grande / Amanaim do Jaduá	Tikuna, Kambebe and Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé do Índio	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Igarapé do Patauá	Kambebe, Matses Mayoruna and Tikuna	Tefé
	Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Igarapé Grande	Mundurukú and Mura	Manicoré
	Igarapé Lurdes	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Igarapé Manacá	Kokama, Kaixana	Tonantins
	Ilha do Geral II	Tikuna	Coari
	Ilha do Jaquiri	Kambebe	Alvarães
	Ilha do Tambaqui	Tikuna	Jutaí
	Ilha do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí
	Isolados do Alto Rio Marmelos	Isolated	Humaitá and Manicoré
	Isolados do Bararati	Isolated	Apuí and Sucurundi (AM), and Cotriguaçu (MT)
	Isolados do Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolados do Rio Ipixuna	Isolated	Tapauá/Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri	Apurinã, Mura, Tikuna, Katukina	Beruri

AM - Amazonas (262) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (206) (continued)	Jerusalém	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraã
	Jutaí / Igapó – Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura e Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana de São Francisco de (Muriá) Tonantins	Kaixana, Tikuna e Kokama	Tonantins
	Kambebe	Kambebe	São Paulo de Olivença
	Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kanamari do Jutaí	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Kanariá	Kanamari	Alvarães
	Kaninari Itixi / Deus é Amor	Apurinã	Beruri
	Kariru	Kokama	Jutaí
	Katxibiri	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	Kawá	Mura	Borba
	Kokama de Acapuri do Meio	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Kokama de Tonantins	Kokama	Tonantins
	Kokama e Tikuna do Rio Içá	Kokama, Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá
	Kokama/Munic. Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Kokama/São Paulo de Olivença	Kokama	São Paulo de Olivença
	Kulina do Médio Jutaí	Kulina	Jutaí
	Kulina do Rio Akurawa	Kulina	Envira
	Lago do Jacaré	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Lago dos Remédios	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Lago do Piranha	Miranha e Mura	Careiro
	Laranjal	Miranha, Kokama, Pacaia	Alvarães
	Leão da Judá do Araçari	Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Macedônia Canaã	Apurinã	Manicoré
	Mamupina	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Mamuri / Bela Vista	Katukina, Paumari and Mamori	Tapauá
	Maracaju II	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Maraguá-Mawé (Maraguá Pajy)	Maraguá	Borba, Maués and Nova Olinda do Norte
	Martião	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Mata Cachorro	Kambebe	São Paulo de Olivença
	Menino Deus / Nova Esperança de Caranapatuba	Tikuna	Maraã
	Miranha do Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã e Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambebe, Tikuna	Fonte Boa
	Monte Sião	Tukano	Coari
	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	Kokama	Jutaí
	Nossa Senhora do Nazaré do Itaboca / Coari Grande	Arara	Coari
	Nova Betânia	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Canaã	Mura	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança	Kokama	Manaus
	Nova Esperança (Manaquiri)	Munduruku / Kulina	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança / Bom Jesus / Bela Vista	Kokama, Tikuna	Anori
	Nova Esperança / Menino Deus	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Nova Estrela do Inoá / Novo Amazonas		Coari and Rio Solimões
	Nova Jerusalém - Ilha da Cuxiuará	Mura	Anori / Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém (Costa do Ambé)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém do Caruara	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraã
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto do Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari and Lago do Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba

AM - Amazonas (262) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (206) (continued)	Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano and Tuyuca	Novo Airão
	Patauá	Kambeba	Tefé
	Pedreira do Amazonas	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Pirahã	Pirahã	Borba
	Piraiçu	Mura	Borba
	Pirarara	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Porto Praia	Kokama, Tikuna	Tefé
	Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Rio Coari Grande	Arara	Coari
	Rio Copeá	Apurina, Mura and Tikuna	Coari
	Rio Juruá Minerauá	Kanamari, Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Sabazinho	Katukina and Paumari	Tapauá
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Irlanduba
	Sampaio / Ferro Quente		Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí
	Santa Luzia	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Igapó Grande	Tikuna	Coari
	Santa Maria do Inambé	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Rio Iça	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Santa Maria e São Cristovão	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Santa Rita do Badejo	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo and Monte São	Kokama, Kambeba	Fonte Boa
	Santa Terezinha	Kambeba	São Paulo de Olivença
	Santos Anjos	Kambeba	São Paulo de Olivença
	São Benedito e Menino Deus	Sateré-Mawé	Maués
	São Francisco Chaviana / Água Fria	Apurinã	Beruri
	São Francisco do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Francisco do Tonantins	Kaixana	Tonantins
	São Joaquim / Nova Betânia	Kokama	São Paulo de Olivença
	São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna / Miranha	Tefé
	São José da Boa Vista	Miranha	Coari
	São José de Fortaleza / Boa Esperança	Apurina, Mura e Tikuna	Coari
	São José do Amparo	Kokama	Tonantins
	São José do Mari	Maku	Alvarães
	São Lázaro	Kaixana	Tonantins
	São Miguel / São José Dururuá	Tikuna	Coari
	São Pedro do Norte and Palmari	Kokama	Atalaia do Norte
	São Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã e Baré	Novo Airão
	São Raimundo do Camatiã	Kambeba	São Paulo de Olivença
	São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	São Raimundo do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Raimundo do Universo	Kambeba	São Paulo de Olivença
	São Raimundo, Pau Queimado, São José and Baixo Grande	Munduruku, Mura e Torá	Humaitá e Manicoré
	São Sebastião da Ilha do Mapana	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	São Sebastião da Liberdade	Tikuna	Coari
	São Sebastião do Patauá	Katawixi	Coari
	São Sebastião do Pupunha	Apurinã	Tapauá
	São Sebastião do Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina e Tikuna	Coari
	São Tomé	Miranha e Mura	Manacapuru
	Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista do Ramos	Sateré-Mawé	Boa Vista do Ramos
	Senhor é Meu Pastor	Kokama	Tonantins
	Seringal Lourdes	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre
	Severino	Apurinã	Tefé
	Síria	Kokama	Jutaí
	Soares Urucurituba	Mura	Autazes
	Taquara	Kanamari	Carauari
	Tauaru e Sacambu I	Kokama e Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Timbotuba, Montes Claros, São Benedito and Guariba II	Mura	Manicoré



AM - Amazonas (262) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (206) (continued)	Tora do Baixo Grande	Torá	Manicoré
	Trevo	Apurinã and Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tucano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã and Mura	Humaitá
	Tuyuka I e II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna	São Paulo de Olivença
	Tupã do Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Vila Alencar	Matses Mayoruna	Uarini
	Vila Presidente Vargas	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Vista Alegre do Samambaia	Mura	Coari
	Yepê Pacatuba/Novo Airão	Baré and Tukano	Novo Airão

BA - Bahia (28)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Tuxá	Tuxá	Nova Rodelas
Declared (1)	Aldeia Velha	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
Ratified (2)	Caramuru – Catarina Paraguaçu	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Camacã, Itaju do Colônia and Pau Brasil
	Coroa Vermelha Gleba C	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
Identified (5)	Barra Velha (Monte Pascoal)	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Comexatibá (Cahy Pequí)	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré and Curaçá
	Tupinambá de Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi and Belmonte
	Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema and Una
Pending action (19)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabralia
	Aldeia Renascer	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Alcobaça
	Aldeia Tuxi	Tuxi	Abaré
	Aldeias Kambiwá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara and Renascer	Kambiwá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical and Cotegipe
	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Serra do Ramalho
	Corumbauzinho	Pataxó	Prado
	Fazenda Curaçá	Atikum	Curaçá
	Neo Pankararé and Pankararé/Rodelas	Neo-Pankararé and Pankararé	Rodelas
	Nova Vida, Nova Esperança, Bento Um and Beira Rio	Atikum	Rodelas
	Pankararú Gueyah	Pankararú Gueyah	Paulo Afonso
	Pataxó	Pataxó	
	Payayá/Utinga	Payaya	Utinga and Morro do Chapéu
	Serra do Ramalho	Fulni-ô	Serra do Ramalho
	Surubabel	Tuxá	Rodelas
	Truká de Sobradinho	Truká	Sobradinho
	Truká-Tupan	Truká	Paulo Afonso
	Tupinambá de Itapebi	Tupinambá	Itapebi
	Xacriabá de Cocos	Xacriabá	Cocos

CE – Ceará (31)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Anacé	Anacé	São Gonçalo do Amarante and Caucaia
	Mundo Novo/Viração	Potiguara, Tabajara, Gavião and Tapuia	Monsenhor Tabosa and Tamboril
	Tremembé de Itapipoca	Tremembé	Itapipoca
Declared (5)	Lagoa da Encantada	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pituary	Pituary	Maracanaú e Pacatuba
	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé de Queimadas	Tremembé	Acaraú
Identified (1)	Tremembé de Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema

CE – Ceará (31) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (22)	Aldeia Gameleira	Kariri and Tapuia	São Benedito
	Aldeia Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Cajueiro	Tabajara	Poranga
	Camundongo and Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
	Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Gameleira / Sítio Fernandes	Kanindé	Aratuba and Canindé
	Gavião	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kalabaça	Kalabaça	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba and Canindé
	Kariri / Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Lagoa dos Neris	Potigura	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús, Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paíacú	Beberibe
	Potiguara de Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Sítio Poço Dantas – Umari	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Comunidade Olho D'Água dos / Canutos)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Tabajara de Fideles and Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterionópolis
	Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras
	Tremembé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú

DF – Federal District (1)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (1)	Fazenda Bananal / Santuário dos Pajés	Various	Brasília

ES – Espírito Santo (3)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (3)	Aldeia Ita Pará (Caparaó)	Guarani	Divino de São Lourenço and Dolores do Rio Preto
	Chapada do A	Tupinikim	Anchieta
	Serra Caparaó	Guarani-Mbyá	Dolores do Rio Preto, Divino São Lourenço

GO – Goiás (1)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Declared (1)	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Colinas do Sul and Minaçu

MA – Maranhão (13)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Pikopjé	Gavião	Amarante and Sítio Novo
	Reserva Indígena Krenyê	Krenyê	Barra do Corda
	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
Declared (1)	Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Grajaú
Identified (2)	Kanela / Buriti Velho	Kanela	Barra do Corda and Fernando Falcão
	Porquinhos Canela Apãnjekra	Kanela-Apãnjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão and Formosa Serra Negra
Pending action (7)	Gamela	Gamela	Viana, Matinha e Penalva
	Igarapé dos Frades (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelândia / Imperatriz
	Mangueira	Timbira	Vitorino Freire
	Terra de Índio	Gamela	Viana
	Tikuna da terra indígena Rodeador	Tikuna	
	Tremembé de Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Vila de Vinhais Velho	Tupinambá	São Luiz

## MG – Minas Gerais (17)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (5)	Aranã	Aranã	Coronel Murta, Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu and Pataxó	Araçuaí and Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Hãm Yixux	Maxakali	Ladainha
	Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Resplendor, Conselheiro Pena
	Mundo Verde / Cachoeirinha	Maxakali	Ladainha, Topázio (Teófilo Otoni)
Identified (2)	Kaxixó	Caxixó	Matinho Campos and Pompeu
	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	São João das Missões
Pending action (10)	Aldeia Geru Tucunã	Pataxó	Açucena
	Família Prates and de Jesus	Maxakali	Coronel Murta
	Luiza do Vale	Tembé	Rio Pardo de Minas
	Mocuriñ-Botocudo	Mocuriñ	Campanário
	Pataxó/Bertópolis	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Bertópolis
	Santo Antônio do Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Serra da Candonga	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Triângulo Mineiro and Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora
	Xukuru-Kariri de Caldas / Fazenda Boa Vista	Xukuru-Kariri	Caldas

## MS – Mato Grosso do Sul (102)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (10)	Água Limpa	Terena	Rochedo
	Aldeinha	Terena	Anastácio
	Amambaípegua () Bacia	Guarani	Ponta Porã
	Apepeguá () Bacia	Guarani	Amambaí / Ponta Porã
	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Brilhante pegua() Bacia	Guarani	Paranhos
	Gua y viri Lima Campo)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Nñandévapegua (Bacia)	Guarani	Japorã
	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapã
Declared (9)	Arroio Corá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Buriti	Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti and Sidrolândia
	Guayraro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Jatayvari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
	Porto Lindo / Jakarey / Yvy Katu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi and Japorã
	Potrero Guaçu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Sombreiro	Guarani-Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
Ratified (3)	Taunay / Ipegue	Terena	Aquidauana
	Nãnde Ru Marangatu (Cerro Marangatu)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá and Nhandeva	Coronel Sapucaia
Identified (6)	Takwarity / Ivykwarusu (Paraguassú)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cachoeirinha	Terena	Miranda
	Dourados Amambaípeguá (GT)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí, Dourados and Amambaí
	Laguna Joha, Urucut, Pindo Roky, Javorai	Guarani-Kaiowá	
	Iguatemipeguá I Bacia (Pyelito Kue and Mbaraky)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Panambi/ Lagoa Rica / (Guyra Kamby'i)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina e Itaporã
Pending action (74)	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Ypo'í and Triunfo	Guarani-Kaiowá, M'bya, Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Agachi	Kinikinawa	Miranda
	Aldeia Campestre	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Arivada Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Atikum-Nioaque	Atikum	Nioaque
	Ava Tvilho	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Bakaiuva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Batelh'ie Botelha Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Bocaja	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi



MS – Mato Grosso do Sul (102) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (74) (continued)	Buena Vista	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Cabeceira Comprida	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Cambá-Corumbá	Kamba	Corumbá
	Cambaretã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Deodápolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Che ru paí Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Espadim	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Garcete Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sete Quedas
	Gerovey/Aroeira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Gua'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'á	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Javevyry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Jepopete	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Juiu – Barrero e Picandinha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Jukeri e Tatarem	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapã
	Ka'ajari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Kaakaikue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kaipuka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Kamba	Kamba	Corumbá
	Kunumi Poty Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kurupa'y Voca	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Kurupy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Kurusu Amba	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Lagoa de Ouro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Laguna Perui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Eldorado
	Laranjaty and Arroyo'i	Guarani-Kaiowá	Japorã
	Laranjeira Nhanderu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Lucero	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbaragui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbarakajá Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Mboiveve – Jety'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Npuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Ouro Verde	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Pantanal	Guató	Corumbá
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poique	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Porto Deseado	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Portrerito	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Quintino Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Quinze de Agosto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Angélica
	Rancho Lima	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Salobinha-Miranda	Terena	Miranda
	Samakuã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Santiago Kue/Kurupy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	São Lucas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	São Pedro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Suvirando Gua'akua Yvyrapyra	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Takuapiry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Takuru Menby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Tangara'y Karanguata'y and Kururu'y	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Tapesu'aty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Terena-Santa Rita do Pardo	Terena	Santa Rita do Pardo
	Tereré	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Toro Piré	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Tujukua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Valiente Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ypytã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Yvyhukue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Yvype	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó

## MT – Mato Grosso (52)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
<b>Pending identification (15)</b>	Areões I	Xavante	Água Boa
	Areões II	Xavante	Água Boa and Cocalinho
	Chiquitano de Baía Grande	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião; Cáceres; Pontes a Lacerda; Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cinta Larga do Rio Preto	Cinta Larga and Isolated	Aripuanã
	Eterairebere	Xavante	Campinópolis; Novo São Joaquim; Santo Antônio do Leste
	Hu'uhi	Xavante	Paranatinga
	Ikpeng	Ikpeng	Gaúcha do Norte
	Isou'pá	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinópolis, Nova Xavantina
	Kapotnhinore	Kayapó	São Félix do Xingu. Santa Cruz do Xingu, Vila Rica
	Krenrehé	Krenak	Canabrava do Norte
	Lago Grande	Karajá/Chiquitano	Santa Terezinha
	Norotsurã	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinópolis, Nova Xavantina
	Rio Arraias / BR 080	Kayabi	Marcelândia
	Rolo-Walu (Jatoba/Ikpeng)	Ikpeng	Paranatinga
	Vila Nova Barbecho	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião
<b>Declared (5)</b>	Cacique Fontoura	Karajá	Luciara, São Félix do Araguaia
	Manoki (Irantxe)	Irantxe	Brasnorte
	Ponte de Pedra	Paresi	Campo Novo dos Parecis, São José Rio Claro
	Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Porto Esperidião and Pontes e Lacerda
	Uirapuru	Paresi	Campos de Júlio and Nova Lacerda
<b>Ratified (2)</b>	Baia dos Guató	Guató	Barão do Melgaço and Poconé
	Pequizal do Naruwoto	Naruwoto	Canarana and Paranatinga
<b>Identified (7)</b>	Apiaká / Isolado (Pontal)	Apiaká and Isolated	Apiacás (MT) and Apuí (AM)
	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã
	Estação Pareci	Pareci	Diamantino and Nova Marilândia
	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Kawahiva	Colniza
	Menku	Menku	Brasnorte
	Paukalirajausu	Katithauru	Pontes e Lacerda
	Wedese / Pimentel Barbosa II	Xavante	Cocalinho
<b>Restriction Order (1)</b>	Piripikura	Kayabi	Aripuanã
<b>Pending action (22)</b>	Aldeia Guajajara	Guajajara	Cláudia
	Aldeia Kudorjare (Sangradouro)	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Arara do Rio Guariba	Arara	Colniza
	Aykatensu	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Cabixi	Isolated	Comodoro
	Capitão Marcos	Pareci	Comodoro
	Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Tangará da Serra
	Fortuna	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela	Luciara
	Kudorjarí	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Morcegal	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Moreru-Pacutinga	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Nhandu-Braço Norte	Isolated	Guarantã do Norte
	Parabubure II, III, IV, V	Xavante	Nova Xavantina and Campinópolis
	Pykabarã / Kayapó e Kaiowá	Mebengokrê-Kayapó e Guarani-Kaiowá	Peixoto de Azevedo
	Rio Bararati	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Rio Madeirinha	Isolated	Aripuanã
	Rio Preto	Maxakali e Krenak	Canabrava do Norte
	Rio Tenente Marques	Isolated	Juína
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Diamantino
	Terra do Moia Mala ou do Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Cocalinho
	Trumai / Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratan

PA – Pará (65)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
<b>Pending identification (24)</b>	Amanayé (de Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Pará
	Aminã	Tupaíu	Itamarati
	Aningalzinho	Tupaíu	Alto Alegre
	Areial	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós /Arapiums	Munduruku and Arapium	Santarém
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu and Cara Preta	Aveiro, Tapajós
	Baixo Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari de Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Brinco das Moças	Cumarauara	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta and Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Juruna do Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Km 43	Munduruku and others	Itaituba
	Marituba	Munduruku and others	Belterra and Santarém
	Mirixipi	Arapium	Santarém
	Muratuba do Pará	Tupinambá, Cara Preta	Santarém
	Nova Vista	Arapium	Santarém
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Rio Maró	Arapium	Santarém
	São João	Arapium	Santarém
	São Luis do Tapajós	Munduruku and others	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião, Tucuruí
	Tunayana	Tunayana	Oriximiná
	Turé / Mariquita II	Tembé	Tomé-Açu
<b>Declared (4)</b>	Bragança Marituba	Munduruku	Belterra
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku Taquara	Munduruku and others	Belterra, Baixo Rio Tapajós
	Paquicamba	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapu, Senador José Porfírio
<b>Ratified (2)</b>	Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu (Maia)	Arara	Senador José Porfírio
	Cachoeira Seca do Iriri	Arara	Altamira, Uruará and Rurópolis
<b>Identified (5)</b>	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Kaxuyana/Tunayana	Kaxuyana, Tunayana, Kahyana, Katuena, Mawayana, Tikiyana, Xereu-Hixkaryana, Xereu-Katuena and Isolated	Oriximiná
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Muybu / Pimental	Munduruku	Itaituba and Trairão
	Tuwa Apekuokawera	Aikewar, Suruí	Marabá, São Geraldo do Araguaia
<b>Restriction Ordinance (1)</b>	Ituna / Itatá	Isolated	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio and Anapu
<b>Pending action (29)</b>	Açaizal	Munduruku	Santarém
	Adi Arumateuá	Tembé	Tomé Açu
	Akratikateje da Montanha	Gavião da Montanha	Nova Ipixuna
	Aldeia Ororobá	Atikum	Itupiranga
	Barreira Campo	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Boa Vista Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Comunidade São Francisco	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cumarauara	Cumarauara	Margens do Tapajós
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Isolated, Zoé	Óbidos e Alenquer
	Dos Encantados	Tuapiu	Santarém
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão and Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara and Guarani Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
	Igarapé Bom Jardim (Jurucua Community)	Xipaia	Anapu and Vitória do Xingu
	Juruna da Comunidade do Buraco	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikunm	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katuena	Katuena	Oriximiná
	Maitapu	Maitapu	Margens do Tapajós
	Muruci	Arapium	Santarém, Margens do Rio Tapajós



PA – Pará (65) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (29) (continued)	Nênhogô	Kayapó	Cumaru do Norte
	Pedreira Miripixi	Arapium	Santarém
	Praialto	Gavião Parkatejê	Nova Ipixuna
	São José do Progresso	Arapium and Borari	Santarém
	Tapiíra	Arapium	Santarém
	Tavaquara	Arara do Pará, Kuruáya, Xipáya, Juruna and Kayapó	Altamira
	Tembé de Santa Maria do Pará	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Tupaíu	Tupaíu	Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Tupinambá	Tupinambá	Santarém, Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Vila Franca	Arapium	Santarém

PB – Paraíba (3)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Tabajara	Tabajara	Conde
Declared (1)	Potiguara de Monte Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto and Marcação
Pending action (1)	Potiguara - Aldeia Taepe	Potiguara	Rio Tinto

PE- Pernambuco (16)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (5)	Fazenda Cristo Rei	Pankaiuká /Pankararu	Jatobá
	Fazenda Tapera (Ilha São Felix)	Truká	
	Fulni-ô	Fulni-ô	Águas Belas
	Ilha da Tapera/São Félix	Truká	Orocó
	Pankará da Serra do Arapu	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
Declared (1)	Truká	Truká	Cabrobó
Identified (1)	Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta
Pending action (9)	Aldeia Altinho	Pankararu	Tacaratu
	Aldeia Foklassa	Fulni-ô	Águas Belas
	Bom Sucesso	Atikum	Santa Maria da Boa Vista
	Brejinho da Serra	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Fazenda Funil	Tuxá	Inajá
	Ilha da Varge, Caxoi and Cana Brava	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
	Serra Negra	Kambiawá, Pipipã	Petrolândia
	Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba

PI – Piauí (2)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (2)	Kariri de Queimada Nova	Kariri	Queimada Nova
	Tabajara de Piripiri	Tabajara	Piripiri

PR – Paraná (39)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (14)	Guaraviraty	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraqueçaba
	Kaaguy Guaxy Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua /Araçai	Guarani-Mbya	Piraquara and Curitiba
	Karumbey	Avá-Guarani and Guarani-Nhandeva	Guairá
	Nhemboete	Ava-Guarani and Guarani-Nhandeva	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Araguaçu / Terra Roxa	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa, Guairá
	Tekoha Marangatu	Avá-Guarani	Guairá
	Tekoha Mirim	Avá-Guarani	Guairá
	Tekoha Pohã Renda	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Porã	Avá-Guarani	Guairá
	Tekoha Yvyraty Porã	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTaj Ypoty	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTatury	Avá-Guarani	Guairá
	Y'hory	Guaran- Mbya	Guairá
Declared (1)	Yviporã Laranjinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Abatia, Cornélio Procópio and Ribeirão do Pinha

PR – Paraná (39) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Identified (4)	Boa Vista	Kaingang	Laranjeiras do Sul
	Cerco Grande	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraqueçaba
	Sambaqui	Guarani-Mbya	Paranaguá / Pontal do Paraná
	Xeta Hererekã	Xetá	Ivaté
Pending action (20)	Aldeamento Jataizinho	Guarani and Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Aldeia Bom Jesus (Kuaray Haxa)	Guarani, Xetá and Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba and Antonina
	Aldeia Kakané Porã	Guarani, Xetá and Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevelândia
	Arapoti	Guarani-Mbya	Arapoti
	Aty Miri	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Guarani / Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Ilha das Peças and Ilha da Pescada	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Itacorá	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Jevy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Guairá
	Kaingang / Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Morro das Pacas (Superagui)	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortigueira
	Rios Tapera and Cavernoso	Guarani-Mbya and Guarani-Nhandeva	Cantagalo
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Tamarana
	Tekoá Tupã Nhe' and Cretã	Guarani e Kaingang	Morretes
	Tekoa Yv'a Renda	Guarani-Mbya	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Mokoi Joeguá / Dois Irmãos	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Vera Tupã'i	Guarani	Campo Mourão
	Toldo Tupi Guarani	Guarani, Kaingang	Contenda

RJ - Rio de Janeiro (7)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani-Mbya	Parati
	Campos Novos	Guarani-Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Guarani do Rio Pequeno	Guarani-Mbya and Nhandeva	Parati
Identified (1)	Tekohá Jevy	Guarani-Mbya; Guarani-Nhandeva	Parati
Pending action (3)	Ara ovy/ Sítio do Céu	Guarani-Mbya	Maricá
	Camboinhas (Tekoha Itarypu)	Guarani-Mbya	Niterói
	Pataxó de Parati	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Parati

RN – Rio Grande do Norte (5)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
Pending action (4)	Caboclos de Assu	Potiguara	Assu
	Eleotério-Catu	Potiguara	Canguaretama, Goianinha
	Mendonça do Amarelão	Potiguara	João Câmara
	Tapará	Potiguara	Macaíba

RO – Rondônia (29)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Cujubim	Kujubim	Guajará Mirim and Costa Marques
	Migueleno (Rio São Miguel)	Migueleno	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé
	Puruborá do Rio Manuel Correia	Puruborá	Seringueiras, São Miguel, São Francisco
Declared (1)	Rio Negro Ocaia	Pakaa-Nova	Guajará-Mirim
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupunguaia, Corumbiara, Parecis
Pending action (24)	Arikem (C. Estivado)		Ariquemes
	Cabeceira Rio Marmelo	Isolated	Machadinho d'Oeste
	Cascata – Cassupá – Salomã	Cassupá and Salamã	Chupunguaia
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Jaboti and Djeoromitxi	Alta Floresta D'Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	Igarapé Karipuninha/Serra 3 Irmãos	Isolated	Porto Velho and Lábrea

RO – Rondônia (29) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (24) (continued)	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Mata Corá		Costa Marques
	Nambikwara-Sabanê	Nambikwara and Sabanê	Vilhena
	Oro Mon	Waran	Guajará-Mirim and Nova Mamoré
	Pântano do Guaporé	Isolated	Pimenteira
	Parque Nacional do Bom Futuro	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso and Buritis
	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costas Marques
	Rebio Jaru	Isolated	Ji-Paraná
	Rio Candeias	Isolated	Porto Velho
	Rio Cautário/ Serra da Cutia	Isolated	Costa Marques and Guajará-Mirim
	Rio Formoso / Jaci Paraná	Isolated	Nova Mamoré, Guajará-Mirim, Campo Novo, Buriti
	Rio Jacundá	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho
	Rio Muqui / Serra da Onça	Isolated	Alvorado d'Oeste and Urupá
	Rio Muquim Paraná / Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho and Nova Mamoré
	Rio Novo and Cachoeira do Rio Pacaas Novas	Isolated	Guajará-Mirim
	Wajuru	Wajuru	Alta Floresta D'Oeste and Alto Alegre do Parecis
	Wayaro	Wayaro	Alto Alegre do Parecis and Alta Floresta

RR – Roraima (4)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Waimiri-Atroari	Waimiri Atroari	Rorainópolis, Novo Airão, Presidente Figueiredo
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pirititi	Isolated	Rorainópolis
Pending action (2)	Arapuá	Makuxi and Wapixana	Alto Alegre
	Comunidade Anzol and Lago da Praia	Makuxi and Wapixana	Boa Vista

RS – Rio Grande do Sul (67)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (23)	Arroio do Conde	Guarani-Mbya	Guaíba and Eldorado do Sul
	Borboleta	Kaingang	Espumoso
	Cacique Doble II	Kaingang	Cacique Doble
	Capivari / Porã	Guarani-Mbya	Capivari do Sul
	Carazinho	Kaingang	Carazinho
	Estiva / Nhuundy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Viamão
	Estrela	Kaingang	Estrela
	Itapuã / Pindó Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Viamão
	Ka'aguy Poty (Estrela Velha)	Guarani-Mbya	Estrela Velha
	Kaingang de Iraí II	Kaingang	Iraí
	Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Lajeado do Bugre
	Lami	Guarani-Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani-Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseiros II	Kaingang	Muliterno and Ibiraiaras
	Morro do Coco	Guarani-Mbya	Viamão / Porto Alegre
	Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo Grande / Nhu Poty	Guarani-Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Petim / Araçaty	Guarani-Mbya	Guaíba
	Ponta da Formiga	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barra do Ribeiro
	Taim / Ita'y	Guarani-Mbya	Rio Grande
	Xengu /Novo	Kaingang	Novo Xingu
Declared (5)	Águas Brancas / Arroio Velhaco	Guarani-Mbya	Arambaré – Camaquã and Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani-Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani-Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechim and Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande do RioForquilha	Kaingang	Sananduva and Cacique Doble
Identified (2)	Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Vicente Dutra
	Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Mato Castelhana
Identified (2)	Votouro/Kandoia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho and Benjamim Constant do Sul



RS – Rio Grande do Sul (67) - continued

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (37)	Aldeia Três Soitas	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	Alto Rio Rolante	Guarani	São Francisco de Paula
	Arenal	Guarani-Mbya	Santa Maria
	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani-Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Campo do Meio (Re Kuju)	Kaingang	Gentil and Ciriaco
	Canela/Kaingang	Kaingang	Canela
	Comunidade Zagaua	Xokleng	Riozinho and São Francisco de Paula
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Guarani-Mariana Pimentel	Guarani-Mbya	Mariana Pimentel
	Ibicuí	Guarani-Mbya	Itaqui
	Ilha Grande	Guarani-Mbya	Palmares do Sul
	Imbaa	Guarani-Mbya	Uruguaiana
	Inhacorá II	Kaingang	São Valério do Sul
	Jaguarazinho	Guarani-Nhandeva	São Francisco de Assis
	Kaaró	Guarani-Nhandeva	Caibaté and São Luiz Gonzaga
	Kaingang/São Roque	Kaingang	Erechim
	Kapi'i Ovy / Colônia Maciel	Guarani-Mbya	Pelotas and Canguçu
	Lajeado	Kaingang	Lajeado
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Maquiné / Gruta / Espraido	Guarani	Maquine
	Mata São Lourenço	Guarani-Mbya	São Miguel das Missões
	Morro Santana	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo da Estância	Guarani-Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Pekurutu/Arroio Divisa	Guarani-Mbya	Arroio dos Ratos and Eldorado do Sul
	Pessegueiro	Guarani	Cerro Grande do Sul
	Raia Pires	Guarani-Nhandeva	Sentinela do Sul
	Rio dos Sinos	Guarani	Caraá
	Ruínas de São Miguel / Esquina Ezequiel	Guarani-Mbya	São Leopoldo
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	São Leopoldo	Kaingang	São Leopoldo
	São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Tenh Mág (Aldeia Butiá)	Kaingang	Pontão
	Torres	Guarani-Mbya	Torres
	Três Forquilhas	Guarani	Terra de Areia
	Vila São José	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Xokleng	Xokleng	São Francisco de Paula
	Ygua Porã	Guarani	São Miguel das Missões

SC – Santa Catarina (21)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Cambirela	Guarani-Mbya	Palhoça
	Massiambu / Pira Rupa	Guarani-Mbya	Palhoça
	Tekoa Dju Mirim (Amâncio)	Guarani-Mbya	Biguaçu
Declared (5)	Ibirama – La Klânô	Xokleng, Kaingang and Guarani-Mbya	Dr. Pedrinho, Itainópolis, José Boiteux and Vitor Meireles
	Morro dos Cavalos / Itaty	Guarani-Mbya and Nhandeva	Palhoça
	Toldo Imbu	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Seara
	Xapécó Glebas A and B	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Lu and Ipuacu
Identified (5)	Guarani do Araçá 'i	Guarani-Nhandeva	Cunha Porã and Saudades
	Morro Alto / Tekoa Yvaté	Guarani-Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Pindoty / Conquista	Guarani-Mbya	Araquari and Balneário, Barra do Sul
	Pirai / Tiaraju	Guarani-Mbya	Araquari
	Tarumã / Corveta I and II	Guarani-Mbya	Araquari and Balneário Barra do Sul
Pending action (8)	Fraiburgo	Kaingang	Fraiburgo
	Kaingang/Marechal Bormann	Kaingang	Chapecó
	Linha Limeira	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Peperi Guasú	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itapiranga
	Praia de Fora		Palhoça
	Reta / Itaju /Tapera	Guarani-Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Serra Dona Francisca	Guarani	Joinville
	Yaká Porã / Garuva	Guarani-Mbya	Garuva

## SE – Sergipe (3)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending action (3)	Fulkaxó	Fulkaxó	Pacatuba
	Kaxagó	Kaxagó	Pacatuba
	Xocó-Guará	Xocó-Guará	Gararu and Porto da Folha

## SP – São Paulo (38)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (9)	Araçá Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	
	Barão de Antonina Karuwá	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Barão de Antonina Pyay	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Guarani de Itaporanga / Tekoa Porã	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itaporanga
	Itaguá	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Itapé	Guarani-Kaiowá and Guarani-Mbya	Iguapé
	Tekoa Itapuã / Yvy um	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoa Jejty (Toca Bugio)	Guarani	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
Declared (3)	Ywyty Guaçu / Renascer / Aldeia Renascer	Guarani-Nhandeva	Ubatuba
	Itaoca	Tupi Guarani and Guarani-Mbya	Mongaguá
	Ribeirão Silveira	Guarani-Mbya	São Sebastião and Santos
Ratified (1)	Tenonde Porã	Guarani-Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente and Mongaguá
	Piaçaguera / Nhamandu Mirim / Tanigua/Tabaçu / Rekoypy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Peruíbe
Identified (10)	Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim / Jaexaa Porã	Guarani	Ubatuba
	Ilha do Cardoso / Pacurity / Yvyty	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Ka'Aguy Hovy	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Ka'aguy Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu and Pedro Toledo
	Tapy'í / Rio Branquinho	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Tekoa Djaiko-aty	Guarani, Nhandeva, Tupi	Miracatu
	Tekoa Guaviraty (Subauma)	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Cananéia
	Tekoa Peguotaty	Guarani-Mbya	Sete Barras, Miracatu
	Tekoa Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açu, Iguape
Pending action (15)	Tekoa/Amba Porã	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu
	Acaraú/Jakareí and Icapara/Tekoa Porã	Guarani	Cananéia and Iguapé
	Aldeia Nova Aliança- Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeia Tangará	Guarani-Mbya	Itanhaém
	Aldeinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itanhaém
	Itapitangui	Guarani	Cananéia
	Itapu Mirim / Votupoca	Guarani-Mbya and Nhandeva	Registro and Sete Barras
	Jacaré / Takuarity Acaraú	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Juréia	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Kariboka	Kariboka	Ribeirão Pires
	Kariri	Kariri	Cotia and Jundiá
	Mboi Mirim	Guarani	São Paulo
	Paraíso / Rio Cumprido/ Yu Puku	Guarani-Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Iguape
	Paranapuã	Guarani-Mbya, Tupi Guarani	São Vicente
	Taquari	Guarani	Eldorado
	Tekoa Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Praia Grande

## TO – Tocantins (9)

Situation	Land	Indigenous people	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Apinayé II	Apinayé	Tocantinópolis
	Canoanã	Javaé	Sandolândia
	Wahuri (Javaé / Avá-Canoeiro)	Javaé	Sandolândia
Declared (2)	Teago Awá / Mata Azul	Avá-Canoeiro	Formoso do Araguaia
	Utaria Wyhyna/Irodu Irana	Karajá e Javaé	Pium
Pending action (4)	Aldeia Pankararú	Pankararú	Figueirópolis and Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Kanela de Tocantins	Kanela	Araguaçu
	Mata Alagada	Krahô/Kanela	Lagoa da Confusão

# Conflicts over territorial rights

In 2017, a total of 20 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were reported in the states of Amazonas (2), Bahia (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (3), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (3), Santa Catarina (3) and São Paulo (1).

In Amazonas, there was a case of non-compliance with a compensatory agreement signed between the Federal Court, the Potassio do Brasil mining company and the Amazon Environmental Protection Institute (IPAAM) regarding the suspension of the prior license and interruption of the work pending prior consultation with the Mura people and other affected populations. The company explores sylvanite, the ore from which potassium is extracted. The company ignored the agreement by continuing to carry out deforestation and drilling activities and posting signs inside the indigenous land, including in holy places like the cemetery.

In Bahia, the Military Police, under the pretext of enforcing a preliminary injunction for repossession, went beyond their duties and triggered a serious process of violence against the Kariri-Xokó people, who had retaken

an area of traditional occupation. Shacks and crops were destroyed, belongings were burned and many natives were attacked by the police. All families had to stay in the open and without assistance from the responsible agencies such as the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI).

In Maranhão, indigenous lands are permanent targets of the exploratory greed of loggers, farmers and miners. Attacks on villages are a constant menace. On April 30, 2017, farmers organized a violent attack against the Gamela people in a retaken area in Baías in the town of Viana. In the criminal action, which involved more than 200 people, 22 indigenous people were injured, two of them were shot and two others had their hands cut-off with machetes by the assailants; other yet were stabbed and beaten with sticks. The cold-blooded attack was featured in several TV news programs in Brazil and had broad international repercussions. Federal authorities were called upon and forced to take a stand in the face of such cruelty. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) asked that the



*The stalling of the demarcation of indigenous lands and the lack of protection thereof pave the way for predatory exploitation and the consequent violence against indigenous peoples*



organizers and perpetrators of the attack be investigated and held accountable.

Mato Grosso do Sul is the state where violence against indigenous people is a permanent issue. As if confinement to reserves – which generate deep and serious problems – were not enough, the land issue in today's context is the main factor of criminal mobilizations of landowners and agribusiness entrepreneurs against the Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena, Kadiwéu and Kinikinau peoples. Anti-indigenous actions occur in different spheres and levels, involving the judicial, executive and legislative branches, the use of the media, the manipulation of data and information, and – in a staggering way – criminal strategies materialized in threats, beatings, attempted murder and murder. When they retake small areas of land, indigenous peoples are immediately attacked. In Caarapó, the camp of a Guarani-Kaiowá community was invaded by 200 police officers and Army soldiers, without any communication to the MPF or to FUNAI. They destroyed the community's shacks, materials used in rituals and rummaged through their belongings. The police officers said they were enforcing a search warrant. However, they failed to present a warrant, which, if issued, should be known to the MPF and FUNAI. However, that was not the case.

In Paraná, there are regions where indigenous people cannot even walk the streets or go shopping because they are harassed and discriminated against. It is worrying that public authorities that should ensure the safety and well-being of everyone are constantly encouraging the population to speak out against indigenous people, in an unequivocal demonstration that crimes of intolerance and racism are endorsed when committed against the Avá-Guarani. Camped in an area of traditional occupation, Avá-Guarani families were attacked by a large group of people coordinated by the National Organization for Property Guarantee (ONGDIP). According to the natives, rural producers carried sticks, rocks, machetes, besides having threatened them on several occasions. In addition, they destroyed the shacks and set fire to the families' belongings. Members of the Military Police accompanied the farmers. They watched everything and did nothing.

In Rio Grande do Sul, there are innumerable conflicts involving the land issue. Throughout the state, there are 27 camps of Kaingang and Guarani-Mbya communities fighting for the demarcation of parts of their territories. FUNAI has stalled administrative procedures for studies to identify and delimit indigenous areas. The communities that decide to demand from the government the enforcement of constitutional provisions end up being persecuted and criminalized. In 2017, a protest was held within the boundaries of the Indigenous Land Passo Grande do Rio Forquilha, located in Sananduva, and already declared by the Ministry of Justice as an area of

traditional indigenous occupation. The Rural Union in the region immediately liaised with members of the rural caucus and together organized a huge mobilization against indigenous peoples, which involved the Minister of Justice and the Public Security Secretary of Rio Grande do Sul, who promptly ordered a large group of the military police to enter the indigenous area. The police threatened to arrest the indigenous leaders and the entire community unless they stopped the protest. Three leaders of this community are in prison and six others, who were in the prison of Lagoa Vermelha due to the fight for land, have been recently released and acquitted.

In Rondônia, there is intense pressure from loggers on the territories. The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land has been invaded by about 5,000 people, who are responsible for increased deforestation, mining, predatory fishing and the sale of land. FUNAI's surveillance station was the place from where politicians followed the distribution of the land. The station was built in 2013 by the company Energia Sustentável do Brasil S.A, a concessionaire of Jirau Hydroelectric Power Plant, as a measure of environmental compensation for the Madeira River dam and impacts on indigenous lands. For bureaucratic reasons, the station has not yet been transferred to FUNAI. According to reports, the invasion began when land grabbers cleared 100-hectare lots inside the reserve and began to sell them for up to R\$ 20,000 each. Intact forest areas once protected by indigenous peoples are being cut down and transformed into corn and soybean crops or cattle pasture, with support and funding from local farmers and politicians. Tree species protected by law, such as chestnut and Itaúba, are being felled and removed from the indigenous land. At least 100 km of ramifications – vicinal roads – were opened inside the indigenous territory, with the main invaders' camp located a little more than 20 km from Alto Jamari Village. Tired of waiting for state authorities to act, the indigenous people expelled about 30 men who had invaded an environmental reserve in the vicinity of the village for logging purposes as well as to subdivide the land. The indigenous land is located in the central region of the state and is on the route of advancing timber and livestock industries. The preservation of this area is fundamental, considering that 23 springs of the main rivers in the state are inside the native land, where the headwaters of at least 12 sub-basins are located. According to FUNAI, the indigenous land is the habitat of four recognized indigenous peoples and is also home to about three groups of isolated peoples who live in the forest area and are endangered and more susceptible to infectious diseases.

In the coastal region of Santa Catarina, the demarcations of the Guarani-Mbya lands were stalled either at FUNAI's initiative or by court order. This situation has generated offensives from some business segments and

farmers against indigenous communities. According to reports, strangers approach the communities saying that they should leave the villages because the land is no longer theirs. In addition, the Guarani are deprived from growing their crops, which are destroyed by the invasion of cattle and horses, causing them food problems. The forests are being invaded by hunters and the so-called *palmiteiros*, who illegally extract the heart of palm native to the region.

In São Paulo, the Guarani-Mbya people have been fighting for the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land. In May 2015, the then Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardozo signed a Declaratory Ordinance recognizing a 532-hectare area as a traditional occupation by the Guarani. In 2017, while awaiting ratification of their land by the Brazilian president, the Guarani were

surprised by the publication of Ordinance No. 683 issued by the Minister of Justice Torquato Jardim, overturning the previous ordinance and determining the annulment of the entire demarcation process of the indigenous land. The minister claimed that the indigenous land overlapped the State Park of Jaraguá. However, a simple reading of the administrative procedure is enough to confirm the groundlessness of this argument. "Since then we have been struggling to reverse this process. Now, in 2018, the Federal Court of São Paulo issued an injunction suspending the effect of Ordinance 683. This was a victory for us from the Jaraguá Indigenous Land" [David Karaí Popygua, leader of his people]. A grievance was recently filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of São Paulo, once again drawing attention to the fight for the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land.

## CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

### 20 Cases

#### AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to comply with a compensatory agreement

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court entered into an agreement with the Potassio do Brasil mining company and the Amazon Environmental Protection Institute (IPAAM) to suspend the prior license and interrupt the company's activities pending prior consultation with the Mura people and other affected populations. However, the company ignored the agreement and continued to carry out deforestation activities and post signs in the indigenous cemetery. Complaints were submitted to the MPF, which filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court asking for compensation, according to the agreement.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I*

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Threats

**DESCRIPTION:** A herd of buffalo belonging to a farmer invaded the traditional land of the Mura people. The natives seized the animals. The farmer went to the indigenous land accompanied by a FUNAI official known as Cereja, who reprimanded the natives claiming that under Law 6,001 they had no autonomy to defend their territory and seize other people's animals, which was a crime.

*Source: Everton Marques Monteiro*

#### BAHIA - 1 Case

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Repossession

**DESCRIPTION:** During a land repossession operation, the police savagely destroyed shacks and crops of the indigenous people. The community was left without shelter and lost all their belongings.

*Source: Community leaders; CIMI Northeast Regional Office – Pernambuco Team*

#### MARANHÃO – 3 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA APANIEKRA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Expansion of activities inside the indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land is in the demarcation phase. In the meantime, the Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Minister of Justice was suspended by the STF. Taking advantage of this situation, authorities in the municipality of Fernando Falcão are promoting the expansion of the high-voltage electricity network in rural areas, as well as encouraging farmers to grow soybean. This involves paving the segment of the road located inside the indigenous territory.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO PUKOBYE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land dispute

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the indigenous community were threatened by farmers after they reported the invasion of their lands to government agencies.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack during action to retake the land

**DESCRIPTION:** On April 30, 2017, the Gamela people were attacked in an area retaken in Village das Baías in the municipality of Viana. In the criminal action, 22 indigenous people were seriously injured: five were shot – three of them were hospitalized and two underwent surgery to reconstruct their hands that were almost severed by a machete – and 17 others, including two children and one adolescent, sustained minor injuries, traumas from being beaten and stoned, as well as cuts by machete, barbed wire fences and thorns. Among those who were not shot, Dilma Cotrim Meireles Gamela was the most seriously injured. The indigenous woman was beaten

and stoned in the head. The MPF formally requested the investigation of the organizers, assailants and other people involved in the massacre.

Source: CIMI Press Office

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAARAPÓ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Attack on indigenous camp

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous camp was destroyed by 200 police officers and army soldiers who entered the village with the aim of recovering the products of a possible theft. According to a community leader, the police destroyed shacks, ransacked personal belongings and broke objects used in their prayers. The leaders also said that this operation was a retaliation by farmers because of the fight of the indigenous people for the land. The MPF and FUNAI were not informed of any search warrant. Police found only toy guns at the scene.

Source: Blog Indigenous National Mobilization

### PARANÁ - 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUAÇU GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land dispute

DESCRIPTION: A group of indigenous people left their camp and occupied a new land area bordering the village and within the perimeter claimed by the community. The next morning, farmers linked to the National Property Guarantee Organization (ONGDIP) came into the land with sticks and machetes and threatened the natives. The families decided to leave. During the eviction, a family lost all their personal documents, which burned down with the shack. Indigenous people from other communities reported that when they arrived at the scene, the shacks had all burned down. Police officers who were at the scene did not intervene to prevent the destruction of the camp and the residents' belongings.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: Y'HORY

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Threats

DESCRIPTION: By court order, FUNAI purchased wood to build houses for the natives. The truck that was making the delivery was surrounded by city residents, who tried to prevent the material from being unloaded in the village. The community asked the MPF for protection.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land dispute

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people occupied the Nautical Base of the municipality of Entre Rios do Oeste, in order to demand an area in Missal that, according to them, would have been promised to them by the state government. When they heard about the occupation, farmers and producers from the region, including the municipalities of Marechal Cândido Rondon and Pato Bragado, went to the site to demand the removal of the camp. Following negotiations between some fifteen farmers and the natives, the chief decided to take his group to the municipality of Santa Helena.

Source: Costa Oeste Portal

### PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARARU DE ARAÇUAÍ

PEOPLE: PANKARARU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land dispute

DESCRIPTION: The crisis in the indigenous land has been going on for 30 years. Disregarding a court order to leave issued decades ago, squatters that occupy 20% of the traditional territory have prevented the indigenous people from accessing a clinic of the Family Health Program in the municipality of Jatobá. According to Sarapó Pankararu, SESAI equipped the clinic to assist the indigenous population. Since the municipality also provided funds to the clinic, the squatters say it should provide health care to non-indigenous people only. Sarapó added that squatters occupy "the flatter and more fertile areas. We have little land for agriculture, which is bad for the number of natives." FUNAI has proposed to compensate the squatters, but they do not accept it on the grounds that the amount is low.

Source: CIMI Press Office, 2/21/2017

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: IRAPUÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Threats

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani community has been camping on the side of highway BR-290 for many decades. Whenever the leaders take up the area already delimited and declared as indigenous land, local farmers mobilize and go to the camp to intimidate the community. The main community leader, Silvino Wera, decided to leave the region because of the pressure on him.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team

INDIGENOUS LAND: PASSO GRANDE DO RIO FORQUILHA

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Threats of arrest

DESCRIPTION: In order to pressure the federal government to complete the demarcation of their lands – already declared traditional territory by the Ministry of Justice – the Kaingang people decided to protest within the limits of their territory. The Regional Rural Union immediately contacted members of the rural caucus in Congress and together they organized a strong mobilization against the indigenous people, involving also the Justice Minister and the State Public Security Secretary, who sent a large group of military policemen to the site. The police threatened the leaders and the entire community with arrest if they did not stop the protest. It is worth noting that three leaders of this community have been in prison since December 2016 for having started a process of fight for the defense and retaking of areas of the territory occupied by farmers.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team

### RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLES: ISOLATED and URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Subdivision of land into lots

DESCRIPTION: As the target of pressure from groups of illegal loggers, the indigenous land has been invaded by some 5,000 people, who are responsible for increasing deforestation,

mining and predatory fishing in the indigenous territory in recent months. They are also subdividing the land into lots and selling them. FUNAI's surveillance station was the place from where politicians followed the distribution of land. The station was built in 2013 by the company Energia Sustentável do Brasil S.A, a concessionaire of Jirau Hydroelectric Power Plant, as a measure to compensate for environmental damage and impacts on indigenous lands resulting from the construction of the Madeira River dam. For bureaucratic reasons, the station has not yet been transferred to FUNAI. According to reports, the invasion began when land grabbers cleared 100-hectare lots inside the reserve and began to sell them for up to R\$ 20,000 each. Intact forest areas once protected by indigenous peoples are being cut down and transformed into corn and soybean crops or cattle pasture, with support and funding from local farmers and politicians. Tree species protected by law, such as chestnut tree and Itaúba, are being felled and removed from the indigenous land. At least 100 km of ramifications – vicinal roads – have been opened inside the indigenous territory, with the main invaders' camp located a little more than 20 km from Alto Jamari Village. Tired of waiting for state authorities to act, the indigenous people expelled about 30 men who had invaded an environmental reserve located near the village for logging purposes as well as to subdivide the land. The indigenous land is located in the central region of the state and is on the route of advancing timber and livestock industries. The preservation of this area is fundamental, considering that 23 springs of the main rivers in the state are inside the native land, where the headwaters of at least 12 sub-basins are located. According to FUNAI, the indigenous land is the habitat of four recognized indigenous peoples and is also home to about three groups of isolated peoples who live in the forest area and are endangered and more susceptible to infectious diseases.

Source: Ecoamazonia, 2/11/2017; G1 / RO, 2/17/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land dispute

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2008, after retaking the indigenous area, the five-family community has been retaliated against by the farmer. Cattle are constantly invading the village, destroying crops and eating all their corn and cassava plantations. Several complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF.

Source: Indigenous Community

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TENHARIM MARMELOS

**PEOPLE:** TENHARIM

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Subdivision of land

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015, the indigenous people have been reporting cases of invasions, illegal subdivision of land and logging to supply the lumber market in Santo Antonio do Maputi and other municipalities. The sawmills operate without any supervision by government agencies. Complaints have already been filed with the MPF, IBAMA and the Federal Police.

Source: Indigenous leaders

## SANTA CATARINA - 3 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PIRAÍ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Non-compliance with mitigation measures

**DESCRIPTION:** Mitigation measures agreed with BMW car manufacturer were being implemented, such as the opening and graveling of a road. However, after the annulment of the demarcation of the indigenous land, BMW no longer feels obliged to maintain its commitment to implement other mitigating and compensation measures.

Source: Indigenous leaders

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land dispute

**DESCRIPTION:** With the repeal of the ordinances regarding the Conquista, Piraí, Pindoty, Tarumã and Morro Alto/Tekoa Yvaté indigenous lands, indigenous communities are being deprived of growing their crops. Non-indigenous people are illegally hunting and harvesting heart of palm, and their cattle and horses are grazing freely inside the indigenous land.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CONQUISTA

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Threats

**DESCRIPTION:** A person named Jorge went to the indigenous land claiming that he had bought that land and saying to the natives "you have to vacate the village because the land is not yours." He even tried to convince Chief Arminda to accept another land that they would be providing near the municipality of Araquari, but she refused the offer. The indigenous community informed FUNAI of the incident, but to no avail.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office; indigenous leaders

## SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JARAGUÁ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Environmental area overlapping the indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Mbya people have been fighting for decades for the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land. In May 2015, the then Justice Minister José Eduardo Cardozo signed a Declaratory Ordinance recognizing a 532-hectare area as a traditional occupation by the Guarani-Mbya people. In 2017, while awaiting ratification of their land by the Brazilian president, the Guarani were surprised by the publication of Ordinance No. 683 issued by the Minister of Justice Torquato Jardim, repealing the previous ordinance and overturning the entire demarcation process. The minister claimed that the indigenous land overlapped the State Park of Jaraguá. However, a simple reading of the administrative procedure is enough to confirm the groundlessness of this argument. A grievance has been filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office the State of São Paulo, once again drawing attention to the fight for the demarcation of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land.

Source: CIMI – South Regional Office - São Paulo Team



# Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of damage to heritage

In 2017, CIMI reported 96 cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various forms of damage to heritage in the following states: Acre (8), Amazonas (16), Bahia (2), Ceará (1), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso (8), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (19), Pernambuco (1), Rondônia (14), Roraima (6), Santa Catarina (2), Sergipe (1) and Tocantins (4)

The most common types of damage to and/or attacks on indigenous territories in 2017 were as follows: invasions; deforestation; destruction of property; illegal exploitation of natural resources; river contamination; burnings and fires; illegal hunting and fishing; and contamination by pesticides, among other criminal actions that affected indigenous lands.

Indigenous peoples in Acre face serious problems due to public concessions to entrepreneurs linked to logging. Trees are being felled at a much faster pace and deforestation is already reaching the borders of indigenous lands and preservation areas. Indigenous people report that the expansion of logging has been causing damage to rivers, lakes and streams and that game animals are becoming increasingly scarcer and fish are disappearing. There are also reports that farmers are moving their fences forward and occupying areas inside indigenous lands, thus promoting illegal deforestation. The Arara do Rio Apolima Indigenous Land borders Peru and, due to lack of inspection, is used as a route for drug trafficking, merchants, fishermen and loggers. Several complaints were filed in 2017, requiring the work of a task force formed by the Army, the Federal Police, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) and FUNAI. However, due to the lack of action by these agencies, drug traffickers continue to use the indigenous land as a route, leaving the community in a situation of extreme vulnerability.

As in other regions of the Amazon, indigenous peoples in the state of Amazonas struggle against the invasions of their territories. The greatest threats are related to logging and mining and their nefarious consequences, as well as to hunting and fishing. Fishermen go into the rivers and lakes with trawls, indiscriminately catching even the fish that are not fit for sale. The result is the scarcity of fish, which is an essential food in the diet of indigenous populations. These cases of violence occur more permanently in the regions of the Javari Valley, Upper and Middle Solimões River, and Purus, Japurá and Madeira rivers. There are reports of the presence of loggers and miners along the Brazil-Peru border,

where dozens of peoples live in isolation and at risk. There is also the accusation that the region has been used as a sort of drug corridor, and this criminal activity is reason for fear among the regional population.

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the State of Amazonas (MPF-AM) reports that the expansion of illegal mining in the Jandiatuba River region has increased. This river crosses three indigenous lands and is widely used by isolated indigenous peoples, according to FUNAI monitoring data. As informed by the MPF, the mining activity is characterized by a high potential of environmental pollution and degradation and low social return. In addition, mining is associated with precarious working conditions, prostitution, drug trafficking and various violent crimes.

The Mura communities in the villages of Moyray, Guapenu, Ponta das Pedras, São Felix, Murutinga, Capivara and Igarapé Açu report that farmers invade their lands, cut down the forest and set up pasture fields for buffalo, with electric fences around them, thus preventing indigenous people from moving freely around their own territory. These animals destroy crops and springs and contaminate the waters of the lakes and springs that supply the villages, also compromising fish reproduction. The environmental damage is aggravated by the intense felling of chestnut trees, which are vital for the self-sustainability of the communities.

In Bahia, land conflicts are old and serious. Due to the fight for the demarcation of their territory, the Tupinambá people are subject to harsh criminalization process and to the judicialization of demarcation procedures. Another relevant case of violence reported in Bahia in 2017 refers to prospecting activities near the Caramuru Catarina Paragauçu Indigenous Territory of the Pataxó Hã Hãe people. The indigenous people report illegal prospecting activities on the borders of the indigenous land and claim that if the prospecting continues, the village, settlements and waters of the Córrego Verde River will be severely affected. According to Chief Nailton Muniz, there are families living near the prospecting site that will be directly impacted. A village with more than 100 families living 1.5 km from the site will also be affected. There have been attempts to convince indigenous people in the land to accept the undertaking. On the other hand, the prospectors have no environmental license to explore minerals in the region.

In Maranhão, indigenous lands where forests still exist continue to be targets of invasions, deforestation and illegal



Christian Braga/Cimi/Greenpeace

*The greed that fuels the predatory development model makes it impossible to respect the legislation, territorial borders or indigenous peoples*

exploitation of resources, as well as of criminal actions such as arson, deforestation and other forms of exploitation and invasion. This is the case of the Araribóia indigenous lands (of the Awá-Guajá and Guajajara peoples) and Alto Turiaçu (of the Awá-Guajá, Ka'apor, Tembé, Timbira and Urubu Ka'apor peoples). The Indigenous Forest Police have discovered another logging route inside the land and an indigenous man, Marcelo Gavião, reported having seen at least three trucks loaded with timber. In a complaint filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, indigenous leaders claim that the environmental depredation is carried out in a kind of consortium between farmers, loggers and charcoal dealers. The natives are being threatened by loggers and farmers carrying weapons, in a clear attempt to intimidate them. A Federal Police operation in southwest Maranhão detected the involvement of sawmills with illegal logging in indigenous lands, characterizing environmental crimes related to the extraction, transportation and commercialization of timber taken from indigenous lands and from the Gurupi Biological Reserve.

In Mato Grosso, the few areas with forest and natural resources are concentrated in the indigenous areas that currently are the priority targets of the sectors seeking to exploit timber and water as well as land for growing

soybeans. The Capoto-Jarina Indigenous Land of the Kayapó people apparently is the target of squatters and farmers who, according to the leaders, had already cut down about 1,000 hectares of forest. Members of the community suspect that the boundaries of the indigenous land have been tampered with. The MPF-MT has initiated a public civil inquiry asking FUNAI to take the necessary measures to ensure that the boundaries are reestablished. FUNAI'S coordinating unit informed that surveillance and inspection actions have been carried out within the borders of the indigenous land in question, admitting that there is evidence of invasion.

The Federal Police dismantled a criminal group that engaged in logging activities inside the Xavante Indigenous Land. The investigations began in 2015, based on an anonymous tip. Apparently, the offense was committed by the municipal administration of General Carneiro, for the construction and remodeling of bridges in the municipality. There are indications that the group would be responsible for the intermediation of bidding processes and embezzlement of public funds. Despite the success of the operations, there are serious weaknesses in the area inspection process. Isolated peoples are being severely impacted by the lack of control over the logging credits issued by the state of

Mato Grosso. This situation has boosted a millionaire scam that funds deforestation and land grabbing and threatens indigenous areas and conservation units in the northwest region, which is the state's last major forest reserve. Between August 2016 and August 2017, the amount authorized for logging projects and the opening of new areas totaled 7.1 million square meters, an increase of 54% over the average of the two previous periods, pursuant to data from the Ministry of the Environment. According to IBAMA, most of the illegal logging takes place in the Kauwahiva indigenous lands of Rio Pardo and Piripkura, which are home to isolated peoples under FUNAI protection.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, most communities live on the margins of land and other constitutional rights, and face the cruelest social, economic, cultural and political adversities. The fight of the peoples is for the recognition of territorial rights and the possibility of living in their traditional lands, now occupied by huge farms or companies linked to agribusiness. And even those lands that are currently occupied by indigenous peoples are to some extent invaded and exploited by others or impacted by some economic program or project. This is the case of the Cerrito Indigenous Land of the Guarani-Kaiowá people, where as a result of a notice of violation issued by IBAMA, the Rio Paraná Sugar and Alcohol Plant was fined R\$ 22.5 million for environmental degradation. The reason was the rupture of the dam located at the source of the stream that supplies the indigenous community, causing serious environmental damage, such as destruction of riparian vegetation, erosion and contamination of the river. FUNAI filed a complaint with the MPF. Although it was one of the first areas to be demarcated in Mato Grosso do Sul, the Kadiwéu Indigenous Land has been constantly invaded by farmers and loggers. The natives have recently verified the deforestation of 5,000 chips of peppertrees in a region occupied by two farms. At the scene, federal police and FUNAI officials found 19 felled trees left behind by the suspects.

The states of Pará and Rondônia are currently territorial spaces under threat of devastation. Consequently, indigenous peoples are among the most directly affected, and some may endure a painful process of decimation. There are hundreds of logging, mining, prospecting, water and colonization projects in indigenous areas and environmental reserves. An illegal mega mine was found in an indigenous land of the Munduruku people, estimated at 400 hectares, equipped with an airstrip and wireless internet service. An action carried out by IBAMA with the Specialized Inspection Group seized and burned the invaders' equipment. One of the invaders claimed to have exploration agreement with local indigenous leaders. One of the barges destroyed was considered to be the most harmful to the environment, since its dredger had the capacity to drill the river bed in search of gold.

Chief Arnaldo Kabá stated that "the population is suffering a lot with the white miners. The water is very dirty; it is very sad, it brings in mercury, malaria, and diarrhea." Since 2016, the Munduruku have been reporting mining activities in the indigenous land to FUNAI, the Public Prosecutor's Office and IBAMA. At the assembly meeting held in March 2017, the Munduruku set a deadline for all mines to be closed down and removed from the traditional territory. According to his words, "in the fight we find the strength to follow our paths. We, the Munduruku, defend that the forest of the Tapajós River is our guarantee of life. The forest and the river are hurt by mining. We have been subject to a lot of violence from the government, which wants to build dams on our rivers." One of the miners who felt financially harmed by the destruction of the equipment received the support of council members from Jacareacanga during a session in the City Council, which undertook to approve a motion of repudiation against IBAMA.

Since 2000, illegal mining has been carried out inside indigenous lands between the states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso. The area is considered to have the largest diamond deposits. There have already been serious conflicts with deaths on both sides, and the situation is exacerbated by the co-optation of some indigenous people by miners. Indigenous people complain about the lack of transportation and medication. In addition to environmental damage, when they come in contact with the miners, the natives are contaminated by diseases previously non-existent in the region. Another problem is the entry of drugs, alcohol, prostitution and other forms of violence. According to FUNAI, it is difficult to control the invasions, because its budget to assist indigenous lands has been reduced by 33%. According to data from the Project for Deforestation Monitoring in the Legal Amazon (PRODES), deforestation in the Karipuna Indigenous Land has increased in the last 17 years due to the steady advance of invasions and illegal subdivision of land. There are indications of the involvement of political and economic groups in the invasions. This facilitates the occupation by settlers who engage in small-scale production of bananas, or pasture for cattle, for example, thus characterizing a productive unit. There are also reports of "spotters" located at strategic points, who signal the arrival of officials from inspection agencies, making it impossible to catch the offenders in the act. The situation is becoming unbearable, as the invaders threaten the natives, depriving them, for example, from harvesting chestnut, which is a source of income to the community. Numerous documents have been delivered to FUNAI, IBAMA, the Federal Police and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Service, whose attorney Daniel Lobo has defined the case as "an eminent genocide of the Karipuna people."

In Roraima, mining in Yanomami lands has increased considerably in recent times and illegal gold mining with



the use of barges and dredges has accelerated degradation in the bed of the Uraricoera River. In addition to the direct environmental damage caused by the removal of sand and natural mineral material from the bed of rivers and ravines, stretches of native forest are destroyed for the opening of new illegal mining areas. Metallic mercury, which used to separate gold from other minerals, is carried into rivers and leads to contamination of the entire food chain. According to the Federal Police, 106 kilograms of gold are taken every month from the Yanomami Indigenous Land. In an operation to combat illegal gold mining in Yanomami land, IBAMA and FUNAI destroyed 2 barges, 11 camps and 6 motor pumps. A 38-caliber revolver with scraped numbers, a hunting rifle, ammunition and mercury vials were also seized.

A study conducted by FIOCRUZ in 19 villages in the region revealed worrying mercury rates. When it is dumped in the water, the heavy metal stays in the mud accumulated in the bottom of the river and can be ingested by fish. Therefore, the substance becomes part of the food chain and consequently a risk to public health as it causes permanent serious damage. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a concentration of more than six

micrograms of mercury per gram of hair is enough to produce serious consequences, especially in the case of more vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples. The most worrying situation was found in the village of Aracaça, near the mining area, where 15.5 micrograms were detected in children under 5 years of age and 16.0 in women of reproductive age.

In the state of Santa Catarina, the failure to complete the demarcation procedure of the Morro dos Cavalos Indigenous Land creates legal insecurity and, at the same time, exposes the community to a series of violent acts committed by those who oppose the demarcation of the traditional territory. A man posted two videos and comments on social media encouraging people to set the indigenous land on fire. After that, *tekoha* Yaka Porã was invaded and the forest and boats belonging to the community were set on fire. The natives filed a complaint with the civil police and requested an investigation. Chief Elizete Antunes Guarani-Mbya sees her situation of vulnerability increasing, as fires and invasions have occurred in the immediate vicinity of her house. Faced with so many threats and attacks, she fears for her life and that of the community.

## POSSESSORY INVASIONS, ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND VARIOUS DAMAGES TO PROPERTY

### 96 Cases

#### ACRE – 8 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POYANAWA

**PEOPLE:** POYANAWA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal hunting

**DESCRIPTION:** The police seized 76 kg of illegal monkey, tapir and deer meat, as well as weapons, traps, ammunition cartridges, containers of gunpowder and explosives used for hunting in the indigenous land. The meat was unfit for consumption and was destroyed.

*Source:* FENAPEF, 3/22/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GREGÓRIO

**PEOPLES:** KATUKINA, KAXINAWÁ and YAWANAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous leader denounced the company Radon Administração e Participação Ltda., which obtained an environmental license for logging in a 150,000-hectare area bordering the indigenous land. The logging company has been felling trees for three years and chasing away game animals, which are one of the sources of food for community.

*Source:* Roque Yawânawá, CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** A farmer implemented a forest management plan in which deforestation reaches the border of the indigenous

area, disrespecting the buffer zone of the territory. This management plan has caused enormous devastation and, as a result, the reduction of game animals and the destruction of the springs that supply the villages. Another threat is the construction of a road connecting the municipalities of Porto Walter and Cruzeiro do Sul, also on the borders of the indigenous land.

*Source:* CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POYANAWA

**PEOPLE:** POYANAWA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers and settlers settled by INCRA deforested an area bordering the indigenous land, destroying springs of streams and scaring off game animals. In the demarcated area, there are old rubber paths that are constantly used by the invaders and also by drug traffickers coming from Peru.

*Source:* CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, NAUA, NUKINI and POYANAWA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous communities were surprised by the news that the federal government had designated an area of almost 100,000 hectares for mining, to be occupied by a mining cooperative from Pontes de Lacerda. The intended area covers the municipalities of Cruzeiro do Sul, Rodrigues Alves and Mâncio Lima.

*Source:* Contilnet News; Juruá online; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon



**INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMPINAS - KATUKINA**

**PEOPLE: KATUKINA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to the deforestation carried out by farmers and settlers, Eletrobrás will install an electric transmission network where high voltage towers will be placed inside the indigenous land. After the environmental impact assessments, the community was prevented from protesting against the construction.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon; Chief Fernando Katukin*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA**

**PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Drug trafficking route

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land lies in the Brazil-Peru border and, due to lack of inspection, it is used as a route for drug traffickers, merchants, fishermen and loggers. Several complaints were filed in 2017, requiring the work of a task force formed by the Army, the Federal Police, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) and FUNAI. However, due to the lack of action by these agencies, drug traffickers continue to use the indigenous land as a route, leaving the community in a situation of extreme vulnerability.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DO SERINGAL SÃO FRANCISCO**

**PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Possessory invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Severina Nunes, a 98-year old indigenous woman, usually wakes up early, picks up the machete or ax and begins to take down the fruit trees that grow around her house. She says, "... I planted everything here... now I'm going to die. But first I'm going to take everything down, because I'm not leaving them to the white people." The anger is explained by the situation that indigenous peoples have been facing. They are squeezed in an area of eight hectares or 80,000 square meters, a narrow strip between the Purus River and a swamp area, where only at certain times of the year it is possible to grow bananas, beans and other crops for the group. According to the chief, most of the area is not suitable for farming. According to FUNAI, demarcations in São Paulino and Caiapucá are under study. Due to threats they had received in previous years, many natives left the village for the municipality of Sena Madureira, where they live as beggars. In 2014, FUNAI completed the first repossession stage, personally notifying four squatters, who left the region. There was, then, a movement of return from the city to the rural area. Currently, 23 families totaling about 60 people live in the community. However, those who visit the village see that the invasions continue.

*Source: UOL Cotidiano, 8/26/2017*

**AMAZON - 16 Cases**

**INDIGENOUS LAND: EVARÉ I**

**PEOPLE: TIKUNA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal fishing

**DESCRIPTION:** A joint operation carried out by FUNAI, IBAMA, the Army and the Military Police seized more than 700 kg of fish during the time when this activity was prohibited. Alcoholic beverages illegally sold inside the indigenous land were also seized.

*Source: Amazônia, 3/24/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI**

**PEOPLES: VARIOUS ETHNICITIES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging, trafficking in animals

**DESCRIPTION:** A Peruvian man was caught carrying 432 logs of wood in a barge in the border of the state of Amazon with Peru. The wood had been illegally taken from the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. The seized logs are under Army custody and will be donated. Trafficking in wood and ornamental fish is common in the region.

*Source: EBC, 2/16/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLES: VARIOUS ETHNICITIES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Theft

**DESCRIPTION:** A wave of thefts has been affecting the villages. The burglars act during parties in the communities. After the reports, military police officers recovered engines, a power generator, shotguns and various materials.

*Source: Globo/AM, 7/26/2017*

**PEOPLE: ISOLATED**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal mining has increased in the region of the Jandiatiba River, which crosses three indigenous lands and is widely used by isolated indigenous peoples, according to FUNAI's monitoring station. As explained by the MPF, the mining activity is characterized by a high potential of environmental pollution and degradation and low social return. In addition, mining is associated with precarious working conditions, prostitution, drug trafficking and various violent crimes.

*Source: MPF-AM*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLES: VARIOUS ETHNICITIES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Onda Verde (Green Wave) operation seized 500 cubic meters of wood in an indigenous land on the border between the states of Acre and Amazonas. Five trucks, a tractor, a passenger car, two motorcycles, twelve chain saws, and a shotgun were confiscated. A tractor and three camps used for illegal logging were destroyed.

*Source: G1/AC, 10/12/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLE: MURA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Water contamination

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mura indigenous communities in the villages of Moyray, Guapenu, Ponta das Pedras, São Félix, Murutinga, Capiara and Igarapé Açu have reported that farmers are invading their lands, cutting down the forest and placing electric fences around pasture fields for buffalo breeding. These animals destroy crops and springs and contaminate the water of the lakes and other springs that supply the villages, also compromising fish reproduction. The environmental damage is aggravated by the intense felling of chestnut trees, which provide a way of self-sustainability to the communities. The complaint was filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF).

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TENHARIM MARMELOS**

**PEOPLE: TENHARIM**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015, the indigenous people have been reporting cases of invasion, illegal subdivision of land and extensive logging to supply the lumber market in Santo Antônio do Maputi and other municipalities. The sawmills operate without any supervision by government agencies. The complaints were filed with the MPF, IBAMA and the Federal Police.

*Source: Indigenous leaders*

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Despite a legal agreement prohibiting Potassio do Brasil from carrying out its activities pending consultation with the Mura people and other affected communities, the company continues to survey the region. Through outsourced companies, Potassio do Brasil is looking for deposits of sylvanite, the ore from which potassium is extracted and used in food and fertilizers. Drilling is preventing the indigenous community from growing their crops and affecting cattle ranching.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** A farmer cut down 30 blocks of forest in the Murutinga-Tracajá Indigenous Land. When confronted by an indigenous woman, he threatened her with death. She is prevented from using the alley that gives access to her plantation, because the attacker placed an electric fence and then set fire to the forest.

*Source: Chief Martinho Gomes da Silva*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONCIANO

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Using violence and threats, a farmer took over an area of the indigenous land, increasing the invaded area by more than 40 hectares and cutting down a virgin forest.

*Source: Indigenous leaders*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SISSAIMA

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The squatter cut down six hectares of virgin forest to increase a grazing field.

*Source: Indigenous leaders*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VISTA ALEGRE

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the natives, the villages have been invaded by fishermen, hunters and loggers. The invaders remove the FUNAI signs and those placed by the community itself, in an attempt not to show that they are entering lands that do not belong to them.

*Source: Village chiefs*

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to property

**DESCRIPTION:** As it had happened countless times before, sixty buffaloes belonging to a farmer invaded the land, contaminating the water and destroying lakes, flooded forests and fishing nets of the community. The natives contained the

cattle in a pen and called the owners. In a very prejudicial attitude towards the indigenous community, Councilwoman Diana, the farmer's daughter, claimed that the cattle had not destroyed anything because the community had no crops and therefore could even remain in the indigenous land, which was obviously not accepted by the community. The proposal was taken to the municipal administration, which rejected it.

*Source: Indigenous leaders*

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to property

**DESCRIPTION:** A herd of buffaloes belonging to a farmer invaded the indigenous land. The Mura contained the cattle. The farmer went to the indigenous territory with a FUNAI official known as Cereja, who reprimanded the natives, claiming that he would accuse them of violating Law 6,001 and that the people had no autonomy to defend their territory and take other people's buffaloes, which was a crime.

*Source: Indigenous Leaders*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITIXI XAPIRITI

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ and MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging, predatory hunting

**DESCRIPTION:** Invasions of the indigenous land are usually led by the residents of Paricatuba Village. The purpose is the exploitation of natural resources such as wood as well as hunting and fishing (using "timbó de raiz" – a woody vine that contains a fish poison – in the Água Fria stream). Logging during the winter in the Middle Purus River occurs on a daily basis and the amount of timber taken is sufficient to load five canoes. With respect to the exploitation of fishery resources, there is a preference for certain species of fish. To catch tucunaré, for example, they use dragnets. They take large quantities of fish, choose only the tucunaré and dispose of the others, which are wounded and end up dying. Paca hunting occurs year-round. Invaders also cause considerable damage to crops. In São Francisco do Chaviana, Chief Ipikipi and his brother Elder, who are advisers to the communities, report that the population invades the reserve in search of timber, fish and hunting both for their subsistence and to supply the local fish and lumber market. Illegal fishing occurs in the river during the ebb season, with the use of fishnets that prevent the fish from going from the streams to the river. The local residents do not respect the exclusive usufruct of the land by the natives and carry out illegal logging within the limits of the indigenous territory. Centuries-old chestnut trees are also cut down and sold as hardwood.

*Source: Chief Atacilo; CIMI North Regional Office I*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLE:** MARUBO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation to combat illegal mining in the indigenous land led to the destruction of four dredgers and the issuing of more than R\$1 million in fines to six gold miners for environmental crime. The operation was carried out with the support of IBAMA and the Army. According to Paulo Marubo, the invasions occur in the areas of the territories inhabited by isolated indigenous people, and the inspection has not been able to prevent the access of fishermen, miners and loggers.

*Source: G1/AM, 9/13/2017*

## BAHIA – 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people report illegal mining activities within the limits of the indigenous land. The area where illegal material was collected for research is immediately adjacent to the indigenous land. The proximity to the village, settlements and the Verde River Stream prevents mining from advancing in that region. However, according to Chief Nailton Muniz, there are families living near the mine who would be directly affected. A large village with over 100 families located 1.5 km from the site would also be affected. There have been attempts to entice indigenous people inside the land. No environmental license has been issued for the exploration.

*Source: Pau Brasil News, 9/29/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Vandalism

**DESCRIPTION:** When carrying out a repossession operation, the police acted in a very truculent way, not allowing the natives to take their belongings from the shacks. They destroyed everything, including crops. The community was homeless.

*Source: Community leaders*

## CEARÁ – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAPEBA

**PEOPLE(S):** TAPEBA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tapeba indigenous community has reported several cases of environmental damage, such as deforestation, extraction of clay and arisco, a type of sandy soil. According to the community, these activities are not constrained by IBAMA and, to make matters worse, FUNAI has overlooked the situation claiming lack of structure to stop the illegal activities by invaders.

*Source: Weibe Tapeba, 1/11/2017*

## MARANHÃO – 8 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO PUKOBYE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous Forest Police have discovered yet another logging area inside the land. Marcelo Gavião, a member of the community, reported having seen at least three trucks loaded with timber. In a complaint filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, indigenous leaders claim that the environmental depredation is carried out in a kind of consortium between farmers, loggers and charcoal dealers. The natives are being threatened by loggers and farmers, in a clear attempt to intimidate them.

*Source: CIMI Press Office; 2/14/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation carried out by the Federal Police in the

southwest region of Maranhão found the involvement of sawmills in illegal activities, characterizing environmental crimes related to the extraction, transportation and sale of timber taken from the indigenous land and the Gurupi Biological Reserve.

*Source: Correio Braziliense newspaper, 3/23/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Kanela indigenous land of the Memortumré Canela people has been constantly invaded by loggers and hunters. Indigenous leaders have reported the invasions to the competent public agencies, but no action has been taken to protect the territory.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team; Memortumré Canela leaders*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson

**DESCRIPTION:** Neighbors of the indigenous land burned a cleared area as a way to prepare the land for planting crops. The fire spread towards the indigenous land, killing animals and destroying the forest. The Awá Guajá reported the incident to FUNAI, but no action was taken. The issue was resolved only when a CIMI missionary called in the fire brigade to avoid further damage.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão, 9/11/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** In 1980, the indigenous people were forced to subdivide the territory for the establishment of mining projects under the Grande Carajás Program. Currently, the mining company Vale is extending the Carajás Railroad, causing environmental impacts and damage, due especially to the silting up of the Pindaré River and streams, directly affecting the indigenous communities' way of life.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; Awá-Guajá Community*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**PEOPLE (S):** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders enter the indigenous land and extract plant and animal species for illegal sale.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; Indigenous Community*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Invasions by farmers and the destruction of hunting and fishing areas, which is essential for the subsistence of the natives, have caused indignation in the indigenous community. A complaint was filed with the MPF and FUNAI.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Imperatriz Team, 7/27/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The 42,000-hectare demarcated indigenous land, located in the southeast region of Maranhão, continues to be invaded by loggers who move freely in the area. According to the natives, there are at least four logging areas. Although many complaints were filed, no action has been taken to stop the invasions.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Imperatriz Team; 5/6/2017*

## MATO GROSSO - 8 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAPOTO/JARINA

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land has been the target of squatters and farmers who, according to the leaders, have cleared about 1,000 hectares. Members of the community suspect that the boundaries of the indigenous land have been tampered with. The MPF-MT initiated a public civil inquiry asking FUNAI to take the necessary measures to ensure that the boundaries are reestablished. FUNAI's coordinating unit informed that surveillance and inspection actions have been carried out within the borders of the indigenous land in question, confirming that there is evidence of invasion.

*Source: Ecoamazônia, 3/14/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police dismantled a criminal group of loggers working inside the indigenous land. The investigations began in 2015, based on an anonymous tip. Apparently, the offense was committed by the municipal administration of General Carneiro, for the construction and remodeling of bridges in the municipality. There are indications that the group would be responsible for the intermediation of bidding processes and embezzlement of public funds.

*Source: Só Notícias, 5/25/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAMBIKWARA

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police launched "Operation Nambikwara" for the purpose of dismantling a criminal association involving retailers and loggers. The offenders will be charged with the crimes of receiving stolen goods, criminal association, and forest destruction for economic exploitation.

*Source: News Agency, 5/17/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANARÁ DO ARAUATÓ

**PEOPLES:** KAYAPÓ and PANARÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Contamination with pesticide

**DESCRIPTION:** The contamination of the Iriri River with pesticides affected the water that supplies two indigenous lands, where approximately 1,740 indigenous people live. The damage was evidenced by the large quantity of dead fish. The water was also improper for drinking and bathing. The constant use of pesticides by farmers in the region is the most likely cause of contamination of the Iriri River. FUNAI technicians fear that the contamination will reach the Xingu Indigenous Park, which is home to about 4,000 indigenous people.

*Source: Amazônia.org.br, 8/1/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APIAKÁ-KAYABI

**PEOPLES:** APIAKÁ and KAYABI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging, predatory hunting

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal hunting and logging occur inside the indigenous land. During an inspection operation, 25 kilograms of wild animal meat were seized, together with firearms and ammunition of various calibers.

*Source: Midianews, 9/12/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

**PEOPLE:** KALAPALO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson

**DESCRIPTION:** Fire devastated an area of the Xingu National Park where the Kalapalo people live. There are reports that the crime was committed by non-indigenous people who used to live in the region that currently belongs to the Pequiza do Naruvôto territory, in retaliation for the demarcation of the indigenous land in 2016.

*Source: Diário de Cuiabá newspaper, 9/27/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAWAHIVA DO RIO PARDO

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The lack of control over forest credits issued by the state of Mato Grosso has propelled a millionaire clandestine scam that finances deforestation and land grabbing and threatens indigenous areas and conservation units in the northwest, the last large forest reserve native to the state. Between August 2016 and August 2017, the amount authorized for logging projects and the opening of new areas totaled 7.1 million square meters, an increase of 54% over the average of the two previous periods, pursuant to data from the Ministry of the Environment. According to IBAMA, most of the illegal logging takes place in the Kawahiva indigenous lands of Rio Pardo and Piripkura, which are home to isolated peoples under FUNAI protection.

*Source: Bem Paraná, 12/2/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The natives seized a tractor and logs inside the indigenous land and reported the environmental crime to the competent authorities.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CERRITO

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Dam rupture

**DESCRIPTION:** Following an investigation by IBAMA, the Rio Paraná Sugarcane and Alcohol Plant was fined R\$ 22.5 million for degradation of the indigenous land. The rupture of the dam located at the source of the stream that supplies the indigenous community caused serious environmental damage, such as the destruction of riparian vegetation, erosion and contamination of the river. FUNAI filed a complaint with the MPF.

*Source: G1/MS, 3/6/2017*



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**INDIGENOUS LAND: CAARAPÓ****PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on an indigenous camp

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous camp was destroyed by some 200 policemen and army soldiers who entered the village with the aim of recovering the products of a possible theft. According to a community leader, the police destroyed shacks, ransacked personal belongings and broke objects used in their prayers. The leader also said that this operation was a retaliation by farmers because of the fight of the indigenous people for the land. The MPF and FUNAI were not informed of the search warrant against the community, which would have been the correct procedure.

*Source: National Indigenous Mobilization Blog*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS****PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Vandalism

**DESCRIPTION:** Casa de Cultura, which opened in 2010 for receiving indigenous university students in extension projects, is in shambles. All the furniture has been destroyed and windows and doors have been broken. Several computers, TVs, camcorders and other devices donated by the Public Labor Prosecutor's Office have been stolen. According to attorney Wilson de Matos, from the coordinating unit of indigenous affairs, after the university concluded the extension project, it donated the entire structure to FUNAI, which has not yet been able to expedite the process of receiving it.

*Source: O Progresso, 4/10/2017*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KADIWÉU****PEOPLE: KADIWÉU****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** A total of 5,000 chips of peppertrees were taken from two farms overlapping the indigenous land. At the scene, the police found 19 felled trees that were left behind by the suspects.

*Source: G1/MS, 9/23/2017*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS****PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Theft

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was traveling through the village in a horse wagon when he was approached by the suspects who, armed with knives and machetes, announced the robbery. They took the wagon, removed and injured the horse. The estimated cost of the wagon is R\$ 2,000. The police are investigating the case.

*Source: Dourados News, 9/23/2017*

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**MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case**

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENAK****PEOPLE: KRENAK****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous community, which has endured repeated episodes of persecution and extermination from the Brazilian colonial period until the military dictatorship (1964-1985), has once again have its existence endangered by the rupture of the Fundão dam in the city of Mariana. Living by the river, the Krenak people were forced to abandon their social, cultural and economic activities after the

contamination of the Doce River, in what is considered the greatest environmental disaster in Brazilian history. Although Samarco indemnified them, the Krenak endure the collateral damages of the solutions found by the mining company to several problems.

*Source: Catraca Livre, 11/1/2017*

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**PARÁ - 19 Cases**

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**PEOPLE: ARARA****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and logging

**DESCRIPTION:** A joint operation carried out by IBAMA, the Federal Police and FUNAI investigated complaints of invasion in the indigenous land, which led to the seizure of a sawmill and 150 cubic meters of timber. An attempt to subdivide the land on the sides of highway BR-230 was also identified. The suspects fled the site before the inspectors arrived, but left several stakes in the area to demarcate the lots.

*Source: G1/PA, 3/23/2017*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU****PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** An illegal mega mine was found in an indigenous land of the Munduruku people, estimated at 400 hectares, equipped with an airstrip and wireless internet service. An action carried out by IBAMA with the Specialized Inspection Group seized and burned the invaders' equipment. One of the invaders claimed to have an exploration agreement with local indigenous leaders. One of the barges destroyed was considered to be the most harmful to the environment, since its dredger had the capacity to drill the riverbed in search of gold. Chief Arnaldo Kabá stated that "the population is suffering a lot with the white miners. The water is very dirty; it is very sad, it brings in mercury, malaria and diarrhea." Since 2016, the Munduruku have been reporting mining activities in the indigenous land to FUNAI, the Public Prosecutor's Office and IBAMA. At the assembly meeting held in March 2017, the Munduruku set a deadline for all mines to be closed down and removed from the traditional territory. According to his words, "in the fight we find the strength to follow our paths. We, the Munduruku, defend that the forest of the Tapajós River is our guarantee of life. The forest and the river are hurt by mining. We have been subject to a lot of violence from the government, which wants to build dams on our rivers." One of the miners who felt financially harmed by the destruction of the equipment received the support of council members from Jacareacanga during a session in the City Council, which undertook to approve a motion of repudiation against IBAMA.

*Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 6/11/2017*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ****PEOPLES: KAYAPÓ MENKRA NOTI and PANARÁ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Pesticide

**DESCRIPTION:** Thousands of fish of various species and sizes were found dead by members of the indigenous community in the Iriri River, which flows into the Xingu River. Chief Megaron reported that the water has probably been poisoned and, as a result, food is becoming increasingly scarce in the region. Fishing is the main source of subsistence for the people who live by the river, who also drink the river water.

*Source: Só Notícias, 7/26/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLES: VARIOUS ETHNICITIES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric power plant

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed an appeal with the Court requesting the suspension of the license for the installation of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant pending protection actions in the indigenous lands located in the middle of the Rio Xingu region. The appeal asks for recognition of the ineffectiveness of FUNAI's approval of the plant installation license. The MPF considers that the emergency territorial protection plan has been widely disregarded and recalls, citing the Federal Constitution and ILO Convention 169, that it is not possible to protect indigenous people without protecting their lands.

*Source: Ecoamazonia, 8/18/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ**

**PEOPLE: XIKRIN**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The contamination of the Cateté River with heavy metals such as iron, copper, chromium and nickel continues without any containment measure by the Onça-Puma Plant, since the first complaints filed by the indigenous people before 2015. The fish, which are valuable in the Xikrin's diet, have disappeared. The mining company Vale has also transformed the Cateté River into a dumping channel for heavy metals, at very high levels and hazardous to the health of the Xikrin. The communities use the river water to drink, bathe and wash their clothes and pots. Iron oxide and copper have been found at levels 30 and three times higher than those allowed by CONAMA, respectively (according to studies conducted by the Federal University of Pará). The river looks reddish from the iron oxide and greenish from the nickel deposited on its banks, some of them darkened by copper oxide. The area around the indigenous land has been almost entirely devastated by farmers and Vale. Not even mountain tops and dry streams are spared. In addition to the Cateté River, the Itacaiúnas River, adjacent to the Cateté Indigenous Land, has been contaminated with heavy metals. This river is also used by the indigenous community to prepare their meals, wash clothes and drink. Due to its contamination, various diseases have been affecting mainly children and the elderly. Heavy metals are being investigated in the scientific literature, which claims that they are hormone disruptors and possibly contribute to type two diabetes mellitus and obesity.

*Source: Report on the health of the Xikrin people, prepared by João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, medical doctor and professor at UNIFESP*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO GUAMÁ**

**PEOPLE: TEMBÉ**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the Federal Police, more than 6,000 cubic meters of illegal timber have been taken from the indigenous land.

*Source: G1 / PA, 8/31/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Noncompliance with conditions

**DESCRIPTION:** Although the indigenous land was ratified in 2010 and registered as a traditional territory of the Arara people in 2015, there are more than 1,000 families of squatters inside it. The removal of the invaders is one of the conditions established

for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, but Norte Energia has not yet taken any steps in this regard.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police started Operation Anhangá Arara to combat the illegal logging of hardwood in the indigenous land. According to the Federal Police, a business group was logging hardwood in protected areas for export to other countries and continents such as the U.S., Europe and Asia. To circumvent the inspection and legalize the wood, the group falsified forest credits by entering data into SISFLO-RA, in addition to using fake management plans. The wood was then transported between companies of the group and exported from the ports of Belém and southern Brazil. The environmental damage was estimated at R\$ 900 million.

*Source: G1, 10/4/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Non-compliance with conditions

**DESCRIPTION:** The survey of improvements by the non-indigenous occupants of the indigenous land with the respective evacuation that have been planned since 2010, as well as the regularization of the indigenous land, have not occurred. These measures have become conditions for the installation of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant; although they were never implemented, the construction works of the plant are almost completed.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction and paving of roads

**DESCRIPTION:** Constant illegal logging in the indigenous land, coupled with the opening of several paths for the flow of timber, has facilitated the establishment of lots in a stretch of about 30 km between km 120 and km 150 of the Transamazonica highway. Trucks loaded with hardwood like mahogany, chestnut and cedar, among others, are a permanent sight. Another serious problem is that the surveillance outpost built four years ago at km 130 is not in operation because there are no FUNAI staff there. The outpost was delivered by Norte Energia as part of the conditions for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant. If operational, the outpost would help curb illegal logging.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Predatory fishing

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to illegal logging and the opening of roads inside the traditional land, fishermen have tried to convince indigenous people to agree with predatory fishing.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ**

**PEOPLE: ARARA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Inside the indigenous land, wooden and masonry

houses have been built, in full violation of the people's cultural norms. To do so, they felled 30 chestnut trees, which characterizes an environmental crime. In addition, this destruction prevented the Arara from harvesting nuts, which has been an important source of income for the community over the years.

Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported to the MPF the existence of illegal mining in the Troas River in Jacareacanga, near the indigenous land. According to the reports, ores are being mined even by civil servants, who also try to persuade the natives to open areas for new mines. Reports also indicate that the miners, who had been driven off the region in other government operations, intend to resist further attempts to remove them and would have stated that they intend to confront even the Federal Police, if necessary.

Source: MPF, 10/19/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Munduruku Ipereg Ayu movement regrets the extinction of the Posto de Vigilância Village due to constant invasions by miners. The land has been devastated, crops have been destroyed and the population is sick. There are increasing cases of drug use among men, women and young people, as well as of prostitution. Even the airstrip that existed to provide health care to the community has been moved to another place so as not to disturb mining activities. FUNAI, MPF and ICMBio have already been alerted about the invasion, but no action has been taken.

Source: Ipereg Ayu Movement

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**PEOPLE:** XIKRIN

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Water contamination

**DESCRIPTION:** Contamination and pollution of the Kateté River due to ore extraction under Vale do Rio Doce's Onça Puma Project is causing irreparable damage to the health of the Xikrin people. Severe skin problems, such as itching and wounds, have been diagnosed, resulting in the amputation of a child's leg. Other disorders were perceptible due to tummy ache, diarrhea and red eyes. There are reports of miscarriages and of children born with physical deformities and mental disorder. The situation was reported to the MPF of Parauapebas and Marabá, but the problem has not been solved.

Source: João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, medical doctor and professor at UNIFESP

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAWRÉ MUYBU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion for logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders enter the indigenous land for logging and harvesting hearts of palm. The natives claim to hear the constant noise of the chainsaw and the traffic of motorcycles and trucks. One of the men who worked felling trees claimed to have bought the Sawré Muybu Indigenous Land, which the natives deny by saying that the land in question belongs to them.

Source: Indigenous leaders

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAWRÉ MUYBU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Miners are frequently seen in the area questioning the members of the community in search of information about the indigenous land. They look for the chief and say they also own the lands. Mines are easily open and one of them is located in front of the village. Nevertheless, at the time of the flood of the rivers, the felling of heart palm and assai palm trees is a constant sight. The community is deeply concerned about the situation. A complaint was filed with the MPF and FUNAI, but no action has been taken.

Source: Munduruku Women

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Impacts of the construction of Belo Monte HPP

**DESCRIPTION:** Although the indigenous land called Itata-Ituna has been closed for study and its use has been restricted, since 2011, due to the presence of isolated peoples, it ended up being impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACHOEIRA SECA

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric power plant

**DESCRIPTION:** Increased deforestation for illegal logging, land grabbing, clandestine roads, and predatory fishing are some of the damage caused by invasions in the indigenous territory. The regularization of the area was conditional on the License for the Installation of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant, but Norte Energia has failed to meet the conditions regarding its obligations to the indigenous communities.

Source: CIMI North Regional Office II – Altamira Team

## PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of the water reservoir

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the removal of squatters from the Brejo dos Padres Indigenous Land, invaders led by the president of the Union Center sabotaged the plumbing system that carries water to the Pankararu area. Dozens of families were out of water.

## RONDÔNIA – 14 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ROOSEVELT

**PEOPLE:** CINTA LARGA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2000, illegal mining has been carried out inside indigenous lands between the states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso. The area is considered to have the largest diamond deposits. There have already been serious conflicts with deaths on both sides, and the situation is exacerbated by the co-optation of some natives by miners. The indigenous people complain about the lack of transportation and medicines. In addition to the environmental damage, when they come in contact with the miners, the natives are contaminated with diseases previously non-existent in the region. Another



problem is the entry of drugs, alcohol, prostitution and other forms of violence. According to FUNAI, it is difficult to control the invasions because its budget to assist indigenous lands was reduced by 33%.

Source: Holanda Portal, 2/18/2017; Jaru 190, 4/4/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO BRANCO**

**PEOPLES:** ARIKAPÚ, ARUÁ, CANOÉ, JIAHUI, DJEOROMITXI, KAMPÉ, MAKURAP, SAKURABIAT, TUPARI and WAYORÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHP)

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2016, the National Registry of Archaeological Sites (CNSA) identified 19 archaeological sites registered in Alta Floresta, inside indigenous territories. With the construction of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHP), these archaeological sites were covered by water. Numerous indigenous cemeteries were destroyed by the construction companies and the rivers were diverted from their course. In the last environmental impact assessment conducted by the company ABITC, from Rio de Janeiro, irregularities were detected regarding the classification of the water – Class 2, unfit for use. The National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) states that the Angelo Cassol PCH has impacted four archaeological sites since the beginning of the construction works, without the proper installation license.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia, 2/9/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLES:** ARIKAPÚ, ARUÁ, JIAHUI, DJEOROMITXI, KAMPÉ, KANOÉ, MAKURAP, SAKURABIAT, TUPARI and WAYORÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHP)

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the construction of some SHPs in 1993, several indigenous communities have witnessed the slow death of the Branco River, the main source of survival for these communities. Changes in the course of the river, changes in water volume, deforestation and contamination are some of the environmental crimes documented and registered over the years. In 2016, the Cassol group, which is the main developer of the projects, started construction of the largest SHP, which is close to the Rio Branco Indigenous Land, where environmental damages can be seen for miles along the banks of the Branco River. The environmental damage is irreversible. Complaints were filed with the MPF, the 6th Chamber, IBAMA and FUNAI, but no action has been taken to date.

Source: Indigenous leaders; IPHAN; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia, 5/18/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: IGARAPÉ LOURDES**

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers in the region have been co-opting indigenous leaders for illegal logging. The community is now dysfunctional due to the interference of non-indigenous people who harass young women and cause serious disagreements among leaders.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia, 5/17/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: PIRINEUS DE SOUZA**

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Following several complaints, 12.7 cubic meters of timber illegally logged in the indigenous land on Gavião Real road, which gives access to the territory, were seized.

The driver of the truck, who was a repeated offender in the illegal transportation of timber, was detained, and the seized load was taken to the courtyard of the Environmental Military Police.

Source: G1/RO, 6/7/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO BRANCO**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Five people were arrested by the Federal Police during Operation Warã, which carried out eleven search warrants in clandestine or irregular residences, logging companies and sawmills. The trucks would have left indigenous reserves with plants of the chestnut and pequiá species that were hidden amidst other logs. The investigations indicated the possible participation of members of three indigenous peoples, who facilitate the entry of loggers in the indigenous land.

Source: Jaru Online, 9/23/2017

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXARARI**

**PEOPLE:** KAXARARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Together with the Federal Revenue Service and IBAMA, the Federal Police launched Operation A Máfia da Tora (The Log Mafia) with the aim of catching a criminal organization specializing in theft of timber from indigenous lands, tax evasion, ideological falsehood, environmental crimes, and money laundering. The investigated groups are also active in the Permanent Preservation Areas in the rural area of Nova Mamoré and in the Vista Alegre district of Abunã, illegally removing plant species for selling inside and outside Rondônia. It was also found that fictitious companies, which existed on paper only and had no economic activity, had been established to conceal the origin of illegally logged timber by means of fraud in the electronic invoicing system. The loss to public coffers may be as high as R\$ 6 million.

Source: G1 / RO

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS**

**PEOPLES:** ARARA, GAVIÃO, JIAHUI and TENHARIM

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric power plant

**DESCRIPTION:** Representatives of the Tenharim, Jiahui, Arara and Gavião peoples filed a complaint with the MPF due to the absence of an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (RIMA) for the construction of the Tabajara Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Machado River, which will directly affect their lands and, above all, will have an impact on isolated indigenous peoples.

Source: Indigenous leaders

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA**

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal subdivision of land, logging

**DESCRIPTION:** According to data from the Project for Deforestation Monitoring in the Legal Amazon (PRODES), deforestation in the Karipuna Indigenous Land has increased substantially due to the steady advance of invasions and the illegal subdivision of land. There are indications of the involvement of political and economic groups in the invasions. This facilitates the occupation by settlers who engage in small-scale production of bananas, or pasture for cattle, for example, thus characterizing a productive unit. There are also reports of "spotters" located at strategic points, who signal the arrival of officials



from inspection agencies, making it impossible to catch the offenders in the act. The situation is becoming unbearable, as the invaders threaten the natives, depriving them, for example, from harvesting chestnut, which is a source of income to the community. Numerous documents have been delivered to FUNAI, IBAMA, the Federal Police and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, whose attorney Daniel Lobo has defined the case as "an eminent genocide of the Karipuna people."

Source: Indigenous leaders

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PUROBORÁ

**PEOPLE:** PURUBORÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers have cleared large areas, taking down fruit trees that are an important source of food for the Puruborá people. Deforestation, which used to be carried out using chainsaws, is now done by poisoning tree roots that, after rotting, are felled and used in the construction of houses for the region's farmers.

Source: Indigenous leaders

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MIGUELEN

**PEOPLE:** MIGUELENO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** While the Migueleno people await demarcation of their traditional territory, which has been under study since 2000, farmers ostensibly invade their lands, cattle invade the biological reserve and even fishing is forbidden to them. There have been cases of indigenous people who were arrested by the Environmental Police for being fishing. A complaint was filed with the MPF and IBAMA in Rondônia.

Source: Indigenous leaders

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**PEOPLE(S):** SURUÍ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal fishing

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation carried out by the Environmental Military Police (PMA) seized approximately 100 kilograms of surubim fish and timber illegally logged inside the indigenous land. The suspects were caught in the act and are expected to be charged with environmental crimes. The fish seized were donated to a philanthropic institution.

Source: G1, 23/12/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**PEOPLE:** SURUÍ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal chestnut harvesting

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people were harvesting nuts and came across loggers cutting down chestnut trees and loading them into trucks. The community asked them to leave the indigenous land. They agreed. However, the following week, the Suruí found four trucks loaded with chestnut trees and tractors hauling the trucks through the woods. Furious, the natives damaged one of the trucks with a machete. Since then the loggers have been threatening the community.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLES:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA, KARITIANA, KAXARARI and URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** According to reports from CIMI and the CNBB, all twenty demarcated indigenous lands in Rondônia have been invaded, with the most emblematic cases being the lands of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Karitiana, Kaxarari and Karipuna peoples. Miners, loggers and squatters are a constant presence in the region, as well as the subdivision of land with the respective illegal possession of lands. Other reports refer to forest management projects developed around indigenous areas that are nothing but a cover-up for the theft of timber and subsoil wealth. The natives are not free to harvest chestnut or assai palm because they come across the invaders inside their territory.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia, 08/4/2018; CNBB Northwest, 8/7/2018

## RORAIMA - 6 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** In a joint operation between FUNAI and the military police, approximately 120 people were arrested for engagement in mining and prostitution activities inside the indigenous land. Ten of the 38 barges used by the miners were found at the site, as well as weapons, drugs and engines. According to the coordinator of the Yanomami and Yekuana Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, João Catalano, the mine causes several types of harm, as it contaminates the river with heavy metals, fuel and garbage, thus affecting the quality of the water that supplies not only indigenous communities but the entire population of the state of Roraima.

Source: Amazônia na rede, 2/19/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**PEOPLES:** TAUREPANG, MAKUXI, INGARIKÓ and WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Ecotourism

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people reported that travel agencies were operating irregularly in the indigenous land, since they had no permission of the communities to carry out this activity.

Source: G1/RR, 4/18/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal gold mining with the use of barges and dredges has been causing accelerated degradation in the bed of the Uraricoera River. In addition to the direct environmental damage caused by the removal of sand and natural mineral material from the bed of rivers and ravines, stretches of native forest are destroyed in order to open new areas for illegal mining. Metallic mercury, which is used to separate gold from other minerals, is carried into rivers and leads to contamination of the entire food chain. According to the Federal Police, 106 kilograms of gold are taken each month from the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

Source: Amazônia.org, 4/20/2017; Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 6/5/2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** During Operation Curare VIII conducted by the Brazilian Army, 8,750 liters of gasoline, 6 barges, 22 suction engines, 29 blasting engines, 19 water pumps and 3 outboard motors

belonging to the miners were seized. About 1,000 people live illegally from gold mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, which yields approximately R\$ 8 million per week.

Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper; Em Tempo/AM, 7/13/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** During Operation Curaretinga X launched by the Federal Police, 18 persons were detained for possible illegal mining inside the indigenous land. According to the 1st Jungle Infantry Brigade, R\$ 4,800 in cash, three vertex radios and three trucks were seized.

Source: *G1 / RR, 9/18/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** In a joint operation to combat illegal gold mining on Yanomami land, IBAMA and FUNAI destroyed 2 barges, 11 camps and 6 motor pumps. A 38-caliber revolver with scraped numbers, a hunting rifle, ammunition and mercury vials were seized. A study conducted by FIOCRUZ in 19 villages in the region revealed worrying mercury rates. When it is dumped in the water, the heavy metal stays in the mud accumulated in the bottom of the river and can be ingested by fish, thus becoming part of the food chain, posing a great risk to public health and causing serious permanent damage. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a concentration of more than six micrograms of mercury per gram of hair is enough to produce serious consequences, especially in the case of more vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples. The most worrying situation was found in the village of Aracaça, near the mining area, where 15.5 micrograms were detected in children under 5 years of age and 16.0 in women of reproductive age.

Source: *IBAMA, 4/6/2017*

## SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson; destruction of property

**DESCRIPTION:** A man posted two videos and comments on social media encouraging people to set the indigenous land on fire. After that, tekoha Yaka Porã was invaded and the forest and boats belonging to the community were set on fire. The indigenous people filed a complaint with the civil police and requested an investigation. Chief Elizete Antunes Guarani-Mbya sees her situation of vulnerability increasing, as fires and invasions have occurred in the immediate vicinity of her house. Faced with so many threats and attacks, she fears for her life and that of the community.

Source: *CIMI Press Office, 8/7/2017*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TARUMÃ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The company Isoterm built and installed part of an industry next to the Tarumã Village. By dumping a highly heated chemical in a ditch that flows to the bed of the Uma River, the company caused the death of trairi, lambari and jundiá fish. Besides being contaminated, the water smelled

bad. There is also noise pollution in the middle of the night, which disrupts the sleep of the community. A complaint was filed with FUNAI, but no action has been taken.

Source: *Indigenous leader*

## SERGIPE - 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAIÇARA/ILHA DE SÃO PEDRO

**PEOPLE:** XOKÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land is constantly invaded by hunters who destroy the environment. Indigenous leaders have seized a motorcycle and filed a complaint with the police station. No one has been identified.

Source: *Community Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

## TOCANTINS - 4 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson

**DESCRIPTION:** Fires of great proportions scorched the indigenous land, endangering houses, crops, springs and woods surrounding the streams that supply water to the villages. Most of these fires were caused by loggers, hunters, and residents of illegal settlements near the indigenous land. No action has been taken.

Source: *Pempxá Indigenous Association*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** INÃWÉBOHONA

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Isolated indigenous groups known as Cara Preta, located in the region of Mata do Mamão in the center of Bananal Island, are endangered. Large fires are devastating the region, where predatory fishing and illegal hunting are also found. The region will also be impacted by the construction of highway BR-0500. Bananal Island is also home to the Javaé, Karajá and Avá-Canoeiro peoples.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** With the support of the municipal government of Tocantínia, which has authorized the use of machines and labor, the indigenous land has been invaded and, as a result, a large forest area has been cleared. Indigenous leaders have been informed that an environmental tourism project will be built on the site. The indigenous leaders are concerned about the possibility of prostitution of young people and consumption of alcoholic beverages, besides the presence of non-indigenous people in the region. A complaint was filed with the MPF in Palmas.

Source: *Xerente Leader from Traira village; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Upon being informed of illegal logging in the indigenous land, indigenous leaders conducted a surveillance of the area and arrested the driver of the truck, who was taken to the police station and released after testifying. The three helpers who were also in the truck managed to escape.

Source: *Pempxá Association*



# Chapter II

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## Violence against the Person



82	Murder
91	Attempted murder
95	Involuntary manslaughter
98	Death threat
101	Various threats
105	Aggravated battery
107	Abuse of power
109	Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination
113	Sexual violence



# Murder

## Official data

Based on the Law on Access to Information (12,527/2011), the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) requested from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) data on indigenous murders in the country during 2017.

After CIMI's third request to SESAI, the agency informed us that "the data provided are preliminary, as we are at different stages of the process in the Districts as regards collecting, inputting, qualifying and processing data. Nonetheless, it is possible to notice that under-reporting is still a problem in some specific locations and age groups."

In its communication, SESAI reported 110 murder cases in 2017, classified as deaths by assault (CID10 X85 to Y09). The table below shows the number of murders reported by the agency, by state:

State	Deaths by assault
AL	3
AM	28
BA	2
CE	9
MA	1
MG	1
MS	17
MT	1
PB	4
PE	5
PR	4
RR	33
SC	1
TO	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>

*Source: SIASI-DGSI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference data: 12/31/2017. Subject to change from data input and qualification processes.*

The above data do not allow for more adequate analysis, since they do not provide information on the age group of the victims, the indigenous group to which they belonged or the circumstances of the murders. In any case, the high number of deaths reported in the states of Roraima (33), Amazonas (28) and Mato Grosso do Sul (17) are noteworthy. We emphasize that according to SESAI the data are "preliminary data."

## Data collected by CIMI

CIMI reported 68 murders in 2017, as follows: Acre (3), Alagoas (3), Amazonas (12), Bahia (2), Ceará (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (23), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (1), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (4), Rondônia (1), Roraima (4), Santa Catarina, São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1). The cases presented here were based on information provided by the staff of CIMI Regional Offices and the media.

Of the 68 victims, seven were female between the ages of 17 and 74. Among the victims were a baby and two children – a 4-year old boy and a 10-year old girl. Among the 61 male victims, 45 were between 1 and 78 years old. At least 13 deaths were related to fights and/or alcohol consumption. The murders involved predominately the use of cold weapons (28 cases) and firearms (16 cases). The assailants were identified in 25 of the murders but remain unknown in the other 43 cases.

According to data collected by CIMI, 23 murders were reported in Mato Grosso do Sul. Most of them happened in the Dourados and Amambai reserves and were motivated by fights, always preceded by alcohol consumption. The majority of the victims were young, between 10 and 30 years of age.

For many years indigenists, anthropologists and health professionals have been alerting to the problems caused by population confinement to the Dourados and Amambai reserves, where the situation is one of total disintegration. The concentration of indigenous families in small portions of land strips them of any prospects for the future. For the Guarani-Kaiowá, for example, the land is the hope for a new and good life. Without it, cultural, social, religious and interpersonal relations are ultimately strained.

This report highlights a murder case in the state of Maranhão involving land disputes. The leader of the Krikati people was sleeping in a hammock when he was beaten to death with wooden sticks. The police believe the crime was related to the fact that the indigenous man was leading the fight for the land.

A baby was murdered in Acre. According to the report, upon arriving in the municipality of Sena Madureira, while docking the boat a family was surprised by criminals who fired against them, hitting the baby who was in its mother's arm.

Another two murders of children were reported – a 4-year-old boy and a 10-year-old girl. The boy was with



Povo Manchineri

*Even children become fatal victims of the historical violence against the native peoples of Brazil*

other people on a sidewalk in Santa Cruz de Cabralia, Bahia, when thugs drove by shooting and hit him.

In Rondônia, Manoel Kaxarari was murdered by two men who got off a motorcycle and shot him. The indigenous man was one of the former leaders of Pedreira Village before moving to Buriti Village, where he was living at the time of the murder. Illegal logging in the indigenous land by a logging mafia may have been the cause of the crime. The lack of effective measures for the control and protection of indigenous lands has contributed to incite new invasions by loggers, miners, and squatters, as well as the illegal subdivision and appropriation of demarcated lands. This has been happening in various indigenous territories, including in the Kaxarari Indigenous Land.

In Amazonas, two cases involving the murders of several people drew attention in 2017. In one, four Tikuna natives gave a lift on their boat to two men that were identified as “Peruvians.” Immediately after boarding the vessel, the two men began shooting, killing three indigenous men and injuring a woman. The other serious event occurred at the Anísio Jobim Penitentiary Complex in Manaus. During a rebellion, four indigenous men were murdered. The Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office found that there was strong ethnic discrimination against the indigenous prisoners.

In Rio Grande do Sul, Chief Antônio Ming Kaingang from the Serrinha Indigenous Land was murdered. He was in a warehouse inside the village when he was surprised by the criminals, who arrived in a white vehicle. A woman, who would be the driver of the car, waited for the suspect, who shot the indigenous leader five times in the chest. Ming

was taken to a hospital but did not survive his injuries. The chief had been vocal about his opposition to the leasing of land to non-indigenous people, which has become common practice in the region. His position also angered those who have historically exploited traditional lands. The Federal Police is investigating the crime.

### Murders in 2017 - CIMI Data

State	Indigenous people
AC	Kaxinawá, Manchineri
AL	Wassu Cocal, Xukuru-Kariri
AM	Baré, Maraguá, Miranha, Mura, Tikuna
BA	Pataxó
CE	Pitaguary
MA	Guajajara, Ka’apor, Krikati
MG	Xakriabá
M	Guarani-Kaiowá
MT	-
PA	Juruna
PR	Guarani, Kaingang, Xetá
RS	Guarani, Kaingang
RO	Kaxarari
RR	Makuxi
SC	Guarani, Guarani-Mbya, Kaingang
SP	Guarani
TO	-

## Murders in Brazil and Mato Grosso do Sul - 2017

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Average
Total Brazil	42	37	43	58	92	60	60	60	51	60	53	138	137	118	110	1.119	74,6
Absolute number MS	13	16	28	28	53	42	33	34	32	37	33	41	36	18	17	461	30,73
Absolute number others	29	21	15	30	39	18	27	26	19	23	20	97	101	100	93	658	43,86
MS (%)	31%	43%	65%	48%	58%	70%	55%	57%	63%	62%	62%	29%	26%	15%	15%	41,19%	

## MURDER

### 59 Cases - 68 Victims

#### ACRE - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

**3/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** MANCHINERI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sena Madureira

**DESCRIPTION:** A family arrived in the city of Sena Madureira on a canoe. While docking the canoe they were surprised by criminals who fired against them, hitting the baby who was in the mother's arm. The child was taken to a hospital but did not survive the injuries. There are indications that the criminals would have mistaken the family for members of a rival gang.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** G1/AC, 28/3/2017

**JULY**

**VICTIM:** Everton Ferreira Nunes

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO BRANCO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caladinho District

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man had been missing for a few days when his body was found buried on the 24th. According to his sister, Everton had already had problems with the police and had used drugs, but was in recovery and worked as a peddler.

**CAUSE:** N/A

**Source:** G1 / AC, 7/24/2017

**9/17/2017**

**VICTIM:** Adelino Farias Kaxinawá

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TARAUCÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Praia District

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was shot to death by a minor. When apprehended by the police, the suspect said that the victim was trying to have a relationship with his girlfriend and so he shot him.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** G1 / AC, 9/18/2017

#### ALAGOAS - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

**3/13/2017**

**VICTIM:** José Custódio da Conceição

**PEOPLE:** WASSU COCAL

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WASSU COCAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** JOAQUIM GOMES

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was beaten inside the village. He was hospitalized, but did not survive his injuries. No police report was filed and the case goes unsolved.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

**Source:** Tribuna Hoje newspaper, 3/14/2017

**10/7/2017**

**VICTIM:** José Roberto Silva dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Monte Alegre Village

**DESCRIPTION:** After being shot in the middle of the night inside the village and dying in his father's arms, the indigenous man said the murderer's name. The police are keeping it confidential as the investigation proceeds.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** Gazetaweb, 7/10/2017

**8/3/2017**

**VICTIM:** Damião Lima da Silva, "Dão"

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** FAZENDA CANTO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bernadete Farm

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim, an active Xukuru-Kariri leader was killed with a machete and gunshots while working in a crop field on Bernadete Farm, an area overlapping the indigenous land occupied by squatters, which is part of the Coité Village. According to the natives, the region where "Dão" was murdered has been pacified, but violence in the indigenous land involves factors such as stalled demarcation and conflicts inherent in the area.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Dom Tomás Balduino Documentation Center

#### AMAZONAS - 5 Cases - 12 Victims

**8/22/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rural area of the municipality – Green Belt Branch, km 72, BR-319

**DESCRIPTION:** During a fight the indigenous man was stabbed to death after firing at the suspect. Residents reported that the victim had been living there for four months and used to make threats.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** G1/AM, 08/23/2017

**2/10/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Three men

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BETÂNIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTO ANTÔNIO DO IÇÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Betânia community

**DESCRIPTION:** Four Indigenous men were aboard a floating boat when two Peruvians asked for a ride. Upon entering the vessel, the criminals fired several times against the indigenous men. The three men died on the scene and a woman was injured. The Military Police believe that the suspects are drug traffickers.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *A Crítica*, 10/4/2017

**4/16/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Enio Junior da Silva Reis and his brother-in-law

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Terra Preta Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim had been lured by traffickers and was using drugs. Disturbed, with frequent mental disorders, he killed and quartered his brother-in-law. In revenge, he was killed by two of the victim's brothers.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Lidiane Maraguá*

**7/29/2017**

**VICTIM:** Sadi

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Murutinga Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man had moved from Josefa Village to Murutinga Village. Days later, his wife found him dead. It is known that he had been beaten, which is the probable cause of death.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *Chief Martinho Gomes da Silva*

**JANUARY**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous prisoners

**PEOPLE:** BARÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Anísio Jobim Penitentiary Complex (COMPA)

**DESCRIPTION:** According to investigations conducted by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Amazonas (MPF-AM), five indigenous men were killed during a rebellion in a prison in Manaus. The investigation also revealed strong ethnic discrimination against the indigenous men by other prisoners, evidenced by the use of pejorative language, and by the prison system itself, which disrespects the cultural, identity, religious and spiritual rights of indigenous people. Faced with the difficulty to accommodate the natives in the pavilions of the Anísio Jobim Complex, the Penitentiary Administration decided to put them in an area called "external insurance", which houses prisoners who are at risk of death, e.g. members of minority gangs and rape convicts. During the January massacre, criminal organizations and gangs operating inside the prison system ordered the death of all those serving time in the "foreign insurance" area, leading to the death of the five indigenous men.

**CAUSE:** N/A

**Source:** *MPF/AM*, 4/20/2017

## BAHIA - 1 Case - 2 Victims

**10/22/2017**

**VICTIMS:** S.D.C.O. (child) and Jessy Ferreira Calassara

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** COROA VERMELHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA CRUZ CABRÁLIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Carajá District

**DESCRIPTION:** Thugs fired at a group of people standing on a sidewalk and hit a 4-year-old boy, who died from the injuries. It is suspected that the target was the boy's father, since the assailant wanted to take over the native's lands. That same night, another indigenous man was killed during a funk party at an inn in Mutary. The next day, the indigenous Community blocked highway BR-367 to protest the murders.

**CAUSE:** Firearm and cold weapon

**Source:** *Radar64*, 10/23/2017

## CEARÁ - 1 Case - 1 Victim

**2/28/2017**

**VICTIM:** Gamaliel Adriano da Costa

**PEOPLE:** PITAGUARY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PITAGUARY

**MUNICIPALITY:** PACATUBA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Monguba District

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was shot by a group of men while celebrating Carnival. One of the possible reasons would be the native's involvement with drugs.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Diário do Nordeste newspaper*, 3/1/2017

## MARANHÃO - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

**4/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** Sayrah

**PEOPLE:** KA'APOR

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO TURIÁÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAGUANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Betel Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The native was a student in the Ka'apor Education Project. He was stabbed to death in the abdomen by non-indigenous men near the village where he lived. The natives complained about the neglect of the Zé Doca Basic Health Unit, which did not help the victim.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** *Vias de Fato*, 4/28/2017

**JULY**

**VICTIM:** Nogueira Bandeira

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MONTES ALTOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was beaten to death in the head with a wood stick while sleeping in a hammock at home. The most likely hypothesis, according to the police chief, is that the crime was motivated by land issues. The suspects have not been identified.

**CAUSE:** Wood stick

**Source:** *O Estado do Maranhão newspaper*, 7/3/2017



**7/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** Jaqueline de Sousa Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARIBOIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amarante do Maranhão

**DESCRIPTION:** After a discussion in a bar, the victim would have been followed by the suspects, who were on a motorcycle. They stabbed the native to death with a knife and also used the helmet to beat her. Witnesses to the murder were also attacked by the couple, said the police.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team, 7/26/2017*

## MATO GROSSO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

**7/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** José Luiz Tawate

**MUNICIPALITY:** CUIABÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Primavera 3 District

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim left home to drive friends to the bus station, when a motorcyclist approached the vehicle and shot several times. The driver ran away. The victim's son took the wheel to take him to a hospital, but the car ran out of fuel before they made it to hospital.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Agora MT, 7/28/2017*

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 22 Cases - 23 Victims

**4/1/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Police officers found the victim hanging from a T-shirt tied around his neck. The victim's mother told the police that he was married and that the couple were not getting along very well. She also reported that his wife was constantly threatening him, saying she would kill him and hang him to simulate a hanging, just like she had done to her ex-husband.

**CAUSE:** Hanging

*Source: G1 / MS, 4/1/2017*

**1/20/2017**

**VICTIM:** Cledson Ortiz

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amambai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was stabbed to death in the chest. The case was filed at the Police Station as simple homicide, but the police claimed there was nothing they could do because the alleged witness to the crime - the victim's wife - was drunk.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Campo Grande News, 1/23/2017*

**3/28/2017**

**VICTIM:** Carlos Isnarde Machado

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was at home talking with his wife when her ex-husband showed up. After an argument, he was found unconscious by his neighbors, with injuries to the head and chest. Despite having received medical help, he did not survive his injuries. The suspects - the wife and the ex-husband - fled on a motorcycle.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: G1 / MS, 3/29/2017*

**2/05/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TE'Y KUE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Te'y Kuê Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The two brothers had spent the afternoon drinking alcohol. At some point, one of them hit the other in the head. The victim died.

**CAUSE:** Hoe

*Source: G1 / MS, 6/2/2017*

**3/29/2017**

**VICTIM:** Armando Ximenes Benites

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was found dead near his house. The family reported that he used to come and go at any time and always had a bottle of alcohol with him. There is no further information.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Dourados News, 3/29/2017*

**2/4/2017**

**VICTIM:** Rodrigo Gomes Redis

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PONTA PORÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Marechal Floriano Avenue

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim argued with the assailant because of a R\$ 10 debt. During the fight, the indigenous man was hit and did not resist his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Campo Grande News, 2/4/2017; 2/5/2017*

**2/9/2017**

**VICTIM:** A Young man

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jardim Uirapuru

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, two brothers apparently had gone to a friend's house to return a borrowed motorcycle and were surprised by the shooter, who fled in a car. It appears that some friends of the two young men got involved in a fight. The two brothers apparently met their enemies in a tobacco shop, where a discussion unfolded. One of them was shot dead.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: G1/MS, 2/9/2017*

**3/4/2017**

**VICTIM:** Maurício Serrano

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tey Kuê Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was brutally beaten and had his bicycle and R\$ 100 stolen. One of the assailants was arrested and a 16-year-old teen seems to be one of the perpetrators.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Caarapó News, 3/5/2017*

**5/14/2017**

**VICTIM:** Alcindo Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amambai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The body with wounds in the mouth and right ear was found inside the village, where the victim had relatives.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

*Source: Itaporã News, 5/15/2017*

**4/25/2017**

**VICTIM:** Ezildo Gerônimo

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was killed on his way to work. The body was found in a ditch near a city highway. The police suspect robbery.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Itaporã News, 5/15/2017*

**10/5/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapirú Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The body was found next to a bicycle by children on their way to school. According to the police there was a fight, and witnesses say the victim had issues with several people in the village.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Itaporã News, 5/15/2017*

**5/14/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Gelson Rocha Duarte and Adelson Brites Amarilia

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witnesses, the victims spent the day drinking alcohol. The suspect was visiting them and a discussion unfolded. The reason seems to be family revenge.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Rádio Grande FM, 5/15/2017*

**3/12/2017**

**VICTIM:** Jeriel Ramiro Lopes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was murdered when on his way home

from a religious service. The community was furious because he was considered to be a good student, a family boy, and did not party. Leaders criticize the lack of security in the village and the growing use of drugs and alcohol.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**6/3/2017**

**VICTIM:** Dineia Vilhalva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** After spending the afternoon drinking alcohol, two women started a discussion. Although wounded, the victim walked seeking for help, but did not survive her injuries. The suspect was not located by the police.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Fatima News, 6/4/2017*

**5/4/2017**

**VICTIM:** Nilson Peixoto

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to relatives, the indigenous man had left home in the Bororó village the night before. He was found by natives near a house. Next to him was a bicycle that was not his.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Dourados News, 26/5/2017*

**7/1/2017**

**VICTIM:** Kitilo Isnard Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amambai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was taken to the Amambai Regional Hospital with injuries to his forehead and neck, but died. The case was filed with the police station as "death to be investigated."

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Campo Grande News, 7/2/2017*

**8/6/2017**

**VICTIM:** Eleilton Machado Marques

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Friends were at a party when they started a discussion. The suspect asked the victim to go with him buy alcohol and took him on his motorcycle to an unknown place. He went back with a blood-stained knife and, caught in the act, denied the crime, saying he did not remember what had happened.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Fatima News; Grande FM 92.1, 8/7/2017*

**9/9/2017**

**VICTIM:** A young man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was found in his brother's backyard, with difficulty breathing. The Fire Department was called in, but the victim died at the scene. No one knows the reason for the crime nor who the assailant was.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** G1/MT, 9/10/2017

**8/6/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witnesses, moments before the crime the suspect went to the victim's house and tried to stab him, but was restrained by the victim himself. He came back later and, claiming to be drunk, asked for help to drive the motorcycle he was on. Later the indigenous youth was found stabbed to death.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** G1, 8/6/2017

**10/30/2017**

**VICTIM:** Neuza Vera

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Settlement on BR-163

**DESCRIPTION:** The murder suspect is the victim's husband, who denies the crime.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** O Progresso newspaper, 10/31/2017

**12/3/2017**

**VICTIM:** Nilza Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witnesses, the young man arrived at the victim's house calling her by her first name and then stabbed her in the face, neck and hands. Residents said that the victim and the suspect had a feud over the land on which they lived. With the help of indigenous leaders, military police officers arrested the suspect.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Campo Grande News; 12/4/2017

**12/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** Jongles Arce de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A young man assaulted his nephew with a club after an argument while playing soccer. The victim was taken to a hospital one day after the incident but did not survive his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** Campo Grande News, 1/2/2018

## MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case - 1 Victim

**08/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** José da Conceição Silva

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was on a motorcycle on his way back from a party, when he was attacked by a couple also on a motorcycle. The suspects fled the scene. Relatives believe in revenge because five years earlier the victim had taken part in a homicide in which a man was beaten to death.

**CAUSE:** Firearm and cold weapon

**Source:** O Tempo newspaper, 8/28/2017

## PARÁ - 1 Case - 1 Victim

**7/25/2017**

**VICTIM:** Katlin Eduarda Cardoso Mota

**PEOPLE:** JURUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VITÓRIA DO XINGU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boa Vista - Km 17

**DESCRIPTION:** A young man in a very disturbed state of mind shot his own sister after a fight when she went to call him to account for having shot her husband the night before. Noticing the arrival of the police, the teenager fled to a nearby forest.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** M.diarioonline, 7/26/2017

## PARANÁ - 3 Cases- 3 Victims

**19/11/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SÃO JERÔNIMO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JERÔNIMO DA SERRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was murdered by his stepson, who claimed that the stepfather used to beat his mother. The adolescent was taken to the police by the indigenous chief.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Massa News, 11/20/2017

**7/17/2017**

**VICTIM:** Leandro Felix de Barros

**PEOPLE:** XETÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SÃO JERÔNIMO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JERÔNIMO DA SERRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was a non-indigenous man who had been adopted by a Xetá family. He was in a car talking with a girlfriend when the suspect approached him and for petty reasons stabbed him to death.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** CIMI South Regional Office

**8/21/2017**

**VICTIM:** Silvina Alves

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGÃO ALTO DO IGUAÇU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** Residents of Guarani Pinhal Village reported that they found the body of the indigenous woman and took it home. The police suspect that the victim had been raped and murdered.

**CAUSE:** Rape; murder

**Source:** CIMI South Regional Office

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

**3/20/2017**

**VICTIM:** Antônio Ming

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SERRINHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** RONDA ALTA

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was in a warehouse inside the village when he was surprised by criminals who arrived in a white vehicle. A woman, who would be the driver of the car waited for the suspect, who shot the chief five times in the chest. He was taken to a hospital but did not survive his injuries. It is suspected that the chief was murdered because he was against leasing land to non-indigenous people, which has become common practice in the region. The chief's position angered those who have historically exploited traditional lands. The Federal Police are investigating the crime.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** Zero Hora newspaper/RS, 3/20/2017; CIMI South Regional Office, 5/20/2017

**7/24/2017**

**VICTIM:** Orlando Sipriano

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA

**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the Civil Police, the indigenous man was attacked by his niece. The suspect was remanded in custody.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Rádio Progresso, 7/24/2017

**9/17/2017**

**VICTIM:** Zacarias Lalau

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LIGEIRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHARRUA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Charrua

**DESCRIPTION:** The native was in a group of 400 people sheltered in a gym after being expelled from the Ligeiro Reserve because of past conflicts over the lease of indigenous lands by soybean producers. During these conflicts, cars and houses were burned down in the reserve.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** G1/RS; CIMI South Regional Office

**9/30/2017**

**VICTIM:** Edemar Kano Claudino

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA

**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Redentora

**DESCRIPTION:** The reason for the fight that led to the murder is unknown. The suspect was subsequently arrested in a hospital.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Zero Hora newspaper, 9/30/17

### RONDÔNIA - 1 Case - 1 Victim

**6/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** Manoel Quintino da Silva Kaxarari

**PEOPLE:** KAXARARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXARARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** EXTREMA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Marmelo Village – Ponta do Abunã Region

**DESCRIPTION:** Two men got off a motorcycle and asked for the indigenous man, an old leader of Pedreira Village who was living in Buriti Village. Upon answering the call, he was shot several times. Illegal logging in the indigenous land by a logging mafia could have been the reason for the crime. The lack of effective measures for the control and protection of indigenous lands has contributed to incite invasions by loggers, miners and squatters as well as illegal land subdivisions and possession of demarcated lands, which have become common practice in several indigenous lands, including in the Kaxarari Indigenous Land.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** Rondônia live, 06/27/2017; CIMI Note, 6/28/2017

### RORAIMA - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

**6/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** Raí Marcelo Branco

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Raimundão I Indigenous Community

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witnesses, the indigenous man was brutally murdered for being possessed by “canaime”, an evil spirit which, according to indigenous belief, uses anyone to do evil. According to the chief of police responsible for the case, the victim had mental problems and was spending some time at the home of another resident of the community. Two suspects were arrested.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** G1/RR, 6/30/2017

**7/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** André Ferreira

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caranã District

**DESCRIPTION:** The teacher was brutally murdered with blows to the head. The case was filed with the General Homicide Police Station, but no suspects have been identified.

**CAUSE:** Wooden club

**Source:** Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 7/17/2017

**4/30/2017**

**VICTIM:** Sidney Xirixana

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rural area of Boa Vista

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was having a drink with two friends and a discussion broke out. To escape them, he hid on a farm and was caught by the local guard, who fired at him believing it was a robbery. The victim was found by the farm owners already dead. The police informed that the suspect is out on bail.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 5/2/2017



## JULY

**VICTIM:** Izael Mendes Guilherme

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

**DESCRIPTION:** The body of the young indigenous man, nephew of the tuxaua of the Raimundão community, was found next to a shotgun. According to the Civil Police there are indications of homicide.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 7/25/2017*

## SANTA CATARINA - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

### 1/28/2017

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was stabbed to death. The murderer and the motive are unknown.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Rede Com SC, 1/29/2017*

### 8/11/2017

**VICTIM:** Edemir Neris

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was assaulted during a fight with his ex-wife. He was taken to a hospital but did not survive his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

### 10/22/2017

**VICTIM:** Welinton Bruno B. Siqueira

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was found lying on the side of the

road that leads to the village and taken to a hospital, where he stayed for a few days but did not survive his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## MARCH

**VICTIM:** Faustino Veríssimo

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALHOÇA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rio Brito, on the border of the indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was weeding a field near the indigenous land. Subsequently, firefighters found his body in the river, with many injuries and a plastic bag covering his head.

**CAUSE:** Asphyxiation

*Source: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office*

## SÃO PAULO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

### 12/12/2017

**VICTIM:** Selma Jera Demite Vidal

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO PAULO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tenondé-Porã Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Last seen with a wanderer, the student was found dead four days after she went missing, in Tenondé-Porã village. The wanderer is the main suspect of the murder.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

*Source: G1/SP, 12/16/2017*

## TOCANTINS - 1 Case - 1 Victim

### 10/6/2017

**VICTIM:** A man

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FORMOSO DO ARAGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São João Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Two brothers were drinking when they started a discussion. During the fight, one of them grabbed a machete and stabbed the other in the arm. The victim was taken to a hospital but did not survive his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: G1/TO, 06/10/2017*

## Attempted murder

IMI reported 27 cases of attempted murder in 2017, as follows: Acre (1), Amazonas (4), Ceará (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Paraná (3), Rondônia (3), Roraima (2), and Santa Catarina (4). Of these cases, in four the victims were assaulted, twelve involved cold weapons and in eight firearms were used. A hoe and a wooden club were also used as weapons, and one case of arson was reported.

Attempted murders with cold weapons include family feuds and fights involving the consumption of alcoholic beverages, for petty or unknown reasons.

In the state of Maranhão, a group of approximately 200 people severely attacked a Gamela community. In the

attack, 22 natives were injured. Two of them were shot and two others had their hands cut off. Other Gamela members were attacked with machetes and wooden clubs.

In Rondônia, a couple of natives were shot three times on their way back to the village. The gunman, according to the indigenous man, is part of a group of loggers caught with four trucks loaded with chestnut logs inside the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land (IL).

In Santa Catarina, in the Morro dos Cavalos Indigenous Land, gunshots were fired at the villages. Kaingang Indigenous people of Xapecó Indigenous Land had their car shot at when traveling on highway SC-480.



*Their resilience in the fight for the traditional territory of their people, makes the Gamela the target of several violent attacks and intimidation*

### ATTEMPTED MURDER

## 27 Cases

#### ACRE - 1 Case

##### FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Thomas Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was almost killed by a group of young people between the ages of 18 and 20 on his way to his grandson's funeral. His wife was also injured. According to a local retailer, young people are used to beating indigenous peoples and other residents in the city and have raped young indigenous women. Some of them have a criminal record.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** Feijó24horas, 2/13/2017

## AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

**10/2/2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BETÂNIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTO ANTÔNIO DO ICÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Betânia Community

**DESCRIPTION:** Four indigenous men were aboard a floating boat when two Peruvians asked for a ride. Upon entering the vessel, the criminals fired several times against the indigenous men. The three men died at the scene and a woman was injured.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *A Crítica newspaper*, 10/3/2017

**10/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cidade de Deus District

**DESCRIPTION:** After an argument, the indigenous man stabbed his brother-in-law in the back with a knife. The victim was taken to a hospital and the suspect was arrested.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** *D24AM*, 10/16/2017

**JULY**

**VICTIM:** Sebastião Parente

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Murutinga Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A drug trafficker assaulted the indigenous man to steal R\$ 400. The victim survived.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *Sebastião Parente*

**12/29/2017**

**VICTIM:** Railson Silva dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TRINCHEIRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was at home when a police officer invaded it accusing him of theft and hit him in the head with the butt-end of his gun. Then the policeman yanked the man from the hammock and threw him face down on the floor, ready to kill him. A relative of the victim came to his aid, claiming that he was innocent and that the thief was someone else.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *CIMI North Regional Office I*

## CEARÁ - 1 Case

**8/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** Maurício Alves Feitosa

**PEOPLE:** PITAGUARY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PITAGUARY

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARACANAÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Santo Antônio Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was attacked by two men at his place of work during the night shift, while he slept. After beating him, they set fire to his body. He was taken in serious

condition to a hospital in Fortaleza, with third degree burns. The community went to the Military Police to report the incident and FUNAI called in the Federal Police to investigate the crime scene.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *Observatoriosocioambiental.org*, 8/27/2017

## MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

**4/30/2017**

**VICTIMS:** 22 indigenous people

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bahias Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of approximately 200 people severely attacked the Gamela community. In the attack, 22 indigenous people were injured. Two of them were shot and two others had their hands cut off. Other Gamela were attacked with machetes and wooden clubs. The suspects gathered to organize the attack on the Santero area. The call was made through social media and local radio programs, including with words of support from federal deputy Aluísio Guimarães Mendes Filho, PT/MA. Two Indigenous men were seriously injured.

**CAUSE:** Firearms

**Source:** *CIMI Press Office*, 5/1 and 5/6/2017; *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*, 4/30/2014

**5/11/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Otávio Filho Krikati and Daniel Filho Krikati

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MONTES ALTOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Araia Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Two indigenous men were fishing in a dam in the traditional land, which overlaps a farm, when they were fired at. Fearing other shots, they lay on the ground until they could safely return to the village.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

**1/23/2017**

**VICTIM:** Sonia Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was beaten by her neighbor with the help of two nephews. The man was charged in flagrante delicto and taken to the police station.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** *Capital News*, 1/23/2017

**2/9/2017**

**VICTIM:** A young man

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jardim Uirapuru

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, two brothers went to a friend's house to return a borrowed motorcycle when they were surprised by the assailant. One of the natives was shot dead and his brother was shot in the arm. The victims had

recently had a fight with the assailant, said the police.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: G1/MS, 2/9/2017*

**2/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** Luiz Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORTO LINDO

**MUNICIPALITY:** JAPORÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porto Lindo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** In an act of revenge for previous quarrels, the woman attacked her husband.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Capital News, 2/27/2017*

**6/25/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JARARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUTI

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was stabbed by his wife. The couple's daughter said their parents were drinking when an argument broke out. The victim was treated by firefighters and taken to a hospital.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Campo Grande News, 6/25/2017*

**10/12/2017**

**VICTIM:** An elderly man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The elderly man apparently threatened a young woman, the suspect's wife, with a knife. To defend her, the husband hit the elderly man in the head with a hoe. The victim was taken to a hospital in serious condition.

**CAUSE:** Hoe

*Source: Correio do Estado newspaper, 10/12/2017*

**10/14/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAPORÃ

**MUNICIPALITY:** JAPORÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japorã Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was injured in the head and neck with a machete. He was taken to a hospital, treated and released, but gave no details on the motive for the attack.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Correio do Estado newspaper, 10/15/2017*

**11/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALDEIA CAMPESTRE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ANTÔNIO JOÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** VILLAGE

**DESCRIPTION:** Police found the woman unconscious, with several blows to the head. Her husband is the prime suspect in the assault.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Correio do Estado newspaper, 11/15/2017*

## PARANÁ - 3 Cases

**9/20/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** IVAIPORÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tibagi River banks

**DESCRIPTION:** The woman hit her husband with a machete in the neck and said that she had acted in self-defense because she was being beaten again and had part of her hair pulled out. She said that she was three months pregnant and that she is constantly beaten by her husband, with whom she has two other children.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Massa News, 9/20/2017*

**3/19/2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCABEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was with some wanderers, when two women approached them. One of the women hit the victim in the head.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**7/11/2017**

**VICTIM:** Xavier Tupa Ocampo

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPULÂNDIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aty Mirim Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The suspect went to the victim's house and called her by name, saying that he was from the police. When the indigenous came out of the house he was stabbed. Residents of the village detained the assailant until the arrival of the Military Police.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

**11/29/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Narayni Surui and his wife

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACOAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man reported that a logger fired three times against him and his wife, on their way back to the village on a motorcycle. The suspect, according to him, is a member of a group of loggers caught with four trucks loaded with chestnut logs inside the indigenous land. The Federal Police confirmed the confrontation and collected testimonies about the attack. Surrounded by cities and pastures, the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land is under constant pressure, not only by loggers but above all by the invasion of gold and diamond miners.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Extra de Rondônia newspaper, 12/4/2017*

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Pascoal

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORÉ



**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Upon leaving the community, when he was near the entrance of the village, the indigenous man heard three shots fired in his direction and was informed that it was robbery. He was told to get off the motorcycle without looking back. The bike was taken.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team*

**11/30/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Elisângela Dell-Armelina Suruí and Narayme Suruí

**PEOPLE:** SURUÍ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACOAL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Access road to the indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The victims were assaulted on the access road to Paiter Suruí Village. The assault was a retaliation from loggers who had been expelled for cutting down chestnut trees in the indigenous land.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia*

## RORAIMA - 2 Cases

**2/8/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Association of the Yanomami Peoples, west zone

**DESCRIPTION:** The suspect and the victim were drinking when they started a fight over a disagreement. The victim was treated at the scene.

**CAUSE:** Piece of wood

*Source: G1/RR, 8/2/2017*

**3/24/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Gezenaira Paulino and a child

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mecejana District

**DESCRIPTION:** A resident of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land who an undergraduate student in the Intercultural Program at the Federal University of Roraima (UFRR) and her son were victims of attempted murder when a bottle containing flammable material was thrown in the hammock where they were sleeping. The indigenous woman had burns to her face and arm and her son was injured in the abdomen, arm and face. Both were taken to the Mother and Child Hospital. The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) expressed its repudiation of the attack.

**CAUSE:** Fire

*Source: Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 3/25/2017*

## SANTA CATARINA - 4 Cases

**11/19/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALHOÇA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoha Itaty, Tekoha Yaka Porã, Tataendy Rupa Training Center

**DESCRIPTION:** Several shots were fired at the villages in the middle of the night. A person passing by highway BR-101 shouted "it's over" and fired. The indigenous people reported that they have already appealed to all legal means requesting protection, but to no avail. The attacks, according to them, are taking place increasingly inside the tekoha, close to homes and families.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI South Regional Office*

**3/19/2017**

**VICTIMS:** G.B. and A.E.B.

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway SC-480

**DESCRIPTION:** The car with some natives was shot at several times. The Military Police searched and found the car from which the shots were fired. In the glove compartment they found a gun that belonged to one of the passengers.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**6/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** Alcindo Rodrigues

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway SC-480

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was attacked and taken to Xanxerê Hospital in serious condition. According to witnesses, the suspect was his own wife.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**11/2/2017**

**VICTIM:** Ivete de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALHOÇA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was at home when she was stabbed several times and had her hand cut off.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

*Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI South Regional Office*

# Involuntary Manslaughter

CIMI reported 19 cases of involuntary manslaughter with 22 victims, with 21 deaths from accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians, as follows: Acre (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Paraná (4), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Roraima (2), and Santa Catarina (1). The cases occurred mainly on highways near

the villages or in roadside camps. They also occurred in cities, on very busy avenues such as Perimetral Norte, in Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul. The natives were on bicycles or on foot. In the vast majority of cases, the drivers fled the scene without rendering aid.



*Because they live in confined spaces between the fences of the farms and the roads, indigenous peoples are victims of fatal accidents involving pedestrians and vehicles*

## INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

### 19 Cases – 22 Victims

#### ACRE – 1 Case

4/27/2017

VICTIM: A man

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Novo Recreio Village

DESCRIPTION: The brothers were hunting. At some point they separated and one of them ended up shooting the other, mistaking him for an animal.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1/AC, 2/5/2017

#### MARANHÃO - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

7/2/2017

VICTIM: A man

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY: GRAJAÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Indigenous area between Grajaú and Barra do Corda

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was run over on a stretch of highway BR-226 between Grajaú and Barra do Corda. The truck driver could not get away and was held hostage by the natives. Angered, the natives set the vehicle on fire and blocked the highway. The community is asking the Federal Highway Patrol for measures, since road killings are becoming increasingly common in that region.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: G1/MA, 7/3/2017

2017

VICTIMS: José Caneta Gavião and Sônia Vicente Gavião

PEOPLE: GAVIÃO

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: The couple was run over and killed by a logging truck. The accident happened near the indigenous land, where some people from the community recognized the driver, who fled without rendering aid.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Imperatriz Team, 5/6/2017

#### MATO GROSSO - 4 Cases - 5 Victims

6/14/2017

VICTIMS: Márcio Makso Rikbaktsa and a man

PEOPLE: RIKBAKTSA

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Highway MT-130

DESCRIPTION: Three indigenous men were riding their bikes along the highway when they were hit by a truck. Two of them died at the scene and the third one was taken to a hospital. The driver fled.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: MT News, 6/21/2017

2017

VICTIM: Marino Tsehona

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

MUNICIPALITY: GENERAL CARNEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Highway BR-070, km 250

DESCRIPTION: The victim was run over and died. The driver fled without rendering aid.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2017

VICTIM: Benedito

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

MUNICIPALITY: GENERAL CARNEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-070, in front of São Cristóvão Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was run over and died at the scene. The driver fled without rendering aid.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2017

VICTIM: Alfreu Wimbré

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

MUNICIPALITY: GENERAL CARNEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-070, in front of São Cristóvão Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was drunk and was run over in front of the village. The driver fled without rendering aid and the victim died.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 3 Cases

3/10/2017

VICTIM: Alessandra Sanábria

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANAMBI

MUNICIPALITY: RIO BRILHANTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Rio Brilhante

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was riding her bike along the highway when she lost control of the break, fell off the bike and was hit by a truck. She died at the scene. The driver fled without rendering aid. Indigenous people from the region blocked the road and requested the presence of FUNAI officials.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: Midiamaxnews, 3/10/2017

3/5/2017

VICTIM: Vergílio Chamorro

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: AMAMBÁI

MUNICIPALITY: AMAMBÁI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Amambái Village

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, the car was travelling in the opposite direction to the indigenous man. The car crossed over to the other lane, hitting the victim, who was on a motorcycle. The victim was taken by the driver to a hospital, but did not survive his injuries.

CAUSE: Road killing

Source: A Gazeta News, 3/3/2017



**9/10/2017**

**VICTIM:** Cleilton Ramires

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The young indigenous man was walking along Perimetral Norte, in Dourados, when he was hit by a car. The driver fled without rendering aid. When the ambulance arrived at the scene, the victim was already dead.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Dourados Agora*

## PARANÁ - 4 Cases

**4/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** Edson Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCAVEL

**DESCRIPTION:** The driver of the vehicle hit the indigenous man on highway BR-277, where he died. She was taken to the police station because she refused to take the breathalyzer test.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

**7/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BOA VISTA

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway BR-277

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was hit at Km 476 of highway BR-277, in the leafclove leading to Iguassu Falls and died at the scene. The driver of the vehicle fled without rendering aid.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Massa News, 7/15/2017*

**10/19/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IVAÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANOEL RIBAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rural road

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over and died at the scene. The driver fled without rendering aid.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: G1/PR, 10/20/2017*

**5/14/2017**

**VICTIM:** Devete Tata Amantino

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Nova Laranjeiras

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information, an indigenous man was traveling on an official vehicle on the road in the community of Taquara and ran over the victim who was laying in the middle of the road. The driver could not stop the car and the victim died.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Portal Cantu, May 2017*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

**4/14/2017**

**VICTIM:** Adão Cipriano

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ESTIVA

**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was walking along highway RS-330 when he was hit by a vehicle and died at the scene. The driver fled without rendering aid.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Rádio Progresso de Ijuí, 4/15/2017*

**1/14/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Santiago Palacio and Jorge Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PASSO GRANDE

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO RIBEIRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway BR-116, km 335

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous men were hit by a car near the indigenous land, which is next to the highway. The driver fled without rendering aid. The victims died at the scene.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Correio do Povo newspaper; CIMI South Regional Office*

## RORAIMA - 2 Cases

**1/4/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boa Vista, Highway BR-174

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was run over by a CASAI ambulance and died.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 1/4/2017*

**11/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**MUNICIPALITY:** CARACARAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway BR-174 - near the airport

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Highway Police suspect that the indigenous man was hit and killed by a tour bus travelling from Boa Vista from Manaus. The indigenous group to which the man belonged is unknown.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: G1/RR, 11/27/2017*

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

**2/3/2017**

**VICTIM:** Naman Rose

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KONDÁ VILLAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was in the downtown area of the city with her parents, who were selling handicrafts. She went with her older sister to get a snack and on her way back was hit by a car and thrown against a bus. She was treated by ambulance personnel but died at the scene.

**CAUSE:** Road killing

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*



# Death Threat

A total of 14 cases of death threats were reported in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Pará (1), Pernambuco (1), and Rio Grande do Sul (1).

Most cases involved threats made by individuals who illegally occupy portions of demarcated or declared indigenous lands. They are drug traffickers, squatters, farmers, and gunmen who reject the indigenous' rights and refuse to leave the traditional land, thus preventing the natives from moving freely in the area. There are also

cases of threats by these people in an attempt to prevent indigenous people from occupying the lands confiscated from them.

One case in the city of Manaus involves extortion, expropriation and death threats by a militia. There are also cases of death threats among relatives, spouses, siblings and in-laws. In Pernambuco, members of the Pankararu group reported the existence of a list with names of leaders to be assassinated.



Threats to indigenous peoples are invariably motivated by dispute over traditional lands; indigenous leaders are the main targets of the assailants

## DEATH THREAT

### 14 Cases

#### ACRE - 1 Case

##### AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**MUNICIPALITY:** PLÁCIDO DE CASTRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ecological Park - Hywã Karu Yuxibu Culture and Medical Research Center

**DESCRIPTION:** Chief Mapu Huni Kui, leader of the Huwã Karu Culture and Medical Research Center was threatened by an alleged owner of the land where the Center is located. There are several versions of whether or not the farmer is entitled to the land. According to the chief, the land belongs to INCRA and would have been given to him and a group of indigenous people by the municipal administration, for them to take care of the place, which was transformed into an ecological park in 1991 by the municipality. The alleged owner surrounded

the place, drove off two families that no longer lived in the village, privatized the water (a stream), destroyed yuca, sugarcane and banana plantations and cut down trees. Still according to the chief, when members of the community go to the stream to bathe, the farmer sometimes shows up there with two henchmen asking for the chief.

**CAUSE:** Threats

**Source:** G1/AC, 9/29/2017

## AMAZONAS - 5 Cases

### SEPTEMBER

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CITADINO

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Parque das Tribos - Indigenous Settlement in Manaus

**DESCRIPTION:** For months, indigenous people living in a neighborhood of Manaus have been victims of extortion and death threats by a militia. Residents of the settlement are forced to pay energy and water fees that are not legalized by the respective utilities. Their lands are confiscated and sold. When they refuse to give away the land, their homes are destroyed and burned down and members of the community are beaten or threatened with death. According to a witness, in August the indigenous reported the abuses to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, but weeks later were retaliated against. There have been reports of at least two deaths in the park.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** Portal do Holanda

### 10/5/2017

**VICTIMS:** Students, Raquel dos Santos Correia, Pedro Amilton and Vilma Batista dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SISSAIMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sissaíma Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A man known as Augusto, suspected of selling drugs, occupied part of the indigenous land and threw a fishing net in the river after the Declaratory Ordinance was signed. At night, on their way back from school, without noticing students on three canoes pulled the net intact out of the river. In the morning, Augusto and his cronies sent word to the natives that they should put the net in the river again and that if it were pulled out again, they would shoot the natives in the head.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I

### 3/8/2017

**VICTIMS:** Luciano Oliveira dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SISSAIMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sissaíma Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The suspect is against the demarcation of the traditional land and threatened the indigenous man, saying that he was going to cut his head off and that the women of the village ran the risk of being widowed. The indigenous man can no longer hunt and fish in the usual places.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** Indigenous leaders

### 10/18/2017

**VICTIMS:** Ana

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Karanai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The farmer cleared 30 blocks of land in the Murutinga/Tracajá Indigenous Land. An indigenous woman confronted him and was threatened with death. She is prevented from using the alley that leads to her plantation, because the farmer fenced in the area with an electric fence. After that, he also set fire to the crops, which spread through the woods.

**CAUSE:** Death threat; arson

**Source:** Indigenous leaders

### 7/15/2017

**VICTIMS:** Fernanda Souza Almeida

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Terra Preta Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The farmer, displeased because part of the Murutinga/Tracajá Indigenous Land was retaken by the Indigenous people in 2015, threatened the chief with cutting his head off. After that, he put up the land occupied by him for sale, which overlaps the traditional land.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** Indigenous leaders

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

### 1/20/2017

**VICTIMS:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tey Kue Village

**DESCRIPTION:** After being threatened with death, an indigenous woman reported her ex-husband and his relatives. She says she was abandoned by her ex-husband when she was pregnant with the couple's second child, whose affiliation was not recognized as his by the father. The victim filed a paternity and child support suit, which is why the ex-husband threatened her and the baby.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** Caarapó News, 1/20/2017

### 1/31/2017

**VICTIMS:** R.M.V.

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Victim's home - Saverá region

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman filed a complaint with the police against her brother, who had gone to her house saying he wanted to kill her. According to the complaint, the suspect went back to the victim's house the next day, threatening her again. The indigenous woman says the suspect is a drug addict.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** Caarapó News, 2/1/2017

**9/21/2017**

**VICTIMS:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Laguna Carapã Road

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous man was threatened with death by four people on his way back to the village. The suspects are brothers of the victim's ex-wife, who accuse him of murdering his wife. The victim informed the police that he was serving time in a semi-incarceration regime.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** *Diário Digital*, 9/22/2017

**AUGUST**

**VICTIMS:** Turiba Family

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SUCURIY

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARACAJU

**DESCRIPTION:** According to an official letter sent by FUNAI to the MPF, privileged information was being sold to farmers in the region regarding attacks on or the murder of members of the Turiba family. The threats and altercations began in August, when family members protested during the hearing of the Time Frame at the Federal Supreme Court.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** *MPF-MS*, 9/19/2017

**SEPTEMBER**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YPO'I AND TRIUMPH

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARANHOS

**DESCRIPTION:** After retaking a farm located inside the perimeter of the indigenous land, members of the indigenous community were surrounded by gunmen and, fearing attacks and death, especially at night, requested the presence of the Federal Police. The group was isolated and without food. As reported by one of the leaders, part of the group was divided by the gunmen who surrounded them. The gunmen arrived shortly after the land was retaken and surrounded the Guarani who, without telephone signal, had communication difficulties.

**CAUSE:** Threats by firearm

**Source:** *CIMI – Press Office*, 9/22/2017

## PARÁ - 1 Case

**AUGUST**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DAJE KAPAP EIP

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sawré Muybu Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Several people from the indigenous community were threatened with death because of a false accusation of theft. The accuser was a man who had invaded the land, nicknamed Tonhão, who claims to own a farm overlapping the indigenous territory, where he illegally produces and sells hearts of palm. There are indications that the farmer hired two gunmen to kill indigenous people. There are reports by residents near the indigenous area that Tonhão is accused of having murdered his first wife. The Munduruku chiefs and other leaders reported the threats against them to the MPF. The Community is asking that the intruders be removed from the indigenous land.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** *Munduruku Indigenous Community*

## PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** José Auto dos Santos, Pedro Monteiro da Luz, George de Vasconcelos, Sidney Bezerra Batalha, Tiago da Silva Oliveira, Maria Jacilene dos Santos, Cícero Soares da Cruz, and José Cordeiro dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** CABROBÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** As a consequence of the State's failure to remove the invaders from the villages, squatters are publicly threatening the Pankararu leaders, according to whom the squatters have a list with the names of indigenous people marked to die.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** *Pankararu People; Porantim September Newspaper*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

**3/30/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Deoclides

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANDOIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FAXINALZINHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** A man entered the indigenous land and went to the chief's house, threatening to shoot him. At that moment his wife and children were at home. The case was reported to the National Human Rights Council, since Deoclides was included in the National Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (PPDDH).

**CAUSE:** Death threat

**Source:** *CIMI South Regional Office*



## Various Threats

**E**ighteen cases of threats of various types were reported in 2017. Some relate to the retention, by shop owners, of bank cards used to withdraw wages and pensions. The indigenous rarely go to the city and thus leave their cards with shop owners, especially supermarkets. Their debts are paid on a monthly basis and are often overpriced. The shop owners withdraw the money every month on the pretext of reducing the debt. There are also reports of loan applications in the name of indigenous people, without their consent.

The Gamela people of Maranhão, who were severely attacked in April by a group of people who did not agree with their fight for the traditional land, reported that drones flew over their villages. Four of such drones were seen very close to the houses, always at night. In the Cajueiro-Pirai Village, also belonging to the Gamela, men impersonating police officers asked the community children several questions: how many farms had been retaken, how many people remained in the village; to

whom the lands were given; if there were other farms that would be retaken and if so, which ones; who the leaders were and where they were.

The Pankararu people, in the municipality of Jatobá, Pernambuco, are waiting for squatters to vacate their land as a result of a court order issued 25 years ago. The National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) has set aside 93 lots in 18.500 hectares. The National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) estimates at R\$ 6 million the current amount placed with the court as compensation. The climate is tense, since a leader has been threatened. As a precaution, schools and health clinics have been closed. The demarcation of the Pankararu Indigenous Land has been going on for more than 50 years.

Most of the threats reported relate to conflicts caused by illegal removal of natural assets and undue occupation of traditional lands. When the natives complain or act to remove the invaders, these start to threaten people as well as communities.



Guarda Floresta Pykopjé Cavião

*For lack of protection of their territories, several peoples have created the Forest Police, making them easy targets for criminals*



## 18 Cases

### ACRE - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Various

**PEOPLES:** KAXINAWÁ, ARARA, JAMINAWÁ, NAUA and NUKINI

**MUNICIPALITIES:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO, PORTO WALTER, RODRIGUES ALVES and MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the difficulty to commute to withdraw their retirement pension and family allowance grant (Bolsa Família), among other payments, sometimes the indigenous people can only go to the city three months later. Because they end up having some kind of payment to make for their purchases, the shop owners retain their bank cards, including their passwords, increase the amount of the debts and take out illegal loans.

**CAUSE:** Retention of bank card and password

*Source:* CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

### AMAZONAS - 7 Cases

**2/29/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Abel Otávio Apurinã, Luzia Otávio Apurinã and Maria de Nazaré Otávio Cassimiro Apurinã

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO TUMIÃO

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aldeinha

**DESCRIPTION:** The natives were harvesting assai and liane inside the indigenous land when they were threatened by an invader of the area that is being claimed as traditional. The community sent a letter to Attorney Fernando Merlotto reporting the incident.

**CAUSE:** Threat

*Source:* Vila da Paz Community

**2/29/2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KAMBEBÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ GRANDE

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**DESCRIPTION:** A riverine leader forces the indigenous people to monitor the extractive reserve, threatening them with exclusion from the management plan. They were paid only R\$ 400 to be divided among the sixty of them. The riverine leader also threatens the community, saying that if the land is ever demarcated the natives will be forced to leave the village.

**CAUSE:** Threat

*Source:* Vila da Paz Community, 2/29/2017

### JANUARY TO AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** Valderi Nunes de Souza

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAPIVARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**DESCRIPTION:** In a complaint filed with the MPF, Valdecir Mura accused farmer Lucio Bruce of intimidating and threatening him. The suspect's farm overlaps the indigenous land that is in the process of demarcation.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source:* Chief of Capivara Village

**11/6/2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Terra Preta Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A farmer went to the indigenous deputy chief's house and warned that it was better for the indigenous people to sell the land because the city was interested in buying it to subdivide it into lots, since they do not want to fight and that "blood could be shed."

**CAUSE:** Verbal threats

*Source:* Community chief

**3/8/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Mahiza Kuniva Deni

**PEOPLE:** DENI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DENI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAMARATI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Town of Itamarati

**DESCRIPTION:** Having problems to withdraw money from the ATM, the native entrusted her bank card to a stranger who said he was a relative and because he looked like a teacher known to the victim. The suspect transferred R\$ 500 to his account and fled. A CIMI official accompanied by the victim went to the bank to inform the manager about the theft. An incident report was filed, among other measures, but the case has not been resolved.

**CAUSE:** Extortion

*Source:* CIMI Prelacy in Tefé - Rio Xerua Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** DENI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DENI

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Labrea, Canutama and Tapauá

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF-AM received a complaint that shop owners in some municipalities are retaining the bank cards of indigenous people. According to the complaint filed by CIMI, in addition to retaining the cards, the shop owners are also overcharging the natives for their purchases.

**CAUSE:** Retention of bank card

*Source:* Diário do Amazonas newspaper, 7/9/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONCIANO

**DESCRIPTION:** Through threats and violence, a farmer took part of an area of the indigenous land, intensifying the invasion, which already included more than 40 hectares and destroying a virgin forest.

**CAUSE:** Threats and violence

*Source:* Indigenous leaders

## MARANHÃO - 4 Cases

**6/12/2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rubiacea Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people report threats from loggers and fear an invasion of the village and new conflicts. According to leader Marcelo Gavião, invasions for logging in the indigenous land have been frequent and the natives themselves are the forest police. But after their attempt to block the entry of trucks, the loggers threatened to invade one of the villages.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: Repórter Amazônia (EBC), 6/19/2017*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Viana, Matinha and Penalva

**DESCRIPTION:** A few weeks after the attack on the Gamela people, drones flew over the various villages. At least four devices were seen, always at night, and very close to the houses and areas retaken by the people.

**CAUSE:** Threats; espionage

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cajueiro-Pirai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Men impersonating police officers asked children in the community several questions: how many farms had been retaken; how many people remained in the village; to whom the lands were given; if there were other farms that would be retaken and if so which ones; who the leaders were and where they were.

**CAUSE:** Police harassment

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO-PUKOBYE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE 2017

**DESCRIPTION:** Another logging area was identified by the Indigenous Forest Police inside the traditional land. The indigenous Marcelo Gavião reports having seen at least three trucks loaded with timber. In a complaint filed with the MPF, the leaders claim that the environmental damage is caused by a kind of consortium of farmers, loggers and charcoal dealers. The natives are being threatened by loggers and farmers, who walk around carrying weapons to intimidate them.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI – Press Office, 2/14/2017*

## PARANÁ - 1 Case

**11/14/2017**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoha Jevy, near the village

**DESCRIPTION:** During an eviction operation carried out by farmers, who burned shacks, documents and some belongings of the natives, a Guarani woman passed out. Some natives tried to help her, but were stopped by the farmers. Another Guarani woman who tried to help her was pushed away with a club. They didn't let anybody help the indigenous woman, who was left unconscious for three hours under the sun. The expulsion of the indigenous people was organized through the Facebook page of the National Organization of Property Assurance (ORGDIP).

**CAUSE:** Threats; arson; beating

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

**SEPTEMBER**

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JATOBÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Land invaded by squatters

**DESCRIPTION:** While the indigenous community has been waiting peacefully for many years, squatters refuse to comply with the court order to leave the traditional land. The process has been going on since 1993. INCRA earmarked 93 lots for the resettlement, totaling 18,500 hectares. This area is more than twice the size of the 18,100-hectare Pankararu TI. FUNAI, in turn, states that R\$ 6 million are placed with the court as compensation. However, the climate of tension continues and an indigenous leader has been publicly threatened. The Federal Police have been drawing up the corresponding reports. As a precaution, some indigenous schools and health clinics have been closed. AGU's attorney Ricardo Ramos explains the case: "There was enough time. The Pankararu never expelled them. The updated compensation is placed with the court and drawing interest, the resettlement area is even larger than their current area. It should be noted that the rights of squatters have been guaranteed. The time has come for indigenous people to have their rights preserved."

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI – Press Office, 10/4/2017*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

**10/5/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Elderly indigenous women

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRAGUAÍ

**DESCRIPTION:** The shop owner retained the social security payment cards and passwords of two elderly women, as insurance for the payment of a debt.

**CAUSE:** Misappropriation of card

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

2017

**VICTIMS:** José Oro Waram

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** José Oro Waram is being threatened by a non-indigenous person. Both live in the same village, because the suspect is married to an indigenous woman. There is evidence that the threats are related to land tenure.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team*

2017

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous people, journalists, state deputy Lazinho's assistant and missionaries from CIMI/RO

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** União de Bandeirantes District

**DESCRIPTION:** For approximately 30 km, indigenous people, jour-

nalists hired by Greenpeace UK, state deputy Lazinho da Fetagro's assistant and missionaries from the CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia were chased and threatened by men on motorcycles. The threats are due to allegations of timber theft and illegal subdivision in the Karipuna Indigenous Land.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Porto Velho Team, 12/7/2017*

2017

**VICTIMS:** The community

**PEOPLE:** SURUÍ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACOAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The natives were harvesting chestnut and came across loggers cutting down chestnut trees and loading them into trucks. The community asked them to leave. They agreed, but came back the following week. The Indigenous men then found four trucks loaded with chestnut trees and tractors hauling the trucks through the woods. Angered, they damaged one of the trucks with a machete. After that, the loggers began to threaten the community.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia*

# Aggravated Battery

**T**welve cases of aggravated battery were reported in 2017 in the following states: Acre (2), Amazonas (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Paraná (5) and Santa Catarina (1). The cases are related to road accidents, attacks, beatings by strangers, spouses and the police. In short, different forms of assault against the natives in the most varied situations.

In Acre, in the city of Santa Rosa, region of the Alto Purus Indigenous Land, a Kaxinawá chief and his family were attacked by a group of young people who, according to a shop owner, have a habit of beating indigenous people and other town residents. The chief's wife had a deep cut in one of the hands. Still in Acre, an 11-year old Marubo

child was cleaning a house, together with her sister, also a minor. The girl dropped a glass vase and broke it; the employer, in an act of rage, slapped the girl in the face and insulted her. The girl fell on the shards of glass, cutting her face and arms.

In Amazonas, a farmer fenced in the area next to and inside the indigenous land with an electric fence. Three children have already been injured. In another case, natives were rowing down the Japurá River when they were attacked and beaten by six heavily armed men. There are reports that claiming to be Federal Police agents, these men have attacked other people as well.

## AGGRAVATED BATTERY

### 12 Cases

#### ACRE - 2 Cases

##### FEBRUARY

**VICTIM:** The chief's wife

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO PURUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA ROSA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown area

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was on his way to his grandson's funeral when he was attacked by a group of young people. His wife, with a child in her arms, tried to defend him and was also attacked. The wound in her hand required several stitches to close. According to a shop owner, the youths often beat indigenous people and other town residents, and have even raped young indigenous women.

**CAUSE:** Cold weapon

**Source:** Feijó24horas, 2/13/2017

##### JUNE

**VICTIM:** S. Marubo

**PEOPLE:** MARUBO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** RODRIGUES ALVES

**DESCRIPTION:** An 11-year old Marubo child, was working as a maid for a family in the interior of the state. She took with her a sister, also a minor. When cleaning the house, she dropped a glass vase. The employer, in an act of rage, slapped the girl on the face and offended her verbally. The girl fell on the shards of glass, cutting her face and arms. After that, they fled the place leaving their belongings behind. They took refuge in the house of relatives and then returned to the village. No police report was filed.

**CAUSE:** Physical and verbal assault

**Source:** Victim's relatives; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

#### AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

##### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Children

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MURUTINGA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Terra Preta Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The farmer fenced in the area next to and inside the indigenous land with an electric fence. Three children have already been injured.

**CAUSE:** Threat to life

**Source:** Fernanda Souza Almeida

##### 5/12/2017

**VICTIMS:** José Sales de Oliveira and three other indigenous men

**PEOPLE:** MAYORUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAJÁÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALVARÃES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japurá River, medium Solimões River

**DESCRIPTION:** The natives were attacked and beaten by six heavily armed men as they rowed down the Japura River. A 15HP motor boat was stolen in the assault. DSEI officials were also attacked on the same day as they traveled to aid indigenous communities in the region. The same gang also chased CIMI officials as they were leaving São Pedro Village. According to reports from the victims, the armed group claimed to be Federal Police agents, and for some time the DSEI officials had guns pointed at their heads. They took a small amount of money. According to reports from the Federal Police in Tefé, cases like this are becoming increasingly common in the region. "It's getting more dangerous. This region is vulnerable, there is no river surveillance in the area", said Federal Police agent Almeida.

**CAUSE:** Threat to life

**Source:** CIMI - Press Office; 5/19/2017; CIMI North Regional Office I



## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases

**1/5/2017**

**VICTIM:** Alexander Claro

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tey Kuê Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The boy was shot in the leg by military police officers who claimed he was out of control, threatening pedestrians and damaging cars with a stick. The community chief, Norivaldo Marques, says that the victim has mental disorders and takes controlled drugs, and that the police officers overreacted by shooting the boy. The victim was taken to a hospital in Dourados.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Campo Grande News, 1/5/2017; CIMI, 1/9/2017*

**6/24/2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was punched in the face by her husband. According to her, the assaults are constant and happen when her husband drinks. The police went to the village and arrested the suspect.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: Campo Grande News; 6/25/2017*

## PARANÁ - 5 Cases

**10/13/2017**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IVAÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANOEL RIBAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway PR-466, in Ivaiporã

**DESCRIPTION:** The boy was hit by a truck from Alto Paraná when trying to cross the highway. According to ambulance personnel and firefighters the child sustained multiple, extremely serious injuries, and was taken to the Hospital of Ivaiporã.

**CAUSE:** Road accident

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**8/11/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA HELENA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indian was hit by a car with St. Helena plates. He sustained injuries and was assisted by treated by ambulance personnel.

**CAUSE:** Road accident

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**2/9/2017**

**VICTIM:** Natalício Félix Bandeira

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCABEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Intersection of Santa Catarina and Marechal Floriano streets

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was with some people when the assailant came out of the woods and threw a glass at him. With a cut in the forearm, which bled profusely, the victim was treated by ambulance and SIATE personnel.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**7/11/2017**

**VICTIM:** S.

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOLEDO

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the indigenous man, he was with some friends in a nightclub, when for no reason he was knocked unconscious by bouncers. He was found by ambulance personnel in a vacant lot, half-naked, without his documents and other belongings and with several bruises and a cut in the left eyebrow.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**7/16/2017**

**VICTIM:** Sérgio de Abreu

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCABEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Between Alto Alegre downtown Cascavel

**DESCRIPTION:** Medics were called in to treat an injured indigenous man who as a possible victim of attempted robbery. He was taken to UPA Veneza.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

**4/29/2017**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pinhalzinho Indian Reservation

**DESCRIPTION:** With signs of intoxication the indigenous man was assaulted and sustained heavy hemorrhage. He was taken to a hospital in Xanxerê.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

# Abuse of power

Of the 8 cases of abuse of power reported in 2017, four were against communities and four against persons. Three cases were reported in the state of Amazonas, and in Rio Grande do Sul there was a case in which the Mura and Guarani communities, respectively, were under severe pressure from politicians and local residents. The Guarani, who have been fighting for the demarcation of the Morro dos Cavalos, Maciambu and Enseada do Brito indigenous lands for many years, had their requests denied by the councilors of the municipality of Palhoça in a public hearing. Subsequently, the same councilors supported and participated in two demonstrations against the demarcations, in which their speeches encouraged the slogans of the demonstrators incited against the Indigenous people.

The Mura, in turn, were heavily pressured by the municipality of Autazes, which went as far as including in the publication of its achievements, accusations against the indigenous community. The company Potássio Brasil started a large project to exploit sylvanite, an ore from which potassium is extracted, in an area inside the traditional lands of the Mura. The Court had made an agreement with the company to stall the works pending consultation with the affected communities. The right to free, prior and informed consultation is provided for in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Because they did not accept mineral exploitation on their lands, the natives were accused of opposing development and the local population was encouraged to reject them.

All kinds of pressure were brought against the Mura, including with the involvement of the police, with harassment against the chief. The president of Vista Alegre Association threatened the indigenous population, stating: "I will not stop until I have

exterminated the indigenous population" and "Indians have to die, all they do is beg from the government." Thus, they did not allow the natives to sign the minutes of the association's meeting. The police were also called to "investigate" whether the villagers are indigenous people or not, and the chief was summoned. Opposing the demarcation of another indigenous land, farmers even organized a party to raise funds to pay the lawyers who would try to have the Declaratory Ordinance of the indigenous land overturned in court.

Of the four cases involving people, one happened in Mato Grosso do Sul, one in Rio Grande do Sul and two in Roraima. Two Guarani-Kaiowá women saw five helicopters flying over the land. One of them landed in the camp where they were and some men with masks over their faces, probably from the Brazilian Air Force (FAB), got off the aircraft carrying heavy weapons and attacked them aggressively.

A Kaingang couple were violently approached by municipal guards when selling their products in downtown Caxias do Sul. Their products were seized, they were beaten and the man was arrested. In Roraima, a Makuxi was arrested and a police officer detonated four homemade bombs inside the cell. One of them hit the victim's foot, who was treated at Uiramutã hospital and had to undergo surgery.

Still in Roraima, Deputy Governor Paulo César Quartiero (DEM), in taking over the Executive branch, exonerated the head of the Indigenous Secretariat, Dilson Ingarikó, and his assistant. The allegation is that the indigenous man defended new demarcations of indigenous lands. At a press conference at the government seat in Roraima, Quartiero said that "In a situation of war he would have to be shot, in fact. But since we live in a democracy, he was fired."

## ABUSE OF POWER

### 8 Cases

#### AMAZONAS – 3 Cases

7/28/2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: SISSAÍMA

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Sissaíma Village

DESCRIPTION: In announcing its achievements, the municipal administration included accusations against the people, claiming that the indigenous people were against the development of the municipality because they did not accept the exploration of sylvanite in their lands, turning the population against the indigenous community. The Mura demand that they be consulted about mega-projects involving their traditional lands and, consequently, their way of life. Subsequently, the authorities went to the villages claiming that the indigenous people had been consulted and had agreed to the exploration. This happened when the court made an agreement with the

company Potássio do Brasil to halt the construction process pending consultation with the indigenous people and traditional populations affected.

CAUSE: Abuse of power

Source: Fernanda Souza Almeida

July 24 – 26, 2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUTINGA

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Terra Preta Village

DESCRIPTION: Farmers from the region held the feast of the mestizos inside the village for the purpose of intimidating the natives and raising money to pay the lawyers that will try to have the Declaratory Ordinance overturned in court.

CAUSE: Abuse of power

Source: Fernanda Souza Almeida

2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SISSAÍMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mutuquinha Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The president of Vista Alegre Community Association in the Mutuquinha River constantly threatens the village population saying things like “I will not stop until I have exterminated the indigenous population.” The reason for the verbal assaults is the indigenous peoples’ request to have their lands demarcated. They were prohibited from signing the minutes of meetings of the association on the grounds that “Indians have to die, all they do is beg from the government.” The assailants garnered the support of the civilian and military police, which began to investigate whether the villagers are indigenous people or not. They invaded the village three times to intimidate the Community. The third time, when they interrupted a community meeting, the chief confronted them, affirming the indigenous identity of the villagers and explaining that they were recognized as such by FUNAI. Police officers filed a complaint against the chief, who was called by the chief of police to clarify the complaints. The chief went to the police station accompanied by attorney Orlando Patrício de Souza. At the end of the hearing, in compliance with the chief of police’s demand, both the indigenous chief and the president of the association signed an agreement in stating that they would no longer cause trouble because of the land.

**CAUSE:** Threats and verbal assaults

*Source:* Chief Ozenildo

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

MARCH

**VICTIMS:** Women

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMP

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUTI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Brasília do Sul Farm

**DESCRIPTION:** Five helicopters flew over the region when one of them landed in an area of land conflict. Members of the community camped in the traditional land overlapped by Brasília do Sul Farm state that men with masks over their faces and heavily armed got off one of the aircraft and aggressively approached two residents of the community. According to some reports, the aircraft belonged to the Brazilian Air Force (FAB), and was in an operation to combat drug trafficking. The farm overlaps an indigenous land that has been in the process of recognition since 2010 and is the stage of several conflicts.

**CAUSE:** Intimidation

*Source:* *Correio Braziliense* newspaper, 3/27/2017

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases

1/21/2017

**VICTIM:** A woman and a man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAXIAS DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of agents of the Municipal Guard subdued and took to the police car an indigenous couple that were selling their products in the downtown area of the city. In

images published on Facebook it is possible to see that the indigenous woman was being held by the arms by two agents. She struggled and one of them knocked her to the ground, holding her face against the sidewalk, while handcuffing her. According to Marcelo de Lima Maciel, who witnessed the event, the guards pushed the indigenous man and when he fell backwards one of them drew the taser. The agents seized all the products of the natives. The couple’s son, who witnessed his father’s arrest began to cry, and was helped by the employees of a nearby pharmacy.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source:* *Sul21*

8/11/2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALHOÇA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** City Council of Palhoça

**DESCRIPTION:** The City Council of Palhoça held a public hearing to discuss the demarcation of the Morro dos Cavalos, Maciambu and Enseada do Brito indigenous lands. During the hearing, the councilors spoke out against the regularization of the indigenous lands. Subsequently, the same councilors supported and participated in two demonstrations near tekoha Yaka Porã, on the border of the indigenous land, against the demarcations. Their speeches encouraged the slogans of the demonstrators, who carried banners against FUNAI and the demarcation.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of power and threats

*Source:* CIMI South Regional Office

## RORAIMA - 2 Cases

2/15/2017

**VICTIM:** Dino Pereira da Silva

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**MUNICIPALITY:** UIRAMUTĂ

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was arrested on charges of violence against a man who had to go to his house to collect a debt. After being arrested and taken to the Military Police Station, a police officer threw four catolê bombs in the cell. One of them hit the victim’s foot, who was taken to the General Hospital of Roraima, where he underwent surgery on his foot.

**CAUSE:** Assault

*Source:* G1/RR, 2/15/2017

4/18/2017

**VICTIM:** Dilson Ingarikó

**PEOPLE:** INGARIKÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**MUNICIPALITY:** NORMANDIA

**LOCAL OCCURRENCE:** Indigenous Secretariat in Boa Vista

**DESCRIPTION:** Deputy Governor Paulo César Quartiero (DEM), in taking over the Executive branch, dismissed the head of the Indigenous Secretariat, Dilson Ingarikó, and his assistant, on the grounds that the indigenous man defended new demarcations of indigenous lands. At a press conference at the government seat in Roraima, Quartiero said that “in a situation of war he would have to be shot, in fact. But since we live in a democracy, he was fired.” And added: “he supported and supports new indigenous lands in Roraima”, a position which, according to Quartiero is against the development interests of the state.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of power

*Source:* G1/RR, 4/17/2017



# Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination

Eighteen cases of Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination were reported in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (1), Goiás (1), Mato Grosso (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pernambuco (1), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (1), Santa Catarina (1), and São Paulo (1).

The 18 cases reveal the broad range of expressions of racism that affect indigenous peoples and persons. In universities, primary schools, health clinics, banks, the streets, on social media ...Finally, racism manifests itself in various spaces in Brazilian society. Just as there are different individuals and institutions that express these views. Teachers, medical doctors, communicators, journalists, politicians, students, neighbors, etc. There are and there will always be those who make no effort to understand the different ways of life and repeat sentences such as: "Preserving the forest to eat from a refrigerator is not indigenous culture; I'm sorry, if he wants to preserve the culture he cannot eat from the refrigerator, take a shower and take chemical medicines" or irrationalities like: "Indians stink."

Thus, the island of Assunção, which is the territory of the Truká people in Pernambuco, according to the Agreste in Alert blog, is "a center that produces bank robbers and marijuana, as well as hostility against police officers, having been the stage of countless shootings, with some police officers wounded."

Humiliate, criminalize, despise, hate, trample, deny, deny, deny, erase, hide, diminish. There are many verbs to denote the expressions of racism against indigenous peoples.

Intolerance and ignorance of the most important aspects of indigenous cultures are emblematic in a case that happened in a village of the Bororo people in Mato Grosso. A Bororo woman died in the Garças Village. The Bororo have a very peculiar funeral ritual, with stages and rules to be followed to the letter. Since the employees of the funeral company called by SESAI



Screenshots from social media in which some people shameless express racism against indigenous peoples

needed the death certificate to deliver to the funeral home and the doctor was in another village, out of ignorance or arrogance they interrupted the funeral, put the woman's body inside the coffin and carried it to the other village.

The natives were angry and furious, since in the Bororo tradition the body of the dead person must remain inside the house until it is buried in a shallow grave, where it



will remain for the time determined by the family. After that, the bones are cleaned, trimmed and placed in a basket that will float down the lagoon until it disappears. Nowadays, they no longer do exactly that, but the woman had woven her basket and handed it to a relative

to put inside the coffin, which was supposed to stay in the house. Disrespect? Ignorance? How is it possible that those working in indigenous villages are unaware of the most important customs of the people? Why don't they ask before acting?

## RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

### 18 Cases

#### ACRE - 1 Case

**10/18/2017**

**VICTIM:** Kethyla Taiane Shawanawa de Almeida

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Federal University of Acre, Floresta campus

**DESCRIPTION:** The pedagogy student at the Federal University of Acre, Floresta campus, was surprised by a typed letter left next to her belongings during a class break. Loaded with hatred and prejudice, the person claims that the indigenous girl will never pass a public examination and that she has an enemy in the course, whose goal is to torment her until she gives up the course. An excerpt from the letter reads "I do not know who had the brilliant idea of mixing normal people with indigenous people. Because that's a disgusting race. Take off your mask, girl. Stop being that obnoxious, filthy person that you are."

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault and discrimination

**Source:** G1 / AC, 10/21/2017

#### ALAGOAS - 1 Case

**12/2/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** WASSU COCAL

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WASSU COCAL

**DESCRIPTION:** People from the Wassu-Cocal community designated as alleged Indians have been accused of drug trafficking, prostitution and other crimes, such as looting and mugging truck drivers who travel on the stretch of highway BR-101 that connects the Northeast with other regions of the country.

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** Gazetaweb, 12/2/2017

#### AMAZONAS - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mutuquinha Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The teacher at the school in Vista Alegre made racist speeches against indigenous people, saying that "she did not like Indians because Indians stink." One of the mothers who saw her son being beaten at school without any intervention from the teacher, transferred the boy to another school. The other parents did the same and a total of 15 students were transferred to the school in the other

village. Despite these facts, a complaint was filed against the chief on the grounds that he had persuaded the parents to change schools.

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault

**Source:** Chief Ozenildo

#### GOIÁS - 1 Case

**1/8/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIÂNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Radio Record Goiás Broadcaster, Sucesso no Campo program

**DESCRIPTION:** Commenting on and criticizing the sambas-enredo (song in which the samba schools tell a story at the carnival parade) about environmental destruction and indigenous rights, the show hostess made ironic remarks about the indigenous people who use a refrigerator and take medicine: "Preserving the forest to eat from the refrigerator is not indigenous culture. I'm so sorry. If they want to preserve their culture, they cannot have access to technology as we do. They cannot eat from the refrigerator, take a shower and take chemical medicines. Because there is a natural population control. They will have to die of malaria, tetanus, childbirth. Its... nature. They are going to be treated with the shaman's, the chief's medicine that they had. Then it makes sense."

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** De Olho nos Ruralistas, 1/10/2017

#### MATO GROSSO - 4 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU (MYKY)

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japuira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A doctor in Brasnorte refused to treat an indigenous woman on the grounds that she did not treat indigenous people.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU (MYKY)

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japuira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous woman went to the Bank of Brazil to open an account and the clerk refused to help her, claiming that the indigenous people have more assets than she does.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUÍNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ponte Preta Area

**DESCRIPTION:** Because the indigenous people are claiming an area called Ponte Preta, the population prevents them from going to the municipality of Juína.

**CAUSE:** Cultural discrimination

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**10/14/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** BORORO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MERURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** GENERAL CARNEIRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Garças Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Bororo have their own peculiar rituals when a native die. Unknown to or unaware of the traditional aspects of the people, employees of the funeral home hired by SESAI angered the village with unacceptable attitudes towards the natives. To obtain the death certificate required by the funeral home, they interrupted a woman's wake, put her body in the coffin and took her to the health clinic of another village. In any situation, the body of a Bororo in a funeral ritual could never be removed from their house.

**CAUSE:** Cultural discrimination

*Source: João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, medical doctor and professor at UNIFESP*

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases

**3/25/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous people living in the city

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Carandá Bosque District

**DESCRIPTION:** When commenting on a sign placed in front of his house prohibiting cars from parking there, the assailant expressed himself in a discriminatory manner in relation to the indigenous people who live in the city, stating that: "Since there are a lot of Indians in Campo Grande and people with the mentality of an Indian, they do not know that the laws were created to be respected" and "I don't like, I don't get involved and I don't want to hear about Indians. I don't interact with this wild mentality."

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements

*Source: Campo Grande News, 3/27/2017*

**APRIL**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous people in general

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**DESCRIPTION:** A professor at the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul with a degree in Computer Science angered Internet users and the indigenous community by saying on Facebook that

indigenous people are lazy, are of no use and are the reason for the nation's backwardness. Outraged, some netizens rebuffed the professor's intolerant statements, but he insisted that indigenous people are useless. A former student contacted the ombudsman of the federal government responsible for university management demanding action by the institution with regard to the professor's attitude.

**CAUSE:** Explicit expression of racism

*Source: Campo Grande News, 4/22/2017*

## PARÁ - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Iaponã Ferreira Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUAJANAÍRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Through the quotas for indigenous people, the young man participated in a special selection process at the South and Southeast University of Pará (UNIFESSPA) for the Law of the Earth course. However, he was disqualified for being a disenfranchised indigenous person. The young man filed a complaint with the MPF.

**CAUSE:** Denial of recognition

*Source: Indigenous leaders*

## PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

**12/11/2017**

**PEOPLE:** TRUKÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TRUKÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CABROBÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Assunção Island

**DESCRIPTION:** After the arrest of an indigenous man involved in drug trafficking, the Agreste in Alert blog stated that Assunção Island, a territory of the Truká people, is "a center that produces bank robbers and marijuana, as well as hostility towards the police, having already been the set of countless shootings, with some policemen wounded." The indigenous community was apprehensive with the repercussion of the post that had the objective of criminalizing them before the population.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements on the media

*Source: Agreste em Alerta; 12/11/2017*

## RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 Case

**6/19/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO DE JANEIRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

**DESCRIPTION:** Students at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) reported that, in addition to graffiti in defense of Nazism, indigenous students were threatened with statements such as "Go back to the village or we will take action." The students requested that measures be taken and said that they would file a complaint with the UFRJ Ombudsman and the Public Defender's Office.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: O Globo newspaper, 6/20/2017*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases

**3/15/2017**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPO DO MEIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** GENTIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social media

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people, together with teachers and students, mobilized and protested on highway BR-285 against the reforms proposed by the federal government. The Uirapuru radio station from Passo Fundo made a photographic record and posted a story on its Facebook page about the mobilization. The report had a wide repercussion and a series of biased comments were posted, such as “Indians have to go to the forest”, “bunch of lazy people, go get a job” and “... getting drunk on cachaça is culture?”, among others. A complaint reporting this crime of racism was filed with the MPF in Passo Fundo.

**CAUSE:** The Internet

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**5/24/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** FREDERICO WESTPHALEN

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social Media

**DESCRIPTION:** As a result of the protest called Indigenous April throughout Brazil, communities of Rio de Várzea, Iraí and Goj Vêso blocked highway BR-386 in Iraí. The main demands were the demarcation of traditional lands and the rejection of FUNAI's dismantling and appointments for positions of trust by politicians. Protests against the reforms proposed by the federal government were also on the indigenous agenda. Media outlets made the photographic record and interviewed Chief Luiz Salvador and posted the interview on Facebook. Netizens posted biased comments such as “they were lounging around the cities” and “we have to take 800 of these tramps and run them over with trucks”, accusing indigenous people of stealing vehicles. A complaint was filed with the MPF in Palmeira das Missões.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements on social media

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## RONDÔNIA – 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous people in search of treatment

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Hospitals

**DESCRIPTION:** According to employees from the Indigenous Health Support Shelters (CASAI) and the Basic Health Centers under the jurisdiction of the DSEI in Porto Velho, there is discrimination and even refusal to treat indigenous peoples, on the grounds that there are funds and specific physicians to treat them. After an investigation that found a case of discrimination against a native of the Amondawa people at the Municipal Hospital of Jaru, the MPF-RO issued a recommendation to eight public hospitals and the DSEI in Porto Velho, saying that “racial discrimination is even more reprehensible when it is against sick indigenous people, because they are vulnerable people who are going through times of extreme fragility.”

**CAUSE:** Discrimination and refusal to provide health care

*Source: MPF-RO Press Office, 9/6/2017*

## SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

**2/2/2017**

**VICTIM:** Naman Rosa

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KONDÁ VILLAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The video posted on social media showing the parents of an indigenous boy run over and killed in the city was followed by very prejudiced comments such as “one less indigenous beggar.” The parents of the child reported the fact to the MPF and requested that the agency prosecute the perpetrators of the racist comments.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements on social media

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

## SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

**12/5/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO PAULO

**DESCRIPTION:** After the Federal Court overturned in an injunction the Declaratory Ordinance on the Jaraguá Indigenous Land, several offensive messages were posted on social media, with a discriminatory content against indigenous peoples.

**CAUSE:** Discriminatory statements on social media

*Source: G1, 12/5/2017*

# Sexual Violence

A total of 16 cases of sexual violence involving rape, attempted rape, harassment and kidnapping victimized nine girls and two boys, among other people.

These nine minors - girls and teens - were raped and harassed by stepfathers, fathers, family friends, close relatives; they were also taken by surprise, abused by employers in the home where they worked; there was one case of kidnapping; and a teenager was hospitalized after being attacked in her home.

An 11-year-old boy was molested by his uncle, who intoxicated and raped him. Another boy was abducted from a school bus. The other five cases reported involved employees of SESAI, in Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul; police officers in a police station in the city of Autazes, in Amazonas; a young man who assaulted and raped an intoxicated indigenous woman in a public square; a man who raped a woman on a canoe; and a violent case of harassment at a party.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

### 16 Cases

#### ACRE - 1 Case

##### JANUARY

VICTIM: E. Marubo

PEOPLE: MARUBO

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

MUNICIPALITY: CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was living with a family in the city early this year. In March, the Guardianship Council contacted FUNAI saying they had received a complaint from the family's neighbors that the minor was being harassed by the master of the house. The victim confirmed the assault and the harasser is out on bail awaiting trial.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse

*Source: Relative of the victim; CIMI in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

#### AMAZONAS - 3 Cases

##### 9/25/2017

VICTIM: A girl

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim reported that she had been sexually abused since the age of 8 by a family acquaintance. The abuser's wife stayed with the girl while her mother went to work. In testimony, the girl stated that she was constantly threatened by the assailant, who claimed that if he were denounced, he would kill her father.

**CAUSE:** Rape

*Source: G1, 9/26/2017*

##### AUGUST

VICTIM: Albani Gomes Batista

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUTINGA

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Murutinga Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The assailant raped the woman on a canoe and threw her into the river. Later, he himself helped her.

**CAUSE:** Rape

*Source: Chief Martinho Gomes da Silva*

##### 10/1/2017

VICTIM: Taiane Pereira Monteiro

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANTALEÃO

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** City district

**DESCRIPTION:** Taiane and her sister were arrested by the municipal guard accused of theft by a shop owner. The sister was released and Taiane remained in prison, being forced to have sex with two municipal guards in exchange for objects, clothes and shoes. The victim's uncle paid a lawyer to follow up on the case. When she was released, she was taken to another city to avoid being killed.

**CAUSE:** Rape

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I*

#### BAHIA - 1 Case

##### 2/9/2017

VICTIM: A girl

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

MUNICIPALITY: ILHÉUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village near Ilhéus and Una

**DESCRIPTION:** The mother of the child caught the offender in the act and reported the case to the police. The indigenous man was arrested and the child underwent forensic medical examination.

**CAUSE:** Child rape

*Source: G1/BA; 2/14/2017*

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

##### 4/2/2017

VICTIM: A teenager

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the teenager was bathing in a pond with friends and when leaving the place was approached by a young man who forced her to get on his motorcycle and raped her.

**CAUSE:** Rape

*Source: Dourados News, 4/3/2017*

##### 5/6/2017

VICTIM: A teenage boy

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village



**DESCRIPTION:** The assailant is accused of drinking, intoxicating his 11-year-old nephew, and sexually assaulting him.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Campo Grande News*,

**6/10/2017**

**VICTIM:** A girl

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The girl was home when the suspect walked in asking for a glass of water. He then asked several private questions, implying that he would rape her. The young woman ran and was helped by neighbors, who called the police. The suspect was arrested.

**CAUSE:** Attempted rape

**Source:** *Capital News*, 6/12/2017

**6/22/2017**

**VICTIM:** A girl

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was approached and gagged by the teenager, to whom she was related. The suspect was caught by community leaders, who called the police. For having participated in a homicide in the past, a warrant for his arrest had already been issued.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Diário Digital*, 6/24/2017

**8/31/2017**

**VICTIM:** A boy

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The boy was abducted from a school bus. It was the second time the boy was kidnapped by the same man. Police suspect sexual abuse and the kidnapper is the boy's stepfather.

**CAUSE:** Kidnapping

**Source:** *G1/MS*, 9/1/2017

## PARANÁ – 1 Case

**9/26/2017**

**VICTIM:** A woman

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCABEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bíblia Square

**DESCRIPTION:** A boy was caught by the monitoring cameras of the square while sexually molesting the indigenous girl, who was drunk and unconscious when she was abused by the young man. He was caught in the act.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *CGN/UOL*, 9/26/2017

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

**2/27/2017**

**VICTIM:** A teenager

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SERRINIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** RONDA ALTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager was alone at home when she was seriously attacked by the assailant. She was admitted to a hospital and

the suspect was arrested.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Plantão RS-Polícia/RS*, 3/1/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** A.R., L.R.P.S, A.M.M and M.N

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** PASSO FUNDO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous Community close to Passo Fundo

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police initiated an investigation of serious allegations that indigenous women have been harassed by SESAI employees in Passo Fundo. The victims, outsourced employees at the health clinic, reported the harassment to the Chief Ângela Inácio Braga, who denounced the crimes. One of the suspects threatened the women, offering them money and making persistent insinuations in an attempt to persuade them to have sex. Complaints scaled up to top management. The coordinator of Indigenous Health in the southern region, Gaspar Paschoal, was also accused of psychological and sexual harassment by SESAI employees. Despite the seriousness of the case, the suspects continue to work and have contact with the victims, even after the reports were filed, and no action has been taken by the Ministry of Health.

**CAUSE:** Sexual harassment; intimidation; abuse of power

**Source:** *Isto É magazine*, 7/16/2017

## RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

**3/3/2017**

**VICTIM:** A teenage girl

**PEOPLE:** LATUNDÊ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUBARÃO LATUNDÊ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHUPINGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tubarão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager's stepfather is accused of having sexually harassed the stepdaughter several times. The last time the assault occurred, she left home, went to her aunt's and reported what had happened. The suspect resisted arrest.

**CAUSE:** Attempted rape

**Source:** *Extra e Rondônia*, 3/5/2017

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

**2/2/2017**

**VICTIM:** A teenage girl

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ENTRE RIOS

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the suspect had been abusing his daughter since she was 9 years old. He was sent to Xanxerê Prison.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Civil Police Station/SC*, 2/3/2017

## TOCANTINS - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Luciana Krahô

**PEOPLE:** KRAOH

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIATINS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Nova Aldeia

**DESCRIPTION:** During a party in the village, the suspect, very drunk and carrying a firearm, forced and threatened the victim to have sexual intercourse with him. The victim escaped the assault with the intervention of other natives, who detained the suspect and expelled him from the village.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse; death threat

**Source:** *Nova Aldeia Indigenous Community; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

# Chapter III

## Violence due to Government Inaction



- 116 Suicide
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# Suicide

Data obtained by the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) from the Special Indigenous Health Secretariat (SESAI) show 128 cases of suicide among indigenous peoples in 2017. Despite the large number, SESAI points out that “this item is also influenced by underreporting” and therefore is “subject to change as a result of data input and qualification.”

The table on the side shows the total number of deaths from self-inflicted injury by state in 2017.

Regarding the data for 2016, we call attention to the high number of suicide cases in the states of Amazonas (54) and Mato Grosso do Sul (31). Unfortunately, the government body does not provide more detailed information about the events, making it impossible to further assess these deaths.

1 CIMI recorded six cases of suicide in Acre in its database.

2 CIMI recorded four cases of suicide in Mato Grosso in its database.

State	Deaths from self-inflicted injury (ICD 10 X60 to X84)
AC <sup>1</sup>	5
AM	54
AP	1
GO	1
MA	6
MG	3
MS	31
MT <sup>2</sup>	2
PA	1
PR	2
RR	13
RS	2
TO	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

SOURCE: SIASI-DGSI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference date: 12/31/2017. Data subject to change due to data input and qualification.

## Suicide in Mato Grosso do Sul – 2000 a 2017

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
No. of Cases	44	40	38	53	42	50	40	40	59	42	40	45	53	73	48	45	30	31	813

“We call attention to the high number of suicide cases in the states of Amazonas (54) and Mato Grosso do Sul (31). Unfortunately, the government body does not provide more detailed information about the events, making it impossible to further assess these deaths.”

## Lack of health care

In 2017, CIMI reported 42 cases of lack of health care in the states of Acre (6), Alagoas (1), Amapá (1), Amazonas (4), Bahia (1), Maranhão (3), Mato (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Pará (4), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (5), Santa Catarina (5), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1).

Based on the data available, the biggest problems were reported in the states of Acre, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. These include lack of basic sanitation, water improper for human consumption, children affected by vomiting, diarrhea and malnutrition, distribution of old and spoiled food, total lack of maintenance of vehicles used to assist the peoples, lack of medicines, precarious health care units and without adequate infrastructure, and lack of structural conditions of the Indigenous Health Support Shelters (CASAI).

In Alagoas, the São Francisco River Basin Committee (CBHSF) has reported that the health of the Kariri-Xocó indigenous community is endangered by the poor quality of the water that supplies the community. According to the committee, the problem is the Water Treatment Plant

(ETA), where there is no adequate insulation, which facilitates the free entry of animals that contaminate the water with feces. Drinking water in such conditions can cause diseases like schistosomiasis. Chief José Cícero Queiroz Suíra has already requested action from SESAI, which suggested draining the same area where the water is taken from as an emergency solution. According to the chief, this would be only a palliative solution.

In the state of Amazonas, indigenous women of the Deni people were, upon arriving at CASAI, induced by a nurse to pay for the medicines required for their treatment after having X-rays and ultrasounds. When they had bought the medicines, the nurse informed them that there was no need for them to do so and that the doctor would see them. The doctor arrived only seven days later, and misguided by the health professional the natives incurred unnecessary costs. The Deni also had a lot of difficulty to return to the villages, as the boats were always filled to capacity.

Indigenous communities in Maranhão continue to request that health care be provided by CASAI in São Luís,



*The Pataxó, Tupinambá and Tumbalalá peoples of Bahia reported rights violations to Health Minister Ricardo Barros*



although the creation of a multidisciplinary team for the people was approved after a meeting of the District Health Council. A team from the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) of Maranhão was sent to the territory to assess the situation, but never went back after that.

In Sinop, Mato Grosso, patients who need to be treated at CASAI are affected by the structural problems of the place. According to the native Aziago Ikpeng there is “no place for patients and their companions, and many slept in the rain, in a house that was falling apart. Others were on their feet for two hours waiting for the rain to stop in order to put up their hammocks.”

In Mato Grosso do Sul, especially in the Guarani-Kaiowá communities living in the Kurusu Ambá and Pyelito Kuê camps, children are severely malnourished due to lack of food and drinking water. Rations baskets have not been delivered to them since November 2016, and their only source of water is a pond, which is also used by cattle. According to Guarani Eliseu Lopes, FUNAI alleges that the National Food Supply Company (CONAB) has no funds, and adds that no distribution of basic baskets is foreseen for any indigenous camp in the state. “Families are crying out for help. We share the little we have. But when there is nothing, the children sleep to forget hunger.” According to Professor Neimar Machado de Souza from the Federal University of Grande Dourados, the causes of this crisis is the situation historic abandonment and institutional racism faced by these and other indigenous communities. The non-demarcation of territories drastically affects the communities in these two areas.

In Oriximiná, Pará, poor health care to indigenous peoples was identified at CASAI and the Basic Health Unit in the municipality. CASAI is always filled to capacity, which leads the natives to improvise accommodations in canvas tents. Patients, pregnant women and their companions are forced to stay in highly health-threatening environments, under heavy rain and high temperatures, surrounded by gasoline containers at risk of explosion, and without any lighting at night. There are no drinking fountains and patients and companions drink water directly from a well. In the Basic Health Units there were bats and mold near the pharmacy where the medicines are stored, as well as an open leaking pit. In total, 2,400 indigenous people live in 21 villages distributed across the Mapuera, Cachorro and Trombetas rivers.

In many villages there are only temporary staff and in others there is no indigenous health agent. In these areas there is no one to administer and control medicines, which are freely accessible to the natives.

Because SESAI restricts the availability of medicines in the villages only to those used for basic health care, urgency and emergency medicines are not provided, forcing the indigenous people to commute to the city. There are no boats to transport patients and air transport is prohibited after 3 pm. This has contributed to aggravating diseases and even led to the demise of patients. Another aggravating factor is the lack of a communication system that works in all the villages, since not all of them have a radio station. In Mapuera Village, with 1,200 residents, the phones are out of order.

In the Irapuá Indigenous Land (TI), in the municipality of Caçapava do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, there are more than a dozen families of the Guarani-Mbya group, with more than 20 children aged 0-9. They do not receive proper health care. Most children have sores on their nostrils, heads and behind their ears. The fact was brought to the attention of the MPF and SESAI. However, no effective measure has been taken. This type of illness occurs due to lack of drinking water. Some people in solidarity with the community have been collaborating with the distribution of water. SESAI has recently signed an agreement with the city of Cachoeira do Sul for a water truck to supply the community, but the situation is extremely precarious.

In Santa Catarina, Guarani-Mbya communities report the lack of medicines. SESAI and the Unified Health System (SUS) provide the basics and the rest should come from the municipalities, which do not prioritize indigenous people. There is no dialogue, and the Guarani have to buy what is lacking. However, many families have no money to buy medicines. The Guarani-Mbya also complain about the lack of differentiated care afforded by SESAI to patients suffering from alcoholism. The communities also suffer from the lack of adequate physical space for health care. Out of ten villages in the region, only two have a health care unit, but without the necessary equipment and maintenance by the government. A proposal was made to use containers to make for the lack of physical space in the communities, but it has not been implemented. Among the indigenous lands affected are Pirai, Tarumã, Morro Alto and Conquista, located in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul, and São Francisco do Sul.

“In many villages there are only temporary staff and in others there is no indigenous health agent. Urgency and emergency medicines are not provided, forcing the natives to commute to the city. There are no boats to transport patients and air transport is prohibited after 3 pm. This situation has contributed to aggravating diseases and even led to the demise of patients”

## LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 42 Cases

#### ACRE - 6 Cases

2017

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL CURRALINHO

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous community reports the poor quality of water for daily consumption due to the lack of artesian wells. There are numerous cases of children with diarrhea, fever and skin problems.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water

**SOURCE:** Community; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Feijó Team

2017

VICTIM: Leocione da Silva Rebouças

PEOPLE: NAUA

INDIGENOUS LAND: NAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was born with malformation in the rib cage and when growing up she had difficulty breathing in any situation of physical exertion, besides swelling in the lower limbs. SESAI's doctor referred her to a cardiologist who requested an X-ray. On her return visit, the doctor said that the situation was normal. Over time, the symptoms worsened, as did the malformation. SESAI was contacted again in early 2017, but nothing has been done to assist the child.

**CAUSE:** Lack of medical care

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Cruzeiro do Sul Team

2017

VICTIM: Antônia Alcelina Mourão dos Santos

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim has been having kidney problems for more than three years. She went to SESAI, but the delay in scheduling appointments was very long. The native then sought private health care and was diagnosed with multiple kidney stones and referred for surgery. She went to SESAI again to continue treatment and traveled to Rio Branco twice and the surgery, despite having been scheduled, never happened.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Cruzeiro do Sul Team

2017

VICTIM: Maria Perpétuo Socorro S.de Lima

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim has cancer and has been undergoing treatment for four years. The procedure, medical appointments and tests are performed in Rio Branco. In 2016, although she had a scheduled appointment, the victim was unable to get the airfare, which is provided by the state government. Tired of waiting, she gave up treatment in 2017. She has been without treatment and control for almost two years.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Cruzeiro do Sul Team

OCTOBER

VICTIM: Maria Eliete B. da Silva Nukini

PEOPLE: NUKINI

INDIGENOUS LAND: NUKINI

MUNICIPALITY: MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim is undergoing cancer treatment and travels every two months to Rio Branco for the necessary follow-up. At the beginning of October, she was informed by SESAI that an appointment and tests were scheduled for the 10th of that month. She left the village accompanied by her husband on the 5th and arrived in Rio Branco on the 7th. At CASAI she was informed that the appointment had been postponed to the 19th. Concerned with their children, her husband asked for an earlier appointment, since they could not wait more than ten days. The management of CASAI said that it would be impossible to reschedule. Her husband then asked for the return ticket, because he could not leave their children alone for so long. But this request was also denied.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Cruzeiro do Sul Team

2017

VICTIM: Paulo Ricardo de Lima

PEOPLE: ARARA DO ACRE

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015 the teenager had been having severe abdominal pain. Blood tests and an ultrasound were requested. The mother took the request to the Health Unit. Two months later she was informed that the request had been sent to the DSEI in Cruzeiro do Sul for scheduling. The teenager, with severe crises, had the same tests performed three times. The tests were sent to SESAI and no referral was made. He stayed in the emergency room in Cruzeiro do Sul and after being medicated was released. When his condition worsened, he returned to the hospital and underwent emergency surgery. A tumor was removed from the adolescent's intestine, who now wears a colostomy pouch that needs to be changed every three days. The pouch should be provided by SESAI, which has not happened. This situation has caused suffering and embarrassment for the adolescent, who could only change the pouch every ten days. Only after a complaint was filed with the MPF the pouch began to be provided. The emergency biopsy recommended by the doctor was performed, but until the end of the year the result was not known yet.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon – Cruzeiro do Sul Team

#### ALAGOAS - 1 Case

2017

PEOPLE: KARIRI-XOKÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIRI-XOKÓ

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO REAL DO COLÉGIO

**DESCRIPTION:** The São Francisco River Basin Committee (CBHSF) has reported that the health of the Kariri-Xocó indigenous community is endangered by the poor quality of the water that supplies the community. According to the committee,

the problem is the Water Treatment Plant (ETA), where there is no adequate insulation, which facilitates the free entry of animals that contaminate the water with feces. Drinking water in such conditions can cause diseases like schistosomiasis. Chief José Cícero Queiroz Suíra has already asked for action by SESAI, which suggested draining the same area where the water is taken from as an emergency solution. According to the chief, this is only a palliative solution and does not solve the problem for good.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water

**SOURCE:** *Tribuna Hoje newspaper*; 12/21/2017

## AMAPÁ - 1 Case

2017

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF relied on a report prepared by FUNAI, which pointed out that a large part of the indigenous population consumes water directly from rivers without any treatment, which can cause the proliferation of diseases like hepatitis, diarrhea and cholera. The Federal Court gave SESAI and DSEI 90 days to straighten out the situation.

**CAUSE:** Lack of drinking water

**SOURCE:** *G1/AP*, 10/21/2017

## AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

MARCH

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICS

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANICORÉ

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court ordered the Union to arrange for the structural and sanitary reform of CASAI in Manicoré. The decision was motivated by a Public Civil Action filed by the MPF-AM, which, since 2016, has been reporting the precarious situation of CASAI in the municipality.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** *Diário do Amazonas newspaper*, 3/28/2017

5/4/2017

**VICTIMS:** A newborn and a woman

**PEOPLE:** KAXARARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXARARI

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was born in a car and, as a consequence, had a fractured head. In the week before giving birth, the mother had sought care at the health clinic but was not admitted on grounds of lack of food for the patients. The DSEI coordinator, in a meeting with the indigenous community, informed that he would close down the basic health unit and set up a health clinic, which would be providing food for the sick. However, no action has been taken.

**CAUSE:** Lack of food and health care

**SOURCE:** *AC24horas*, 4/7/2017

MAY

**VICTIM:** Bahavi Bukuredeni

**PEOPLE:** DENI

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**DESCRIPTION:** The native reports that he fell ill and the nurse did the catheter procedure but got it wrong twice. When trying to return to the village, he faced many difficulties due to the overcrowding of the boat. When he finally got home he had problems with the catheter again.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; neglect

**SOURCE:** *Testimony from Bahavi Bukuredeni to Cristina Larrain at CASAI on 7/6/2017*

MAY

**VICTIMS:** Phaini Varashadeni, Timothy Tubahavi Zati Upanavadeni and Hazumari Upanavadeni

**PEOPLE:** DENI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DENI

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cidadezinha Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous women were induced by a CASAI nurse to pay for the medicines required for their treatment after having X-rays and ultrasounds. When they had bought the medicines, the nurse informed them that there was no need for them to do so and that the doctor would see them. The doctor arrived only seven days later and misguided by the health professional the natives incurred unnecessary costs. The Deni also had a lot of difficulty to return to the villages, as the boats were always filled to capacity.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** *CIMI North Regional Office I; Ricardo Albernaz; Cristina Lorrain*

## BAHIA - 1 Case

2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** ATIKUM and TUMBALALÁ

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CURAÇÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Representatives of several peoples from the north of Bahia protested in front of SESAI headquarters in Juazeiro asking for improvements in health care for their villages. They reported a lack of doctors and medicines. They also requested greater representation in the Regional Council of Indigenous Health to try to guarantee better conditions in the health service offered to the communities.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and medicines

**SOURCE:** *G1/BA*, 08/11/2017

## MARANHÃO - 3 Cases

2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Villages of the Akroá-Gamela people

**DESCRIPTION:** The community continues to insist on getting health care from CASAI in São Luís, but to no avail, even after the creation of a multidisciplinary team for the indigenous people was approved on July 6, after a meeting of the District Health Council. A DSEI-MA team was sent to the territory to assess the situation, but never went back after that.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; neglect

**SOURCE:** *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

2017

**VICTIM:** Amakaria Awá Guajá-isolated

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tiracambu Village

**DESCRIPTION:** After losing a relative to a disease acquired by contact with non-indigenous people, the Awá woman was contacted again by a group of hunters. As soon as she arrived in the village, she got the flu virus. Her health condition worsened

and SESAI decided to remove her from the village and send her to Santa Inês and subsequently to São Luís. However, the indigenous woman traveled from the village to the capital in a car with seven other people, with no security and protection for herself and the other Awá in the vehicle. Another complaint concerns the absence of a doctor, who even when he is in the village does not call on patients in the community.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

## 2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**DESCRIPTION:** Precarious hygiene conditions are part of the daily life of the village due to the lack of structure of the flour house, open sewage and the fact that the pigs are loose in the village, thus exposing the community to contagious diseases. FUNAI detected problems in the structure of the flour house, but no action has been taken yet. SESAI, on the other hand is ommissive in relation to actions to prevent diseases.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; infrastructure

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

## MATO GROSSO - 3 Cases

### AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** Patients

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** SINOP

**DESCRIPTION:** Patients who need medical care at CASAI suffer due to the structural problems of the place. According to Aziago Ikpeng, "there is no place for patients and their companions; many slept in the rain, in a house that was falling apart; and others were on their feet for two hours, waiting for the rain to stop in order to put up their hammocks." There are no remodeling works scheduled for the place.

**CAUSE:** Lack of structure in the Indigenous Health Support Shelter

**SOURCE:** Folha MT newspaper, 8/14/2017

### SEPTEMBER

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO GARÇAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xavante

**DESCRIPTION:** The lack of medicines for the community caused the MPF to initiate a public civil action to investigate this problem in the Xavante DSEI. The investigation focuses on DSEI'S slowness and difficulties in acquiring the necessary medicines for adequately supply to the community.

**CAUSE:** Lack of medicines

**SOURCE:** Mato Grosso News, 9/29/2017

## 2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU (MYKY)

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japuira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** There is a lack of general support regarding health care: there are no specific medicines; there is no transportation for patients; there is no emergency care; and tests/exams, when performed, are late. Some patients go to Cuiabá or Tangará with requests for certain tests/exams or medical

appointments and return to the villages without any care having been provided.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KURUSU AMBÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CORONEL SAPUCAIA

**DESCRIPTION:** In the Guarani Kaiowá camps of Kurusu Ambá and Pyelito Kuê, leaders report that hundreds of children are suffering from severe malnutrition due to lack of food and drinking water. Ration baskets have not been delivered since November 2016 and their only source of water is a pond, which is also used by cattle. According to Guarani Eliseu Lopes, FUNAI alleges that the National Food Supply Company (CONAB) has no funds, and adds that no distribution of ration baskets is foreseen for any indigenous camp in the state. "Families are crying out for help. We share the little we have. But when there is nothing, the children sleep to forget that they are actually hungry." According to Professor Neimar Machado de Souza from the Federal University of Grande Dourados, the causes of this crisis are the historic abandonment and institutional racism faced by these and other indigenous communities. The non-demarcation of territories drastically affects the two communities.

**CAUSE:** Lack of food

**SOURCE:** O Progresso newspaper, 1/18/2017

### 18/2/2017

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADINA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Caarapó and Douradina

**DESCRIPTION:** A representative of the Worker's Party (PT) reported the embezzlement of public money earmarked for the health care of the indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso do Sul. According to him, the Evangelical Mission Caiuá had received about R\$100 million from the Ministry of Health to provide health care to the indigenous communities of Caarapó and Douradina. However, a visit to these communities revealed lack of medicines, absence of vehicles to transport pregnant women and emergency patients to a medical center. The politician filed a complaint with the MPF for an investigation into SESAI's inaction.

**CAUSE:** Embezzlement of funds

**SOURCE:** Midiamaxnews, 2/18/2017

### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Bororó, Jaguapiru and Panambizinho villages and camps

**DESCRIPTION:** 83% of the vehicles used by the health teams are in terrible conditions, thus preventing these teams from providing health care to the community. Twenty-five of the 30 DSEI vehicles are out of service for lack of maintenance; this problem has been going on for three years. The five available cars serve more than 15,000 people in villages and camps.



House calls by the health teams have been suspended. Delays in transporting patients cause them to miss their appointments. Patients end up being irregularly transported in passenger cars. Bedridden people are forced to sit up or lie unsafe in car seats. Another concern is that the cars are not cleaned, thus posing a serious risk of cross-infection.

**CAUSE:** Lack of transportation

**SOURCE:** *O Progresso newspaper*, 3/14/2017

**2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**MUNICIPALITY:** AQUIDAUANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aquidauana and Anastácio Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** After a complaint that spoiled and old food was included in the rations basket received by the indigenous community, it was found that the meat was rotten, the rice husked and the beans spoiled. According to deputy Pedro Kemp (PT-MS), the company responsible for providing the baskets has an R\$8.5 million contract with the federal government. A request for an investigation of responsibility and a review of the number of families receiving the benefit has been filed since, as the politician noted, the food is insufficient to meet the needs of all the families.

**CAUSE:** Spoiled food

**SOURCE:** *A Crítica*, 5/16/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people need to wait more than a year for echocardiogram examinations. Heart patients had to wait 18 months for ultrasound, and 17 patients were in this situation. The coordinator of the multidisciplinary SESAI team explained that this procedure is indispensable for monitoring patients already diagnosed with heart disease, and that the six-month delay is enough to make the entire medical treatment unfeasible.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** *Campo Grande News*, 9/19/2017

## PARÁ - 4 Cases

**2017**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Several villages in the state

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous women from several villages in the state of Pará are without periodic OB-GYN exams. This is the conclusion of the MPF, which conducted several visits and surveys in the villages of Pará, and stated that government agencies should ensure OB-GYN care with periodic medical appointments and availability of exams in all villages in the state.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** *Folha do Progresso newspaper*, 3/9/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ORIXIMINÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** A series of failures were detected in the provision of health care to indigenous people in CASAI and the Basic

Health Care Unit in the municipality. CASAI is always filled to capacity, which leads the natives to improvise accommodations in canvas tents. Patients, pregnant women and their companions are forced to stay in highly health-threatening environments, under heavy rain and high temperatures, surrounded by gasoline containers at risk of explosion, and without any lighting at night. There are no drinking fountains and patients and companions drink water directly from a well. In the Basic Health Units there were bats and mold near the pharmacy where the medicines are stored, as well as an open leaking pit. In total, 2,400 indigenous people live in 21 villages distributed across the Mapuera, Cachorro and Trombetas rivers. In many villages there are only temporary staff and in others there is no indigenous health agent. In these areas there is no one to administer and control medicines, which are freely accessible to the natives. Because SESAI restricts the availability of medicines in the villages only to those used for basic health care, urgency and emergency medicines are not provided, forcing the indigenous people to commute to the city. There are no boats to transport patients and air transport is prohibited after 3 pm. This has contributed to aggravating diseases and even led to the demise of patients. Another aggravating factor is the lack of a communication system that works in all the villages, since not all of them have a radio station. In Mapuera Village, with 1,200 residents, the phones are out of order.

**CAUSE:** Lack of structure in the Indigenous Health Support Shelter

**SOURCE:** MPF, 9/12/2017

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PRAIA DO MANGUE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Praia do Mangue Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A water supply and collective toilets project was launched in May 2003. Since then, there has been no renovation and no expansion of the water tank, which has a rusty support base about to collapse. In summer the village is affected by the shortage of water due to the lack of depth of the artesian well. The community filed a complaint with the MPF about the neglect of DSEI-Tapajós.

**CAUSE:** Lack of water

**SOURCE:** *Indigenous leaders*

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ATIKUM

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITUPIRANGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ororobá Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The health clinic was built on a temporary basis and does not have infrastructure to serve the community. SESAI claims that, even with the availability of funds, it cannot take over the construction because it does not recognize the Atikum de Ororobá Indigenous Land.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and infrastructure

**SOURCE:** *Indigenous leader*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

**JUNE**

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI and KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA

**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Regional Federal Court of the 4th Region (TRF-4)

denied an appeal by the Federal Government and confirmed an injunction that set the 90-day period for the conclusion of administrative procedures to proceed with the construction of a Basic Health Unit in Aldeia Village, located in the Guarita Indigenous Land. According to the MPF, which filed the suit, the construction work was supposed to have started in 2013, in order to provide more adequate and dignified conditions for the provision of health services to the indigenous population.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** TRF 4th Region

**05/30/2017**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IRAPUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAÇAPAVA DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** There are more than a dozen Guarani-Mbya families in the community, with more than 20 children aged 0-9. They do not receive proper health care. Most children have sores on their nostrils, heads and behind their ears. The fact was brought to the attention of the MPF and SESAI. However, no effective measure has been taken. This type of illness occurs due to lack of drinking water. Some people in solidarity with the community have been collaborating with the distribution of water. SESAI has recently signed an agreement with the city of Cachoeira do Sul regarding for truck to supply the community, but the situation is extremely precarious.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI REGIONAL OFFICE- Porto Alegre Team

## RONDÔNIA - 5 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Various peoples

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** VILHENA

**DESCRIPTION:** As the result of a deficit of R\$10 million in the Health Secretariat and a complaint of embezzlement of public funds, the report presented by the Health Secretary Marcos Aurélio Vasques shows that the highest amounts in the budget were related to Indigenous Health, from which R\$725,880.74 was missing and a loss of R\$ 200,000 caused by the ICU reform was detected.

**CAUSE:** Embezzlement of public funds

**SOURCE:** Folha do Sul online, 4/10/2017

**JANUARY/FEBRUARY**

**VICTIMS:** Aikanã and Latundê communities

**PEOPLES:** AIKANÃ, LATUNDÊ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUBARÃO LATUNDÊ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHUPINGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central and Ouro Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Community leaders reported that although there is a nurse technician in Rio do Ouro Village, the medicines are not passed on to them and the patients need to buy them.

**CAUSE:** Lack of medicines

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

**2017**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARA-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** Because SESAI'S unit does not provide ultrasound, x-ray, endoscopy and electrocardiogram services, the natives

are forced to commute to the town of Extrema. There they have to pay for the services, appointments and even surgeries, besides having to buy their own food.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and infrastructure

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team, 05/23/2017

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people gathered during the 33rd General Assembly asked the representatives of SESAI and CASAI about their unfulfilled promises, such as: air conditioning in the CASAI building; reform of the village health clinic, which is abandoned and unfit for surgeries; reform of the bathrooms, which are in a very bad condition; and, above all, basic sanitation, which although approved has not yet been implemented.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; lack of sanitation

**SOURCE:** Karitiana Community

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team, 05/23/2017

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Márcia Oro Waram

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARA-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was hemorrhaging and went to CASAI for medical exams. She was sent to Extrema, but the service should be provided in Guajará-Mirim, by private companies. As she could not pay, she returned to Extrema. Her condition worsened and she was undergoing treatment, but without having been diagnosed.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team, 12/7/2017

## SANTA CATARINA - 5 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TOLDO IMBU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ABELARDO LUZ

**DESCRIPTION:** When visiting indigenous lands, the MPF-SC found that the Basic Health Unit was not able to provide services to the population for lack of the necessary structure, poor hygiene and health conditions and the existence of open sewage. As a result of an inspection carried out in 2015, Health Surveillance agents determined that the place be shut down. After bureaucratic comings and goings and no action taken to build a new unit, the Judge of the First Federal Court, Priscilla Mielke W. Piva, decided that "(...) there is no sign that the works in question will be carried out. It should be noted that although the Union has presented a minimum schedule of measures regarding the effective execution of the works ... (...) it has failed to demonstrate the existence of practical measures that could indicate that the construction would finally happen."

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure of the Indigenous Health Support Center

**SOURCE:** MPF-SC, 11/1/2017

2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KONDÁ VILLAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the MPF-SC, the Basic Health Unit in the village is located in a precarious building, has no adequate space, the walls are dirty and with mold, the ceiling is dripping water and structures are collapsing. There is a shortage of equipment and adequate appliances as well as lack of hygiene, which prevents the place from operating as a health unit.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; infrastructure

**SOURCE:** MPF-SC, 11/23/2017

2017

**VICTIM:** Sandra da Silva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RETA/ITAJU

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** Sandra was diagnosed with a gallbladder problem and needed surgery, but due to SESAI's sluggishness and neglect she was put in a long waiting list for the surgery.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office

2017

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**DESCRIPTION:** Communities complain of neglect in health care, such as lack of medicines. SESAI and the SUS provide basic medicines and the rest must be provided by the municipalities. However, they refuse to provide this service because they do not give priority to indigenous people and there is no dialogue. As a consequence, the Guarani have to buy medicines that they do not have access to, but many do not have financial conditions. The indigenous people also denounce that there is no differentiated care at SESAI for patients suffering from alcoholism. The communities also complain about the lack of adequate physical space for health care. In the ten villages of the region, only two communities have health units, which lack the necessary equipment and maintenance. To make up for the lack of physical space in the communities, a proposal was made to use containers, but no action has been taken in this direction. Among the indigenous lands affected are Pirai, Tarumã, Morro Alto and Conquista, located in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul and São Francisco do Sul.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office

3/10/2017

**PEOPLE:** XOKLENG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IBIRAMA - LA KLÄNO

**MUNICIPALITY:** JOSÉ BOITEUX

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people took over the headquarters of DSEI Interior Sul, in São José, and demanded the dismissal

of the district coordinator, claiming that they had not been consulted about it. In addition, problems have been reported with the sudden dismissal of outsourced personnel who care for indigenous health. Another complaint is the lack of guidance on measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and medicines (especially those for continuous use), as well as the non-availability of some medical services such as ultrasound, CAT-scan and MRI. Indigenous people also reported the lack of basic sanitation in the villages, as well as problems with water supply. They also complained about the lack of transparency in the management of DSEI Interior Sul, both in relation to the hiring of employees and the acquisition of vehicles. Attorney-General Analúcia Hartmann asked the DSEI coordinator to provide documents related to natives' complaints within 20 days. The MPF stated that it would initiate a new investigation based on these documents to ascertain possible irregularities. The DSEI coordinator undertook to send a team to the indigenous land the following week to investigate the water supply situation.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** MPF-SC

## SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

FEBRUARY

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARIBÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** AVAÍ

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people were more than a week without medical care and stated that the professionals who cared for the villages had been transferred. The Guarani-Mbya from Ekeruá Village reported that health care was provided in the neighboring village twice a week and that a 2002 project established the construction of a health unit in the village but that it had never happened. They were using a federal government car to transport patients to health facilities in cities in the region so that they could receive dental and other health services.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** TV TEM/Affiliate of Globo TV/SP, 2/21/2017

## TOCANTINS - 1 Case

2017

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINOPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Apinayé Indigenous Land

**DESCRIPTION:** Roads near the villages have been used as places for the irregular dumping of household garbage, construction debris and dead animals. There are serious risks of spread of diseases that can be caused by the accumulation of waste. Despite the reports, no action has been taken by the competent bodies.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**SOURCE:** Indigenous Association - Pempxá



## General lack of support

In 2017, CIMI reported 42 cases of general lack of support in the states of Acre (2), Amapá (1), Amazonas (1), Bahia (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Pará (2), Paraná (7), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Rondônia (3), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (7), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (3). The reports reflect the inaction of public authorities. We emphasize that these data do not cover all the events related to the lack of support, let alone inaction, which are common government practice when it comes to implementing policies.

In Acre, indigenous people of the Rio Gregório Indigenous Land complain about the amount of garbage constantly dumped in the area. The community is not able to deal with the amount of plastics, cans and batteries that reach their land and contaminates the environment. On the Upper Purus River, an operation was launched to dismantle a criminal organization suspected of embezzling public funds from indigenous health through fraud in air transport food supply, inpatient laundry services, and vehicle maintenance contracts. Entrepreneurs of the region that provided services to the agency participated in the irregularities.

In Amapá, indigenous people consume water directly from the rivers, without alternatives for the treatment or supply of drinking water. The MPF-AP inspection identified deficiencies in the basic sanitation service provided to the villages.

The municipal police station of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, in the state of Amazonas, operates as a prison. Cells with teenagers, women and men stand side by side. Researcher Guilherme Pontes from the Global Justice organization criticized human rights violations: "It is outrageous that men and women are in the same unit, and even more outrageous is serving time in a police station. The place is in poor hygiene conditions, aggravated by the lack of water, where women, mostly indigenous, use bottles of water to drink, wash clothes and shower. In addition to the lack of hygiene materials such as soaps and feminine sanitary napkins."

In Paulo Afonso, in the state of Bahia, members of the Kariri-Xokó group, after being expelled from an area that had been retaken, were put in a school that was out of use. Children, adults and seniors share the same space, which had broken roof tiles, unfinished toilets, drips, wet floors and furniture piled up.



Roberto Liebgott/Cimi

*Many native peoples of Brazil are violated on a daily basis in their fundamental rights and live in conditions of extreme poverty*



## GENERAL LACK OF SUPPORT

### 42 Cases

#### ACRE – 2 Cases

2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** IAWANAUA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GREGÓRIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mutum Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The increased number of tourists and some government programs, such as the school feeding program, are taking a lot of garbage to the communities living in the Amazon rainforest. The indigenous people cannot deal with the plastic, cans and batteries that reach their land and are contaminating the environment.

**CAUSE:** Lack of sanitation

**SOURCE:** *Blog do Planeta*, 6/28/2017

2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO PURUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO BRANCO

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation was launched to dismantle a criminal organization suspected of embezzling high amounts of federal funds from indigenous health through fraud in air transport, food supply, laundry services (for inpatients), and vehicle maintenance contracts. Entrepreneurs from the region that provided services to the organ participated in the scams.

**CAUSE:** Failure to transfer funds

**SOURCE:** *O Nortão*, 7/21/2017

#### AMAPÁ – 1 Case

**MUNICIPALITY:** MACAPÁ

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** MACAPÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people consume water directly from the rivers, without alternatives for the treatment or supply of drinking water. This situation causes a proliferation of diseases such as diarrhea, hepatitis and cholera. An inspection carried out by the MPF-AP identified deficiencies in the basic sanitation service offered in villages, which may result in contamination.

**CAUSE:** Lack of drinking water

**SOURCE:** *G1 / AP*, 10/21/2017

#### AMAZONAS – 1 Case

**VICTIMS:** Teenagers, women and men

**PEOPLE:** BARÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Municipal Police Station of São Gabriel da Cachoeira operates as a prison. Cells with teenagers, women and men stand side by side. Researcher Guilherme Pontes from the Global Justice organization criticized human rights violations: "It is outrageous that men and women are in the same unit, and even more outrageous is serving time in a police station. The place is in poor hygiene conditions, aggravated by the lack of water, where women, mostly in-

digenous, use bottles of water to drink, wash clothes and shower. In addition to the lack of hygiene materials such as soaps and feminine sanitary napkins." Several inmates are having serious health problems due to the lack of gynecological tests. The police chief said he was tired of waiting for effective state government action. There are even allegations of prisoners being tortured by military police officers. Alcohol consumption and drug trafficking are the main reasons for the arrests.

**CAUSE:** Prison system

**SOURCE:** *Repórter Brasil*, 7/14/2017

#### BAHIA - 1 Case

5/25/2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAULO AFONSO

**DESCRIPTION:** After an operation of repossession, the indigenous people were removed from the land along highway BR-110 highway, and were put in a school that was out of use. Children, adults and seniors share the same space, which had broken roof tiles, unfinished toilets, drips, wet floors and furniture piled up among many other inconveniences. The municipality of Paulo Afonso informed that the Kari-ri-Xokó will stay in the school until the Court and FUNAI define the situation.

**CAUSE:** Forced removal

**SOURCE:** *Bahia News*, 6/7/2017

#### MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

2017

**VICTIMS:** Aldeli Ribeiro, Francisco Morges dos Santos and Vitória Balbina T. Mendonça

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people requested from the Regional Coordination Unit of FUNAI in Maranhão, the Certificate of Rural Activity for the purpose of applying for retirement pension and sickness benefits. In Aldeli's case, he was seriously injured in the attack on the people in April 2017. The request was made in June and reiterated in October. In the case of Francisco, he asks for age-based retirement. And Vitória is asking for sickness benefit. The coordination unit refused to issue these certificates, claiming that it was awaiting response from FUNAI in Brasília, since it was not sure whether the unit could issue the certificates, since the land was not demarcated.

**CAUSE:** Refusal to grant indigenous document

**SOURCE:** *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

2017

**VICTIMS:** Newborn babies

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The natives were denied registration of newborn children with the people's surname. The notary's office re-

quired them to prove their “indigenous condition” for the document to be issued.

**CAUSE:** Refusal of granting indigenous document

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

**03/23/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** About 80 families from the village and the health clinic are without water. Leaks and car wash throw away half of the drinking water that would be used by the families in the indigenous reserve. The conclusion is from the community itself, which reported the situation to civil engineer Celso Hirahata, a SESAI-MS technician. The problem is old and families are constantly forced to take water from neighboring streams and dams, running the risk of contamination by pesticide. The supply network has leaks. According to the natives, last year the water pumps of two wells broke down and were out of use for several weeks. Leaders affirm that only palliative measures are being taken and right after that the villages run out of water again. The MPF has at least four lawsuits against the misuse of water in the villages of Dourados and calls for the shut-down of these areas. The Attorney General's Office understands that local companies are contaminating the environment, as car wash chemicals fall directly into the stormwater network without the oil separation boxes. All lawsuits are pending court decisions.

**CAUSE:** Lack of water

**SOURCE:** Rádio Grande FM, 3/24/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Women

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**DESCRIPTION:** The municipality of Campo Grande dismissed the only two indigenous translators at the Brazilian Women's House (CMB), which operates in the municipality. The state of Mato Grosso do Sul ranks 5th in domestic violence against women and has the 2nd largest indigenous population. The indigenous women fired were Terena and Guarani translators. Between 2010 and 2014, cases of violence against indigenous women increased by 400%, according to data from the Women's House itself. Between April 1, 2016 and June 2017, 83 indigenous women were assisted at the CMB. Reporting domestic violence is extremely challenging for indigenous women. Psychological and cultural barriers are compounded by language difficulties. The presence of the translators made women feel safer, because they found cultural similarities. One of the achievements was the translation of a booklet of the Maria da Penha Law into the Terena and Guarani languages.

**CAUSE:** Lack of resources

**SOURCE:** Fight against environmental racism, 6/23/2017; Carta Capital, 6/22/2017

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** With the alarming increase in violence in indigenous villages, the government of Mato Grosso do Sul signed an agreement with the Union requiring that seven trucks and twelve motorcycles be donated to reinforce policing and reduce crime and social vulnerability in the villages of Dourados and Caarapó. Since effective policing in the villages has not been implemented, even after the agreement was signed, the MPF started an investigation to determine possible misconduct by the state government. According to prosecutor Marco Antônio D. de Almeida “what one does in Dourados and Caarapó is simply collect corpses, nothing more.”

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** Dourados News, 5/23/2017

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, GUARANI-MBYA, GUARANI-NHANDAVA, GUATÓ, KADIWÉU and TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** According to researcher Larissa Mies Bombardi, a Geography professor at the University of São Paulo (USP), the indigenous population of Mato Grosso do Sul ranks third in terms of contamination by pesticides in the country, behind the indigenous peoples of Santa Catarina and Paraná. The estimate is 300 cases for every 10,000 people. Indigenous intoxication by pesticide is caused by the expansion of soybean, corn and sugarcane crops on farms neighboring or overlapping indigenous lands. Springs of rivers and streams that supply the village, are contaminated by the land or air spraying of pesticides and other chemicals used in the plantations. There are cases where aircraft pilots fly low and criminally spray poison in indigenous dwellings and crops, as found by the MPF-MS. In the research, the professor analyzed 343 reports of contamination by pesticide in indigenous children and youths in the state. According to the researcher's surveys, 12 to 16 kilos of pesticide per hectare are used in Brazil, while in the European Union these figures stand between two and three. The criminal spraying of pesticides in indigenous territories has been reported by CIMI since the 1970s. According to the missionary from the CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul, Flávio Machado, there is great concern about the increase in the number of cancer cases among the indigenous population.

**CAUSE:** Poison Ingestion

**SOURCE:** Amazônia real, 10/26/2017

**February**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people of the Reserve

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapirú and Bororó Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Village leaders report that due to lack of policing, part of the Dourados Reserve has become a hideout for criminals. According to the community, more than 60 drug points have been mapped. For every ten indigenous young men, four have already used some type of drug. According to statements by leaders, there are more than 250 non-indigenous people who use the community as a hideout for the various crimes they have committed.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** Valéria Araújo, 2/22/2017; G1/MS, 2/27/2017

## PARÁ – 2 Cases

2017

PEOPLE: GAVIÃO PARKATEJE and XIKRIM

MUNICIPALITY: MARABÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: FUNAI headquarters in Marabá

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous group took over FUNAI headquarters in Marabá to protest the absence of a FUNAI coordinator in the region. They said that countless activities have been stalled, employees have been fired and they do not know who to turn to when they need, for example, the signature of the FUNAI representative. They were waiting for a position from the president of the Foundation and mobilized, through a jurisdiction nomination, the appointment of a coordinator for the region.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II

2017

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS

MUNICIPALITY: ALTAMIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The suspension of the installation license of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant in September 2017 was motivated by unresolved problems related to urban basic sanitation, the implementation of plans of productive activities and surveillance in affected indigenous villages, the construction of schools and health clinics and poor conditions in Collective Urban Settlements in neighborhoods built by Norte Energia to resettle 4,000 of the 10,000 families removed as a result of the implementation of this mega-project (data are from the Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB) and the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA). According to a statement by Thaís Santi, MPF's attorney in Altamira, and the person responsible for filing several lawsuits against the project, one of the actions that has not yet been evaluated by the Federal Court of Altamira denounces ethnocide, the cultural murder of the way of life of indigenous populations. According to the attorney, the compensation policies ended up causing an even greater impact than the plant itself.

**CAUSE:** Non-compliance with conditions

**SOURCE:** R7, 11/19/2017

## PARANÁ - 7 Cases

2017

VICTIMS: Indigenous people in the city

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: MARINGÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Manoel Ribas Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of indigenous people, including many children, was living on a plot in the central area of the city and now lives virtually without any structure, with up to 15 people in each makeshift shack. They eke out a living with the sale of handicrafts in the downtown area of the city and need to walk over an hour and a half to get there because the buses rarely stop for them. They cook in campfires and have no sanitary infrastructure. They await the sale of the crafts to return to the village.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** G1 / PR, 7/24/2017

4/3/2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LANDS: VARIOUS

**DESCRIPTION:** About 200 indigenous people blocked the Ayrton Senna bridge connecting the state of Paraná to Mato Grosso do Sul, in a demonstration against the federal government. They demand improvements in health, education and nutrition and the demarcation of their traditional lands. During the demonstration, they issued a document entitled "Letter Denouncing and Repudiating the Indigenous Situation in Western Paraná - Brazil," in which indigenous leaders and representatives repudiate "civilized society" for prejudice and discrimination against the native peoples of Brazil.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** TRXOnline

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA HELENA

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people reported to the MPF in Foz do Iguassu the lack of provision of the rations basket by FUNAI and the municipality of Santa Helena, the lack of supply of drinking water by SANEPAR and the lack of health care by SESAI.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** Document from the leaders to the MPF in Foz do Iguassu

2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA HELENA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mokoi Joegua

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people prepared documents asking SANEPAR to supply drinking water and piped water, and COPEL to provide electricity. Only COPEL responded, saying that it needed an authorization from FUNAI, which in turn said that it could not authorize because the area is a biological refuge of Itaipu. The community, on the other hand, reaffirms that the land is of traditional occupation. Copies of the documents were forwarded to the Union Public Defender's Office (DPU) in Foz do Iguassu.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** Document from the leaders to COPEL and SANEPAR

8/5/2017

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: GUARAPUAVA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the municipalities of Manoel Ribas and Novas Laranjeiras went to sell their handicrafts in the town of Guarapuava and, lacking a place to stay, camped near the bus station of the municipality. The city government promised to hold a meeting with the MPF to discuss the case.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** G1/PR

8/5/2017

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: APUCARANA

MUNICIPALITY: LONDRINA

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court to remove the indigenous people who are housed in the Kaingang Cultural Center in the city of Londrina, as they have found that the place does not offer the minimum conditions to meet the needs of the indigenous group.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** G1/PR

**8/14/2017**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** TERRA ROXA

**DESCRIPTION:** Protesting the failure to meet the request for the construction of a school and a temporary health clinic in the village, indigenous people living in Terra Rosa took over the municipal government bus that transports students from the village to the Maria Carolina Engel Municipal School, in Guarani Village. They also reported that children are subject to violence and discrimination.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** TRXOnline

## PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

**9/28/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JATOBÁ

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Saco dos Barros, Bem Querer de Baixo and Bem Querer de Cima Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Since February 2017, a decision by the Federal Court of Serra Talhada has ordered the removal of the squatters from the villages of the Pankararu people. The Federal Police alleges lack of funds for the operation. In August, federal judge Felipe Mota de Oliveira reiterated the decision and ordered the removal of the invaders. Again, the local authorities alleged lack of funds and the removal did not take place. Invaders sabotaged the piping system that carries water to the Pankararu area, leaving dozens of indigenous families without water.

**CAUSE:** Lack of water

**SOURCE:** Pankararu People; Porantim September 2017

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous workers

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACIQUE DOBLE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAXIAS DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** A farm

**DESCRIPTION:** The denunciation of an indigenous man led the Ministry of Labor and Employment to discover four Kaingang living in a situation analogous to slavery. They were kept on a farm to work on persimmon harvest, in poor housing and food conditions, without working papers and without compensation for the days worked. The employer has been notified and will have to pay R\$9,000 in compensations and rights to the indigenous men, in addition to being indicted on charges of collective moral damage.

**CAUSE:** Slave labor

**SOURCE:** Sul21, 5/17/2017

**2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAPIVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAPIVARI DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous camp, RS-040, km 61

**DESCRIPTION:** The entire community suffers from lack of basic sanitation and clean water for bathing and drinking. The

consequences are the spread of diseases such as dehydration, diarrhea and verminosis. The community is forced to use water from the Capivari River, which is contaminated with pesticides indiscriminately used on rice and soybean farms.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team

**8/30/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACHOEIRA DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Arataxê indigenous community

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court decided that the Union and the state of Rio Grande do Sul should provide improvements to guarantee a minimally dignified quality of life for the Araxatê indigenous community located on highway BR-153 in the city of Cachoeira do Sul. The decision partially grants the requests of the MPF in a public civil action aimed at ensuring the provision of actions and services of health, education, basic sanitation, electricity, food, civil registry, conservation of culture, and basic infrastructure for the community.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** MPF-MS Press Office

## RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

**MARCH**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** JI-PARANÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The Student's House, where indigenous people attending school in Ji-Paraná stay, was robbed, which caused great losses to the residents. The indigenous students report that the lack of security makes them fear for their own lives.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure and inaction

**SOURCE:** Rede TV

**JULY**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** CINTA-LARGA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ROOSEVELT

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGÃO D'OESTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The President of the Human Rights Defense Commission (CDDH) of the Rondônia Section of the Brazilian Bar Association (EAB-RO), Esequiel Roque from Espírito Santo, was invited by a Cinta-Larga leader to visit the Roosevelt Indigenous Land. There, he found that many indigenous people have been living in a situation of extreme poverty, without support from the state or federal protection agencies. According to him, what makes the situation even more complex is the pressure of the miners on the natives who, weakened by their social status, agree to the invasion of their lands and the removal of large quantities of diamonds and gold. This reality endangers the lives of hundreds of indigenous people, especially women and children, and has also caused internal conflicts among leaders.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** Tudo Rondônia, 7/8/2017

**7/21/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KAXARARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXARARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** EXTREMA



**DESCRIPTION:** Protesting the lack of federal government investment in the villages, including the supply of electricity in the villages, the Kaxarari took over Eletrobrás base where two towers of the line that provides electricity to Acre are located.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** *Diário da Amazônia newspaper*, 7/21/2017

### RORAIMA - 3 Cases

#### JANUARY

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** CARACARAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xenxem

**DESCRIPTION:** Yanomami indigenous people are living in unhealthy, subhuman conditions, near a bus and taxi depot in the western part of Boa Vista. One of the women went into labor and had the child there, without minimum hygiene conditions and dignity. According to leader Yxupi Yanomami, the group walked 10 days to arrive in Boa Vista because they could no longer live there, since they had nothing, neither food nor medicine. According to the coordinator of FUNAI's Yanomami Protection Front, Anderson Vasconcelos, the indigenous group went to the municipality to collect the financial benefits to which they are entitled. He added that the indigenous people from that region face serious alcoholism problems due to recent contact resulting from the opening of the Perimetral North road.

**CAUSE:** Lack of subsistence alternatives

**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 1/28/2017

#### 2017

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people in the city

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CITADINO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** Amid all kinds of dirt, indigenous peoples and Venezuelans compete for food with buzzards in a landfill in Boa Vista, where they also look for any object they can clean and sell. In relation to the Yanomami, it is reported that they have left their villages due to the invasion of their lands by miners. According to Dilson Ingarikó, Indian secretary in the state of Roraima, "... the natives come here thinking that they will have a better quality of life in the city. As there is no work for everyone, they end up going to the dump." According to Egydio Schwade, from CIMI "... indigenous people face a very painful and sad situation. Hunger is what drives them to the dump."

**CAUSE:** Difficulty to survive in the village

**SOURCE:** *Folha de S. Paulo newspaper*, 4/3/2017

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** UIRAMUTÁ

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Taboca, Pedra Preta, Raposa Serra do Sol

**DESCRIPTION:** About 40 communities were isolated due to flooding in the state of Roraima. The problem was aggravated by the cancellation of the contract with the company Panamazônica, which would provide air transportation, thus preventing food (rations baskets) and emergency health care from coming

into town. FUNAI's coordinator, Armando do Carmo, said the cancellation was amicable, but he had not yet acted to resolve the problem.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 7/25/2017

### SANTA CATARINA - 7 Cases

#### JANUARY

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** FLORIANÓPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kondá Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people leave their villages to sell handicrafts on the coast since the resources obtained are of great importance to support the families. More than 100 natives among adults and children have arrived in the city. Part of the group lived in the house of acquaintances out of kindness, but most of them were living under viaducts, without minimum hygiene and safety conditions. Often, they are assaulted by drug users and, according to one of the women, they do not sleep at night to watch the children. The MPF has requested urgent measures, but FUNAI, the municipality and the state cannot agree on the actions that must be taken.

**CAUSE:** Lack of general support

**SOURCE:** *G1/SC*, 1/6/2017

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul protested in front of the South Regional Office of SESAI demanding that the investigation or reports of moral and sexual harassment, as well as of the mismanagement of resources by the agency.

**CAUSE:** Lack of general support

**SOURCE:** *CIMI South Regional Office*

#### 2/4/2017

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICS

**MUNICIPALITY:** FLORIANÓPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** A federal court decision limited the number of indigenous people entitled to receive Social Assistance benefits, claiming that the city of Florianópolis is experiencing financial difficulties. The natives travel to the capital of Santa Catarina to sell their handicrafts.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** *G1/SC*

#### 11/30/2017

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** FLORIANÓPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Elevado Dias Velho

**DESCRIPTION:** Based on a lawsuit filed by the MPF, a judge ordered FUNAI and the municipal, state and federal governments to build a Temporary House for the natives who go to Florianópolis to sell their handicrafts. In the meantime, the Union filed an appeal and was able to suspend the decision. The municipality, in turn, claimed that the situation of indigenous people is a different case of social vulnerability.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** *G1/SC*

12/6/2017

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: TOLDO CHIMBANGUE

MUNICIPALITY: CHAPECÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** Based on a lawsuit filed by the MPF, the Federal Court ordered that the state of Santa Catarina immediately begin the procedures for the implementation of emergency measures in relation to a road built in Toldo Chimbanguê Village. Some indigenous dwellings located between 5 and 15 meters from the road have been damaged and are at risk of collapsing due to the proximity of the paving works. In addition, some water sources have been contaminated, which requires road maintenance and conservation services to solve the drainage problem.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** MPF-SC

2017

VICTIMS: Communities

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

**DESCRIPTION:** The communities report the lack of investment in basic sanitation in all villages. The existing full bathrooms - with laundry facilities - were built by the people and with third-party donations, as was the case in Pirai Village. The Community has requested the remodeling of a bathroom and the construction of another six in Morro Alto Village, but to no avail. Without giving due importance to the requests for sanitation, SESAI has only guaranteed a few water tanks. The communities also complain about the lack of periodic visits by technicians to assess water quality, since the region is surrounded by industries, which constitutes a risk factor for indigenous health. The indigenous lands impacted are Pirai, Tarumã, Morro Alto and Conquista, in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul and São Francisco do Sul.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office

2017

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

**DESCRIPTION:** Communities in the Pirai, Tarumã, Pindoty and Morro Alto, and Conquista indigenous lands, in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul and São Francisco do Sul report that the children are malnourished due to the suspension of the distribution of the rations basket by the government.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office

## SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

2017

VICTIMS: Communities

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: JARAGUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: JARAGUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Villages in Jaraguá

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people are affected by the lack of structure of the health clinics; school overcrowding; open sewage, where children play; and the abandonment of animals at the entrance of the villages. There are hundreds of abandoned dogs and cats, most of them sick, who share space with trash bags, tattered clothing, burnt objects, food scraps, and animal feces. There is no private bathroom and basic sanitation. Dirt and skin problems seen on the children's faces and bodies explain the hazards to health. Without the official demarcation of most of the territory where they live, the Guarani have difficulty

accessing basic services and maintaining traditional practices of the people. One of the leaders, Thiago Henrique Karaí Djekupe, says that there is no space for growing crops or for cultural activities. Young people have no perspective. Half of the adults are unemployed, mainly because indigenous people are discriminated against in the labor market. The lack of public policies causes problems related to high social vulnerability: the rate of teenage pregnancy is high; and alcoholism and depression have impacted more and more indigenous people. Thiago also states that "our rights are not respected. This lack of State support ends up being a way of weakening us."

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** *Estadão* on line newspaper, 9/25/2017

## TOCANTINS - 3 Cases

2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: KANELA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

MUNICIPALITY: ARAGUAÇU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Crim Pa Tehi Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Among the most urgent problems, the community reports the lack of drinking water in the village, demarcation of the traditional land, failure to include the name of the people in the records of registry offices and lack of an association. With great difficulty, the natives live on a plot of land given by a private individual, and complain about the lack of possibility to hunt, fish, grow crops and live of their own work. In addition, indigenous people are disrespected as regards enjoying rights such as access to justice, given the distance from public facilities and the precarious nature of transportation.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** *Attitude Tocantins*, 9/6/2017

JUNE

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAHOLÂNDIA

MUNICIPALITY: ITACAJÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Forno Velho Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Water supply in the village was interrupted because of the theft of a water pump. The village is close to a road used by many people who are strangers to the community. Chief Madalena Krahô filed a complaint in the town of Itacajá and informed the Indigenous Health Support Shelter, but no action has been taken.

**CAUSE:** Robbery

**SOURCE:** Chief Madalena Krahô

2017

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAHÔ

MUNICIPALITY: ITACAJÁ

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Serrinha, Lagoinha, Serra Grande, Porteira and Morro do Boi Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The company that repaired the roads linking the Krahô villages stopped its activities in 2014, without completing the construction of three concrete bridges and manholes that interconnect Porteira and Morro do Boi villages. Documents were presented to the MPF in Araguaína and Palmas, but no action has been taken.

**CAUSE:** Neglect

**SOURCE:** Krahô Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Spread of Alcohol and Other Drugs

In 2017 CIMI reported 10 cases relates to abuse of alcohol and other drugs in the states of Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Pará (7) and Tocantins (1).

The Arara, Parakanã, Volta Grande Arara, Juruna and other peoples in the villages of the Altamira region in the state of Pará have been facing a worrying increase in alcohol consumption since the beginning of construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant. Some of the reasons leading to this situation include: constant commuting to the city; presence of fishermen and people involved with the construction in the villages; unrestricted sale of alcoholic beverages in bars on the banks of the Xingu and Iriri rivers and also in commercial establishments in Altamira. With the establishment in the area of Norte Energia and companies outsourced to build houses, runways, schools and other facilities, the communities, especially young people, become easy targets for alcohol and drug use. In

addition, they are recruited to work in the construction sites. Some companies have established rules of coexistence in the villages, prohibiting the consumption of alcohol, while others have fired staff found to be engaged in these activities.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, in the Dourados Indigenous Territory, Guarani-Kaiowá leaders have reported the lack of policing, which turns the indigenous area into a hideout for criminals, where more than 60 drug dealing spots have been mapped out. Four in every 10 young natives have already used some type of drug.

In Maranhão and Tocantins there are also reports of the increased vulnerability of the Krahô and Kanela peoples, respectively, due to their proximity to the cities. The increase in alcohol consumption is associated with a greater number of disagreements, growing domestic violence, theft, rape, and murder.

## SPREAD OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

### 10 Cases

#### MARANHÃO - 1 Case

2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Canela Memortumré and Apanjekra

**DESCRIPTION:** The Kanela community, susceptible to contact with the population of Barra do Corda, is becoming increasingly vulnerable due to the high level of alcohol addiction that has affected members of the community. Drunkenness is one of the main reasons for internal fights as well as for traffic-related deaths.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Imperatriz Team; Indigenous Leaders

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

2017

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous people from the reserve

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapirú and Bororó Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Village leaders report that the lack of policing transforms part of the Dourados Reserve into a hideout for criminals. According to the community, more than 60 drug dealing spots have been mapped and four in every 10 young natives have already used some type of drug. The leaders also say that there are more than 250 non-indigenous people living in the community, who use the area to hide and avoid being

punished for the various crimes they have committed. They are members of gangs that steal cars to be disassembled for parts and drug trafficking gangs, among other crimes. Although it is an established right of indigenous peoples, the community is unable to expel members that they consider harmful, because there is resistance even from people linked to the government. Leader Valdinez Ramirez reports that "a government official went to the Reserve and did not allow the community to peacefully expel a gunslinger, who is in the community at the service of farmers. Besides not being a native, he threatens, steals, shoots people, terrorizes and breaks all indigenous rules here. We have been practically threatened by this individual."

**CAUSE:** Use of alcohol, drugs; lack of support

**SOURCE:** Valéria Araújo, 02/22/2017; G1 / MS, 2/27/2017

#### PARÁ - 7 Cases

2017

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACHOEIRA SECA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The constant presence of fishermen in the indigenous land, who bring and drink alcohol, and the frequent commuting of the Arara to the city, given the different activities developed by the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant, has caused an increase in alcohol consumption among the natives. As a consequence, domestic violence and internal conflicts have also escalated there.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Altamira Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APYTEREWA

**MUNICIPALITIES:** SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU AND ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Apyterewa, Xingu, Paranapiona and Kwara-hya-pya Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The sale of alcohol on the banks of the Xingu River and in commercial establishments in Altamira, the presence of fishermen who bring alcohol into the villages, and the commuting of natives to the city, motivated by activities developed by the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant, have increased alcohol consumption by indigenous people. As a consequence, domestic violence and internal conflicts have also escalated.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Altamira Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Villages of the Arara people

**DESCRIPTION:** Activities developed by the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant cause the natives to constantly commute to the city. In addition, the presence of fishermen and other people involved in construction works in the villages has resulted in an increase in the use of alcohol and other drugs by indigenous people. Alcoholic beverages are sold without any restriction in bars on the banks of the Xingu and Iriri rivers, as well as in commercial establishments in Altamira. Domestic violence, which generates friction between families, has escalated.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Altamira Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE

**MUNICIPALITY:** SENADOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO

**DESCRIPTION:** The establishment in the area of Norte Energia and companies outsourced to build houses, airstrips, schools and other facilities has caused the communities, especially young people to be exposed to contact with strangers and become easy targets for alcohol and drug use. The youths are recruited to work in the construction sites and end up changing their customs. Many of them have already been seen drunk, walking on highways and in bars. Complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF. Some companies have established rules of coexistence in the villages, prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in the presence of indigenous people, while others have fired staff found to be engaged in these activities.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcohol

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

**DESCRIPTION:** The establishment in the area of Norte Energia and companies outsourced to build houses, airstrips, schools and other facilities has caused the communities, especially young people to be exposed to contact with strangers and become easy targets for alcohol and drug use. The youths are recruited to work in the construction sites and end up changing their

customs. Many of them have already been seen drunk, walking on highways and in bars. Complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF. Some companies have established rules of coexistence in the villages, prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in the presence of indigenous people, while others have fired staff found to be engaged in these activities.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcohol

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** JURUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAQUIÇAMBA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VITÓRIA DO XINGU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Muratu

**DESCRIPTION:** The establishment in the area of Norte Energia and companies outsourced to build houses, airstrips, schools and other facilities has caused the communities, especially young people to be exposed to contact with strangers and become easy targets for alcohol and drug use. The youths are recruited to work in the construction sites and end up changing their customs. Many of them have already been seen drunk, walking on highways and in bars. Complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF. Some companies have established rules of coexistence in the villages, prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in the presence of indigenous people, while others have fired staff found to be engaged in these activities.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcohol

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** URUARÁ

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Laranjal and Cachoeira Seca

**DESCRIPTION:** The establishment in the area of Norte Energia and companies outsourced to build houses, airstrips, schools and other facilities has caused the communities, especially young people to be exposed to contact with strangers and become easy targets for alcohol and drug use. The youths are recruited to work in the construction sites and end up changing their customs. Many of them have already been seen drunk, walking on highways and in bars. Complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF. Some companies have established rules of coexistence in the villages, prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in the presence of indigenous people, while others have fired staff found to be engaged in these activities.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcohol

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

## TOCANTINS – 1 Case

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIATINS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Villages: Santa Cruz, Barra, Mangabeira, Nova Aldeia, Mandkraré, Campos Lindos

**DESCRIPTION:** The high rate of alcoholic and drug use has caused disruption within the Krahô indigenous community. The number of alcohol and drug addicts in the communities is increasing, and in turn internal fights, prostitution, violence against women, thefts in the villages, rapes and murders have escalated. Drugs are illegally sold in the towns bordering the indigenous lands and inside the villages.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol and drug use

**SOURCE:** Krahô Indigenous Leader



## Death from lack of health care

**E**ight cases of death from lack of health care were reported in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (3), Maranhão (1), Rondônia, (1) and Roraima (1).

Prolonged illnesses that are not properly treated, surgeries that are not performed because the patient was not included in the waiting list, disabled people with malaria and aggravated health conditions that do not receive timely treatment are some examples of deaths due to lack of health care.

In Nova Olinda do Norte, in the state of Amazonas, the Maraguá people filed a complaint with the MPF

and SESAI about the deaths of untreated patients. In retaliation, FUNAI's coordinator publicly denied the existence of the Maraguá people. In Lábrea, an anonymous caller asked for the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of 20-year-old Crista Jamamadi. According to the complaint, there are signs of neglect in the care provided by the health team working in the area.

In Rondônia, an indigenous man of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau people died from lack of proper treatment for tuberculosis.

Ana Mendes



*The lack of health care to indigenous peoples, marked by cases of neglect and lack of structure results in deaths that could be avoided*

**“Prolonged illnesses that are not properly treated, surgeries that are not performed because the patient was not included in the waiting list, disabled people with malaria and aggravated health conditions that do not receive timely treatment are some examples of deaths due to lack of health care.”**

## DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 8 Cases

#### ACRE - 2 Cases

##### AUGUST

**VICTIM:** Raimundo Nonato Pequeno

**PEOPLE:** ARARA DO ACRE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous leader was being treated for a tumor for years with conventional therapy. When his condition worsened, he went to the town hospital. The attending physician asked SESAI to make arrangements for surgery. The agency informed that it would schedule the surgery for September, when the city of Feijó was holding a "surgery task force." SESAI picked up the patients in their communities, but did not include the indigenous leader's land in the route. As his name was not on the list, the man was told to wait for a new call. In December, as he no longer felt the leg, he was sent to the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul. On the 22nd the transportation was authorized but less than 15 minutes into the flight he passed away.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

##### 2017

**VICTIM:** Suzete Evaristo

**PEOPLE:** NUKINI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NUKINI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was being treated for a chronic kidney problem. Early in 2015 a problem was found in her uterus and a biopsy was performed. In July 2017 she was admitted into the hospital of Juruá due to this last problem, and in August she passed away. After the victim's death, SESAI found the result of the biopsy done in 2015, with the diagnosis of cancer. If the diagnosis had been known at the time of the biopsy, she would have had the specific treatment for the disease.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

#### AMAZON - 3 Cases

##### 1/28/2017

**VICTIM:** Leonardo Leite Kanamari

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CARAUARI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Taquara Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man with disabilities and diagnosed with malaria had been very sick for a few days and was running a high fever. His family had tried, countless times, to contact those responsible for the basic health unit, but to no avail. The reports were that the person in charge was on a private trip to Manaus, and his replacement was never contacted because she was not answering the phone. The young man died in the Carauari hospital, after the family finally -, although it was too late - managed to have him hospitalized. A document on the event was prepared and

sent to the MPF, the District Indigenous Health Council and the DSEI of the Middle Solimões River and Tributaries.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office I - Prelature of Tefé and Rio Xerua (Itamarati) Team 3/9/2017

##### AUGUST

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The Maraguá community, located on the banks of the Paracuni River, reported to the MPF and SESAI the occurrence of deaths due to lack of health care. In retaliation, FUNAI's coordinator Gilmar Palheta Assunção publicly denied the existence of the Maraguá people. The leaders recorded the coordinator's deposition and handed it over to the MPF.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** The Cimi Team, 2017

##### 2017

**VICTIM:** Jamamadi Crest

**PEOPLE:** JAMAMADI

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** JARAWARA/JAMAMADI/KANAMARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**DESCRIPTION:** Complaint requesting an investigation into the circumstances of the death of 20-year-old Crista Jamamadi, due to neglect in the care provided by the team working in the area:

"The aim of this request/complaint is to ask for an investigation into the circumstances around the death of Jamamadi Crista, a Jamamadi indigenous woman from the Middle Purus region in the state of Amazonas. Although focused on this specific case that requires special attention, given the strong suspicion of neglect in the care provided by the health team working in the area at that time, the numerous documents written by this group against the precarious care they receive and the new deaths (Emily, Sata abono, etc.) that followed Crista's demise reinforce the tragic situation of the health care provided to indigenous peoples by the DSEI of Middle Purus.

Crista Jamamadi, who at the time of her death was about 20 years old, was at the early stages of pregnancy with her second child. Due to a minor accident, it seems that she slipped and fell, Crista had abdominal pain. When she fell the nurse was at the health unit (in general, the teams that provide care to the Jamamadi are formed by only 1 nurse and 1 nursing technician) but refused to go to the village, despite the requests of relatives. Crista ended up being medicated by the Indigenous Health Agent of the village where she lived, Embaúba (about 30 minutes' walk from the São Francisco central health unit, located in the largest village of this indigenous group), who gave her omeprazole, as recommended by the nurse.

Despite the structure of the center, which was officially opened in 2014, the presence a physician in the teams that go into the area is very rare. Anyway, the medication (which was for belly ache) was not effective and the pain persisted. The next day, the nurse saw her, but did not show much concern about her condition, even though she was feeling ill. Crista's relatives asked for her to be transferred, because they knew that the fall had caused a miscarriage, which was the cause of the pain. The following

days the nurse refused to see her, merely delivering the drugs that he believed were appropriate, without bothering to see her personally. A few days later Crista's condition worsened, and her relatives, desperate, went to the health center in the nearby village of San Francisco and said that if the nurse did not go see her, he should not return to work in their villages. Embarrassed by the ultimatum, the nurse finally accompanied them and decided to call the plane to transfer Crista to a hospital, since the situation was indeed serious. The nurse left and did not bother to leave the nursing technician in the village caring for the patient and before the plane landed Crista was already dead.

The consequences of Crista's death continue to reinforce the existence of neglect, which is the rule of health care for indigenous peoples in the region, as there are reports of more than a few cases of neglect and errors. A few days later, at the end of May 2017, a call from FUNAI in Lábrea, a nearby municipality, informed of her death. However, not even this institution bothered to properly investigating the case. They incorrectly informed that Cristina Jamamadi had died; because the description provided was not correct, the information was immediately treated as suspicious and the true identity of the deceased was correctly identified. Minutes later, the general Jamandi chief, Abadias Jamamadi, reported on what had happened and said that the procedure of the health team was incorrect. The following week Abadias Jamamadi arrived in Labrea with a document signed by all the villages, demanding the immediate removal of SESAI's nurse and urgent improvements in health care not only to the Jamamadi but to DSEI's jurisdiction as a whole. Chief Abadias had scheduled a meeting with Carlos Galvão, coordinator of the DSEI of Middle Purus. At that meeting the Jamamadi document was handed over to the coordinator, who signed it, returned the original and kept a copy. It should be remembered that the communities are extremely dissatisfied with the programs and the representativeness of the current CONDISI, which leaves the communities without an adequate health service. In the following months, the DSEI of Middle Purus stopped investigating the case and simply relocated the nurse to another center; now he works at the Crispim center, of the Paumari people, even though the Jamamadi never tire of requesting his removal from the area of indigenous health. At this time the case has already been forgotten by the responsible entities, except by Crista's family who, in mourning, keeps asking that the case do not be forgotten. At their request, especially Crista's father Arigo Jamamadi and general chief Abadias Jamamadi, the case is being reported here in the hope of a proper investigation into the circumstances of her death and the implementation of the necessary measures. Attention is drawn to the specificities of the Jamamadi context. The total population is about 400 people living in six permanent villages, all on land, scattered across the territory of the Jarawara, Jamamadi, Kanamati Indigenous Land, on the left bank of the Purus River. The health teams rarely adjust to the indigenous social reality, and their health care logistics ignores the organization of this group. Thus, the team stays practically all the time in the main village, many hours' walk away from the others, and don't visit the other villages very often. The team only leaves the central village in case of extremely serious accidents. In sum, the centralized unit structure does not work properly in the local context. Moreover, the lack of preparation of the professionals sent to the area is blatant. They at best ignore the indigenous context but, more often than not, are in the villages against their will and express clear prejudice, and more often than not interfere directly in their way of life. Many teams impose a health care mode that does not

match the one that is effective for the Jamamadi. Lastly, it must be said that the DSEI has closed its eyes to "controversial" cases, especially when it comes to a community like the Jamamadi, who have little influence in local politics. Medicines are scarce; referrals are rare; exams are nonexistent; the precariousness of care ends up reinforcing a dependency on the missionaries who have been working for many decades in the area, to the point that there are quite a few requests for them to be allowed to assist them instead of the health teams. Any attempt to get information from the DSEI of Middle Purus is a waste of time. The employees refuse to answer. Finally, it is important to remember that the plane that did not transfer Crista for prompt care arrived without delay to take nurse Andrew out of the village. Neither the DSEI of Middle Purus nor FUNAI in Labrea have held a meeting to take the necessary steps to investigate the case."

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office I

### MARANHÃO - 1 Case

**VICTIM:** Jakyxa Awá Guajá

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man did not have his SUS card with him, but a social worker at the Basic Health Unit informed that he was feeling ill, with stomach pains that had started in July. He had the necessary tests and was released. A week later he felt ill again and went back to the hospital already in a very serious condition. He died while waiting to be transferred from the municipal to the state hospital.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

### Rondônia - 1 Case

**2017**

**VICTIM:** Tari Uru Eu Wau

**PEOPLE:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO NEGRO OCAIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARA-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man had tuberculosis for years and, due to lack of adequate treatment, his condition worsened and he died.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team, 05/23/2017

### RORAIMA - 1 Case

**2017**

**MUNICIPALITY:** UIRAMUTĂ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Uiramutã

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the constant rains in the state of Roraima and the interruption of the air taxi service provided by the Panamazonia company, it was not possible to provide emergency care to several indigenous people. One of the deaths was from cardiorespiratory arrest, due to the delay in care.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**SOURCE:** G1/RR, 07/28/2017



# Child mortality

CIMI obtained information from the Special Indigenous Health Secretariat (SESAI) that 702 deaths of indigenous children aged 0 to 5 years were reported in 2017. According to SESAI, “in relation to data coverage, deaths were estimated to be approximately 68% of the expected number, with an emphasis on low coverage for children under 1 year, while those born alive in 2017 were approximately 69% of the expected number.” Therefore, SESAI has chosen to “maintain the absolute values and to not apply rate calculations, considering the low coverage of events and the population size per district and also to enable a better comparison with data previously provided.”

The number of deaths of children under 5 years by state in 2017 is shown below:

State	Deaths in children under 5 years old
AC	10
AL	3
AM	236
AP	7
BA	3
CE	5
MA	56
MG	11
MS	36
MT	107
PA	46
PB	7
PE	14
PR	13
RO	8
RR	103
RS	7
SC	1
SP	5
TO	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>

Fonte: SIASI-DGISI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference data: 12/31/2017. Data subject to change as a result of the data input and qualification process.

The number of deaths of children under 5 years by state in 2017 is shown below:

Probable cause of death (ICD 10) – 2017		State
A09	Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	AC, AM, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, RR, TO
A41.9	Septicemia, unspecified	AM, AP, MA, MG, MS, MT, RR
E43	Severe protein-calorie malnutrition, unspecified	AM, MA, MG, MT, RR, SP, TO
J18.9	Pneumonia, unspecified	AM, BA, MA, MG, MT, PA, RO, RR, TO
R98	Unattended death	AC, AM, MS, MT, PA
Y09.9	Assault by unspecified means - unspecified location	AM, RR

Fonte: SIASI-DGISI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference data: 12/31/2017. Data subject to change as a result of the data input and qualification process.

It is clear that many of the probable causes of death of the victims could be treated, such as diarrhea or malnutrition. SESAI also reports the occurrence of deaths due to lack of care.



## Lack of support for indigenous school education

In 2017 a total of 41 cases of lack of support for indigenous school education were reported in the states of Acre (6), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (2), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (11), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (5), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (3), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1).

Acre and Pará were the states with the highest number of cases related to the lack of support for indigenous school education. These cases include problems regarding the lack of a specific and differentiated school education policy and non-structured and poorly equipped schools. In some communities, classes are taught in makeshift classrooms.

In Rondônia, there is no secondary education in the Tubarão Latundê Indigenous Land. Therefore, the students need to go to the town of Chupinguaia. In the rainy season the roads are impassable, which prevents children from

going to school. In the Lourdes Indigenous Land, in Ji-Paraná, teachers report that they are being repressed and persecuted by the person responsible for indigenous school education in the municipality. Another complaint is that the person in charge does not accept the fact that indigenous people have the right to a differentiated curriculum.

In Roraima, a teacher reported the lack of teachers since the beginning of the 2017 school year. Several professionals would have undergone a selective process, but were not called to take office. Some filed for writ of mandamus. A total of 55 teachers need to be hired for Alto São Marcos, Uiramutã, Serra da Lua and Raposa Serra do Sol. Still according to the teacher, a government decree authorized the indigenous education units to offer the Youth and Adult Education (EJA) modality and secondary education, but no teachers have been hired by the government. Also in Roraima, children attended



*There is a lack of everything in indigenous schools - from adequate buildings, teachers, learning material and food to respect for cultural differences*

classes in a shack with no toilet and drinking water. In 2013 the community began the construction using its own resources. However, the school has not been completed because of the difficulty in transporting construction materials and the lack of financial resources. Requests have been sent to the education secretary, but the natives have had no answers.

In Santa Catarina, the State Education Secretariat approved a project for the construction of school buildings in the Piraí, Pindoty and Morro Alto villages. But because the Declaratory Ordinances for the indigenous lands have

been suspended, they have not been built. In the villages there is only one classroom for four classes; equipment such as desks and tables for teachers, adequate blackboards, computers, internet and materials for the kitchen, among others, are nonexistent. Teachers also complain about the lack of teaching and pedagogical materials. The school meal is insufficient and comes in late. In addition, the allowance grant (Bolsa Família) benefit has been reduced. Among the indigenous lands affected are Piraí, Tarumã, Pindoty, Morro Alto and Conquista, located in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul and São Francisco do Sul.

## LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

### 41 Cases

#### ACRE – 6 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Children and young people

**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the community, there are problems in the education of teachers who are still studying to become indigenous teachers and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. In addition, there is no secondary education in some communities where teachers teach in their own homes.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** 220 Children and young people

**PEOPLES:** ASHANINKA and KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the education of indigenous teachers who are still studying and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. There is no implementation of secondary education - which has led many young people to live in the capital of the municipality - or of schools in some communities, where teachers teach in their own homes.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Children and Young people

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the education of indigenous teachers who are still studying and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. There is no implementation of secondary education - which has led many young people to live in the capital of the municipality - or of schools in some communities, where teachers teach in their own homes or at the community's social center.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous teachers

**PEOPLE:** NAUA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the education of indigenous teachers who are still studying and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical follow-up of teachers.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous teachers

**PEOPLE:** NUKINI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NUKINI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the education of indigenous teachers who are still studying and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical follow-up of teachers.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous teachers

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPINAS KATUKINA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the education of indigenous teachers who are still studying and in the continuing education of those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical follow-up of teachers.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

#### ALAGOAS – 2 Cases

**MARCH**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** KARUAZU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARUAZU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campinhos Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2016, the community has been asking for the construction of an indigenous school, especially because indigenous children and adolescents enrolled in municipal schools are subject to great discrimination.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school in the village

**SOURCE:** Leader Paulo Karuazu

#### MARCH

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KARUAZU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARUAZU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2016, the community has been asking for the construction of an indigenous school, especially because indigenous children and adolescents enrolled in municipal schools are subject to great discrimination.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school

**SOURCE:** Leader Paulo Karuazu

### AMAZON - 2 Cases

#### 2017

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAQUIRI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Paiol Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A female chief filed a complaint with the MPF because the city council excluded indigenous teachers from the hiring process. To understand the situation, she went to talk to the mayor, but was not allowed to see him. The village students have been out of school since June 2016 because the previous municipal administration did not pay the teachers' salaries.

**CAUSE:** Delay in the payment of teachers

**SOURCE:** CIMI team

#### 2017

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**MUNICIPALITY:** BORBA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cajual Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The community filed a complaint with the MPF for the delay in the beginning of the school year. In addition, teachers were not authorized to teach classes and had six months of back pay. In addition, the boatman who takes the students to the schools has not been paid for three months.

**CAUSE:** Delay in the payment of teachers

**SOURCE:** CIMI team

### MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAMELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015, the people have been requesting, through the Supervision of Indigenous School Education, that the school in their community be taken over by the state. They had been promised that this request would be included in the 2016 census, but it did not happen. Education continues to be linked to the municipal network and students do not have a differentiated education.

**CAUSE:** Lack of differentiated education

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Awá Village and Tiracambu

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people report the disrespect for the decision to choose complementary foods for school meal, as well as delays in the delivery of school meals.

**CAUSE:** Lack of food

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; Awá-Guajá Community

### MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KADIWÉU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO MURTINHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campina Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The school's structure is insufficient for the 22 students from the 1st to the 8th years of elementary school. It is housed in a small room in the health clinic, without any structure, and when the doctor goes to the village to call on patients there is no class. When all the students come to school, they need to be divided into smaller groups and the classes are taught under the sun. A shack was set up to hold all the students, but the canvas is torn and there is no money to purchase a new one. The municipal education secretariat never delivered supplies to the school. And the teacher himself paid for the freight to take the material he collected from other better equipped indigenous schools. Working on the basis of improvisation and without any help from the municipality, the learning process is totally compromised, to the point that 8th grade students practically cannot read or write.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Correio do Estado newspaper, 1/21/2017

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU (MYKY)

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japuira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Because enrollments have not reached the required number of students, there are no support staff and the Xinui Myky indigenous school cannot operate. In addition, the autonomy of the school and the community is not recognized in the processes of choosing and hiring staff. High school students in agroecology got to the month October without having started the school year due to the lack of teachers and funds.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and indigenous teacher

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KADIWÉU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO MURTINHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campina Village



**DESCRIPTION:** Without a school, students aged 3 to 14 years are forced to share a doctor's office provided by the health clinic in the municipality. When patients come into the clinic the classes are suspended. Students also use an open "tent" set up next to the room. The situation has been going on since 2008, and although the municipality has received R\$3.9 million from the National Education Development Fund (FNDE), no measures have been taken. According to the MPF-MS, deprivation of education has resulted in cultural damages to the indigenous community. In the absence of a structured school unit in the village, many families move to another location in search of education in a regular school. Children who do not master Portuguese are deprived from learning and from interacting with school mates.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school

**SOURCE:** Midiamaxnews, 3/22/2017

#### MAY

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAUNAY/IPEGUE

**MUNICIPALITY:** AQUIDAUANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bananal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The community reports the poor physical and structural conditions of the General Cândido Rondon Indigenous Municipal School. The building houses 350 students in all three shifts, but it has broken shingles and windows, exposed wiring, and worn out fans and chairs. In addition, according to the report by the community chief, lack of water and energy is common in the area. The PMF-MS carried out an in-situ inspection and should call upon local managers to ensure indigenous people decent conditions for access to education.

**CAUSE:** Neglect

**SOURCE:** MPF-MS, 5/15/2017

### PARÁ - 11 Cases

#### 2017

**VICTIMS:** Communities of the various villages

**PEOPLES:** ARARA, ARAWETÉ, ASURINI, KURUAYA, PARAKANÁ and XIPÁYA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Kararaô, Laranjal, Arômbi, Magarapi-Eby, Cujubim, Cachoeira Seca, and Tukamã Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The lack of an indigenous education policy for the villages is causing school dropout, the migration of students to cities in search of better equipped schools and even the emptying of communities. Another problem is the poor quality of school meals, which, in addition to being insufficient, does not meet the students' nutritional needs and does not respect the traditional diet of the peoples. Schools have little pedagogical material.

**CAUSE:** Lack of training for professionals

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II - Altamira team; community reports

#### 2017

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAWRÉ MUYBU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Sawre Muybu and Aldeia Praia do Índio Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pariri Indigenous Association has requested from the Municipal Education Secretariat (SEMED) the construction

of a School in Praia do Índio Village, which has more than 40 years of existence; the completion of another school in the Sawré Muybu Village, which began to be built two years ago and is still unfinished; and the hiring of indigenous teachers. The association also reported that there is no Youth and Adult Education (EJA) in the villages. SEMED claims that there are not enough students to justify creating the school, stating that the students should not attend schools in the city, and that there is lack of training for indigenous teachers.

**CAUSE:** Unfinished construction work, lack of schools and indigenous teachers

**SOURCE:** Alexandra Korap

#### 2017

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** SENATOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Teranga Wanga, Laranjal, Cachoeira Seca

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

#### 2017

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARAKANÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Apyterewa, Xingu Village, Parapanapona, Kwarahi-pya

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

#### 2017

**PEOPLE:** XIPÁYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIPÁYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Tukamã, Tukaiã

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II - Xingu Team

#### 2017

**PEOPLES:** KURUAYA and XIPÁYA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Cujubim, Kuruá, Irinapane, Kuruache

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities.



In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II – Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAYAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kuruá

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II – Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** ARAWETÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IPIXUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Adjuruanti, Araditji, Ipixuna, Pakana, Paratatin, Taakati

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II – Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** ASURINI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KOATINEMO

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Kuatinemu, Ita-aka

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** YUDJA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAQUIÇAMBA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VITÓRIA DO XINGU

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Paquiçamba, Furo Seco

**DESCRIPTION:** In some villages, schools are set up in makeshift places; in others, lack of structure precludes regular school activities. In addition, there is a lack of school supplies, and meals are of extremely poor quality and do not meet the nutritional needs of the students. Norte Energia is not meeting the conditions regarding the construction of schools.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and school supplies

**SOURCE:** Indigenous community; CIMI North Regional Office II – Xingu Team

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAYAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** BANNACH

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kriny Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Funds were allocated to the municipality of Bannach, in the interior of Pará, for the construction of a school. However, the money has never been transferred by the municipality.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school

**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office II – Redenção Team

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

**5/25/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IRAPUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAÇAPAVA DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** The community has been living on the sides of highway BR-290 for decades. The small school that existed there was destroyed by farmers in 2015 and since then, the children have been without school, teachers and all the other benefits linked to access to education to which they are entitled.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI REGIONAL OFFICE- Porto Alegre Team

## RONDÔNIA - 5 Cases

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** SAKURABIAT

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO MEQUÊNS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE DOS PARECIS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Tsupipari, Nova Kway, Baixa Verde Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The failure to build schools and hire teachers for full elementary education is harming students, who need to complete their studies outside the villages.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school and indigenous teacher

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

**JANUARY/FEBRUARY**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** AIKANAN

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUBARÃO LATUNDÊ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHUPINGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central and Rio do Ouro Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The village does not have schools for secondary education, which forces students to attend school in the municipality. In the rainy season, the roads are impassable and the students have no transportation, and therefore are unable to go to school.

**CAUSE:** Lack of implementation of secondary education

**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia; Aikanã Leaders

**MARCH**

**VICTIMS:** Teachers

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LOURDES

**MUNICIPALITY:** JI-PARANÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Teachers in the community have been subjected to repression and persecution by the official responsible for indigenous school education in the representation office of

Ji-Paraná, who does not recognize the school calendar prepared by the teachers and the community and also prevents indigenous people from leaving the village to receive their payments.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; inaction; neglect

**SOURCE:** *Indigenous community, leaders, teachers and students*

**2/13/2017**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caracol Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The head of the Regional Coordination for Education of Porto Velho, Leonildo de Araújo, attacked members of the indigenous community after breaching an agreement signed at a meeting in the village, where the operation of the school and the hiring of teachers were recorded. Besides the attack, he went back on his word and said that the school would not be established and he would not hire teachers. A document was sent to the MPF demanding the hiring of teachers, since there were only two volunteers for the job.

**CAUSE:** Lack of indigenous teacher and lack of consultation

**SOURCE:** *Indigenous leaders*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** TUPARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GUAPORÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARA-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Urussari Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The village community has been requesting from SEDUC the construction of a new school or the renovation of the existing one, which in its current state does not have the minimum conditions to accommodate the students.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure

**SOURCE:** *CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim team, 12/7/2017*

### RORAIMA - 3 Cases

**6/27/2017**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** PACARAIMA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Alto São Marcos

**DESCRIPTION:** A teacher reported that since the beginning of the school year the students had been without teachers. She says that several teachers have gone through the state's indigenous selection process, but the Indigenous Education Division, which is responsible for hiring teachers, is being ommissive and hurting the students. Some professionals have filed a writ of mandamus in court to take office. A total of 55 teachers need to be hired for Alto São Marcos, Uiramutã, Serra da Lua and Raposa Serra do Sol. Still according to the teacher, a government decree authorized the indigenous education units to offer the Youth and Adult Education (EJA) modality and secondary education. However, teachers have not yet been hired by the government.

**CAUSE:** Lack of indigenous teacher

**SOURCE:** *G1/RR, 6/28/2017*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Komini, Saúba and Sabiá

**DESCRIPTION:** The children attended classes in a shed without toilet and drinking water. In 2013 the community began the construction using its own resources. However, they were unable to complete it because of the difficulty in transporting construction materials and the lack of financial resources. Requirements were submitted to SEDUC, but the community is still without an answer.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school

**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 9/22/2017*

**2017**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Leão de Ouro Indigenous Community

**DESCRIPTION:** The Índio Alonso Franco Municipal School, which caters to 1st-5th grade students, operates in very poor conditions. The place has no walls, blackboard and several chairs have no backrest. For the sun not to disturb the students during class, a torn canvas was placed on part of the wooden structure, softening the warm light that penetrates through the open sides of the makeshift school. The straw that covers the structure has openings and when it rains there are no classes. There are no toilets in the place. A local councilor says that the situation of the students is humiliating because even the school sign is more expensive than the structure of the teaching unit.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect

**SOURCE:** *G1/RR, 10/19/2017*

### SANTA CATARINA - 3 Cases

**SEPTEMBER**

**PEOPLE:** XOKLENG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IBIRAMA - LA KLĀNO

**MUNICIPALITY:** JOSÉ BOITEUX

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2016, the MPF-SC, through Recommendation 001, asked the State Education Secretariat of Santa Catarina to start the renovation of the Laklãnõ school. However, the works have not started.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** *CIMI South Regional Office*

**2017**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**DESCRIPTION:** The State Education Secretariat approved a project for the construction of school buildings in Pirai, Pindoty and Morro Alto villages, but because the Declaratory Ordinances of the indigenous lands have been suspended, the construction works are not being carried out. In the villages there is only one room for four classes; equipment such as desks and tables for teachers, adequate tables, computers, internet and kitchen supplies, among other items are non-existent. The teachers also report the lack of teaching and pedagogical materials, and the school meal is insufficient and comes in late. In addition, the allowance grant (Bolsa Família) benefit has been reduced. Among the indigenous lands affected are Pirai, Tarumã, Pindoty, Morro Alto and Conquista, located in the municipalities of Araquari, Barra do Sul and São Francisco do Sul.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** *CIMI South Regional Office*

2017

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

MUNICIPALITIES: ARAQUARI and SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** The provision of early childhood education has been denied by the municipalities of Araquari and São Francisco do Sul. Only Conquista Village, located in the municipality of Barra do Sul, offers this educational level to the community, but without adequate physical space. The indigenous lands affected are Piraí, Tarumã, Pindoty and Morro Alto.

**CAUSE:** Government inaction and neglect

**SOURCE:** CIMI South Regional Office

### SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

2017

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: JARAGUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: JARAGUÁ

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Jaraguá villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Education in the area is very precarious. There is a state school inside one of the four villages that caters to about 300 children and adolescents. As there is only room for two classrooms, four other rooms were improvised in a hut. However, the rooms are separated by armchairs, and

according to a resident the classes are mixed because what a teacher says in on one side can be heard by the students on the other side.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school

**SOURCE:** *Estadão* on line newspaper, 9/25/2017

### TOCANTINS - 1 Case

2017

VICTIMS: Young people

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTINOPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Serrinha, Boi Morto, Cocal Grande, Bacaba, Bacabinha

**DESCRIPTION:** Students were without classes between the months of February and July, due to the bad condition of the roads used by the school bus. Since 2015, the Pempxá Association has requested, through a hearing with the MPF, that the city of Tocantinópolis provide a solution for road maintenance works in the indigenous land. In protest, the community has already blocked highway TO-126. The municipality has repaired part of the road, but due to the poor quality of the service provided, the condition of the roads quickly deteriorated.

**CAUSE:** Delay to start the school year

**SOURCE:** *Indigenous Association - Pempxá*

# Chapter IV

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## **Violence against Isolated and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples**



146 The future of free indigenous peoples is becoming increasingly threatened

150 List of Isolated Peoples in Brazil



# The future of free indigenous peoples is becoming increasingly threatened

*CIMI support team for free indigenous peoples*

Several categories are used to describe the indigenous peoples who live on the fringes of – or have occasional contact with – the surrounding society: free, autonomous, isolated, in voluntary “isolation,” without contact. A common characteristic of these peoples is that their isolation was the result of the violent process of advance of economic expansion fronts into the Amazon region. These peoples are also witnesses to the resistance against national States and the highly destructive and ecocide development model of the current capitalist economic system.

Free or semi-isolated peoples can be found in different situations: living in unprotected areas, in exclusive indigenous lands, in indigenous lands shared with contacted peoples, in conservation units and even in cross-border territories, as is the case of the Mashco-Piro, who live between the Peruvian and Brazilian territories. Free peoples can be found in several regions on the borders of the Amazonian countries.

There are reports of the existence of more than 145 free peoples in the Pan-Amazonia area. Most of them – more than 110 – are in Brazil. Only 28 of these groups have their existence officially confirmed by the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) and, therefore, they are the only ones considered by the protection policies of the indigenous agency. Approximately 40 references to the presence of free peoples are outside demarcated or restricted use indigenous lands.

In 2017, the reality of indigenous peoples was strongly impacted by the interference in the official indigenous policy of anti-indigenous sectors linked to agribusiness; by the government’s restrictive interpretation of their territorial rights based on Opinion 001/2017 issued by the Attorney General’s Office (AGU); by the attempt to criminalize their leaders, anthropologists and other allies through the Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) on FUNAI and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA); by the cut in FUNAI’s budget (one of the lowest in the last 10 years); and by the almost 20% decrease in FUNAI’s technical staff responsible for the demarcation and protection of indigenous territories. The political strength of anti-indigenous sectors has also grown in the three branches of government, creating an environment in the National Congress that is increasingly favorable to setbacks as regards the rights of indigenous peoples.

The weakness of State protection and the attacks on the rights of indigenous peoples by the political forces backing the Temer government, the result of a parliamentary coup, work as an encouragement to the invasion of indigenous lands.

Clandestine exploiters of ores, wood, and other natural resources in protected areas feel empowered to confront inspections agencies violently in the Amazon. In July 2017, a truck carrying eight vehicles that would be delivered to the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) was burned to the ground in the region of the Tapajós River basin in the state of Pará; in October 2017, in Humaitá, southern Amazonas, buildings and cars belonging to IBAMA and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) were set on fire in response to an operation against an illegal gold mine; and in February 2018, a FUNAI Surveillance Station located in the Karipuna Indigenous Land (TI) in Rondônia was also set on fire, probably by invading loggers.

The drastic and systematic cuts in the budget of the General Coordination of Isolated and Recently-Contacted Indigenous Peoples (CGIIRC) in recent years are not only outrageous but are also leading to the collapse of the policy for the territorial guarantee and protection of free indigenous peoples. These cuts had a direct impact on FUNAI’s eleven Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts (FPE), stalling or substantially limiting the field activities of its Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPE). The budget for 2018 is more than 70% lower than in 2014. The 2018 budget is approximately 20% lower than that of 2017. What still exists in terms of policy for the protection of these people is largely due to the activism of some civil servants, who work in precarious conditions and risk their lives in situations of conflict.

In this context, the vulnerability of free indigenous peoples has worsened considerably, particularly on account of the invasion of their territories. The main threats stem from increased deforestation, forest fires, logging, mining, drug trafficking, and infrastructure megaprojects, such as hydroelectric plants, waterways and roads.

The widely publicized news of the possible assassination of indigenous people known as “Flecheiros” in the Jandiatuba River in the Valle do Javari Indigenous Land (AM) in August 2017 highlights the frightening realization



*“The weakness of State protection and the attacks on the rights of indigenous peoples by the political forces that support the Temer government work as an encouragement to the invasion of indigenous lands”*

that massacres of free peoples are still likely to happen in the Brazilian Amazon and reveals that these peoples, even in demarcated lands and with the presence of Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts, are fully exposed to the invaders, who penetrate the indigenous territories with amazing ease.

Therefore, it is impossible to fathom the budget cuts determined by the federal government, which further weaken the already insufficient structure of the General Coordination of Isolated and Recently-Contacted Indigenous Peoples with its Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts, which is responsible for the protection of these peoples.

## Severely threatened free peoples

### 1. Awá Guajá (MA)

There are recurrent reports of threats to the life of the free Awá Guajá indigenous people living in the Arariboia TI – an area that has already been demarcated and that is also home to the Guajajara people in Maranhão. Invasions by loggers continue and deforestation totaled more than 24,000 hectares until 2014, according to the Legal Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Project (PRODES) of the National Space Research Institute (INPE). Arsons in 2015 and 2016

affected about half of the 413,000-hectare indigenous land. If not curtailed, threats from invaders – as well as deforestation and its impacts on food sources in the indigenous land – could lead the Awá Guajá to a situation of extreme violence and profound despair. In this situation, although they are avoiding all forms of contact, the Awá can be subject to such contact and to the inevitable relations of dependence and domination that it implies. This would show the total inefficiency of the policy for the protection of these peoples by the Brazilian State.

### 2. Moxi Hatëtëa - Yanomami (RR/AM)

The Yanomami territory has been systematically invaded by miners. The situation worsened rapidly after the three Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases of Serra da Estrutura, Demarcação and Korekorema were shut down, and it is currently estimated that there are more than 4,000 miners inside this indigenous land. These invaders constitute a constant threat to the lives of the Yanomami, who are considered by FUNAI as recently contacted people, and particularly to the life of the free Yanomami group known as Moxi Hatëtëa, living in the Serra da Estrutura region. Fearing a genocide, the violation of the exclusive usufruct by indigenous people, the transmission of diseases as well as sexual exploitation, interference in the traditional way

of life and other forms of violence, in October 2017 the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Roraima (MPF/RR) filed a Public Civil Action against the Union, FUNAI and the state of Roraima demanding the immediate restoration of permanent activities in the Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases of the Yanomami TI.

### 3. Peoples of the Javari Valley (AM)

With the weakening of the FUNAI Protection Bases in the Javari Valley, invasions by hunters, fishermen and loggers have become more and more frequent in areas used by free indigenous groups.

The possible massacre of free indigenous peoples in the Jandiatuba River in August 2017 continues to be investigated. Albeit not yet confirmed, all the conditions for it to have happened were in place. Four mining barges settled inside the Vale do Javari TI, in an area where the presence of free indigenous peoples has been confirmed, without FUNAI's Protection Front in the region – which has been created specifically for the protection of these peoples – even noticing the invasion. When FUNAI flew over the region with the support of the Army in September 2017, following the news of the possible massacre, burned tents and a blue material, possibly plastic canvas, were spotted in a patch of cleared ground very close to the area occupied by illegal miners. Strangely, in 2012 – when illegal mining had already been established in the low course of this river – FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Protection Front in the Javari Valley shut down its Protection Base in the Jandiatuba River. Fortunately, due to the report of the massacre, it was reopened.

In the context of the complaint about the possible massacre in the Jandiatuba River, Kanamari indigenous people from the Vale do Javari TI also reported a massacre of free indigenous groups in the Upper Jutai River, in 2014, perpetrated by hunters that systematically invade that indigenous land.

### 4. Peoples of the Tapajós River basin (PA and MT)

There is a lot of information about the presence of free indigenous people in the regions of the Middle and Upper Tapajós River in the Munduruku Indigenous Land, in the Sawré Muybu Indigenous Land, in the Amazon National Park and near highway BR-230, in the municipality of Itaituba. There are consistent accounts by Munduruku and Sateré Mawé indigenous people and riverine dwellers of traces of this presence and even of sightings. Even so, to date FUNAI has not been able to operationalize the necessary field research and, therefore, the existence of free indigenous groups in that region has not yet been officially confirmed.

Threats to the survival of these peoples in this region come from all over: from highway BR-230, with the advance of the deforestation and agribusiness monocultures; from the Tapajós River, with the projects for the construction of

ports and hydroelectric plants; and from the many illegal mines that penetrate the indigenous territories leaving behind traces of destruction and contamination.

It is urgent that the State take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent these groups, like many others, from being exterminated, from disappearing in the silence of the forest, and most of all to prevent their murderers from going unpunished, protected by the invisibility of their victims

### 5. Kawahiva of the Pardo River (MT)

The Kawahiva indigenous people, whose existence has been recognized by FUNAI, live in the municipality of Colniza in northern Mato Grosso and had the limits of their land declared in April 2016 by the federal government. The future of this group is seriously threatened, because their land, despite having had its limits officially set, is constantly invaded for illegal logging, which supports a large number of loggers in the region. The illegally logged timber is loaded onto trucks during the night and transported on the roads of farms seized by the court and clandestine paths cleared inside the indigenous land. There is also strong pressure from municipal authorities – mayor and council members – on the federal government, with the support of the clearly anti-indigenous rural caucus in Congress, to reduce the demarcated area.

### 6. Peoples on the border of Acre with Peru

Free indigenous peoples who use cross-border territories between Brazil and Peru are exposed to violence by loggers and drug traffickers. In 2014, a group known as Isolated People of Xinane approached the Ashaninka people in the region of the Upper Envira River in Acre (on the Brazilian side of the border), fleeing from attacks possibly carried out by loggers at the headwaters of the Envira River, in Peruvian territory. Since then, these natives have been in permanent contact with FUNAI's ethno-environmental protection base. In 2017, members of this group of 34 people began to leave FUNAI's base, following the Envira River downstream.

Currently, six of them are in Morada Nova Village of the Shanenawa people, located in front of the town of Feijó, and two of them are in Rio Branco, the capital of Acre, where they are staying with a Jaminawá man who was hired by FUNAI to work as an interpreter during the initial contact. The situation of these free indigenous people reveals all the drama that involves contact with the Ashaninka people and subsequently with FUNAI. Contact that these people were forced to make due to the violation of their territorial rights, with the State's consent. The future of this indigenous group was seriously compromised by the inaction of the state before the contact and nothing has changed since then.

This situation reinforces the understanding that in no circumstance shall contact with free indigenous peoples



be forced. Taking all the necessary measures to ensure the protection of their territories to prevent them from having to make contact for lack of alternative is a fundamental human rights principle.

Another indigenous group that uses a vast cross-border territory in this region, mainly in the basins of the Acre and Iaco rivers, are the Mashco Piro. According to recent information, these people would be changing their wandering area and migration periods. They no longer cross known streams, and lately the migrations have been delayed by the irregular flooding of the streams. Traces (tapiris) have been seen in the headwaters of the Chandless River, indicating that these free indigenous people are walking through this region again, from which they had been absent for two decades. These changes in the migration pattern can be attributed to the change in the flood and dry season of the Acre River, and can be an indication of the advance of logging into the Peruvian side of their territory.

Threats to indigenous peoples on the border between Brazil and Peru should be greatly aggravated after the Peruvian Congress passed Law 30,723 in January 2018, declaring the priority of and public interest in the construction of roads in border areas. Consequently, this is a *carte blanche* for the construction of the Puerto Esperança-Iñapari road (in the municipality of Madre de Dios), already approved by the Peruvian Congress and government, and which will cross the Mashco Piro and Isconahua indigenous territories and the entire cross-border region of free indigenous peoples in the region, leaving them even more vulnerable and at the mercy of loggers, miners and settlers, as well as of drug traffickers and human traffickers. This road may seal a tragic fate for free indigenous people in the region.

### 7. People of Bananal Island (MT and TO)

There has been increasingly consistent information about the presence of a free indigenous group on Bananal Island in the Mata do Mamão region. There are several reports of two sightings, one in August and another in September 2017. FUNAI has been repeatedly informed, both by indigenous people in the region and by CIMI, of the presence of a free group on Bananal Island, but to date there is no official confirmation of their existence and, consequently, no specific policy for their protection has been implemented.

The threats to these people come from monoculture in the region of the Formoso River basin – which uses water from the rivers to irrigate rice, watermelon and soybean crops – and the consequent decrease in the water volume of rivers, streams and lakes, aggravated by droughts and water contamination with pesticides. The construction of highway BR-232 (Transbananal), deforestation around Bananal Island and forest fires on the island, coupled with predatory fishing and illegal hunting by non-indigenous people, are other serious threats against free indigenous peoples in the region.

### 8. People of Marmelos River (RO)

The presence of free Indigenous people inside the Marmelos Indigenous Land has been witnessed with great conviction by the Tenharim, but has not yet been confirmed by FUNAI. The Marmelos TI is under strong pressure from loggers, in addition to the presence of drug traffickers. To make matters worse, the construction of the Tabajara Hydroelectric Power Plant in the Machado River in the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste (RO) is under study. This area is very close to the Marmelos TI and to the Upper Marmelos River region, which is home to these free indigenous people.

### Urgent measures are required

This tragic reality shows that the probability of massacres and extermination of free indigenous peoples in Brazil has been growing at frightening rates and requires the federal government to adopt effective policies and urgent protection actions, including:

- ♦ Guaranteeing the human and financial resources needed to effectively protect free indigenous peoples and their territories, strengthening and expanding the activities of the Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts and reopening the Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPE).
- ♦ Promoting the immediate removal of invaders from demarcated indigenous lands inhabited by free indigenous peoples; this is an indispensable measure to guarantee the physical integrity of these peoples and to prevent them from being forced to seek contact as a desperate means of survival.
- ♦ Expediting studies for the classification and location of free indigenous peoples whose existence has not yet been confirmed and, at the same time, adopting precautionary mechanisms for the protection of territories, especially in situations of greater risk;
- ♦ Taking adequate and sufficient measures to provide health care in indigenous communities and other populations living in the vicinity of the territories of free peoples, with a view to preventing the transmission of diseases that have historically decimated these peoples;
- ♦ Ensuring greater participation of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations in the orientation and deliberation of public policies for the protection of free and recently contacted indigenous peoples with FUNAI;
- ♦ Advancing, in liaison with the Peruvian government, a policy for the protection and guarantee of the cross-border territorial rights of the free indigenous peoples that inhabit the frontier region of the two countries, recognizing, immediately, the threat that the construction of the Puerto Esperança-Iñapari road and other roads along the border regions (considered priorities for Peruvian Law 30723) represent for indigenous peoples and for the environment on both sides of the border.



## List of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/ people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
1	Isolated of the Envira River	Feijó and Jordão	AC	Kampa Indigenous Land and isolated peoples. Registered	Ethno-Environmental Front of Upper Envira – FUNAI. Confirmed by flyovers	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
2	Isolated of the Upper Tarauacá	Jordão and Feijó	AC	Upper Tarauacá Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI reports and information from the Kaxinawá people	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
3	Isolated of Xinane	Santa Rosa and Feijó	AC	Xinane Indigenous Land. Delimited	CIMI, FUNAI	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
4	Isolated in the Mamoadata Indigenous Land	Assis Brasil and Sena Madureira	AC	Inside and outside Mamoadata Indigenous Land - (Manchineri and Jaminawa peoples). Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples	Some are in Peru without protection. Area of influence of the Interoceanic Highway and logging concessions.
5	Isolated of the Chandless River	Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa	AC	Pending action	Kulina people, riverine communities and CIMI.	Area of influence of the Interoceanic Highway State Park within the area traditionally occupied by the Indigenous people.
6	Isolated of the Tapada Stream	Mâncio Lima	AC	Pending action	Nawa and Nukini people, CIMI and FUNAI.	Region subject to exploitation by Peruvian logging and mining companies and a drug trafficking route. Serra do Divisor National Park.
7	Isolated of the Inauini River	Boca do Acre and Pauini	AM	Inside and outside the Inauini/Teuini Indigenous Land. Registered	Indigenous peoples, FUNAI and CIMI.	Invasion by prospectors.
8	Hi-Merimã	Tapauá	AM	Hi-Merimã IL. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by prospectors.
9	Isolated from Igarapé Jacareúba/Katauxi	Lábrea and Canutama	AM	Restricted use. FUNAI Ordinance No. 215 of March 3, 2010.	CIMI and FUNAI	Advance of the agribusiness economic front through deforestation and soybean monoculture, INCRA settlement and ecotourism.
10	Isolated of the Itaparaná/Ipixuna River	Tapauá e Canutama	AM	Pending action	CIMI, riverine communities and FUNAI	Economic agribusiness front through soybean monoculture and Tabajara SHP/PAC2
11	Isolated of the Upper Marmelos River	Humaitá, Manicoré and Machadinho do Oeste	AM RO	Pending action	Tenharim people and CIMI	Economic agribusiness front through soybean monoculture and Tabajara SHP/PAC2.
12	Isolated of Kurekete	Lábrea	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people	Invasion of farms and area of influence of highway BR 317.
13	Isolated of the Ituxi River	Lábrea		Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people	Invasion by farms, SHP project
14	Isolated of the Waranaçu Stream	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Alto Rio Negro Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	
15	Isolated of the Uauapés River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Upper Negro River Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	
16	Isolated of the Curicuriari River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Upper Negro River Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	
17	Isolated of the Natal Stream	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	
18	Isolated of the Bafuanã Stream	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	
19	Isolated of the lower Cauaburi River	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Yanomami Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
20	Isolated of the Joari Stream	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI	
21	Isolated of the Bararati River	Apui, Sucurundi in AM and Cotriguaçu/MT	AM MT	Pending action	FUNAI e CIMI	Logging, mining, farms and colonization projects.
22	Isolated of the Pardo River	Apui and Colniza	AM MT	Kawahiva of the Pardo River. Indigenous Land. Identified. Court appeals	CIMI, FUNAI, Arara and Cinta Larga peoples and bushmen.	Condominium of farms, land grabbing inside the indigenous land, invasion by logging companies, mining nearby, Highway MT 206.

## List of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/ people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
23	Isolated of the Copaca/Uarini River	Uarini	AM	Pending action	Tuxaua of Miratu Village/CIMI	Hunters and fishermen, urucu gas pipeline - Tefé-Carauari
24	Isolated of the Maturá River	Manicoré	AM	Inside and outside the Pinatuba Indigenous Land. Registered	Tracua Village people/CIMI	Conflict with the Mura people
25	Isolated of Upper Xerua River	Itamarati	AM	In the Deni and Kanamari Indigenous Lands of the Juruá River. Registered	Kanamari and Deni peoples/CIMI	Conflict with the Kanamari and Deni peoples.
26	Isolated of the Naua Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
27	Isolated of the Branco/Itaquai River	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	Vale do Javari people, CIVAJA, CIMI, FUNAI.	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
28	Isolated of the Urucubaca Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
29	Isolated of the Alerta Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
30	Isolated of the Inferno Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
31	Isolated of the Lambança Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
32	Isolated of the Pedra River	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
33	Isolated of the Itui River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	Risk of contagion with diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
34	Isolated of the Quixito River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
35	Isolated of the São Salvador Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
36	Isolated of the Cravo Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
37	Isolated of the Amburus Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
38	Isolated of the Flecheiras Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
39	Isolated of the Bóia River	Jutaí and São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	Mining, logging.
40	Isolated of the Urupadi River	Maués and Itaituba	AM PA	Pending action	FUNAI	Mining Inside the Amazon National Park. There is information possibly on the same group in the vicinity of KM 115 of BR-230 (Transamazônica highway).
41	Isolated in the Waiãpi Indigenous Land	Rio Muruturá	AP	Inside the Waiãpi Indigenous Land. Registered	Waiãmpi people and FUNAI	
42	Isolated of the Água Branca Stream in the Caru Indigenous Land	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	Inside the Caru Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.
43	Isolated Awá Guajá group	Bom Jardim, Zé Doca, Centro Novo and São João do Caru	MA	In the Awá – Guajá Indigenous Land. Ratified	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.

## List of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/ people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
44	Isolated in the Gurupi REBIO (biological reserve)	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo, Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	Pending action	ISA, Ka'apor people	Invasion by logging companies, sawmill, illegal construction of roads, deforestation, and mining.
45	Isolated of the Buriticupu River, Maraja Lagoon, Sumaúma Lagoon, Buritizal Lagoon, Meju Lagoon, Patos Lagoon in the Araribóia Indigenous Land	Amarante do Maranhão, Arame, Santa Luzia, Bom Jesus das Selvas and Buriticupu	MA	In the Araribóia Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads and deforestation and fires.
46	Isolated of the Serra da Desordem Mountain Chain in the Krikati Indigenous Land	Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Lajeado Novo	MA	In the Krikati Indigenous Land. Ratified	CIMI and Krikati people	Fires and invasion by logging companies.
47	Isolated of the Jararaca Stream in the Upper Turiaçu Indigenous Land	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo e Zé Doca	MA	In the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and Ka'apor people	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.
48	Isolated of the Bandeira Stream, Mão da Onça Stream and Serra da Desordem Mountain Chain in the Caru Indigenous Land	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	In the Caru Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads and deforestation
49	Isolated of the Mureru/Pacutinga River	Cotriguaçu	MT	Inside and outside the Escondido Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI	Migration Area, settlements.
50	Isolated of the Apiaká River	Apiacás and Alta Floresta.	MT	FUNAI WG	CIMI, FUNAI and Apiaká people	Logging, large farms, construction projects for 7 hydroelectric dams.
51	Isolated of Kawahib or Piripikura peoples of the Madeirinha River	Colniza and Rondolândia	MT	FUNAI WG.	CIMI, FUNAI and OPAN	Land invaded by farms. Endangered.
52	Isolated of Pontal	Apiacás	MT	Pending action	FUNAI	Logging, large farms.
53	Isolated Baixinhos" people in the Aripuanã Indigenous Land.	Aripuanã	MT	In the Aripuanã Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Cinta Larga and Arara peoples	Massacred in the Moacir River and driven out by the Conselvan settlement project, they took refuge in the Aripuanã Indigenous Land. Without demarcated land, at the mercy of agribusiness agents. Endangered.
54	Isolated in the north of the Zoró Indigenous Land	Rondolândia and Colniza	MT	In the Zoró Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and Zoró people	Logging and farms. Inside and outside the indigenous land.
55	Isolated of the Tenente Marques River	Juina	MT	In the Aripuanã Indigenous Park. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging
56	Isolated of the Cabixi River	Comodoro	MT	Pending action	CIMI and Mamaindê people	Logging, large farms.
57	Isolated of the Iquê River	Juina	MT	In the Enawene Nawe Indigenous Land. Ratified	FUNAI	
58	Isolated in the Kaiapó Indigenous Land	São Félix do Xingu and Ourilândia do Norte	PA	In the Kaiapó Indigenous Land. Registered	ISA and FUNAI	
59	Isolated near the Koatinemo Indigenous Land	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
60	Isolated in the Menkranoti Indigenous Land in the Iriri Novo River	Altamira, S. Félix do Xingu, Peixoto de Azevedo and Matupá	PA	In the Menkranoti Indigenous Land. Registered	ISA and FUNAI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
61	Isolated in the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Óbidos	PA	In the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	ISA and FUNAI	

## List of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/ people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
62	Isolated in the Xicrim do Cateté Indigenous Land	Marabá	PA	Xicrim do Cateté Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and ISA	
63	Isolated of the Serra do Cachimbo Mountain Chain		PA	Pending action	FUNAI	
64	Isolated of the headwater of the Mapuera River	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI	
65	Isolated of the Middle Cachorrinho River	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI	
66	Isolated in the Bacajá Indigenous Land	Altamira	PA	In the Bacajá Indigenous Land. Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
67	Isolated of the Small Anfrisio River	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging, land grabbing.
68	Isolated of the Cuminapanema River	Óbidos	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	
69	Isolated of the Mapari River	Oriximiná, Óbidos, Almeirin and Alenquer	PA	Borders of Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	FUNAI	
70	Isolated of the Upper Ipitinga River	Almeirin, Monte Alegre and Alenquer	PA	Borders of the Paru d'Este Indigenous Land	CIMI and FUNAI	
71	Isolated of the Tanauru River – “índios do buraco”	Chupinguaia	RO	Restriction Ordinance No. 1,283 (Official Gazette - 10.30.2009)	CIMI and FUNAI	Land invaded by farms. Endangered.
72	Isolated of the Swamps of the Guaporé River	Pimenteiras	RO	Pending action	CIMI and settlers	Overlapping the Curumbiara State Park. Threatened by the advance of deforestation and farms.
73	Isolated “Sirionó” people – Simão River	Alta Floresta do Oeste	RO	In the Massaco Indigenous Land Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Overlapping Rebio Guaporé
74	Isolated of Serra da Onça Mountain Range (Jururei)	Alvorada do Oeste and Urupá.	RO	Pending administrative action. Court order for demarcation.	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by settlers and farmers. Pushed into Uru-eu-wau-wau Indigenous Land. Highway BR 429.
75	Isolated of the Yraparaquara River	Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé, Costa Marques, Guajará Mirim	RO	In the Uru-eu-wau-wau Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging near the Indigenous Land.
76	Isolated of the Cotia Mountain Range	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Tupari people	Mining nearby. Environmental Protection Units.
77	Isolated of the Novo River and Waterfall of the Pacas Novas River	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Oro Wari people	Pacas Novas RESEX
78	Isolated of the Guajará Mirim State Park	Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Oro Wari people	Trafficking route, logging. Highway BR 421
79	Isolated of the Mutum River	Nova Mamoré and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI, CUNPIR	Grabbing of public land in the region.
80	Isolated people in Bom Futuro National Park	Porto Velho and Buritis	RO	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Karitiana people	Grabbing of public land in the region. Logging and mining.
81	Isolated of the Formoso and Jaci - Paraná Rivers	Nova Mamoré, Buriti and Campo Novo	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Pacas Novas people and CUNPIR	Invasion by farmers.
82	Isolated of the Karipuninha Stream	Porto Velho and Lábrea	RO AM	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	HPP of the Madeira River do Jirau and agribusiness.
83	Isolated of the Jacundá River	Cujubim, Itapuã, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging nearby.
84	Isolated people in the Jaru Biological Reserve	Ji-Paraná	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Gavião and Arara peoples	Farmers and logging companies and overlapping the Jaru Biological Reserve
85	Isolated of the Upper Alalaú River (Pirititi)	Rorainópolis	AM RR	Blocked – FUNAI Restricted Use Ordinance – Dec 2012	FUNAI	



## List of Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/ people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
86	Isolated of Caburáí Mountain	Uiramutã	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. Registered	Ingaricó people	
87	Isolated of the Serra da Estrutura Mountain Range	Mucajaí	RR	Yanomami Indigenous Land. Registered	FUNAI	
88	Isolated of the Upper Jatapu River	Caroebe	RR	Pending action	FUNAI	
89	Isolated in the Inãwébohona Indigenous Land	Pium and Lagoa da Confusão	TO	In the Inãwébohona Indigenous Land. Ratified	Karajá and Javaé peoples/CIMI	May be affected by development projects in the region, mainly the construction project of Highway TO 242 that crosses the Araguaia Indigenous Park. Overlapping the Araguaia National Park.
90	Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	Minaçu	GO	Pending action	FUNAI	
91	Isolated of Pau Pixuna	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI	Hunters and fishermen.
92	Isolated of the Pirahã Indigenous Land	Humaitá	AM	In the Pirahã Indigenous Land	CIMI/Pirahã people	
93	Isolated of the headwater of the Jutai River Itacoai interfluvium)	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
94	Isolated of the headwater of the Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
95	Isolated of the Upper Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
96	Isolated of the Kumaia Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
97	Isolated of the Paraguaí Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land	FUNAI/CIMI	
98	Isolated in Yanomami Indigenous Land	Amajari	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
99	Isolated of the Branquinho River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
100	Isolated of the Surucucu River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
101	Isolated of the Auaris River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
102	Isolated of the Barawa'u River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
103	Isolated of the Surucucu/Kataro	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
104	Isolated of the Urubu Branco River Indigenous Land	Confresa	MT	In the Urubu Branco Indigenous Land (Tapirapé)	CIMI/Tapirapé people	
105	Isolated of the Arinos River	Brianorte/Diamantino	MT	Pending action	CIMI/FUNAI and indigenous people	
106	Isolated of the Cana Brava Indigenous Land	Grajaú/Barra do Corda	MA	In the Cana Brava (Awá) Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
107	Isolated of the Serra do Cipó Mountain Range		MA		FUNAI	
108	Isolated of the Upper Abacaxis River	Apuí	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Maraguá people	Mining and drug trafficking
109	Isolated of the Branco and Manicoré rivers	Manicoré	AM	Pending action	CIMI	
110	Isolated of the Sawre Muybu Indigenous Land	Itaituba/Trairão	PA	Inside the Sawre Muybu (Munduruku) Indigenous Land	CIMI and Munduruku people	Logging and mining. Central Mountain Range region
111	Isolated of the Piranhaquara River	Altamira	PA	Inside the Araweté do Igarapé Ipixuna Indigenous Land	FUNAI	
112	Isolated of the Bananeira River	Seringueiras	RO	Inside the Uru Eu Wau Indigenous Land	FUNAI	

# Chapter V

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## Memory and Justice



156 Justice, memory and reparation,  
elements of affirmation  
of indigenous rights

# Justice, memory and reparation: elements of affirmation of indigenous rights

*"The outsiders came. They burned everything, they attacked women and children. Very few of us survived. They almost completely erased us."*

*Aripuna Karipuna, contact survivor*

**Marcelo Zelic\***

The Brazilian justice system has a historical debt to indigenous peoples. Over the last few decades, there have been many situations in which individuals, corporations and the State itself have used the courts to consolidate violations, crimes and businesses that have directly affected indigenous peoples, seeking to ratify through judicial channels decrees, laws and regulations that conflict with the existing constitutional rights of indigenous peoples to their lands and their culture.

The Time Frame thesis is the latest legal interpretation offensive intended to limit these rights and is the subject of innumerable lawsuits filed in Brazil, stimulating territorial conflicts and violence in all regions of the country.

The judicialization of indigenous lands, be they under study, under demarcation or – since the 2016 coup – demarcated, brings legal uncertainty to the rights of these peoples and is far from pacifying the conflicts.

Case laws need to be implemented in trial and appellate court decisions to reduce the possibility of reaffirmation by the higher courts of the inalienable right of the indigenous community to their land and the recognition of such lands. In this regard, the National Truth Commission (CNV) pointed out in its recommendations on indigenous peoples the need for reparation of the violence suffered and for the permanent affirmation of the right of the people to Good Living in their own way in their lands, as established by the Federal Constitution.

The access of indigenous peoples to justice is a recent development in our country. It was only with the promulgation of the Constitution of 1988 that they were released from the guardianship of a State entity and guaranteed the right to file their claims and complaints directly with the courts of the country.

**“In its recommendations on indigenous peoples, the National Truth Commission pointed out the need for reparation for violence against them and for permanently ensuring the right of indigenous people to Good Living according to their practices in their lands, as provided for in the Federal Constitution.”**

Article 231 recognizes “Indians and their social organization,” while Article 232 establishes that “Indians, their communities and organizations have standing under the law to sue to defend their rights and interests, the Public Prosecution intervening in all the procedural acts”<sup>1</sup>.

The reparation owed to indigenous peoples for the action of their guardians in the management of their lands, their resources and their rights in the courts has not yet been

studied in our country. But it is well known that, by being considered incapable, they were ultimately harmed in their heritage, and their lands and assets existing therein were negotiated, traded and distributed to third parties in irregular exploitation, tenancy and ownership processes. Often these actions were reported to public agents, who are the legitimate guardians before the law, corrupted and accomplices, by action or inaction, including of violent situations, thus characterizing a crime of guardianship that to date has not been investigated and is yet to be punished in our country.

In Rondônia, for example, for the Karipuna people the rubber cycle, at the beginning of the 20th century, marks the beginning of a sequence of deaths and invasions of their traditional territory. In that tragic context, they were declared extinct in a study by the anthropologist Darcy Ribeiro in 1957. The Karipuna lived in isolated communities when, in 1976, the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) – the indigenous guardianship agency – established contact with them through its Attraction Front. By accepting the contact with

<sup>1</sup> *Os povos indígenas e o acesso à Justiça* – article published by the legal advisory board of the Indigenous Missionary Council. <https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/artigo-os-povos-indigenas-acesso-a-justica.pdf>

\* Member of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of São Paulo and of Tortura Nunca Mais (Torture Never Again)-SP and coordinator of the Armazém Memória project



*Nearly extinct at the time of contact, the Karipuna people are currently suffering from the invasion of their territory due to timber theft, land grabbing and sale of lots, besides being threatened by the invaders*

the agents assigned to that mission, the then existing 42 individuals had been reduced to only eight in 1981, as a result of a disease-related mortality cycle.

Almost all the indigenous peoples in the photos of the first contact made by the team of indigenous advocate Benhamou Brando Fontes had died five years later.

"The first official measure to guarantee the territory of the Karipuna was presented by Benhamou Fontes in 1978, proposing to FUNAI the designation of an area of about 202,000 hectares. In 1981, a Working Group was created (Ordinances No. 1,106/E of 09/15/81 and 1,141/E of 9/11/81) to identify the indigenous land, which maintained the limits proposed in 1978 for the demarcation. No steps were taken, and it was only in 1988 that the presidency of the official indigenist body would designate a total area of 195,000 hectares. That same year, invasions began along the southern border of the Indigenous Land. In 1994, FUNAI set up a Technical Group to "promote the studies on the identification and delimitation of the Karipuna Indigenous Land (TI), which

was ultimately demarcated with an area of approximately 153,000 hectares"<sup>2</sup>.

Of the initial 202,000 hectares, 195,000 were designated and 153,000 were demarcated, leaving out an area of 49,000 hectares, which was occupied partly by land grabbers and partly by the mining sector.

In 10 years of contact, the guardians of the Karipuna reduced their population by 81%. These deaths derive from contact. They also harmed the indigenous heritage by reducing, without consultation with the Karipuna people, 20% of their territory, on the grounds of "fait accompli", that is, part of the land had already been invaded and nothing else could be done. Thus, an important area bordering the Igarapé Lages Indigenous Land was usurped, therefore isolating the Karipuna from the Wari (Pakaá-Nova) and ultimately leading to the civilization siege currently experienced by the

<sup>2</sup> Socioenvironmental Institute – Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, access on: [https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Karipuna\\_de\\_Rond%C3%B4nia](https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Karipuna_de_Rond%C3%B4nia)





“The Karipuna Indigenous Land and other indigenous areas shown on the 2016 map have become green islands surrounded by deforested areas on every side. Because forests in them have been preserved, the territories of the Karipuna people are repeatedly invaded by loggers, squatters and miners.”

indigenous peoples of Rondônia, as seen in the deforestation maps produced by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) in 2000 and 2016 (see maps on the next page).

The Karipuna Indigenous Land, like others shown on the 2016 map, have become green islands coveted by outsiders, surrounded by deforestation in all their extent. For having preserved the forest, the Karipuna are permanently affected by the invasion of their territory by loggers, squatters and miners.

The violence to which the Karipuna people and other peoples who are in a similar situation of siege are exposed in Rondônia has been systematically reported by the natives of that state, who are seeking the protection of their constitutional rights with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and with the justice system of the Brazilian State.

The Judiciary is the shaper of time in conflicts involving indigenous people. If it acts fast, it preserves rights, otherwise it allows forests to be destroyed for longer periods. This is the reality in the Karipuna Indigenous Land. Sluggishness, commercial interests and lack of political will have prevailed, and effective protection actions are implemented in a slow and fragmented manner, favoring the irreversible "fait accompli" as a way of disregarding the law and limiting indigenous rights. Delays in proceedings are an attack on the diversity and ways of life that exist in indigenous lands in our country.

According to Confidential Memorandum No. 49<sup>3</sup>, received on October 17, 1983 by the head of ASI-FUNAI, an entity linked to the National Information Service (SNI), and signed by FUNAI's executive director, the lands of the Karipuna people were included in the list of "main areas of Indians vs. non-Indians conflicts" to be resolved,<sup>4</sup> but no funds were allocated to the area to solve it in 1984.<sup>5</sup>

The justice system in the state of Rondônia, at the time, became part of the non-solution of the problem, signaling to society that indigenous rights are relative and denying, for example, the constitutional right of these peoples to their land by failing to prevent invasions and even encouraging them with its decisions.

At that time, the inaction of the State and of the justice system and its consequences were reported by Betty

Mindlin, coordinator of the Polonoroeste evaluation team in the indigenous area, to O Estado de S. Paulo newspaper on August 12, 1984. She stated that "since 1983 cases of invasions of indigenous lands have become increasingly serious, and there has been no action to prevent these invasions, halt the construction of a hydroelectric power plant or put an end to mining activities there."

According to information from the Federal Public Attorney's Office provided by the 6<sup>th</sup> Chamber - Indigenous Populations and Traditional Communities - there are currently 53 extrajudicial procedures under way involving the Karipuna people, of which 50 were filed from 2000 to date. The oldest one dates back to 1995.

The processes are distributed throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century and are recurrent as regards the invasions of their lands by loggers and squatters. Recently, other violations have been included, such as illegal subdivision of land; inaction of consortiums and companies to comply with the conditions and reparations for infrastructure works that have impacted them; illegal road construction; attempts to reduce land borders; recovery of environmental degradation in their territory; illegal fishing; and threats and intimidation.

The repeated complaints of the Karipuna people reflected in these processes show the ineffectiveness of the judicial system in enforcing their rights, because while awaiting a position of Brazilian courts, conflicts, invasions and depredations are becoming increasingly consolidated in the Karipuna territory.

The Brazilian State has been aware of and followed up on illegal invasions by loggers, squatters and miners in the region

for at least 35 years. This shows that access to justice is not enough; special courts need to be established for the Judiciary to shift from a complementary role in this usurpation mechanism to making faster decisions.

On August 8, 2018, an article published by the Ministry of Justice entitled "Karipunas request protection in Rondônia" presents a brief account of a meeting between leaders Adriano and André Karipuna and Justice Minister Torquato Jardim. With the presence of CIMI representatives, the natives handed over to the minister a map with satellite photos, reporting once again the illegal mining, land grabbing and logging going on in their territory<sup>6</sup>.

The inaction of the State is at the root of the population decline of the past, and the current reality demands from the Brazilian State a preventive attitude as a gesture

**"I think the situation can be described as intentional genocide of the Karipuna people with the goal of invading the Indigenous Land, evicting them from the area and occupying it. It may not be exactly genocide under Criminal Law, but it is a form of genocide from the standpoint of human rights. And we also do not rule out the possibility of genocide under Criminal Law, because these people, loggers and squatters carry weapons and are often violent"**

3 Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/81184](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/81184)

4 Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/81185](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/81185)

5 Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/81187](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/81187)

6 Available at: <http://www.justica.gov.br/news/karipunas-pedem-protecao-em-rondonia>

of historical reparation to the indigenous peoples and the Karipuna people, not allowing the recent past, assessed by the CNV to repeat itself. It is necessary, as soon as possible, to demand answers from the Brazilian State for the deforestation and timber trade in the region, as well as for the invasion and illegal sale of their territory.

According to statements by MPF prosecutor Daniel Azevedo Lobo in an article published in 2017 by CIMI: “I think one can speak of intentional genocide of the Karipuna people, with the goal of invading the Indigenous Land, evicting the indigenous people and occupying the area. It may not be exactly a genocide under Criminal Law, but it is a form of genocide from the standpoint of human rights. And we also do not rule out the possibility of a genocide from the point of view of Criminal Law, because these people – loggers and squatters – carry weapons and are often violent.”

The National Truth Commission (CNV), in volume II of its final report, states that “another systematic feature of the violations committed against indigenous people in the period in question [1946-1988] lies in the fact that, although directed at individuals, they were targeted at indigenous peoples as a whole. Granting lands for the purpose of colonization or construction of infrastructure works has led not only to attempts to deny the existence of some indigenous peoples in certain regions, but also to the means for erasing this reality” and refers to “the deliberate contamination with infectious and contagious diseases” as one of the practices used to generate social disintegration and extermination, in order to achieve the intended objectives.

How many more times will the Karipuna have to alert the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary authorities to the

violence they are subjected to on a daily basis? When will the Judiciary act so as to guarantee them the right? How can we prevent the Karipuna, in their current siege, from reliving the tragedies experienced by their kinsmen throughout the entire twentieth century?

Reparation presupposes a change of conduct by those who carry out the actions of the State. The creation of an agrarian court aimed at judging cases involving indigenous lands in the state of Rondônia is a way of expediting decisions in favor of a people whose lands have already been demarcated. This, in itself, represents a reparation and also contemplates the creation of a non-repetition mechanism which, coupled with the new satellite technologies and search of historical collections, can put an end to the suffering of the Karipuna people and educate the population in surrounding areas on the imperative of respecting the lands of these people.

According to Wanderley José Cardoso, a judge in the 2<sup>nd</sup> general court in Espigão do Oeste (RO), the National Justice Council could also promote the definition of “Processing Priority” for cases filed by indigenous peoples, as well as organize a taskforce for the trial of cases involving indigenous issues.

Justice plays a key role in maintaining and preserving this ecosystem, which is a habitat marked by great diversity. Diversity understood in its broader sense, in its physical aspects, as areas of native forest preserved in the region; cultural, with the preservation of the culture and the way of life of the peoples that today inhabit these green islands; and also environmental, in relation to its flora and fauna, which are not only necessary but are also the driving force of the real development of life on our planet. ♦

“How many more times will the Karipuna have to alert the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary authorities to the violence they are subjected to on a daily basis? When will the Judiciary act so as to guarantee them their rights? How can we prevent the Karipuna, in their current siege, from reliving the tragedies experienced by their kinsmen throughout the entire twentieth century?”

# Annex

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162 Summary of Violence against  
Indigenous Peoples in Brazil  
- Data for 2017



# Summary of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil

## Chapter I – Violence against Property

State	Inaction and delays in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasion, illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of damage to property	Total Cases
AC	19	-	8	27
AL	10	-	-	10
AM	262	2	16	280
BA	28	1	2	31
CE	31	-	1	32
DF	1	-	-	1
ES	3	-	-	3
GO	1	-	-	1
MA	13	3	8	24
MG	17	-	1	18
MS	102	1	5	108
MT	52	-	8	60
PA	65	-	19	84
PB	3	-	-	3

State	Inaction and delays in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasion, illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of damage to property	Total Cases
PE	16	1	1	18
PI	2	-	-	2
PR	39	3	-	42
RJ	7	-	-	7
RN	5	-	-	5
RO	29	3	14	46
RR	4	-	6	10
RS	67	2	-	69
SC	21	3	2	26
SE	3	-	1	4
SP	38	1	-	39
TO	9	-	4	13
Total	847	20	96	963

## Chapter II – Violence against the Person

State	Attempted Murder	Involuntary manslaughter	Death threat	Various Threats	Aggravated battery	Abuse of power	Racism and Ethnic-Cultural Discrimination	Sexual Violence	Total Cases
AC	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	8
AL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
AM	4	-	5	7	2	3	1	3	25
BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
CE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
GO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
MA	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	8
MS	7	3	5	-	2	1	2	5	25
MT	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
PA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
PE	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
PR	3	4	-	1	5	-	-	1	14
RJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
RO	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	8
RR	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
RS	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	10
SC	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	8
SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	27	19	14	18	12	8	18	16	132

## Chapter III – Violence due to the inaction of Public Authorities

UF	Lack of health care	General lack of support	Spread of alcohol and other drugs	Death due to lack of health care	Lack of support for indigenous school education	Total Cases
AC	6	2	-	2	6	16
AL	1	-	-	-	2	3
AM	4	1	-	3	2	10
AP	1	1	-	-	-	2
BA	1	1	-	-	-	2
MA	3	2	1	1	2	9
MS	5	5	1	-	2	13
MT	3	-	-	-	2	5
PA	4	2	7	-	11	24
PE	-	1	-	-	-	1
PR	-	7	-	-	-	7
RO	5	3	-	1	5	14
RR	-	3	-	1	3	7
RS	2	3	-	-	1	6
SC	5	7	-	-	3	15
SP	1	1	-	-	1	3
TO	1	3	1	-	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>143</b>

## Murders

State	Death by assault
AL	3
AM	28
BA	2
CE	9
MA	1
MG	1
MS	17
MT	1
PB	4
PE	5
PR	4
RR	33
SC	1
TO	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>

Source: SIASI-DGSI/DGESI/SESAI/MS.  
Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference date: 12/31/2017. Subject to change as a result of data input and qualification processes.

## Suicide

State	Death from self-inflicted injury (ICD 10 X60 a X84)
AC <sup>1</sup>	5
AM	54
AP	1
GO	1
MA	6
MG	3
MS	31
MT <sup>2</sup>	2
PA	1
PR	2
RR	13
RS	2
TO	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

Source: SIASI-DGSI/DGESI/SESAI/MS.  
Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference date: 12/31/2017. Subject to change as a result of data input and qualification processes.

- 1 CIMI recorded in its database six cases of suicide in Acre.
- 2 CIMI recorded in its database four cases of suicide in Mato Grosso.

## Child mortality

State	Deaths in children under 5 years
AC	10
AL	3
AM	236
AP	7
BA	3
CE	5
MA	56
MG	11
MS	36
MT	107
PA	46
PB	7
PE	14
PR	13
RO	8
RR	103
RS	7
SC	1
SP	5
TO	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>

Source: SIASI-DGSI/DGESI/SESAI/MS.  
Database accessed on 4/23/2018. Reference date: 12/31/2017. Subject to change as a result of data input and qualification processes.

# ACRONYMS

**AGU** – Advocacia Geral da União (Federal Attorney General's Office)

**APOINME** – 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 Povo Indígenas da Região Sul Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region)

**ATER** – Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)

**BNDES** – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (National Bank for Economic and Social Development)

**CASAI** – Casa de Apoio à Saúde Indígena (Indigenous Health Support Shelter)

**CDHM** – Comissão de Direitos Humanos e Minorias (Human Rights and Minorities Commission)

**CF** – Constituição Federal (Federal Constitution)

**CGK** – Conselho de Gestão Ka'apor (Ka'apor Management Council)

**CIMI** – Conselho Indigenista Missionário (Indigenist Missionary Council)

**CIR** – Conselho Indígena de Roraima (Indigenous Council of Roraima)

**CISI** – Comissão Intersetorial de Saúde Indígena (Intersectoral Indigenous Health Commission)

**CNDH** – Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos (National Human Rights Council)

**CNV** – Comissão Nacional da Verdade (National Truth Commission)

**COIAB** – Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)

**CONDISI** – Conselho Distrital de Saúde Indígena (District Indigenous Health Council)

**CPI** – Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito (Parliamentary Inquiry Commission)

**CPT** – Comissão Pastoral da Terra (Pastoral Land Commission)

**CTI** – Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (Indigenous Work Center)

**CTL** – Coordenação Técnica Local (Local Technical Coordination)

**DhESCA** – Direitos Humanos, Econômicos, Sociais, Culturais e Ambientais (Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights)

**DOU** – Diário Oficial da União (Federal Official Gazette)

**DSEI** – Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena (Special Indigenous Health District)

**EBC** – Empresa Brasileira de Comunicação (Brazilian Communication Company)

**ECI** – Estudo do Componente Indígena (Indigenous Component Study)

**EIA** – Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (Environmental Impact Study)

**FINPAT** – Federação Indígena das Nações Pataxó e Tupinambá (Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations)

**FOCIMP** – Federação das Organizações e Comunidades indígenas do Médio Purus (Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle 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 Indigenous People)

**FUNASA** – Fundação Nacional de Saúde (National Health Foundation)

**GERED** – Gerência Regional de Educação (Regional Education Management Office)

**GREQUI** – Grupo de Estudos sobre a Questão Indígena (Indigenous Issue Study Group)

**GT** – Grupo Técnico da Funai (FUNAI Working Group)

**HPP** – Hydroelectric Power Plant

**HAY** – Hutukara Associação Yanomami (Hutukara Yanomami Association)

**IBAMA** – Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)

**IBGE** – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

**ICMBio** – Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)

**ICU** – Intensive Care Unit

**ILO** – International Labour Organization

**IML** – Instituto Médico Legal (Forensic Medicine Institute)

**INCRA** – Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform)

**INPE** – Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Space Research Institute)

**INSI** – Instituto Nacional de Saúde Indígena (National Indigenous Health Institute)

**ISA** – Instituto Socioambiental (Social-Environmental Institute)

**LOA** – Lei Orçamentária Anual (Annual Budget Law)

**MJ** – Ministério da Justiça (Ministry of Justice)

**MPF** – Ministério Público Federal (Federal Public Prosecutor's Office)

**MS** – Ministério da Saúde (Ministry of Health)

**MUPOIBA** – Movimento Unido dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas da Bahia (United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia)

**OAB** – Organização dos Advogados do Brasil (Brazilian Bar Association)

**PEC** – Proposta de Emenda à Constituição (Constitutional Amendment Proposal)

**PF** – Polícia Federal (Federal Police)

**PGR** – Procuradoria Geral da República (Federal Public Attorney's Office)

**PL** – Projeto de Lei (Bill)

**PM** – Polícia Militar (Military Police)

**PNAE** – Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (National School Feeding Program)

**PPA** – Plano Plurianual (Multiannual Plan)

**RDS** – Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Sustainable Development Reserve)

**RESEX** – Reserva Extrativista (Extractive Reserve)

**RIMA** – Relatório de Impacto Ambiental (Environmental Impact Report)

**SESAI** – Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena (Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health)

**SIASI** – Sistema de Informação da Atenção à Saúde Indígena (Indigenous Health Care Information System)

**SIM** – Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade (Mortality Information System)

**SPI** – Serviço de Proteção aos Índios (Indigenous People Protection Service)

**SPU** – Secretaria do Patrimônio da União (Federal Heritage Secretariat)

**STF** – Supremo Tribunal Federal (Federal Supreme Court)

**SUS** – Sistema Único de Saúde (Unified Health System)

**TAC** – Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta (Term of Adjustment of Conduct)

**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)

**UN** – United Nations

**UNESCO** – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNICEF** – United Nations Children's Fund

**WG** – Working Group







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