



Report on
**Violence Against Indigenous
Peoples in Brazil**

2019 DATA



Report on
**Violence Against Indigenous
Peoples in Brazil** 2019 DATA

SUPPORT

MISEREORI
• IHR HILFswerk

 **adveniat**
für die Menschen
in Lateinamerika

This report is published by the Indigenist Missionary Council (*Conselho Indigenista Missionário - CIMI*), an entity linked to the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (*Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil - CNBB*)



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

www.cimi.org.br

PRESIDENT

Don Roque Paloschi

VICE PRESIDENT

Lúcia Ganesini

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Antônio Eduardo C. Oliveira

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Cleber César Buzatto

Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2019 Data

1984-7645 ISSN

RESEARCH COORDINATION

Lucia Helena Rangel

RESEARCH AND DATA SURVEY

CIMI Regional Offices and CIMI Documentation Sector

ORGANIZATION OF DATA TABLES

Eduardo Holanda and Leda Bosi

REVIEW OF DATA TABLES

Lucia Helena Rangel and Roberto Antonio Liebgott

IMAGE SELECTION

Aida Cruz

EDITORIAL COORDINATION

Patrícia Bonilha

LAYOUT

Licurgo S. Botelho

COVER

In August 2019, farmers occupying part of the Valparaíso Indigenous Land, which was claimed by the Apurinã people 29 years ago, burned 600 of the approximately 27,000 hectares of the area located in the municipality of Boca do Acre, in southern part of the state of Amazonas. Among other serious losses, the fire destroyed a chestnut plantation used by the indigenous community as a source of livelihood

Photo: Denisa Sterbova



This issue of the *Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil –2019 Data* is dedicated to all the victims of indigenous rights violations, as well as to those engaged in the fight for life, in particular the Prophet, Confessor and Poet Pedro Casaldáliga (1928-2020).

Since CIMI was established, Pedro has taught us to:

*Be the water that flows through the stones and
Jump off the inherited iron rails,
Trade a career for the Path in the ministry of the Kingdom,
Go out into the world to establish peace built on the foundations of justice and solidarity.*

Pedro, we thank you because in times of small preys and big predators,
your life among us was and will be

The memory of commitment to the causes of the Kingdom,
The banner of the fight for indigenous peoples and the poor,
The warning against rest in the comfort zone, and
The Bell of Hope for another possible world.

Photo: Denia Sterbova



“The sharp increase in invasions, land grabbing, criminal fires, land subdivision, threats, conflicts, neglect of health care and education, and criminalization among other violations of their rights, shows that indigenous peoples are facing one of the most challenging times in Brazilian history since the country’s invasion by the colonizers.”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

6

PREFACE

- 9 Indigenous Peoples of Brazil and the Permanent Agony of Seeing Their Lives and Lands Taken Away: Until When?

Don Roque Paloschi

INTRODUCTION

- 11 2019: Hope in the Perseverance and Resistance of Indigenous Peoples as a Counterpoint to a Return to the Dark Ages

*Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira
Cléber César Buzatto*

- 14 Bolsonaro Set Up a Government of Predators and Destroyers of Lives

*Lucia Helena Rangel
Roberto Antonio Liebgott*

ARTICLES

- 19 You Will See No Country: In a Year Marked by Fires, Indigenous Lands were Devastated by Fires

*Renato Santana
Tiago Miotto*

- 26 Xukuru People vs Brazil: A Paradigm of the Inter-American Court in the Affirmation of Indigenous Territorial Rights

*Adelar Cupsinski
Chantelle da Silva Teixeira*

- 27 The Role of Imprisonment in Institutional Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

*Michael Mary Nolan
Caroline Dias Hilgert
Viviane Balbuglio*

- 35 Bolsonaro's Indigenous Budget and Policy in 2019

Ricardo Verdum

- 43 Self-Inflicted Violence: Young Indigenous People and the Enigmas of Suicide

Lucia Helena Rangel

CHAPTER I

Violence Against Property

- 51 Inaction and Delay in Land Regularization
72 Conflicts Over Territorial Rights
78 Possessory Invasions, Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Various Damage to Property

CHAPTER II

Violence Against the Person

- 109 Abuse of Power
112 Death Threat
118 Various Threats
124 Murder
133 Involuntary Manslaughter
136 Intentional Bodily Injuries
139 Racism and Ethnic-Cultural Discrimination
142 Attempted Murder
146 Sexual Violence

CHAPTER III

Violence Resulting from the Inaction of Public Authorities

- 150 General Lack of Support
161 Lack of Support for Indigenous School Education
170 Lack of Health Care
182 Spread of Alcohol and Other Drugs
186 Childhood Mortality
187 Death from Lack of Health Care
191 Suicide

CHAPTER IV

Violence Against Free and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples

- 195 The Government's Anti-Indigenous Politics Threatens Free Indigenous Peoples
197 List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

CHAPTER V

Memory and Justice

- 202 Integration of Indigenous People, Guardianship and Demographic Void: Concepts of Denial of Rights

ANNEX

- 210 Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2019 data*, published annually by the Missionary Council for Indigenous Peoples (CIMI for its Portuguese acronym), reiterates the picture of an extremely perverse and worrying reality of the indigenous peoples in Brazil in the first year of Jair Bolsonaro as president of the country. **The intensification of expropriations of indigenous lands, forged in the invasion, land grabbing, and subdivision of the lands, is quickly and aggressively being consolidated throughout the national territory, causing immeasurable destruction.**

In addition to materializing the recognition of an original right, indigenous lands are evidently the areas that most protect forests and their rich ecosystems. Historically, the presence of indigenous peoples within their territories has made them function as real barriers to the advance of deforestation and other plunder processes. However, **2019 data reveals that the indigenous peoples and their traditional territories are being explicitly usurped.**

The “explosion” of criminal fires that devastated the Amazon and the Cerrado in 2019, with vast international repercussions, should be put into this broader perspective of the destruction of indigenous territories. Oftentimes, **fires are an essential part of a criminal land-grabbing scheme. The “clearing” of extensive areas of forest is done to enable the implementation of crops**, for example. In a nutshell, this chain works like this: invaders deforest, sell the wood, set fire to the forest, start the pasture, fence the area, and, finally, after the “clearing,” place cattle in the area and, later, plant soy or corn.

Unfortunately, the violence against indigenous peoples is based on a government project that aims to make their land and the common assets contained therein available to agribusiness, mining, and logging entrepreneurs, among others.

The report points out that, **in 2019, there was an increase in cases in 16 of the 19 categories of violence systematized** by the publication. Particular attention is drawn to the intensification of records in the category “possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of resources, and damage to property,” which, from 109 cases registered in 2018, jumped to 256 cases in 2019.

In tune with reality, these data explain an unprecedented tragedy in the country: **indigenous lands are being ostensibly invaded and destroyed across the country.** In some instances described in the report, the invaders even mentioned the name of President Jair Bolsonaro, showing that their criminal actions are encouraged by those who should fulfill their constitutional obligation to protect indigenous territories, which are the country’s heritage.

It is also unfortunate to note that **the increase in cases almost doubled, compared to 2018, in 5 other categories**, in addition to “invasions/illegal exploitation/

damage.” This can be seen in **“territorial conflicts,” which went from 11 to 35 cases** in 2019; **“death threat,” which went from 8 to 33**; **“various threats”, which went from 14 to 34 cases**; **“intentional bodily injuries”, which almost tripled, going from 5 to 13**; and **“deaths due to lack of assistance,” which went from 11 to 31 cases in 2019.**

Property-Related Violence

Concerning the three types of “Property-Related Violence,” which comprise the first chapter of the report, the following data were recorded: **omission and delay in land regularization (829 cases); conflicts over territorial rights (35 cases); and possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and various damage to property (256 registered cases)**; totaling **1,120 cases of violence** against the heritage of indigenous peoples in 2019.

It should be noted that **of 1,298 indigenous lands in Brazil, 829 (63%) are pending something from the government to finalize its demarcation process** and registration as a traditional indigenous territory with Brazil’s Department of National Heritage (*Secretaria do Patrimônio da União*, SPU). **Of these 829, a total of 536 lands (64%) have had zero action from the government.**

In addition to fulfilling his promise not to demarcate an inch of indigenous land, **President Bolsonaro and his administration, through its Ministry of Justice, returned 27 demarcation processes to the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI)** in the first half of 2019, to be reviewed. This action certainly implies more significant obstacles, if not the impediment, to the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of the indigenous people who claim their ancestral territories.

As mentioned, **in 2019, 256 cases of “possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of resources, and damage to property” were recorded in at least 151 indigenous lands, of 143 indigenous peoples, in 23 states.** Confirming the forecast made by CIMI last September, on the occasion of the launch of its previous report, these data reveal an extremely worrying reality: **last year alone, there was an increase of 134.9% of cases related to invasions** compared to those recorded in 2018. This represents **more than double the 109 cases recorded in 2018.**

A more detailed analysis of the descriptive records of each of these 256 cases reveals that in most situations of invasion/exploitation/damage, **there was a record of more than one type of damage/conflict, totaling 544 occurrences.** Thus, it is possible to see a breakdown of the 256 consolidated cases according to the following motivations:

208 for invasion;
89 for illegal logging/deforestation;
39 for mining and mineral exploration;
37 for agricultural farms (cattle, soy, and corn);
31 for fires;
31 for predatory fishing;
30 for illegal land grabbing/subdivision;
25 for predatory hunting;
25 for infrastructure projects (highway, railroad, electricity);
14 for illegal exploitation of resources (sand, marble, stone, heart of palm);
7 for contamination of water and/or food by pesticides;
5 for tourism projects;
3 for the drug trafficking route-;

It should also be noted that these **256 cases included 107 occurrences of damage to the environment (77) and damage to property (30)**, denounced by indigenous peoples, in their lands.

Violence Against People

Invariably, the violence against indigenous peoples and their communities is associated with the dispute over land. In the second chapter, “Violence against People,” the following data were recorded in 2019: **abuse of power (13); death threat (33); various threats (34); murders (113); manslaughter (20); intentional bodily injuries (13); racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination (16); assassination attempt (25); and sexual violence (10); totaling 277 cases of violence against indigenous peoples in 2019.** This total of records is more than double the total recorded in 2018, which was 110.

The total of 113 records of indigenous people murdered in 2019, according to official data from the Special Department for Indigenous Health (*Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena*, SESAI), is slightly lower than the total systematized in 2018, which was 135. **The two states with the highest number of murders recorded were Mato Grosso do Sul (40) and Roraima (26).** It is important to note that the data provided by SESAI on “deaths resulting from aggressions” do not allow for more in-depth analysis because they do not present information on the age group and people of the victims, nor the circumstances of the murders. They are still subject to review, which means that the number of cases may be worse.

Unfortunately, it appears that in 2019 the indigenous population of Mato Grosso do Sul (2nd largest in the country) continued to be the target of constant and violent attacks, in which there is even a record of torture, including against children.

The enormous national and international repercussions of the murder of Paulo Paulino Guajajara, following an ambush by invaders, inside the Arariboia Indigenous Land, in Maranhão, in November 2019, exposed, once again, that tension in that state reaches alarming levels. Invaded and

looted for decades, the traditional territories of Maranhão reflect a reality that spreads and worsens throughout the country.

Violence due to Government Omission

There was an increase in registrations in all categories of this third chapter, with a total of 267 registered cases of “violence due to government omission.”

Based on Brazil’s Access to Information Act, CIMI obtained partial data on indigenous peoples’ suicide and childhood mortality from SESAI. **There were 133 suicides recorded across the country in 2019; 32 more than the cases registered in 2018.** The states of Amazonas (59) and Mato Grosso do Sul (34) registered the highest number.

There was also an increase in “childhood mortality” records (children aged 0 to 5 years), which jumped from 591 in 2018 to 825 in 2019. The number of records in Amazonas (248 cases), Roraima (133 cases), and Mato Grosso (100 cases) is alarming. As with murder data, SESAI’s information on records relating to suicide and childhood mortality is partial and subject to updates. In other words, these data may be even worse.

Records in the other categories of this chapter in 2019 were: **general lack of assistance (65); lack of assistance in indigenous school education (66); lack of health assistance in (85); dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs (20); and death due to lack of health care (31).**

Deepening the analysis

This edition of the CIMI Report, which brings the 2019 data, also features articles on specific topics that lead to the understanding of this complex and violent reality faced by indigenous people across Brazil, whether in cities or the demarcated or claimed territories. Among the topics, there are: slash and burn in indigenous lands; the importance of the judgment carried out by the Inter-American Court on the case of the Xukuru Indigenous People; the incarcerated indigenous population in Brazil; a budget analysis of indigenous policy; analysis of suicide among indigenous peoples; the current threats to free or isolated indigenous peoples; and, finally, an analysis of the use, by the current government, of concepts that have already been overcome to restrict indigenous rights.

Caci: 1,193 murders mapped

The Caci platform, a digital map that gathers information on the murders of indigenous people in Brazil, has been updated with the data systematized by this report, *Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil*. The word Caci means “pain” in Guarani and also serves as an acronym for Cartography of Attacks Against Indigenous People in Portuguese. With the inclusion of data from 2019, the platform now includes georeferenced information on 1,193 murders of indigenous people, gathering cases compiled since 1985.

“The Amazon
should be
loved, not
simply used”

Photo: Denia Sterbova



Indigenous Peoples of Brazil and the Permanent Agony of Seeing Their Lives and Lands Taken Away: Until When?



*Don Roque Paloschi**

In 1993, Roraima witnessed the “Haximu Massacre,” in which 19 Yanomamis were viciously murdered by gold miners who invaded their indigenous land. The invasion was sponsored by politicians, some of whom are still holding Congressional office or influencing public institutions. That year, when the information about the massacre was made public, leading to strong international repercussions, the world demanded the punishment of those responsible for the tragedy. But back then, the questions asked by all social sectors that supported the indigenous cause or advocated for human rights were: “How long are we going to put up with this?”; “How long are we going to put up with the killing of indigenous people to exploit their lands?” “How long are we going to put up with the killing of indigenous children, adults and elders to cut down the forests?”; “Until when?...”

In 2019, at the launch of the Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, 2018 data, Brazilians were under the impact of criminal fires and overwhelming deforestation in the country. Back then, we had already denounced the Bolsonaro government for encouraging invasions of indigenous lands by openly supporting sectors that historically have benefited economically from crimes committed in traditional indigenous territories. And also on that occasion, the question was: “How long are we going to put up with this?”

Pope Francis called on the Church all over the

* President of CIMI and Archbishop of Porto Velho

In 2019, Brazil was the stage of one of the world's greatest environmental tragedies, in which criminal fires destroyed vast areas of traditional indigenous territories

world to actively engage in the Synod of Bishops for the Amazon held in Rome, Italy, on 6-27 October 2019, under the theme: “The Amazon – New paths for the Church and for an Integral Ecology.” That moment of special assembly of Catholic bishops sought to include in its previous plans all Amazonian communities, for them to contribute their experiences, spiritualities, challenges, anxieties, concerns, and hopes, so that the Church could take a firmer stand in the defense of their life-related causes.

Pope Francis has repeatedly expressed the “dream of an Amazon that fights for the rights of the poorest,” especially of the original peoples of the region. He confronts companies, both national and international, that cause damage to the Amazon and do not respect the rights of indigenous peoples, riverside communities, quilombola groups, fishermen, and farmers, as well as the rights of nature and Mother Earth. Francis openly refers to these actions as “injustice and crime.”

At that synod, the Pope resumed the encyclical entitled *Laudato Si*, in order to reiterate his concerns about the environment by relating it to the concept of divine creation, reminding us that everything is interconnected: “[...] the care for people and the care for ecosystems are inseparable.” And, once again, he denounced that many economic interests see the Amazon only as a place of industry or a place where one can withdraw natural resources, even though the equilibrium of the planet “depends on the health of the Amazon region.” We should, said Francis about the Amazon, “love it, not simply use it.”

“Brazil promoted the opposite of best practice, good relations and good law. The government encouraged one of the world’s greatest environmental tragedies through criminal fires, deforestation, subdivision of indigenous lands, invasions of all kinds, threats, physical assaults, and murder of leaders of indigenous peoples, quilombola groups and smallholder communities who were defending their territories and Mother Nature”

In 2019, Brazil promoted the opposite of best practice, good relations and good law. The government encouraged one of the world’s greatest environmental tragedies through criminal fires, deforestation, subdivision of indigenous lands, invasions of all kinds, threats, physical assaults, and murder of leaders of indigenous peoples, quilombola groups and smallholder communities who were defending their territories and Mother Nature.

Whereas in previous years we denounced violence from the perspective of the need for measures and efforts to fight it, today we are forced to recognize that the main attacker of indigenous peoples and nature is the Bolsonaro government, which is not ashamed of being treated as genocidal on social media or of being seen as fascist by many and shows no remorse for the crimes that are being committed. In fact, it encourages such crimes without shame or fear of being held criminally liable for them.

I now return to the question asked back in 1993: “Until when?”; “Until when will we have to endure devastation and crimes against life?.” “Until when will we have to wait for public authorities - which should control those who go too far in carrying out their activities or functions - to take measures to fight these people and hold them liable for their crimes?”

In this Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2019 data we are not simply voicing a complaint. We echo the screams of nonconformities, of the pain and agony of indigenous peoples in Brazil and of all the original and traditional communities that are punished daily by the harmful and criminal politics of the current government.

We need, more than ever, public institutions that act with serenity but firmly in controlling and combating violence and neglect. Human rights violations in Brazil are unacceptable, and we cannot turn a blind eye to them. We cannot be silent as our silence will make us complicit with an irreversible devastation and the extermination of peoples. We cannot sleep peacefully while there is so much suffering going on. Limits must be imposed. Enough! We cannot think about building a world of Good Living if we are insensitive to the pain of the poorest.

A better tomorrow will only be possible if we create, today, the conditions for lives to be respected in their entirety, in their most varied cultures, shapes, colors, lights, and smells. But we need to join efforts. We need an organized society as well as public authorities that carry out their duties with ethics in politics, and a justice system that is both morally and legally committed to human rights. ♦



Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace

Even in the face of the federal government's anti-indigenous political offensive on their rights and territories, indigenous peoples have not retreated and continue in the struggle for the construction of the Society of Good Living

I N T R O D U C T I O N

2019: Hope in the Perseverance and Resistance of Indigenous Peoples as a Counterpoint to a Return to the Dark Ages

*Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira**
*Cléber César Buzatto***

We reached the end of 2019 under the impact of the first year of the Bolsonaro government. Jair Bolsonaro is a former Army captain and federal deputy. In Congress, he was a member of the so-called group of “rank-and-file” politicians, with a violent and extreme rightist profile. It is important to point out that the Bolsonaro government implements an agenda based on obsolete customs and traditions, which, in practice, has meant the destruction of social and reparation policies, which are achievements of the majority of the Brazilian population. His aggressiveness and discriminatory and pro-violence speeches have divided society, establishing unnecessary conflicts from an anti-civilization perspective.

It is not too much to say that this government represents a return to the past, to the empire period, with a regime based on central authority, slavery, the agrarian elite, external dependence, and a divided society. Civil society, which organized, mobilized and conquered rights and citizenship is stunned by the National Government's disrespect for achievements and laws. Added to this attempt to destroy are the agrarian and industrial elite, the financial capital, and the corporate media, as well as the neo-Pentecostals, who rely on the help of the Armed Forces, the police and the terrifying militias.

In international politics, the Bolsonaro government is aligned with the neocolonialism of the Donald Trump administration in the United States of America (USA). It has abandoned international environmental and human rights protection treaties that benefited workers and ethnic and poor populations, putting the country in the

* Executive Secretary of CIMI; holds a degree in History from the University of Uberaba (UNIUBE) and is a graduate student in Agrarian Law at the Federal University of Goiás (UFG)

** Assistant Secretary of CIMI; holds a degree in Philosophy from Nossa Senhora da Imaculada Conceição Faculty of Philosophy (FAFIMC) and is a graduate student in Agrarian Law at the Federal University of Goiás (UFG)

center of reports of human rights violations, authoritarianism, disrespect, and violence. As a result, Bolsonaro has turned the government, especially the Executive branch, into an institutional maker of policies against the majority of the Brazilian people, in clear violation of the Federal Constitution itself.

It is well known that the government clearly despises indigenous peoples by imposing destruction, violence and assimilationism as State policies. Driven by indignation, indigenous peoples' organizations, most of national and international society, and public authorities have denounced the occurrence of conflicts instigated by the government against indigenous peoples. It is also well known that the government has no interest in dialoguing with indigenous peoples and has been bellowing against the demarcation and regularization of indigenous territories.

Since taking office, the Bolsonaro administration has been marked by violence and attempts to deprive indigenous and traditional communities of minimum physical and cultural livelihood. Early in his administration, Bolsonaro tried unsuccessfully to transfer the duty of demarcating indigenous lands from FUNAI to the Ministry of Agriculture, which is led by a minister linked to the interests of agribusiness; there was also an attempt to separate FUNAI from the Ministry of Justice.

Thereafter, all government actions have been marked by inaction and the collapse of the fragile structure designed to protect indigenous peoples and by the failure to realize collective and differentiated rights, which are formally recognized by the 1988 Constitution, ILO Convention 169, UN and OAS declarations of the rights of indigenous peoples, and the case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

The government has used Opinion 001/2017/AGU issued by the Attorney General's Office, which mandates that all federal direct and indirect public administration agencies and authorities consider the "time frame" (*marco temporal*) thesis in indigenous land demarcation processes. This thesis has been used in several federal court decisions intended to annul the demarcation of indigenous territories, based on the argument of physical absence of indigenous people in the claimed area on October 5, 1988.

The political and financial dismantling of FUNAI has contributed to further weaken the protection of isolated indigenous peoples and the withdrawal of ethno-environmental centers from the Vale do Javari and Yanomami indigenous lands, hence favoring the return of fishermen, loggers and gold miners to the territories.

During the election campaign, Bolsonaro had already said that if he won the presidential race he would not demarcate "one inch of indigenous land" (2017). In 2018 he said that "Indians are human beings just like us"; and he goes on to ask, "Why do we have to keep them in reserves in Brazil, as if they were animals?," thus reinforcing an integrationist perspective interested in appropriating indigenous territories and their common goods.

On January 2, 2019, when he had already been sworn in, Bolsonaro said, referring to indigenous peoples: "Together we will integrate these citizens and value all Brazilians." On July 25, at a meeting of the SUFRAMA Council in Manaus, he said: "Regrettably, behind this came the indigenous land demarcation industry." On September 24, at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, he stated that "unfortunately, some people, inside and outside Brazil, supported by NGOs, insist on treating and keeping our Indians as true cavemen."

Therefore, Bolsonaro's politics introduce a new element against indigenous peoples which is both exclusionary and wrongful as they not only associate original peoples with animalized beings and delegitimize their demands but also threaten the survival of indigenous peoples in Brazil.

Despite the government, with the support of CIMI and other entities, indigenous peoples and their organizations have maintained their resistance and experience in the territories by not retreating and by strengthening their

internal and external mobilization process. They organized the Terra Livre Camp (*Acampamento Terra Livre - ATL*), which brought together about 4,000 indigenous leaders in Brasilia, hence politically strengthening the fight in defense of their rights.

The mobilization process contributed to at least 18 court decisions in support of their struggles. This aspect was evidenced in the mobilization objectives of the 15 delegations that attended the event in Brasilia, which ultimately had a political influence on all three Branches of Government. The delegations comprised about 500 leaders and more than 50 indigenous peoples.

At the international level, with the support of CIMI several leaders participated in advocacy efforts in UN multilateral human rights forums in New York, United States, and in Geneva, Switzerland. Also important was the participation of indigenous peoples before and during the Amazon Synod held in Rome, Italy, in October. This international advocacy process led to 23 public statements by authorities in defense of indigenous peoples in Brazil.

“Bolsonaro’s politics introduce a new element against indigenous peoples which is both exclusionary and wrongful as they not only associate original peoples with animalized beings and delegitimizing their demands but also threaten the survival of indigenous peoples in Brazil”

Our participation in assisting/advising indigenous peoples on the subject of communication was important in view of a government that constantly resorts to disinformation based on lies. We operate in the production and dissemination of content through our own and our partners' media outlets. We also provide press advisory services to other media outlets.

The numerous initiatives that have afforded civil society and public authorities access to informative and formative contents about the reality of the struggle of indigenous peoples have been key for properly supporting the demands of indigenous peoples. In addition to holding the "Indigenous Peoples Week" in 2019, which included the production of folders and posters, CIMI also prepared and published four analytical texts and six public notes about its institutional political position in defense of the rights and interests of indigenous peoples.

Another relevant aspect was the legal assistance provided to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples. Whenever CIMI was called upon by the peoples, it acted in a coordinate and consistent manner in the courts; most of these cases have been successful, while others are still pending a court decision. The cases included four Actions for Relief from Judgment, two suits for a Writ of Mandamus, three Direct Actions of Unconstitutionality, one Original Civil Action, one Extraordinary Appeal, and one Special Appeal Review, all filed with the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

Actions filed with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) included three Writ of Mandamus and two Special Appeals. CIMI'S action in the regions, in trial and appel-

late courts as well as in the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the respective regions has also been important. These courts have been the stage of the trial and conviction of many indigenous people imprisoned throughout Brazil; CIMI'S legal assistance team has gone to great lengths to defend and free these indigenous people, most of them convicted for fighting for territorial rights.

CIMI'S commitment to work with indigenous peoples was also the target of President Jair Bolsonaro's discriminatory and violent rhetoric. Because of his failure to implement his politics of destroying indigenous territories, in September 2019 the president stated before his allies that CIMI "instigates Indians against progress and does a disservice to the country." The president's speech, contrary to his intention, encourages us by assuring that we are on the right track; his own and his administration's idea of progress and development completely excludes indigenous peoples.

This report denounces the process of violence endured by indigenous peoples in their struggle for rights and dignity. Its articles, texts and chapters show the true and sad reality experienced by indigenous peoples in their daily lives in Brazil. Violence arises in a planned or unexpected way. But unfortunately, in today's reality the Brazilian government, through its anti-politics has been the promoter of hatred against the poor and traditional and indigenous peoples. We will continue to struggle to bring about another reality, one in which we will neither need to publish reports on violence, nor have governments that incite the violation of laws, as is the case of President Jair Bolsonaro in relation to the Federal Constitution itself. ♦

Photo: Vinícius Mendonça / Ibama



President Bolsonaro openly admitting that the common goods of indigenous territories, which are assets of the National Government, should be made available for economic exploitation by sectors linked to agribusiness and mining companies

Bolsonaro Set Up a Government of Predators and Destroyers of Lives

Lucia Helena Rangel*
Roberto Antonio Liebgott**

As has been regularly done over the years, the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI) is launching the Report on *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2019 data*. The data presented are not exhaustive, as we are aware that they do not cover all cases of violence against indigenous persons, communities and peoples. Because these cases are countless, it is impossible to include all of them in charts and tables. In preparing this report, we built on the information sent to us by our men and women missionaries, indigenous peoples, communities and organizations, and indigenous and environmental organizations. We borrowed information from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Offices (MPF) in different regions of Brazil, which also receive and disseminate events and facts related to the violence and inaction to which indigenous communities are subjected. Finally, we also rely on reports published by the media.

In its contents of complaints and analyses, the 2019 Report unveils a reality that is even more dramatic than in previous years, due to a State policy led by a government of predators and destroyers of life. The pages of this Report are swarming with painful information. More than that, they reflect the joining of interests of criminal groups that promote land invasions and their destruction in association with a government that openly supports the implementation of measures that would damage the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples and the environment.

The reports released by CIMI reflect the serious cases of violence reported in a specific period, as well as the weaknesses that make up the structures of the Brazilian State, which is generally neglectful of and complicit with invasions and attacks against indigenous communities. Our reports seek to uncover, on the one hand, the weaknesses of public assistance and protection policies to communities and, on the other, to expose those who violate the law and deliberately commit crimes.

Data for 2019 show the significant increase in federal government inaction of constitutional duties towards indigenous peoples. This inaction is compounded by the complacency of the country's highest leader, Jair Bolsonaro. This is the case when the President himself fails to comply with a constitutional provision that provides for the demarcation of indigenous and quilombola lands. This is also the case when the President himself disavows the official indigenous agency and deprives it of its expert and technical staff, replacing them with political appointees from the rural sector.

In an equally serious manner, the government and its service structures – FUNAI, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, and INCRA – played a key role in having the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples reviewed and making their lands available for economic speculation. Concomitantly with this perspective, the government imposed limits on the assistance provided to indigenous peoples by determining that only those who were not requesting and/or fighting for demarcation should be assisted. The government eventually transformed the official indigenous agency into a kind of business regulatory agency within demarcated indigenous lands, signing agreements with landowners. In addition, it ordered the suspension of all demarcation studies and the review of those already in progress.

The President is clearly intent on deconstitutionalizing indigenous rights, unleashing an intense process of deterritorialization by removing indigenous peoples from their original places and settling them in cities and reserves, and establishing a State policy of integration of indigenous peoples into the surrounding society. This is not new. Still as a federal deputy, Bolsonaro introduced congressional bills against indigenous rights, such as Legislative Decree Bill (*Projeto de Decreto Legislativo - PDC*) 170 of 1992, which was intended to revoke the demarcation of the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

Wise were the indigenous who, gathered at the Council for the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Brazil, asked for the impeachment of Deputy Jair Bolsonaro in 1998, when he declared that “the North

“2019 data show the significant increase in federal government inaction of its constitutional duties towards indigenous peoples. This inaction is compounded by the complacency of the country's highest leader, Jair Bolsonaro”

* Anthropological Advisor at CIMI, PhD Professor at the Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP) and Researcher in the field of Indigenous Ethnology

** Missionary and Coordinator of CIMI South Regional Office; holds a degree in Philosophy from Nossa Senhora da Imaculada Conceição Faculty of Philosophy (FAFIMC) and a degree in Law from the Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (PUC-RS)



The destruction of the Amazon region has increased exponentially in the past two years and is a direct reflection of the proposal to further escalate the primary exploitation of common goods, such as the forest and all its biodiversity

American cavalry were the competent ones because they decimated their indigenous people in the past and today, they don't have this problem in their country." Perhaps if they had been heard, we would not have today this trail of destruction in our forests.

The rationale of the group that is in power embodies three other serious characteristics: the denial of indigenous peoples as subjects of rights, a fact widely propagated by the Brazilian President throughout 2019, who went as far as saying that indigenous people don't need land and that they must be integrated into society; the disrespect for indigenous forms and processes of production, bringing back stereotypes such as "unproductive, lazy and obsolete" and, therefore, stating that the lands that would be demarcated for the exclusive enjoyment of indigenous peoples can be made available to producers; the dehumanization of indigenous people by resurrecting the concept that they are an obstacle, a hindrance, a problem to be fixed. And this concept, when used as a rationale, leads to the most varied forms of aggression, such as intolerance, racism, government inaction and neglect, land invasions, physical assaults, threats, and murders.

An analysis of the set of measures and speeches delivered by members of the Bolsonaro government shows that assistance policies in the areas of education, health, protection of free peoples (also known as isolated peoples),

and land demarcation are in shambles, and that a climate of insecurity and violence is emerging in all regions with indigenous presence.

With regard to the education policy, the statements of the president and his ministers that indigenous peoples must be integrated into the market and adopt the forms of living and thinking of the majority society in order to become, in the words of the President of the Republic, "human beings just like us," clearly violate the constitutional provisions of Articles 231, 232, 210 and ILO Convention 169. Thus, the assimilationist perspective is revived along the lines of the dictatorial regime, and the offer of school education seeks, therefore, to eliminate the prospects of consolidating a policy guided by difference and based on a wide set of laws that consolidate specific, differentiated, multilingual indigenous school education, organized in a way that respects the pedagogic and learning processes of each people. This constitutional right has been disrespected and the data presented in this Report show the government's total neglect towards education, schools and teachers. There is no infrastructure, no teaching material, no training.

An even more serious reality is revealed by the data on health care policy, which is also part of the rationale of disrespect for the specificities and of deviation from what was provided by the Arouca Law, which created the

Indigenous Health Care Subsystem. The aim, as made clear throughout 2019, is to gradually exclude indigenous people from participating in spaces dedicated to planning, implementing and controlling health policy. Health councils are losing their potential and possibilities for action. A process of almost 30 years in which indigenous peoples, through their struggles and mobilizations, began to devise a political scenario based on administrative and financial autonomy - with the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) as the foundation of the system - has also collapsed.

Even before taking office, the Bolsonaro government terminated the More Doctors program, which supported and ensured basic assistance in vulnerable regions of the country and, particularly, in indigenous villages. It then placed the entire administration of health resources under suspicion and suspended healthcare services for more than four months. During that period, it cancelled the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Health, which started at the local and district levels in 2018 and was slated to take place in May 2019. As a result, the government prevented the discussion and approval of the new National Indigenous Health Policy from moving forward. At the end of 2019, the government announced measures to suspend all agreements with health service providers. As an alternative, it suggested the creation of a National Health Agency whose duties would include promoting the privatization of all actions and services.

The policy for the protection of free peoples or peoples in voluntary isolation lost steam and its physical and personnel structures were destroyed over the course of a year. The information indicates that the scheduled extermination of free indigenous peoples is underway. It is not just an inaction of the Bolsonaro government, but a deliberate action to enable the invasion of indigenous territories, which historically has translated into anti-indigenous violence and massacre. Part of this predatory and genocidal plan involves dismantling FUNAI's entire protection system, while supporting the invaders of indigenous territories, sometimes in a veiled way but sometimes in an explicit one.

According to data collected by CIMI, 24 indigenous lands with records of the presence of isolated peoples have been invaded by loggers, miners, land grabbers, and poachers. The survey does not include territories with the presence of these peoples where no action has been for the demarcation and protection of their lands. In total, there are records in Brazil of 114 isolated indigenous peoples, of which only 28 are confirmed by FUNAI. Isolated indigenous peoples, other traditional peoples and communities, the Amazon Rainforest itself and everything inside it, as well as its allies and advocates are considered obstacles to

a genocidal and exploratory development model implemented in the country.

The progress in land demarcation, which has been stalled since the Michel Temer administration, is facing even greater setbacks in the Bolsonaro government. This is shown by the changes in the role of the State in conducting the land demarcation policy, as well as its protection and oversight. In the current context, the government acts as a legalizer or authorizer of land invasion and exploitation, insofar as it works to preclude any possibility of the lands being demarcated. Contrary to constitutional precepts, the government relinquishes the responsibility for preserving national assets and resorts to speeches and administrative measures that encourage agricultural expansion, mining, logging, poaching, land subdivision, and land grabbing in areas that should be preserved.

In 2019, shortly after being sworn in, President Bolsonaro took the initiative of transferring FUNAI to the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. The main function of the indigenous agency - land demarcation - was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture. In view of the strong position and pressure from indigenous peoples and entities, these changes were rejected by decision of the National Congress and also by the Federal Supreme Court (STF). The duties of land demarcation, protection and oversight were transferred back to FUNAI under the command of the Ministry of Justice, hence maintaining the previous structure. However, this did not imply a realignment of the government's land-related proposals and perspectives.

Over the months, FUNAI began to play the role of controlling indigenous demands, interrupting any land demarcation procedure within the agency, thus establishing a serious stacking of public institutions. Its directors were clearly anti-indigenous people such as Federal Police commissioners, retired police officers, military personnel, pastors, civil servants, and assistants who and began to work against territorial rights. Some of them even went so far as to lecture to farmers. The official indigenous agency also began to issue internal measures preventing actions that could aim at defending indigenous interests and to spread threats, in addition to criminalizing any community that took the initiative to fight for land. And even more serious is the fact that FUNAI caters more to representatives of the agribusiness, mining, and logging sectors - whose intention is to appropriate existing assets within the territories - than to the leaders of indigenous peoples and communities.

And to make all measures against indigenous peoples legal, the government used Opinion 001 issued by the Attorney General's Office (AGU), which has been in force since 2017. This opinion rests on the rationale of disquali-

“In the current context the government acts as a legalizer or authorizer of land invasions and exploitation insofar as it works to derail any possibility of land demarcation”

fication of indigenous constitutional rights - such as the 19 conditions in the judgment of the popular action against the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol indigenous land, according to which such conditions applied only to that specific case and therefore were not binding on other cases of land demarcation. In addition to such conditions, the AGU also applied the “time frame” theses to future land demarcations, which also contradicts the aforementioned judgment and the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court on the subject.

The promotion of this policy disruption conceals the unequivocal purpose of the Bolsonaro government to further the primary exploitation of lands that house environmental, mining and water resources, as well as to identify the potential for increasing the production of livestock transgenic soybeans. In this context, the promotion of arson in the Amazon, coupled with illegal logging, the advance of mining and land grabbing in forest areas are, from the government’s point of view, essential to consolidate the transfer of public assets to the private sector.

The process of land invasion, devastation and occupation has intervention rationales that need to be followed and also adapted to the realities and circumstances of the

“The government resorts to speeches and administrative measures that encourage agricultural expansion, mining, logging, poaching, land subdivision, and land grabbing in areas that should be preserved”

areas to be explored. Some of these criminal interventions initiated by those who articulate, promote and implement the actions are presented below.

One of the intervention rationales used comes from anonymous environmental criminals. That is, they are not identified as the perpetrators of the crimes, although they plan and execute them. The “dirty work” is coordinated by a “manager,” who consciously carries out the duties established by the boss and hires intermediaries called “gatos” (cats), who lure workers into illegally cutting forests and selling timber. The area subsequently becomes fit for farms and land subdivision.

In another intervention rationale, criminals supply themselves with tools, equipment and weapons and hire other people to commit environmental crimes with them. In this case, they operate overtly and spare no effort to achieve their goals of carrying out mining and/or deforestation activities, selling timber and grabbing land. In a third intervention rationale, criminals associate with other groups to simultaneously promote the deforestation and burning of public areas - indigenous lands, environmental reserves and quilombola lands - to sell timber and take over and subdivide the land.



Photo: Denis Sterbova

To win the ongoing territorial dispute in Brazil, the federal government invests in the dehumanization of indigenous peoples by spreading the idea that they are a problem to be fixed; but reality is the opposite of that, and we have a lot to learn from indigenous peoples

In yet another intervention rationale, the criminals, who intend to take over public lands, convince people, usually unemployed workers who have been used as cheap labor in large construction works (of hydroelectric plants, for example) to invade lands and deforest them. In this strategy, workers are promised that they will be able to sell timber and regularize the areas deforested by them. Land grabbing – which is planned to be legalized in Brazil through Provisional Decree (MP) 910, of 2019 – is therefore consolidated.

This Provisional Decree provides a formal orientation for land invasion. It is known that in the future unemployed workers will not be able to remain on the land for lack of political and economic support. And when that time comes, they will hand over their land plots to the “boss.” However, by then they will have deforested and subdivided the lands, applied for their regularization and legalized the title deeds, which will be passed on to criminal contractors. The same MP 910/2019 allows invaders to declare themselves owners of public lands and, through an agreement with the government agencies, receive a document allowing them to apply for the title of the lands they claim to own. As if by magic, they then become permanent owners of the areas and will be able to “legally” sell wood, exploit other resources and even subdivide the land.

All these criminal schemes and activities are not peaceful and have to face the reaction of indigenous peoples

and other original and traditional communities. But this generates a strong response from criminals, who feel strengthened by a government that refuses to demarcate indigenous lands and turns a blind eye to crimes against the leaders who protect, with their own lives, areas that are national heritage as well.

Part of the political and economic forces that sustain the Bolsonaro government are, in the regions, the same forces that attack and delegitimize the fight of indigenous peoples for their territories. This was the case of the murder of Paulo Paulino Guajajara, in the state of Maranhão, where total government absence and inaction led the indigenous people to put their own lives on the frontlines to watch over and protect their territories through groups called Guardians of the Forest.

Data from the government itself show that 113 indigenous people were murdered in Brazil in 2019. Many of them were leaders who offered their ideas, their proposals and even their lives to defend their rights and protect sacred lands by demanding the demarcation and regularization of their territories, as a counterpoint to a government of predators and destroyers of lives - human lives, forest lives, animal lives, the lives of all beings.

As always, this report is a cry of denunciation of all forms of violence against indigenous peoples. It is an appeal for life and a call for the guarantee and consolidation of indigenous rights in Brazil. ♦



Photo: Ibama

Arson attacks have become an increasing reality in areas that should be protected by the National Government, as a way to replace the forest and its rich ecosystem with cattle and soybean fields



Generally, arson in indigenous lands are associated with other violations of territorial rights, such as wood theft and land grabbing

And Still the Earth: In a Year Marked by Land Burning, Indigenous Territories Were Devastated by Fire

Renato Santana and Tiago Miotto*

As the military continued to march northwards, putting on airs of victory while devastating hundreds of thousands of miles of forest in the Amazon and driving hordes of impoverished men from the South and Southeast to open up mines and grab lands, many of which were occupied by indigenous peoples, Ignácio de Loyola Brandão wrote and published, in 1981, a classic of national literature – a dystopia that was still unthinkable as a feasible scenario in Brazil at the time, but that today is a reality that materializes as a premonitory nightmare: *And Still the Earth (Não Verás País Nenhum)*.

There are no more forests; they all have been burned down over the years. Opportunistic epidemics have decimated part of humanity. There are no rivers, no plants, no trees. The sultry and hot weather is no longer mitigated by wind or rain. For those who survived, the sun has become deadly, garbage accumulates in mountains across the cities, water has become scarce due to the ecological disaster, food is produced only by industry, and people live under an authoritarian regime. Corpses are collected in the streets. The entire history of the country has been falsified, distorted. Violence sets the pace of social life, with militias scattered throughout the controlled urban fabric. A country no longer exists. Nearly 40 years later, fiction moves towards a disturbing reality.

* CIMI Press Officers



The Urubu Branco Indigenous Land, located in the state of Mato Grosso, was the tenth most affected by fires in 2019 across Brazil, with 416 hot spots identified; the Apyãwa people have also had to put up with constant wood theft and the presence of farmers

In 2007, journalist Washington Novaes wrote in the preface to the 25th edition of the book: “Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, spent years repeating that today the central problems of humanity are climate change and unsustainable production and consumption patterns, in addition to the replacement capacity of the earth’s biosphere.” The Catholic Church, together with the Synod of the Amazon and Pope Francis’ Encyclical *Laudato Si*, reissued the alert. Organizations and activists protest. The Bolsonaro government, which is used to hatred and death, rejects the obvious in favor of a dystopian, apocalyptic project.

In August 2019, the eyes of the planet turned to Brazil – and, more specifically, to the Brazilian part of the Amazon. In addition to the significant increase in deforestation alerts in that biome, indicated by data collected by satellites that fly over the region’s forests daily, clouds of smoke covered the skies of cities in the North of the country and traveled to the Southeast, where they turned day into night in the largest Brazilian metropolis, São Paulo.

That month, the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) recorded a record high of 30,900 fires in the Amazon – three times that of the same period in 2018. Before that, the explosion of deforestation alerts issued by the INPE’s DETER system – designed to send out real-time alerts and inform environmental surveillance agencies – had already drawn attention to the worrying situation of forests in the country.

Another incident on August 10 became a symbol of the moment when the fires and socio-environmental conflicts

in the Brazilian Amazon gained worldwide attention. That Saturday, farmers from around the BR-163 highway in Pará set several fires in what later became known as “Fire Day.” As a result, fire outbreaks in the towns of Novo Progresso and Altamira grew overnight by 300% and 743%, respectively.¹

Five days earlier, the newspaper *Folha do Progresso* had published a conversation with one of the producers who were planning the event and felt, according to the newspaper, “supported by President Bolsonaro’s words.” “We need to show the president that we want to work, and the only way is [by] burning. The way to form and clear our pastures is with fire,” explained the unidentified leader.²

At that time, INPE had already announced that in June 2019, deforestation alerts in the Legal Amazon – an area covered by DETER that includes the Amazon biome and part of the Cerrado region – had increased 88% against the same month of 2018;³ and the situation worsened further in July.⁴

1 Folha de São Paulo newspaper, August 14, 2019. *Em ‘dia do fogo’, sul do PA registra disparo no número de queimadas* (On “Fire Day”, Southern Pará records a sharp increase in the number of fires). <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/ambiente/2019/08/em-dia-do-fogo-sul-do-pa-registra-disparo-no-numero-de-queimadas.shtml>

2 Folha do Progresso newspaper, August 5, 2019. *Dia do Fogo – Produtores planejam data para queimada na região*. (Fire Day - Producers plan a fire date in the region). <http://www.folhadoprogresso.com.br/dia-do-fogo-produtores-planejam-data-para-queimada-na-regiao>

3 INPE (National Institute for Space Research), July 4, 2019. *Alertas do DETER na Amazônia em junho somam 2.072,03 km²*. (DETER alerts in the Amazon total 2,072.03 km² in June). http://www.inpe.br/noticias/noticia.php?Cod_Noticia=5147

4 G1, August 7, 2019. *Área da Amazônia com alerta de desmatamento sobe 278% em julho, comparada ao mesmo mês de 2018*. (Amazon area under deforestation alert rises 278% in July against the same month in 2018). <https://g1.globo.com/natureza/noticia/2019/08/07/area-com-alertas-de-desmatamento-na-amazonia-sobem-278percent-em-julho-comparado-ao-mesmo-mes-de-2018.ghtml>

The initial reaction of President Jair Bolsonaro - who since his election campaign had been trumpeting the need to “explore” and “develop” the Amazon region and criticizing an alleged environmental “fine industry” - was to question the reliability of the data and to remove from office the director of the institute responsible for the data, Ricardo Galvão, in early August, suggesting that he was “at the service of some NGO.”⁵

In a document released on August 26, during the G7 Summit in France, several civil society organizations said that President Bolsonaro’s public speeches issued a “clear sign of impunity for the commission of environmental crimes,” while the “rigging” and “systematic and deliberate dismantling of the operational capacity” of inspection agencies contributed to aggravate the crisis.⁶

The negative repercussion was such that the federal government, despite maintaining the narrative of questioning the data and attacking the reputation of INPE, was forced to take action to avoid an even greater international embarrassment.

Thus, on August 23, Bolsonaro issued Decree 9,985/19, ordering the Armed Forces to intervene in the investigation of environmental crimes in the Legal Amazon region. Less than a week later, Decree 9,992/19 prohibited fires nationwide for 60 days.

Fires on indigenous lands

Indigenous lands were directly affected by that intense fire spree. In 2019, fire outbreaks in those territories increased 87% against the previous year.

In 2019, INPE identified 16,680 fires on indigenous lands across the country. In 2018, the agency had recorded 8,942 fire outbreaks in those areas. The data provided by INPE are from the reference satellite used to record and monitor fires in Brazil - the Aqua M-T - owned by NASA, the U.S. aerospace agency.

According to INPE, this satellite passes over Brazil once a day, in the afternoon, and identifies active hot spots, which indicate the occurrence of fires. With a spatial resolution of 1 km x 1 km, the sensor used by this instrument

can capture fire fronts from a few tens of square meters.

The data indicate that, in total, 345 indigenous lands were affected by fires in Brazil in 2019. As in previous years, the vast majority of them – 272 - are indigenous lands already regularized, which should be fully protected by government oversight.

In 2019, INPE recorded a total of 197,632 fire outbreaks in the country – a 49 percent increase against 2018, when 132,872 fires were recorded.

In relation to indigenous lands, the number of fires identified in 2019 was 19% higher than the average of the previous ten years and the fourth highest since 2009. Higher numbers of fires had only been recorded in 2010 (26,331), 2017 (18,668) and 2012 (17,795).

The peak of fires recorded in August also affected indigenous lands, which had 4,753 fires that month – 134 percent more than in the same month of 2018.

Biomes and states

The biome most affected by fires in Brazil during the first year of the Bolsonaro government was the Amazon, with a total of 89,176 fire fires – 30 percent more than in the previous year.

After the staggering increase in August, fires in the Amazon decreased from September and October. The reduction may indicate that pressure from civil society and the international community has probably avoided an even more catastrophic scenario – since, as pointed out by a technical note from the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), the dry season⁷ in the region extends from May to October and the peak of fires has historically occurred in September.

With a drought period shorter than in the previous two years, the note points out, the increase in fires in the Amazon, where forests are naturally humid, was directly linked to deforestation. “What fueled the fire that year was the significant amount of combustible material from the felling of trees, added to the

need to clear the land,” IPAM said.

In 2019, the Amazon region concentrated 38 percent of the fires in indigenous lands, with 6,293 outbreaks. The number was 67 percent higher than in 2018 and 17 percent higher than the average in the previous ten years.

Despite that, as has historically been the case, the biome with the highest number of fires in indigenous

“In a document released on August 26, during the G7 Summit in France, several civil society organizations stated that President Bolsonaro’s public speeches send a clear sign of impunity for the commission of environmental crimes, the stacking of public institutions and the systematic and deliberate dismantling of the operational capacity of inspection agencies”

5 Folha de São Paulo newspaper, July 19, 2019. *Bolsonaro critica diretor do Inpe por dados sobre desmatamento que ‘prejudicam’ nome do Brasil.* (Bolsonaro criticizes the director of INPE for data on deforestation that ‘stain’ Brazil’s image). <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/ambiente/2019/07/bolsonaro-critica-diretor-do-inpe-por-dados-sobre-desmatamento-que-prejudicam-nome-do-brasil.shtml>

6 CIMI, August 30, 2019. *Bolsonaro incentiva queimadas ao dar “sinal de impunidade para a prática de crimes ambientais,” afirmam organizações.* (Bolsonaro encourages fires by giving out “a sign of impunity for the commission of environmental crimes,” say organizations). <https://cimi.org.br/2019/08/bolsonaro-incentiva-queimadas-ao-dar-sinal-de-impunidade-para-a-pratica-de-crimes-ambientais-afirmam-organizacoes>

7 Environmental Research Institute of the Amazon (IPAM), April 2020. *Technical note: Amazônia em chamas – o fogo e o desmatamento em 2019 e o que vem em 2020* (Amazon on fire – fire and deforestation in 2019 and what is coming in 2020). <https://ipam.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/NT3-Fogo-em-2019.pdf>

lands in 2019 was the Cerrado. The 9,543 fires recorded in 2019 were almost twice the number of 2018 and, as was the case in the Amazon, were 17 percent above the average recorded since 2009.

The biome with the largest increase in fires on indigenous lands in 2019 was the Pantanal region. With 499 fires, the indigenous lands in this biome burned almost seven times more than in the previous year. The number is also 3.7 times higher than the average recorded between 2009 and 2018.

In 2019, Mato Grosso do Sul, the state that covers most of the Pantanal region, recorded a 452 percent increase in fires on indigenous lands. The most affected Indigenous Land (TI) in the state – and the second most affected by fires in the country – was Kadiwéu, which is located in the transition area between the Pantanal and the Cerrado regions and where 1,268 fires were recorded. For some years now, the Kadiwéu have been denouncing the private appropriation of the territory by farmers and demanding that the government remove all illegal occupants from the area, which has been regularized.

Lands of isolated peoples

The number of fires identified in indigenous lands under use and access restriction ordinances due to the presence of isolated indigenous peoples is noteworthy. Four of the six indigenous lands in this group – all of them located in the Amazon – were affected by fires in 2019.

Throughout the year, INPE recorded a total of 207 fires in the Jacareúba/Katauixi (AM), Piripkura (MT), Pirititi (RR) and Ituna/Itatá (PA) indigenous lands together. This number of fires in lands under restriction represented an increase of 52 percent against 2018 and is more than four times the average of the previous ten years.

“Bolsonaro’s statements blaming indigenous peoples for fires in the Amazon are untrue and irresponsible. In relation to isolated indigenous peoples, these statements are even more outrageous because these people use the forest as their refuge,” says Guenter Francisco Loebens, a missionary from the North Regional Office I and a member of CIMI’s Free Indigenous Peoples Support Team.

“The president signals condescension towards not only environmental crimes but also towards the impunity of criminals who are advancing into the Amazon forests. These groups feel encouraged to even destroy and advance into the territories of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation,” adds Loebens.

According to a survey by the Socio-Environmental

Institute (ISA), between August 2018 and July 2019, deforestation in indigenous lands in the Amazon was the highest in 11 years, with 42,600 hectares felled. And the most affected land during that period was the Ituna/Itatá indigenous land, with 12,000 hectares of devastation.⁸ The land, which is occupied by isolated indigenous people and was placed under interdiction by FUNAI, was affected by 169 fires in 2019.

The alerts issued by the DETER system also point to the correlation between deforestation and fires. Of the 267 indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon where fires were recorded in 2019, 111 had alerts from DETER indicating deforestation or mining activities; another 14 had alerts of other types (burn scars, degradation or cutting of trees).

Invisible figures

Although high, the number of fires recorded in indigenous lands by INPE do not cover all indigenous villages and territories in the country. This is because most of these territories have not yet been demarcated and, therefore, do not have a delimitation roadmap that guarantees them a place in the cartography of official Brazilian institutions. In practice, for official monitoring instruments they are invisible territories, even if they are wholly or partially owned by indigenous communities.

According to CIMI data, there are currently 528 indigenous lands in this situation – claimed as areas of traditional occupation by indigenous peoples, but without measures taken by FUNAI to proceed with their identification and demarcation. Many of these indigenous lands were affected by fires in 2019, although these events cannot be quantified.

This is the case, for example, of the Valparaiso indigenous land, of the Apurinã people, located in the municipality of Boca do Acre, in southern Amazonas. According to information from the CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office, the indigenous people have been fighting for 29 years for the demarcation of this territory. In August, farmers occupying part of the land burned down 600 of the approximately 27,000 hectares claimed by the Apurinã people. The fire destroyed a chestnut plantation used by the indigenous community as a source of livelihood.

A similar situation was experienced by the Huni Kui community of the Huwá Karu Yuxibu Center, an area of 200 hectares in the rural area of Rio Branco, in the state of

- “Bolsonaro’s statements blaming indigenous peoples for fires in the Amazon are untrue and irresponsible. In relation to isolated indigenous peoples, these statements are even more outrageous because these people use the forest as their refuge.”

8 Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), December 13, 2019. *Invasores produzem maior desmatamento em Terras Indígenas em 11 anos*. (Invaders produce the largest deforestation in Indigenous Lands in 11 years). <https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/invasores-produzem-maior-desmatamento-em-terras-indigenas-em-11-anos>

Acre. Also according to the regional office, about 100 hectares of the area, which was purchased by the indigenous people themselves, were destroyed by arson.

“For the Huni Kuī, this territory is a cultural and spiritual center, where they also welcome, on weekends, the young people and families who live in the city to attend school. They frequent this space as a way to preserve their culture,” explains Ivanilda Torres dos Santos, coordinator of the CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office.

The fire hit precisely the plants that were used by the indigenous people to make the tea they drink in their ayahuaska rituals. By August 2020, the police investigation into the case had shown no results.

Officially, these territories occupied by the Apurinã and Huni Kuī peoples do not exist. Those areas destroyed by fires, therefore, were not included in the 144 fires that, according to INPE, affected the indigenous lands of Acre in 2019.

Indigenous people fought fires

While satellites recorded data on the alarming situation, several indigenous peoples mobilized to fight the fires that plagued their territories. According to informa-

“Between August 2018 and July 2019, deforestation in indigenous lands in the Amazon region was the highest in 11 years, with 42,600 hectares felled. And the most affected land during that period was the Ituna/Itatá indigenous land, where 12,000 hectares were destroyed. The land, which is occupied by isolated indigenous people, was placed under interdiction by a FUNAI ordinance”

tion from the Integrated Multiagency Center for National Operational Coordination (CIMAN), at least 39 indigenous brigades linked to IBAMA’s PrevFogo Program fought fires in 31 indigenous lands during the 2019 fire season.

Even in indigenous lands that did not have the support of federal agencies, the peoples mobilized on their own to try to contain the fires.

This was the case of the Krahô-Kanela indigenous land, located in the municipality of Lagoa da Confusão (Tocantins). Leaders reported that about 95 percent of its 7,612 hectares were ravaged by fire, which spread throughout the territory quickly and merciless. The data corroborate the leaders’ report: 40 of the 41 fires recorded by the Aqua

satellite in the indigenous land occurred between August 27 and September 18.

“We fought 22 kilometers of fire, which reached as far as two kilometers from the village. A very sad situation; destruction and dead animals,” said Wagner Krahô Kanela in September. Javaé, Karajá and Xerente brigades went to that indigenous land to help fight the flames.

The Krahô-Kanela indigenous land is close to the Inawebohona and Utaria Wyhyna/Iròdu Iràna indigenous lands, which in 2019 recorded 778 and 176 fires respec-

Arquivo Povo Tapirapé



Tapirapé children and adults, without any type of equipment or government support, tried to put out the fire that consumed thousands of hectares of the Urubu Branco TI: “The future of the generations of the Apyãwa people is at risk”

tively – most in the same period as in the Krahô Kanela territory, that is, in August and September. Both lands, also located in the state of Tocantins, are overlapped by the Araguaia National Park, a conservation unit managed by ICMBio.

The fires inside these lands affected Mata do Mamão, a wandering place for indigenous people in voluntary isolation. “Here we have the trained brigades, but these relatives have nothing,” said a concerned Krahô Kanelaleader at the time.

Mata do Mamão extends to the Araguaia Park indigenous land, also in Tocantins, a territory that recorded the highest number of fires in 2019: 1,530.

Number of fires in indigenous lands by biome

Biome	Fires- 2019	Fires- 2018	Fires- 2017
Amazon	6293	3758	72 63
Cerrad	9543	4914	109 30
Pantanal	499	73	202
Atlantic Forest	338	189	256
Caatinga	7	8	17
Total	16 680	8 942	18 668

In Mato Grosso, in the region of the municipalities of Brasnorte and Juara, efforts to combat fires also became part of the daily lives of the Myky people, in whose territory 18 fires were identified in 2019.

“Every day the Myky go there (fire areas) to control, but they can’t handle it. This fire is about 17 kilometers from the village, between two farms. The fire comes and goes,” said the missionary Elizabeth Amarante Rondon of CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso, in September. That month, at FUNAI’S request, IBAMA sent fire brigades to the area and the fire was finally controlled.

September was also a particularly worrying month for the Apiãwa (Tapirapé) of the Urubu Branco indigenous land, also located in Mato Grosso, in the transition area between the Cerrado and Amazon biomes. The Tapirapé indigenous land was the tenth most affected by fires in 2019, with 416 fires identified by the Aqua satellite – 365 of which that month.

As a result, the burn scar alerts issued by the DETER system covered about 17 percent of the 167,500 hectares of the Urubu Branco indigenous land in 2019 – an area equivalent to that deforested in the Urubu Branco indigenous land in the previous 30 years, according to information

Indigenous lands most affected by fires in 2019

State	Indigenous Land	Fires	People(s)	Stage
TO	Parque do Araguaia	1.530	Tapirapé, Javaé, Karajá, Avá-Canoeiro	Regularized
MS	Kadiwéu	1.268	Terena, Kadiwéu	Regularized
TO	Inawebohona	778	Javaé, Karajá	Regularized
MA	Cana Brava/Guajajara	599	Tenetejara	Regularized
MT	Parque do Xingu	505	Wauja, Trumái, Yawalapiti, Mehináku, Aweti, Yudjá, Kisédjê, Ikpeng, Matipú, Kuikuro, Nahukúá, Tapayuna, Kaiabi, Kamayurá, Kalapalo	Regularized
MT	Areões	491	Xavante	Regularized
MT	Pimentel Barbosa	487	Xavante	Regularized
MT	Parabubure	443	Xavante	Regularized
MT	Urubu Branco	416	Tapirapé	Regularized
PA	Apyterewa	413	Parakanã	Regularized
TO	Kraolandia	390	Krahô	Regularized
RR	Raposa Serra do Sol	381	Taulipáng, Makuxi, Ingarikó, Wapixana	Regularized
MT	Paresi	348	Paresi	Regularized
AM	Yanomami	319	Yanomami	Regularized
MA	Porquinhos dos Canela -Apãnjekra	312	Kanela	Government-declared
MT	São Marcos	304	Xavante	Regularized
TO	Xerente	271	Xerente	Regularized
MT	Maraiwatsede	267	Xavante	Regularized

Number of fires in indigenous lands by administrative situation (number of indigenous lands affected are in parenthesis)

Stage	Fires (Indigenous lands) 2019	Fires (Indigenous lands) 2018	Fires (Indigenous lands) 2017	Fires (Indigenous lands) 2016	Fires (Indigenous lands) 2015
Regularized	1.4883 (272)	7.953 (260)	16.192 (276)	14.379 (293)	12.406 (276)
Government-declared	1.141 (45)	580 (35)	1.926 (39)	970 (45)	1.558 (41)
Delimited	322 (17)	210 (18)	342 (17)	264 (24)	344 (19)
Ratified	117 (5)	33 (5)	100 (7)	63 (7)	49 (5)
Under study	207 (4)	151 (3)	80 (4)	31 (3)	23 (4)
Being processes as Indigenous Reserve	10 (2)	15 (2)	28 (3)	16 (2)	36 (1)
Total	16.680 (345)	8.942 (323)	18.668 (346)	15.723 (374)	14.416 (346)



The Huni Kuí community lost an area of 100 hectares in the rural area of Rio Branco, in the state of Acre, to an arson that destroyed a cultural and spiritual center built for the young people and families who live in the city to attend school

from PRODES, another INPE system that gathers annual data on accumulated deforestation.

“The fire affected virtually the entire indigenous land. The Apyãwa say they appealed to FUNAI, IBAMA and other agencies, but did not get even a minimum of effective response,” said Luiz Gouvêa de Paula from the CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso. “They tried several times to put it out themselves, but without equipment there was little they could do. The worst thing is that this has been going on for years and the forest is dying.”

“This year there were several fires, and we could not keep up with all of them; it was very bad for us in relation to the fires,” said Elber Kamoriwa’i Tapirapé, chief general of the Tapirapé people. “The future of the generations of the Apyãwa people is at stake.”

The destruction caused by the fires in the Tapirapé territory was directly associated, as reported by the indigenous people, with other violations of their territorial rights, such as constant wood thefts and the presence of farmers, whose removal from the territory has been postponed for years by court appeals.

“The ranchers continue to burn pastures and hence most of the territory. The fire comes mainly from farms located in the northern region [of the TI] and spreads. It is hard for us to control,” says the chief general.

The situation led the Tapirapé to go to Brasília in

October, together with leaders of other peoples from the Araguaia region, to demand from IBAMA the inspection of their traditional lands and the establishment of indigenous PrevFogo teams also in those territories, with training and conditions to fight fires.

A deliberate crisis

For the sociologist and member of the coordination unit of the National Faith and Politics Movement, Pedro Ribeiro de Oliveira, the climate issue affects the Amazon and other biomes, but the fire crisis is mainly the result of a deliberate policy.

“Capitalism is in crisis, turning into financial capital to increase the value of capital, appropriating common goods to turn them into commodities. And the Amazon and other biomes are a wealth of common goods. So, the ambition of capital today is to transform water, biodiversity, wood, land into goods that are bought and sold on the market,” he explains. “No one would allow legal deforestation in the Amazon. The pressure against it would be enormous. Capitalism resorts to the shock doctrine: we will bring about a disaster and everyone will have to accept the solutions. We will bring capitals to fix this. It is extremely cruel to indigenous peoples, to the populations that live in the forest and to nature itself,” says the sociologist. ♦

Xukuru people vs Brazil: A paradigm of the Inter-American Court in the Affirmation of Indigenous Territorial Rights

Adelar Cupsinski*

Chantelle da Silva Teixeira**

The case of the Xukuru people against the Brazilian State in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights¹ became emblematic not only because it was the country's first conviction for violating the rights of indigenous peoples, but - above all - because it reaffirmed and expanded the Court's caselaw in relation to the collective property of these peoples over their ancestral lands and territories. This decision of the Inter-American Human Rights System (ISHR), at a time when the Brazilian Constitutional Court was challenging the "general repercussion" of this topic in Extraordinary Appeal 1,017,365, given the diverse interpretations by the Brazilian Judiciary in relation to the constitutional provisions that recognize indigenous territorial rights, indicates ways for the interpretation, guarantee and enforcement of indigenous rights in the country.

The judgment of the Inter-American Court, published in 2018, declared the Brazilian State internationally responsible for the violations of the right to legal guarantee and of the rights to legal protection and collective property, provided for in the American Convention on Human Rights, as a result of violations suffered by the Xukuru indigenous people, whose territory is located in the municipality of Pesqueira, in Pernambuco.

Marks of a Historical Protagonism

The Xukuru people consist of approximately 2,300 families and 7,700 indigenous people, distributed in 24 communities within the 27,555-hectare long Xukuru indigenous territory. In addition, approximately 4,000 indigenous people live in the urban area of Pesqueira. They are also called "Xukuru de Ororubá," in reference to the mountain range known as Serra do Ororubá, which is part of their territory.

The process of recognition and demarcation of the Xukuru territory began in 1989, with the creation of the Technical Group of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), responsible for preparing the Identification and Delimitation Report of indigenous lands where traditional occupation of the territory could be verified. The Report was approved by the President of FUNAI that same year, and the Minister of Justice granted permanent ownership of the land to the Xukuru people almost 3 years after the approval of the Report in May 1992.

When, in 1996, changes were made to the administrative demarcation process by recognizing the right of third parties to challenge a demarcation process, approximately 270 appeals were filed against the demarcation process of the Xukuru territory. All such appeals were dismissed as unfounded.

In March 1998, FUNAI informed that it could not promote the removal of good faith third parties from the Xukuru territory, due to lack of funds for the payment of compensations. That same year, following several complaints about the threats against Chief Xikão - indicating that several powerful politicians and farmers wanted his death - the Chief was murdered on May 20.

“In March 1998, FUNAI informed that it could not promote the removal of good faith third parties from the Xukuru territory, due to insufficient financial resources for the payment of compensations. That same year, following several complaints about the threats against Chief Xikão - indicating that several powerful politicians and farmers wanted his death - the Chief was murdered on May 20”

1 The Inter-American Court is a regional court for the protection of human rights; as such, it is an autonomous judicial institution, whose purpose is to enforce and interpret the American Convention on Human Rights.

* Lawyer and Legal Advisor to CIMI; specialist in Civil Law and Civil Procedure from Estácio de Sá College.

** Lawyer and Legal Advisor to CIMI at North I Regional Office; specialist in Public Policies for Equality in Latin America from the Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO)



The Kuku people, who live in the Pesqueira region, in Pernambuco, experienced a true and tragic saga to have their original right to the ancestral territory recognized

Surprisingly, the investigations were aimed at criminalizing other important leaders, including Dona Zenilda, Xikão's wife – which was subsequently dismissed during the sixth police investigation. Xicão Xukuru, besides having been instrumental in the design of repossession strategies, is a historical figure in the struggle for indigenous rights in Brazil, especially during the Constitutional Convention of 1987/988.

The Presidential Decree ratifying the demarcation of the Xukuru indigenous land was issued in 2001. However, it was only at the end of 2005 that the land was registered at the 1st Property Registry of Pesqueira as Federal Government property for permanent possession by the Xukuru people. A lawsuit filed by the Property Registry of Pesqueira slowed down the process, as also did other lawsuits calling for the recognition of third-party properties and even for the annulment of the entire administrative demarcation process.

The compensation process for good faith third parties occupying the territory began more than 10 years after the physical demarcation of the territory. Until the date the sentence was issued by the Court, there were still former occupants of the territory waiting to receive compensation from the State for good faith improvements, in addition

to the presence of non-indigenous occupants inside the Xukuru territory.

In parallel to the land procedure that dragged on unjustifiably, as a way of pressuring the indigenous agency responsible for the process and the government itself to release funds for the compensation and removal of non-indigenous settlers from their traditional territory, the Xukuru “took back” priority areas. In this context, sacred sites such as Pedra Village, for example, where *terreiro* Toré da Pedra D'Água, where healing rituals and traditional festivals are held by the Xukuru is located. These repossessions were fundamental in the territorial recovery process. However, they have prompted acts of criminalization, persecution and attacks that culminated in the murder of important leaders such as Chief Xikão.

Thus, the process of demarcation of the Xukuru indigenous land was turbulent and marked by the Brazilian government's failure to remove third parties from the territory; many administrative appeals and lawsuits were filed questioning formal and material aspects of the procedure, with the purpose of annulling it totally or in part, based on the recognition of rural properties embedded within the land.

Brazil is convicted

On October 16, 2002, the National Movement for Human Rights/Northeast Regional Unit, the Office of Legal Counsel to Grassroots Organizations (GAJOP) and the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) filed a complaint with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)²¹⁰ for violation of the right to collective property and of the guarantees of judicial protection, to the disadvantage of the Xukuru people and their members.

After a period of more than 15 years of proceedings before the IAHR, on February 28, 2018 the Inter-American Court of Human Rights found the Brazilian government internationally responsible for violating the rights to legal proceedings with swiftness, to legal protection and to collective property provided for in the American Convention on Human Rights.

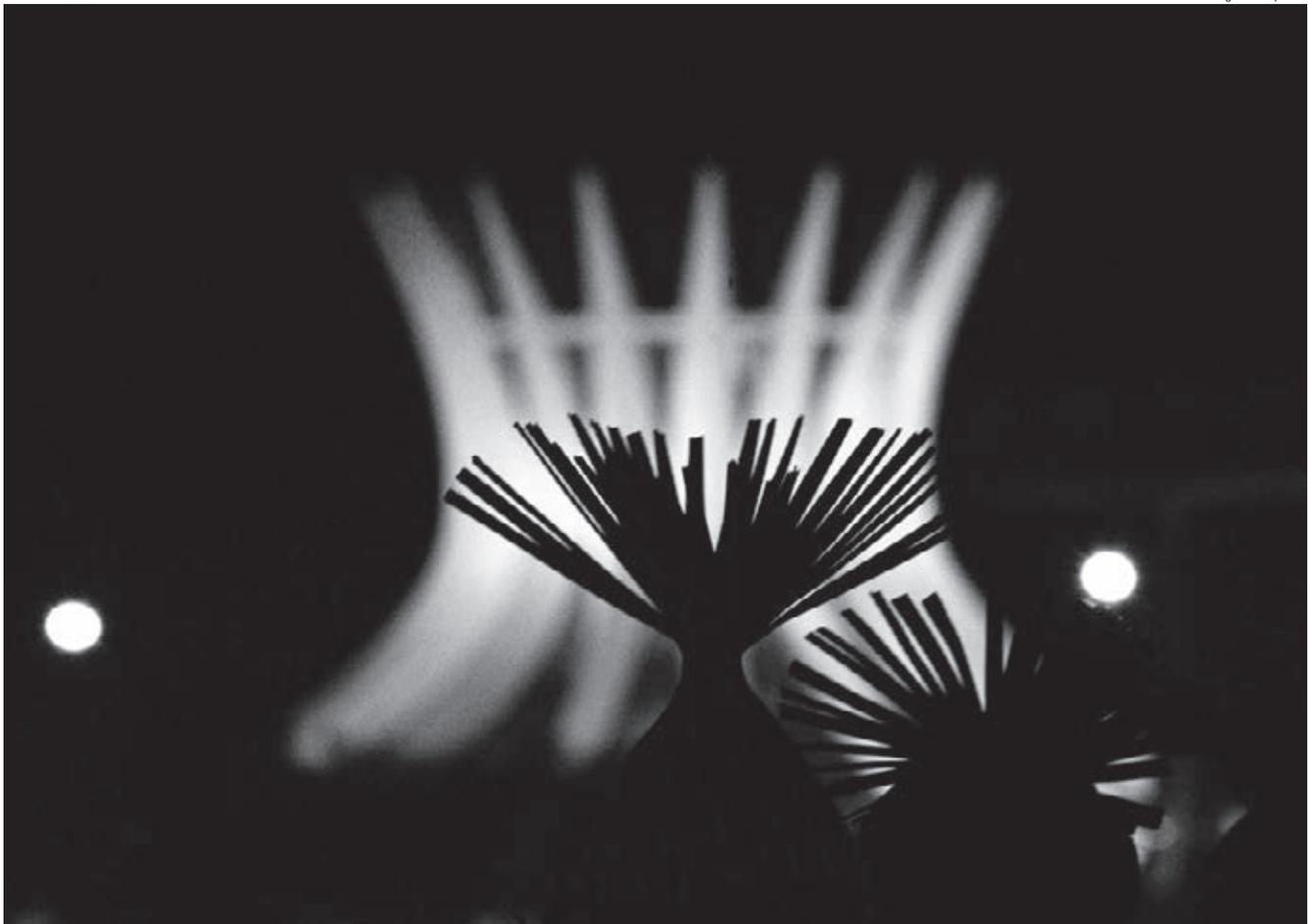
² The IACHR is a principal and autonomous organ of the Organization of American States (OAS), whose mission is to promote and protect human rights in the American continent. The Commission, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., is composed of seven independent members who serve in a personal capacity. It was created by the OAS in 1959 and, together with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), established in 1979, is one of the institutions within the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights (IAHRS).

It is important to note that the IACHR ordered Brazil to immediately and effectively complete the return of ancestral lands to the Xukuru people and the removal of non-indigenous settlers from the lands upon payment of outstanding compensations, and to provide compensation to the Xukuru for damages caused by the delay in demarcating the lands. Despite the conviction, the IACHR considered that there were no arguments for the country to amend its domestic legislation on indigenous issues.

5. The State is not responsible for the violation of the duty to adopt domestic law provisions contained in Article 2 of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to Article 21 of the same instrument to the disadvantage of the Xukuru Indigenous People, pursuant to paragraphs 163 to 166 of this Decision. (INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2018)

Under domestic law, the Federal Constitution (CF) of 1988 ensures all Brazilians a set of fundamental principles and guarantees. Among the guiding principles of the forged justice system are the dignity of the human person (Art. 1, III) and a reasonable length of proceedings and the means to guarantee their expeditious consider-

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



The Xukuru case is, in itself, a historical milestone in the indigenous struggle for the peaceful exercise of the right to collective property over their territories. It is essential that states and their legal systems recognize the relationship that indigenous peoples have with their territories

ation are ensured to everyone, both in the judicial and administrative spheres (Art. 5, LXXVIII). In relation to the rights of indigenous peoples, the CF addresses the subject in an innovative and prominent way by recognizing the social organization, customs, languages, creeds, and traditions of indigenous peoples, as well as their original rights to the lands they traditionally occupy, it being incumbent upon to the Union to demarcate them, protect and ensure respect for all of their property (Art. 231, caput).

This means that the provisions of the Federal Constitution of 1988 are of a declaratory rather than of a constitutive nature, and the lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples are the first, oldest right linked to their origins³, and it is incumbent upon the Federal Union to demarcate the lands and ensure the full protection of indigenous peoples.

According to indigenous rights in Brazil, after reviewing the constitutional provisions and the procedure of Decree 1,775/96, the IACHR did not find that internal rules were in conflict with the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights or that such rules had impacted the Xucuri land titling, recognition and removal process.

Reaffirmation of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples

The Xukuru case is a historical milestone in the indigenous peoples' struggle for the peaceful enjoyment of the right to collective property over their territories. Moreover, the IACHR decision is an important instrument for understanding the relationship that indigenous peoples have with their territories and the need for the nations not only to recognize this relationship in their legal system, but also to take steps for ensuring it.

The physical territories occupied by indigenous peoples are symbolic spaces of cultural identity, production and reproduction. Therefore, they are not something external

“The IACHR ordered Brazil to immediately and effectively guarantee the ownership right of the Xukuru people, in addition to completing the removal of non-indigenous settlers from the lands, upon payment of outstanding compensations, and to financially compensate the Xukuru for damages caused by the delay in demarcating their lands”

to their identity, but rather inherent in it. Access to and guarantee of the territorial rights of these peoples must recognize and respect this relationship: the territory is sacred, it is their identity, and it is where life and culture are realized and reproduced. In this sense, the IACHR, in its decision on the Xukuru case, reaffirmed the understanding reiterated in its caselaw:

Among indigenous and tribal peoples there is a communitarian tradition regarding a communal form of collective ownership of the land, in the sense that ownership of the land is not centered on an individual but rather on the group and

its community. This notion of ownership and possession of land does not necessarily conform to the classic concept of property, but the Court has established that it deserves equal protection under Article 21 of the American Convention. Disregard for specific versions of use and enjoyment of property, springing from the culture, uses, customs, and beliefs of each people, would be tantamount to holding that there is only one way of using and disposing of property, which, in turn, would render protection under illusory for millions of people. By ignoring the ancestral right of members of indigenous communities to their territories, other basic rights could be affected, such as the right to cultural identity and the very survival of indigenous communities and their members. (INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2018)

The Federal Constitution of 1988 inaugurated a new relationship between the Brazilian State and indigenous peoples, breaking with the integrationist perspective, in order to recognize these peoples' autonomy and the right to difference, as well as their original rights to their territories, which must be demarcated and protected by the State. This is a historical debt of Brazilian society to its original peoples.

More than 30 years into the promulgation of the Constitution, less than half of the indigenous territories have been regularized in the country. Although Brazilian law provides important guarantees to their territorial rights, this alone has not been sufficient for the realization of these rights. In this sense, the decision the IACHR should be seen as a beam of light by the Brazilian justice system, which - in a way - has allowed such violations, despite advanced protective constitutional provisions. ♦

³ The rights of indigenous people to the lands they traditionally occupy were constitutionally “recognized” and not simply granted. As a result, the demarcation act is of a declaratory rather than a constitutive nature. It is the declaratory act of a pre-existing active legal situation. This is the reason why the Federal Constitution refers to them as “original,” to translate a right that is older than any other, in order for it to prevail over alleged acquired rights, including those materialized in public land deeds or titles legitimizing possession in favor of non-indigenous people. These acts, which the Constitution itself declared “null and void” (§ 6, Art. 231 of the CF). [Petition 3388, Justice Ayres Britto, rapporteur, j. 19-3-2009, P, Electronic Justice Gazette of 7-1-2010.]

The role of Incarceration in Institutional Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

Michael Mary Nolan*
Caroline Dias Hilgert*
Viviane Balbuglio*

This article aims to give visibility to the issue of the criminal and prison treatment afforded to indigenous people in Brazil. The idea is to situate jail as an intrinsically violent space insofar as it is used by the Brazilian state as a way to control and contain specific ethnic groups, such as black and indigenous populations.

In the case of indigenous peoples, the criminalization processes to which they are subjected, mainly due to accusations for conduct related to drugs, property or even attempts against the life of another, tend to be strongly associated with the social inequality they face daily in the country, which, in turn, is compounded primarily by the sluggishness of the federal government in resolving conflicts over the demarcation of indigenous lands.

We start this text by presenting a piece of information that is not widely known, related to a case that we heard a lot about on the media in early 2017: During the massacre of 56 people arrested in the rebellion of the Anísio Jobim Penitentiary Complex (COMPAJ)¹, located in the state of Amazonas, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) found that five of the dead were indigenous people. At the same time, the government of the state of Amazonas denied the information, stating that no indigenous person had died or been injured during the rebellion – this very serious situation is the subject of a Public Civil Action (ACP) pending before the Federal Court of Amazonas under number 10004827020174013200.²

Thus, this massacre incident in Manaus and the of

the dispute over the narrative of whether or not there are indigenous prisoners there, seems significant for us to start reflecting on the invisibility and absence of rights to which imprisoned people are subjected before the Brazilian state. This, in turn, becomes even more staggering when we look directly at the incarceration of indigenous people.

An essential first reflection that has also led us to gather data on indigenous prisoners through the Law on Access to Information (LAI), in a survey carried out by the Santa Cruz Sisters Institute (IISC) in partnership with the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), which will be discussed throughout the text, is indigenous identification. It is observed that these people are not always identified by

the criminal justice system as indigenous people, either because they were not asked, have no space/information to exercise the right to self-declaration or fear any form of repression if they identify themselves as indigenous people.

Without proper identification, they are therefore subject to invisible deaths before the government – whether these deaths are like those that actually occurred during the massacre in Manaus or symbolic deaths of indigenous prisoners who are sentenced to very long prison terms and completely forgotten in Brazilian prisons.

According to the survey conducted through the already mentioned LAI, in 2019 there were approximately 1,080 indigenous people incarcerated in Brazil, among them 1,017 men and 63 women.

The data collected also indicate that the states with the highest rates of indigenous prisoners were Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul and Ceará.

The same survey found that between 2017 and 2019, the incarceration of indigenous people in Brazil increased by some 45 percent. Available data show that more than 37 indigenous ethnicities were represented in the prison system in 2019. This number may be much higher, since only nine states of the federation provided information on the ethnicity or tribe to which the indigenous prisoner belonged.

“Between 2017 and 2019, the imprisonment of indigenous people in Brazil increased by some 45 percent. Available data show that more than 37 indigenous ethnicities were represented in the prison system in 2019. This number may be much higher, since only nine states of the federation provided information on the ethnicity or tribe to which the indigenous prisoner belonged.”

1 <https://g1.globo.com/am/amazonas/noticia/2019/05/27/massacre-em-2017-foi-o-maior-do-sistema-prisonal-do-amazonas.ghtml>

2 To access public documents of the Public Civil Action, visit the website of the Public Prosecutor's Office at: <http://apps.mpf.mp.br/aptusmpf/portal?servidor=portal> and then enter the numbering: 10004827020174013200.

* CIMI Legal Advisors



For many indigenous peoples, the arrest of an individual from the community can lead him to break with the very community to which he belongs and with its cosmology; hence, it is essential to encourage the use of forms of conflict resolution of the peoples themselves



It is also worth recalling that it was in June 2019 that the National Council of Justice (CNJ) published Resolution 287³ establishing procedures for the treatment of indigenous people in the position of accused, defendants, convicted or deprived of freedom, and set guidelines to ensure the rights of this population in the criminal sphere of the Judiciary. This Resolution, therefore, concerns the criminal process and the execution of sentences involving indigenous people in Brazil.⁴

The Resolution, in its beginning, lists national and international laws that protect the rights of indigenous people and that must be considered as regards the protec-

tion and guarantee of the rights of those men and women under trial in Brazil; they are: Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the International Labor Organization (ILO),⁵ the Bangkok Rules (United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders),⁶ the Indian Statute (Law 6001/1973)⁷ and Law 13769/2018⁸ (providing for the replacement of preventive detention with house arrest for

3 The final text of the Resolution is available at : <<https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/2959>>.

4 In the Resolution, Articles 7 to 14 provide for the imprisonment of indigenous people.

5 Articles 8, 9, 10, and 12 of ILO Convention 169: Available at: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Decreto/D10088.htm#art5>.

6 Rules 54 and 55 of the Bangkok Rules. Available at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/cd8bc11ffdcbc397c32eecd40afb74.pdf>>

7 Articles 56 and 57 of the Statute of the Indian. Available at: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L6001.htm>.

8 Law 13.769 of December 19, 2018 can be accessed at: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2018/Lei/L13769.htm>.

pregnant women or women who are the mother or guardian of children or persons with disabilities and for the regime of execution of sentences of deprivation of freedom).

Although we understand that this is a relevant norm in the fight for the rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil and that it ensures some visibility to indigenous prisoners or survivors of the prison system, the Resolution is, like most of our laws, distant from the reality of the indigenous peoples in Brazil and requires efforts for its effective implementation.

We also recall that it was in June 2019, that the National Council of Justice (CNJ) published Resolution 287, which began to establish procedures for the treatment of indigenous people accused, defendants, convicts or deprived of liberty, and gives guidelines to ensure the rights of this population in the criminal sphere of the judiciary. This Resolution, therefore, concerns the criminal proceedings and the Brazilian criminal execution of indigenous persons.

The Resolution, in its beginning, lists national and international laws that protect the rights of indigenous peoples and that must be added with regard to the protection and guarantee of the rights of those and those who respond to criminal proceedings in Brazil; are they: Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Bangkok Rules (United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders), the Indian Statute (Law 60 01/1973) and also Law 13.769/2018 (providing for the replacement of pretrial detention by house arrest of pregnant women or who is mother or guardian of children or persons with disabilities and the discipline of the regime of compliance with custodial sentence).

Although we understand that this is a relevant norm in the struggle for the rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil and gives some visibility to indigenous people who are either imprisoned or have survived the prison system, the Resolution is, like most of our laws, far from reflecting the reality of indigenous peoples in Brazil and requires efforts for its effective implementation.

It is important to emphasize that the use of prison as the main punitive response is not obvious, does not correspond to the culture of several indigenous peoples in Brazil and in the world, and is not the priority solution provided by law. The cruel reality of the Brazilian prison system should compel us to investigate and dialogue with Brazilian indigenous peoples to encourage the use of their own forms of conflict resolution.

It is observed that for many peoples, the arrest of an individual from the community can lead him to break with the very community to which he belongs and with its cosmology, often generating serious and unpredictable impacts within collective concepts, culture and social organization.

In this sense, in some indigenous villages, the arrest of religious or community leaders may create difficulties or even preclude, for example, the performance of rituals that are important and essential in the daily existence of these peoples. The possible variables of the impact of the imposition of imprisonment on a member of an indigenous community are so many that the Resolution also timely provides for the inclusion of an anthropological report in the criminal case.

For these and other reasons, the imprisonment of an indigenous person has individual as well as collective consequences from the perspective of their culture and life experience before their communities – it is a double punishment. Hence, Resolution 287 and the other laws mentioned in this article understand that imprisonment should be an exceptional punitive response, and that forms of conflict resolution of indigenous peoples should be considered, favoring, in any case, other alternatives to prison.

On the other hand, this understanding of the exceptional nature of prison for indigenous people is not shared by most agents of the law in Brazil, who are hardly aware of the diversity of peoples and, above all, of the specific rights that the law affords them.

Reducing the data on institutional violence experienced by indigenous people imprisoned in the current Brazilian context means, undoubtedly, releasing them from prison. However, while in prison, the indigenous person must be ensured access to material, health, legal, educational, social, and religious assistance, which should also be provided according to the cultural specificities of each people. This also includes the supply of food according to their customs, as well as the presence

of shamans and spiritual leaders in prisons, as well as the recognition of the ties of kinship recognized by the people when allowing visits, among other situations.

Finally, it is observed that both the Judiciary and the Executive, especially prison authorities, identify an indigenous person merely as brown skinned, often without even asking them and without due registration of their people. Furthermore, when the authorities use of the self-declaration criterion, it must be taken into account that many indigenous people, even when asked, do not identify themselves as such because either they do not know their rights and/or are afraid of being discriminated against.

Having a more precise dimension of the number of indigenous peoples who are incarcerated in Brazil, as well as the peoples to which they belong, their customs, their local contexts and the conditions of these prisons are some of the ways proposed here for understanding the relevance of the massive application of prison release measures to indigenous people, while designing strategies for national and local public policies, with a view to preventing the imprisonment of these people and ensuring their rights to tradition and Good Living.

“The cruel reality experienced by the Brazilian prison system should compel us to investigate and dialogue with Brazilian indigenous peoples to encourage the use of their own forms of conflict resolution”

Number of Indigenous People Imprisoned in Brazil

The data presented below reflect a preliminary mapping of the indigenous population imprisoned in the country and were obtained using the virtual tools from all states of the federation, in accordance with the Law on Access to Information (Law 12527/2011).

The time frame for submitting requests for access to information* was August 2019. The requests were submitted to the agencies responsible for management of the prison system of each state and the Federal District and, exceptionally, to public security secretariats.

It should also be noted that by November 1st, 2019, of the 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District only three states had not responded to the requests for access to information submitted in August: Acre, Amapá and Bahia.

In addition, four states responded by stating that there are no indigenous people in their prisons: Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Piauí, and Sergipe.

Other data relating to the time for processing the request, the need to file any appeals against the responses



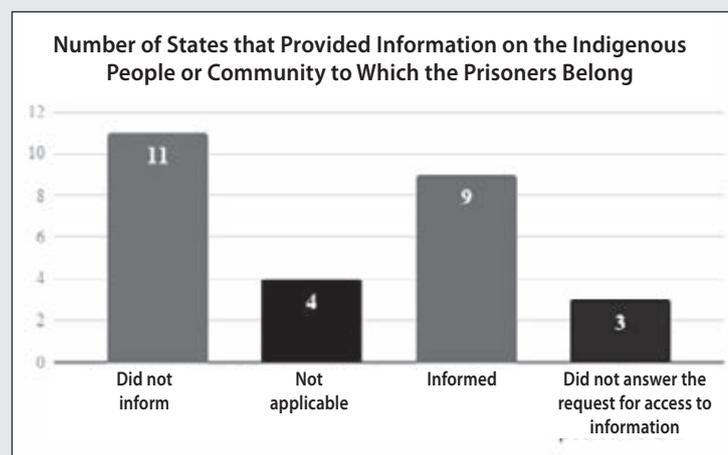
provided by state authorities and failures in the operation of information access systems, among others, should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Year	2017			2018			2019			
	FU	No. of men	No. of women	Total	No. of men	No. of women	Total	No. of men	No. of women	Total
AC		0	0	0	0	0	0	NI	NI	NI
AL		6	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	8
AM		7	1	8	12	3	15	12	0	12
AP		0	0	0	1	0	1	NI	NI	NI
BA		0	0	0	15	1	16	NI	NI	NI
CE		129	3	132	136	2	138	111	7	118
DF		12	0	12	9	0	9	7	1	8
ES		0	0	0	1	0	1	49	0	49
GO		0	0	0	25	2	27	30	0	30
MA		3	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	12
MG		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS		197	14	211	202	20	222	314	17	331
MT		5	0	5	16	0	16	4	0	4
PA		0	0	0	8	0	8	4	0	4
PB		7	2	9	4	2	6	0	0	0
PE		0	0	0	13	1	14	20	1	21
PI		0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
PR		0	1	1	10	0	10	13	2	15
RJ		1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
RN		0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
RO		12	0	12	14	2	16	13	3	16
RR		0	0	0	27	0	27	32	4	36
RS		242	26	268	306	0	306	328	27	355
SC		62	0	62	64	0	64	35	0	35
SE		6	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
SP		0	0	0	4	0	4	9	1	10
TO		0	0	0	6	1	7	7	0	7
Total		691	47	738	876	34	910	1.017	63	1.080

* The basic text for requests for access to information was drafted as follows: "Dear Sir/Madam, based on the law on access to information (12527/11), we hereby request that the following data be provided: (1) Name, ethnicity and language of all indigenous men and women currently imprisoned in the State of _____, who are being criminally prosecuted; (2) In the case of indigenous women, if any of them is pregnant or has a child with her in the state's prisons; (3) Identification of the prison unit and judiciary district where the lawsuits against each of the indigenous men and women currently imprisoned in the State of _____ are pending, provided that these lawsuits are not covered by legal secrecy; (4) Legal status of the indigenous people (temporary detention or definitive conviction)."

Identification of Indigenous Peoples Incarcerated, by tribe

Regarding specific questions about the people to which the incarcerated indigenous people belong, nine states provided information (Alagoas, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Pernambuco, Rondônia, Roraima, São Paulo and Tocantins). Eleven states did not provide the requested information.*



Looking at the table below, it can be said that based on the information provided by the institutions of each state, the indigenous prisoners belonged to about 37 different peoples. We believe that it is equally important to state that the declaration criteria used by each state to identify indigenous people in their prisons are not known.

State	Name of the peoples provided in the answers of prison administration units
Alagoas	Wassul Cocal
Amazonas	Kokoma; Palmari; Apurinã; Tikuna; Bare; Dessano; Miranhas
Mato Grosso	Parecis; Karaja; Xavante
Pará	Kuruaya; Xerente; Asurini do Tocantins; Tembê
Pernambuco	Tikuna; Cambuíá; Fulniô; Weeding; Xukuru; Pankararu; Pankará; Kiriri; Atikum-Uman; Trukas; Fulniô/Yatê; Kambiwá; Pataxós
Rondônia	Aykanã; Sabanê
Roraima	Macuxi; Ingaricó; Wapichana; Guajajara
São Paulo	Mbya-Guarani; Tupi-Guarani; Terena
Tocantins	Krahô; Guajajara

* The state of Mato Grosso do Sul is not among the states that provided information about indigenous people. However, in the requests for access to information submitted in previous years, these data were provided. In 2019, due to the new approach to incarcerated pregnant women or mothers, another seven requests for access to information were answered by each of the prisons where these women were at that time. In this second moment, the answers informed the people to which these women belonged.

“Both the Judiciary and the Executive, especially prison authorities, identify an indigenous person merely as brown skinned, often without even asking them and without due registration of their people. Furthermore, when the authorities use of the self-declaration criterion, it must be taken into account that many indigenous people, even when asked, do not identify themselves as such because either they do not know their rights and/or are afraid of being discriminated against”



In 2019, the lack of indigenous health care was made explicit by the abandonment of its care structures throughout the country, the attempts to municipalize its subsystem and the cancellation of the National Conference on Indigenous Health

The Budget and Politics of Bolsonaroian Indigenism in 2019

Ricardo Verдум*

On September 19, 2020, data from the Ministry of Health indicated that more than 4.5 million people had been infected by the new coronavirus in Brazil, and 136,895 deaths had been recorded.¹ According to the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), on September 21st the number of infected indigenous peoples totaled 32,615, with 818 deaths. About 80 percent of the infected indigenous people live in the Amazon.²

Among them are newborns, children, young people, adults and elders, men, and women belonging to 158

indigenous peoples of the 305 existing in Brazil. This an emergency situation, which affects indigenous families living in indigenous lands and those who, today, are living in urban contexts, on the outskirts of cities and around them, most of them in precarious conditions.

Historical, anthropological and demographic knowledge, coupled with the social experience we are gaining with the Covid-19 pandemic, show that it is not possible to properly understand the impact of infectious diseases on indigenous populations in Brazil and the Americas (their high susceptibility to infectious diseases). Therefore, this is attributed solely and exclusively to the low biological immunity factor. The pandemic is showing the need for more complex models of analysis and that the impact of an infectious disease on this segment of the Brazilian population is also associated with other particularities and contingencies of a sociocultural,

1 Website of the Ministry of Health, updated daily: <https://covid.saude.gov.br/>

2 APIB website, frequently updated: http://emergenciaindigena.apib.info/dados_covid19/

* PhD in Social Anthropology from the University of Brasília (UnB), Researcher at LACED/National Museum/UFRJ) and member of the Committee on Indigenous Affairs of the Brazilian Association of Anthropology (CAI/ABA)

political, historical, dietary, nutritional, epidemiological, emotional, economic, territorial, and environmental nature. The pandemic also exposes the weaknesses of the structured care system to protect and promote the individual and collective health of the indigenous population, and their level of vulnerability to and reliance on the (non-)commitment of public administrators to their rights, including the right to a healthy life.

That said, let us focus on the topic of this text, which is to provide a synthetic analysis of the budget execution of activities that are part of Program 2065 - *Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) for 2019.³

The Importance of the 2019 Budget Year

2019 was the last year of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) for the period 2016-2019, and the year of preparation of the new PPA for the period 2020-2023. It was also the last year of the first Integrated Plan for the Implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PII-PNGATI).⁴

Elected in 2018, President Jair Messias Bolsonaro also had his first year in office in 2019. The action and practices of this new government were meant to question, review and even deconstruct various rights policies (social, political and economic) implemented by previous governments. In particular those that were and are identified with the administration of the Workers' Party (PT) administration and of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB). It is noteworthy that the priorities are subjected to the promotion of a neoliberal political economy project

“The year 2019 was marked by the subordination of the indigenous land demarcation and regularization process to the interests of agribusiness projects, leading to an exponential increase in land conflicts and invasions, the clandestine exploitation of natural resources inside lands already demarcated and the burning of forest areas inside and around traditional territories”

³ Law No. 13,808 of January 15, 2019, published in the Official Gazette (DOU) of January 16, 2019 (<https://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/loa/2019>). In April 2019, the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (INESC) launched the publication *Brasil com baixa imunidade: Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União 2019* (Brazil with low immunity: Balance of the 2019 General Federal Budget), in which it analyzes the budget execution of the federal government in nine thematic areas. The budget execution of the 2065 Program, analyzed as part of the government's indigenous action and policy in 2019, is provided on pages 161 to 193 (<https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Balanco-OGU-Inesc.pdf>). I recommend reading it, because it addressed aspects not included here and establishes comparisons with what happened in the years prior to 2019.

⁴ The PNGATI was established in the first year of the 2012-2015 PPA by Presidential Decree No. 7747 of June 5, 2012. It ended a period of almost ten years of meetings, consultations, evaluations and generation of information and knowledge. With the publication of Decree No. 7747, a new moment was created - that of implementation of the policy. The PII, which was prepared collaboratively, following the logic of axes of PNGATI areas, was formally launched in 2016 and contained actions and targets for the period 2016 to 2019. For each area, specific objectives were established, to which actions and goals to be implemented by governmental and non-governmental, indigenous and non-indigenous organizations and institutions were linked (http://cggamgati.funai.gov.br/files/8514/8839/5235/Plano_Integrado_de_Implementacao_da_PNGATI.pdf) agencies and institutions.

and to a political culture which, for lack a better word, we will call anarcho-conservative and personalistic.

Government policies and actions aimed at indigenous peoples have also been negatively affected by this desire for change in different sectors. We witnessed, for example, the suspension of the indigenous land demarcation and regularization process and the weakening of actions to protect indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. Attempts were made to municipalize primary health care for the indigenous population; and the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Health (CNSI) was cancelled. The further deterioration of the specific indigenous school education system is a reality. At the same time, the government held consultations and public hearings to develop a National Plan for Indigenous School Education (PNEEI).⁵ In addition, indigenous social participation councils were deactivated, as is the case of the National Council for Indigenous Policy (CNPI).

Demarcation, land regularization and territorial protection

Action 20UF - *Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples* had a budget of R\$37.022 million in 2019. However, a little over R\$33.656 million (90.90 percent) was committed and the expenses paid totaled R\$23.123 million. In other words, the amount ultimately paid accounted for 62.45 percent of the appropriation authorized by the National Congress and 68.70 percent of the amount committed.

About R\$10,533 million was committed to *accrued liabilities* to be paid in the following years and R\$3.365 million were not even committed. It is noteworthy that about 56 percent of the amount committed and paid in 2019 occurred within the scope of the Regional Coordination of Southern Bahia. A curious situation, to say the least, that merits a careful analysis of the circumstances and underlying reasons.

⁵ In 2019, for example, no investment was made in continuing education for indigenous teachers who teach preferably the first years of elementary school (Action "Indigenous Knowledge at School"). It says on the MEC website that, in 2019, the Program of Support for Higher Education and Intercultural Degrees (PROLIND) decentralized funds in the amount of approximately R\$8.2 million for the offer of 1,759 places by 12 Federal Institutions of Higher Education (IFES), but that the effective execution by these institutions totaled approximately R\$6.6 million. It does not provide details about the process and underlying reasons. The Secretariat for Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion (SECADI) was deactivated through Decree No. 9465 of January 2, 2019. The indigenous school education policy is now the responsibility of the Department of Policies for Education Modalities and Brazilian Cultural Traditions, of the Secretariat for Specialized Education Modalities (SEMESP), which is spearheading the process of drafting the First PNEEI. For more information about PNEEIAM visit: <https://bit.ly/2WHa1Fj>

A significant amount of *accrued liabilities* (from previous years) - about R\$6.928 million - was paid in 2019. This amount, plus what was committed and paid in 2019, total R\$30.052 million. This money was supposedly spent by FUNAI in the regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands, in addition to the protection of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.⁶

The budget allocation, let's face it, is too small in the face of the challenge of promoting and consolidating the territorial rights of indigenous peoples in the country. In addition, 2019 was marked by the subordination of the indigenous land demarcation and regularization process to the interests of agribusiness projects, leading to an exponential increase in land conflicts and invasions, the clandestine exploitation of natural resources inside lands already demarcated and the burning of forest areas inside and around traditional territories.⁷

Embellishment

According to the federal government's annual evaluation report for 2019, prepared by the Ministry of Economy, six indigenous lands have been regularized: Fortaleza do Castanho, Igarapé Grande, Paraná do Arauató, Tabocal and Arary (AM), and Pankararu (PE), and another 20 have been demarcated. The report also informs that 11 indigenous lands have been registered, totaling 1,296,278 hectares in the name of the Union; whereas two reserved areas have been registered in the name of the Union and granted in usufruct to indigenous peoples; and that seven areas have been included in the property registry at the Secretariat for Coordination and Governance of Union Heritage (SPU). The report also states that the Krenyé Indigenous Reserve (MA) was established in 2019, with the acquisition of the property called "Fazenda Vão do Chapéu"; and that there was the acquisition of the property known as "Fazenda Santa Verônica," recognized by FUNAI and regularized as Tekoha Gwyrá Pepo Indigenous Reserve (SP).⁸

A comparison of what is said in the federal government's report with FUNAI'S written and oral sources shows some inconsistencies. There seems to be an attempt in the report to "embellish" the results obtained in 2019. The six

indigenous lands indicated as "regularized" in 2019 had indeed been regularized. As also were the two indigenous reserves. However, not a single indigenous land "delimitation" ordinance was issued, and no territory was ratified by presidential decree in 2019.⁹

FUNAI'S online database shows that 43 indigenous lands are in the "delimited land" stage, awaiting publication of the Declaratory Ordinance, and another 125 are "under study." All of them, incidentally, are at risk due to the publication of FUNAI'S Normative Instruction No. 9 of April 16, 2020, "regulating the request, analysis and issuance of the Declaration of Recognition of Limits in relation to private property."

Recent studies on deforestation and fires, including around and within the perimeter of indigenous lands, on the issuance of registration of rural property in the National System of Rural Environmental Registry (SICAR) overlapping indigenous lands, on the certification in the Land Management System (SIGED) of farms crossing sections of non-ratified indigenous areas¹⁰, the possibility of reviewing the limits of indigenous lands lying on the decision table of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches, along with the transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) of powers to authorize the exploitation of public forests,¹¹ make up a context unfavorable to the consolidation of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples in the country.¹²

The year 2019 was also characterized by many changes in the official indigenous agency. Two Provisional Decrees (MP) were issued by the President's Office, according to which the responsibility for the identification and delimitation of indigenous lands and environmental licensing would be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture. The social mobilization and the joining of political forces in the National Congress and the Federal Supreme Court

6 The details of FUNAI's expenditure in budget action 20UF in 2019 are available on the Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General's office (CGU), where it is possible to see the beneficiaries of the payments made: <http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/programa-e-acao/consulta?pagina=Simple=true&tamanhoPagina=&offset=&direcaoOrdenacao=asc&de=01%2F01%2F2019&ate=31%2F12%2F2019&acao=20UF&colunasSelecionadas=linkDetalhamento%2CmesAno%2CorgaoSuperior%2CorgaoVinculado%2CunidadeGestora%2Cfuncao%2Csubfuncao%2Cprograma%2Cacao%2CprogramaGoverno%2CplanoOrcamentario%2CgrupoDespesa%2CelementoDespesa%2CmodalidadeDespesa%2CvalorDespesaEmpenhada%2CvalorDespesaLiquidada%2CvalorDespesaPaga%2CvalorRestoPago&ordenarPor=mesAno&direcao=desc>

7 More information at: Verdum et al. 2019 and Bebbington et al 2019. See also the documentary A história do cerco à Amazônia, available at <https://www.terradireitos.org.br/noticias/noticias/a-historia-do-cerco-a-amazonia/23353>

8 More information on Table 3. The 2019 Annual Evaluation Report is available for consultation at: <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/relatorios/2020/relatorio-anual-de-avaliacao-volume-i.pdf>.

9 At the closing of this text it had not been possible to identify which twenty indigenous lands had been demarcated, or the 11 lands that had been registered, totaling 1,296,278 hectares, or the 7 others that had been included in the property registry at the Secretariat for Coordination and Governance of Union Heritage (SPU). A request for information was sent to FUNAI via E-SIC on June 29, 2020. Confirmation and proof of the information contained in the said Annual Evaluation Report - 2019, prepared by the Ministry of Economy, was also requested. The registration number is 08850.004296/2020-91. Unfortunately, at the closing and submission of this article, no answer had been received.

10 The National Rural Environmental Registry System (CAR) is an electronic tool managed by the Brazilian Forest System (SFB), currently linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA). The Land Management System (SIGEF) is an electronic tool developed by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) and the MDA (Ministry of Agrarian Development), for the management of land information in the Brazilian rural sector. See <https://apublica.org/2020/05/com-bolsonaro-fazendas-foram-certificadas-de-maneira-irregular-em-terras-indigenas-na-amazonia/>

11 See <http://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-10.347-de-13-de-maio-de-2020-256734657>

12 On October 21, 2019, the General Coordination of Identification and Delimitation (CGID) received an order from the office of FUNAI's president, in which the new management requested a new analysis of the administrative process of identification and demarcation of the Potiguara de Monte-Mor Indigenous Land, at the request of Miriri Alimentos e Bioenergia. In January 2020, 27 cases for reanalysis had already been submitted from the Ministry of Justice to FUNAI. More information on the political and administrative situation of indigenous lands t FUNAI at: <http://funai.gov.br/index.php/indios-no-brasil/terras-indigenas> FUNAI'S IN No. 9 is available at: <http://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-9-de-16-de-abril-de-2020-253343033>

(STF) overturned the two decrees in this aspect. If they had been maintained, the right of indigenous peoples to land and territory would be subordinated to the interests and decisions of the agribusiness sector.

In addition to halting the process of formalization of new delimitations of indigenous lands, the changes in the staff of the sector responsible for the identification and delimitation of indigenous lands at FUNAI, coupled with the attempt to impose new guidelines, criteria and procedures for their recognition, as of the second half of the year several Technical Groups (TG) that were about to start the work of identifying indigenous lands were deactivated. According to the documents consulted, the measure would have been ordered by the then and current president of the agency. He requested that new TGs be made up of “reliable anthropologists” from the current board of the indigenous agency. Most of the technical staff currently working at FUNAI’S General Coordination for Identification and Delimitation (CGID) are “newbies,” and technical staff from previous administrations who stayed in the Department of Territorial Protection (DPT) have been facing moral harassment.¹³

13 See FUNAI on the deconstruction of indigenous territorial rights, note from the Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA) of November 1, 2019. Available at: <http://www.portal.abant.org.br/2019/11/04/a-funai-na-desconstituicao-dos-direitos-territoriais-indigenas/#:~:text=Al%C3%A9m%20disto%2C%205%C3%A3o%20pessoas%20que,dos%20Povos%20Ind%C3%ADgenas%20no%20pa%C3%ADs.>

Promotion and protection of indigenous health

The budget earmarked for Action 20YP - *Promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health* in 2019, totaled R\$1.472 billion, of which just over R\$1.470 billion (99.98 percent) were committed. Expenses paid totaled R\$1.339 billion (90.93 percent). Approximately R\$113.495 in *accrued liabilities* from previous years were also paid. These *accrued liabilities*, plus what was committed and paid from the 2019 budget, amounted to R\$1.452 billion.¹⁴

These amounts are far less than what is needed to face the challenge of promoting and protecting the health of the indigenous population and implementing the provisions of the National Policy for The Health Care of Indigenous Peoples (PNASPI), established by the Minister of Health’s Ordinance No. 254 of January 31, 2002. The review and updating of PNASPI was one of the objectives of the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Health (CNSI), scheduled to take place at the end of May 2019. After

14 Table 4 shows the budgetary evolution of Action 20YP. The details of the expenses incurred in this action in 2019 are available on the Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General’s Office (CGU), where it is possible to see the beneficiary of each of the payments made: <http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/programa-e-acao?paginaacaoSimples=true&tamanhoPagina=&offset=&direcaoOrdenacao=asc&de=01%2F01%2F2019&ate=31%2F12%2F2019&programa=2065&acao=20YP&colunasSelecionadas=linkDetalhamento%2CmesAno%2Cprograma%2Cacao%2CvalorDespesaEmpenhada%2CvalorDespesaLiquidada%2CvalorDespesaPaga%2CvalorRestoPago&ordenarPor=acao&direcao=asc>



Arquivo Povo Mundurukú

Faced with the abandonment of the Brazilian state and the federal government’s new anti-indigenous politics, the Munduruku people, among others, are demarcating and protecting their territories themselves, taking on the risk of having to remove loggers and other invaders

two postponements, the event still has no date to happen. The local and district stages of the Conference, which were held between the last months of 2018 and the first months of 2019, produced a set of proposals that were subsequently organized and included in a summary document; the new PNASPI was drafted and delivered to the Conference's organizing committee. These two documents, which would be part of the basis to be discussed at the Conference, are currently shelved.

A significant part of the impacts of Covid-19 on indigenous territories stems from this neglect towards indigenous health. But to be honest, an increase in budget resources by itself is not enough. It is necessary to create mechanisms that control possible deviations from purpose, fraudulent overpriced expenses, and the privilege of collusion in the use of funds. As it is being revealed, even in serious situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic, there is no shortage of "smart alecks," who are more interested in appropriating the funds earmarked for purchasing equipment and contracting services - something that should be classified as a heinous crime. It not a question of increasing the intervention and strengthening the presence of the biomedical apparatus in indigenous territories either.

The Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) are units charged with managing the funds allocated to Action 20YP. For example, Table 5 shows an assessment of the budget execution of Action 20YP - *Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health* in April 2019. That same month, the 34 DSEIs committed about R\$142.347 million, paid expenses incurred in 2019 in the amount of R\$38.924 million, as well as R\$3.056 million in *accrued liabilities* related to goods and services contracted in previous years. April was the month with the largest amount of funds committed (R\$616.003 million), followed by January (R\$151.485 million), December (R\$137.934 million) and July (R\$102.960 million).

April was also the month in which payments reached the peak (R\$244.833 million), followed by December (R\$214.715 million) and August (R\$212.517 million). The largest amount of *accrued liabilities* was paid in January 2019 (R\$58.129 million). Some of these accrued liabilities are most likely payments that could not be made before the end of the fiscal year 2018.

In addition to the DSEIs, in April other management units committed and made payments using funds from Action 20YP: the Ministry of Health's Department of Health Logistics (DLOG), with payments totaling R\$452,031.00, including accrued liabilities; the General Coordination of Material and Assets (CGMAP/SAA), with the total amount of R\$12,682,991.89; the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, which committed R\$3,673,020.00 but did not make any payment; the Executive Board of the National Health

“The term *accrued liabilities* refers to debts from previous budgets. Curiously, the total amount of accrued liabilities paid includes R\$15,563 million in expenses on which, oddly, there is no information”

Fund, which paid R\$ 190,903,674.00; and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI), which made payments totaling R\$26,899.72.

The Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General's Office (CGU) shows that in 2019 the Ministry of Health, through the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI), transferred about R\$548.528 million (to "non-profit entities"). The main beneficiaries were the following entities: Missão Evan-

gética Caiuá (Evangelical Mission of Cauá, in Dourados, MS), R\$228.383 million; Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira (Professor Fernando Figueira Institute of Integral Medicine, in Recife, PE), R\$ 117.041 million; and Associação Paulista para o Desenvolvimento da Medicina (São Paulo Association for the Development of Medicine, in São Paulo, SP), R\$86.665 million. The amount of R\$1.247 million was also transferred to the government of Ceará; and R\$1.016 million to the United Nations Development Program(UNDP).¹⁵

Accrued liabilities paid

The term *accrued liabilities* paid refers to expenses or payments made by a given public agency for services and products contracted in years prior to the year under review. The Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General's Office (CGU) shows that between January 1st and December 31st, 2019, FUNAI disbursed R\$100.455 million in *accrued liabilities*. But according to Table 2, about 63 percent of these funds went to administrative actions.¹⁶ Apparently, R\$ 21.647 million were spent on goods and services intended for the indigenous population. In addition, it was found that the total amount of *accrued liabilities* included R\$15.563 million in expenses on which, curiously, there is no information.

The amount spent on the action *Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples* totaled R\$ 6.928 million. Payments related to the action *Environmental Management and Ethnodevelopment* amounted to R\$ 5.461 million.

Table 2 also shows that FUNAI had access to and used funds from other federal government programs. This is the case of the *2029 Program - Regional and Territorial Development*, linked to the Ministry of Regional Development, which is responsible for the budget action called

¹⁵ Consultation held on 30 June 2020. Details of the transfers available at: <http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/transferencias/consulta?pagina=Simple=true&ta-manhoPagina=&offset=&direcaoOrdenacao=asc&de=01%2F01%2F2019&at e=31%2F12%2F2019&programa=2065&colunasSelecionadas=uf%2Cmunic- ipio%2Ctipo%2CtipoFavorecido%2Cacao%2CelementoDespesa%2Cvalor%2ClinkDetalhamento&ordenarPor=mesAno&direcao=desc>.

¹⁶ This includes expenses on: benefits and compensation pensions, Social Security contribution by government employees, medical and dental care of government employees and their dependents, retirement and pension benefits, etc.

Structuring and Promotion of Productive Activities - Routes of National Integration.¹⁷ The action supports the structuring and development of local productive arrangements, associated with production chains deemed strategic and capable of promoting the “productive inclusion” and “sustainable development” of Brazilian regions prioritized by the National Policy for Regional Development (PNDR). About R\$1.461 million in accrued liabilities was settled.¹⁸

Final considerations

At the conclusion of this synthetic analysis of the budget execution of one of the most conceptually important programs for the promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples in the country, we are left with the feeling that something definitely collapsed in 2019. It is no longer possible - nor coherent - to continue at the same pace. We are in the midst of profound transformations. Neoliberalism is consolidating itself in both subjectivities and indigenism, spearheaded by ultra-right groups that corrupt, harass, trap and even beat other people, if necessary. Strange times are these in which leftist sectors, in order to protect their parliamentary perks, end up partnering with traditional right-wing political sectors that now present themselves as “democratic.”

Although more or less similar to that of several past governments in terms of amounts and expenditures, the indigenous budget today seems to be paving the way for other indigenist practices, for another indigenist project. And

then we start a space of medium-term material, economic and cultural processes. I am referring to Bill (PL) 191/2020, which was signed and submitted to the National Congress by President Jair Bolsonaro and is the face of this “new indigenism” under development. The bill was signed on February 5, under the justification of the need to regulate paragraph 1 of Article 176 and paragraph 3 of Article 231 of the Federal Constitution of 1988. In this bill, the government proposes that the prospecting and extraction of minerals and hydrocarbons be authorized in indigenous lands, as well as the installation and operation of hydroelectric plants and transmission, distribution and pipeline systems, among other related infrastructures. The bill also proposes amendments to Law No. 6001/1973, known as the Indian Statute, to allow indigenous peoples and communities to exploit their lands and territories for economic purposes, through activities such as agriculture, cattle ranching, extractivism, and tourism.

There is no doubt that we are in a period of collapse. I conclude by reaffirming that the federal government acts with authoritarianism, under the guise of democracy. Starting with the verbs used: authorize and allow. In practice, vulnerability and tension in the country’s indigenous territories and populations will increase, while the historical process of plundering their lands and territories will be legitimized. As regards landowners, land grabbers, rubber barons, and miners, among others, structural inequalities, both political and economic, will resurface and will be strengthened, and the historical backgrounds that have shaped the colonial experience of indigenous peoples in the country will affect political agreements and the development path still to come.¹⁹

“Without a doubt, we are experience a period of rupture. I conclude by reaffirming that the federal government acts with authoritarianism, under the guise of democracy. Starting with the verbs used: authorize and allow”

17 The National Integration Routes was established under the now defunct Ministry of National Integration (MI), by Ordinance MI No. 162 of April 24, 2014 - updated by Ordinance MI No. 80 of February 28, 2018.

18 The Management Report for Fiscal Year 2017 released by the Superintendence for the Development of the Amazon Region (SUDAM), 4 cattle-ranching projects were supported in indigenous communities in 2017, in the municipalities of Boa Vista, Uiramutã, Amajari and Pacaraima, all in the state of Roraima, via Terms of Decentralized Execution s (TED) to FUNAI, in the total amount of R\$6,763,189.17.

19 See: http://aba.abant.org.br/files/20200219_5e4d421e8d279.pdf

SOURCES

- BEBBINGTON, Denise H.; VERDUM, Ricardo; GAMBOA, Cesar; BEBBINGTON, Anthony J. (2019). Avaliação e Escopo das Indústrias Extrativas e da Infraestrutura em Relação ao Desmatamento: Amazônia. Report prepared for the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA).
- BUCHILLET, Dominique (2007). *Bibliografia Crítica da Saúde Indígena no Brasil (1844-2006)*. Quito, Ecuador: Abya-Yala.
- CROSBY, Alfred W. (1976). Virgin Soil Epidemics as a Factor in the Aboriginal Depopulation in America. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 33 (2): 289-299.
- CROSBY, Alfred W. (2011) *Imperialismo ecológico. A expansão ecológica da Europa 900-1900*. São Paulo: Cia. das Letras.
- JONES, David (2003). Virgin Soils Revisited. *The William and Mary Quarterly*. 60 (4): 703-742.
- LOVELL, George W. COOK, Noble D. (2000). Juicios secretos de Dios: epidemias y despoblación indígena en Hispanoamérica colonia. Quito: Abya Yala.
- SMITH, Maira; STIBICH, Graziela R. de; GRUPIONI, Luis Donisete B. (Orgs.). PNGATI: Plano Integrado de Implementação da Política Nacional de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental de Terras Indígenas. Brasília: GATI/FUNAI Project, 2016.
- VERDUM, Ricardo; LIMA, Daniela; AMORIM, Fabricio; BURGER, Leila; RODRIGUES, Patricia; ALCANTARA E SILVA, Victor (2019). *Silenced Genocides. Report 27*, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).
- WAIZBORT, Ricardo F. (2019). O debate inesgotável: causas sociais e biológicas do colapso demográfico de populações ameríndias no século XVI. *Boletim Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi - Ciências Humanas*, 14 (3): 921-942.
- WAIZBORT, Ricardo F. (2020). A pandemia de Covid-19: história, política e biologia. Available at: http://www.coc.fiocruz.br/index.php/pt/todas-as-noticias/1784-a-pandemia-de-covid-19-historia-politica-e-biologia.html#.XuV_WUVKJlU

Table 1: Budget and financial execution of the Program for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2019 (in R\$)

Budget Agency	Action	Allocation	Committed	Settled	Paid
Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	37,022,252	33,656,409	23,184,348	23,123,309
	Environmental Management and Ethnodevelopment	18,450,853	16,912,863	6,589,041	6,582,058
	Promotion of the Rights of Recently-Contacted Indigenous Peoples	1,756,370	1,690,833	1,043,922	1,039,409
	Social, Cultural and Citizenship Rights	19,834,534	17,345,626	6,779,805	6,749,892
	Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples	3,496,232	1,828,310	367,591	367,591
Ministry of Health	Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	1,472,650,000	1,470,332,798	1,351,454,210	1,339,167,494
	Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for Disease Prevention and Control	41,600,000	37,994,934	22,763,002	22,516,646
Total		1.594.810.241	1,579,761,774	1,412,181,918	1,399,546,398

Source : <https://www1.s.op.planejamento.gov.br/>. Consultation held on June 30, 2020.

Table 2: Accrued liabilities paid by the National Foundation for Indigenous People in 2019 (in R\$)

Subfunction	Budget Program	Budget Action	Accrued Liabilities Paid
Other special charges	Special operations: other special charges	Compensatory benefits and pensions arising from special legislation and/or court decisions	15,880.18
Promotion of agricultural production	Fishing and aquaculture	Promotion of fishing and aquaculture production	182,000.00
Other special charges	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Contribution by the Union, its municipalities and foundations to the cost of the pension scheme of federal civil servants	3,708.98
Promotion of agricultural production	Regional and territorial development	Structuring and increase of productive activities - Routes of national integration	1,461,862.79
Primary care	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Medical and dental assistance to civil servants, employees, military personnel and their dependents	341,711.36
General administration	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Housing or housing aid for public officials	10,544.95
Protection and benefits to workers	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Mandatory benefits to civil servants, employees, military personnel and their dependents	1,109,089.26
Basic education	Quality education for all	Support for initiatives to value diversity, promote human rights and inclusion	15,846.10
Statutory pension scheme	Pension of federal government retired personnel and pension beneficiaries	Retirements and civil pensions paid by the Union	7,431,545.38
General administration	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Civil assets of the Union	20,619,956.40
No information	No information	No information	15,563,815.37
General administration	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Improvement of the infrastructure of the National Foundation for Indigenous People	448,467.23
Historical, artistic and archaeological heritage	Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Cultural preservation of indigenous peoples	1,249,086.08
Support for indigenous peoples	Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Promotion of the rights of recently contacted indigenous peoples	364,492.00
Support for indigenous peoples	Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Environmental management and ethnodevelopment	5,461,146.24
Standardization and supervision	Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples	6,928,993.26
Support for indigenous peoples	Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Social and cultural rights and citizenship	5,551,298.74
General administration	Management and maintenance program of the Ministry of Justice and Security	Unit management	33,696,553.83
Total			100,455,998.15

Source: Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General's Office / (CGU). Consultation held on June 30, 2020.

Table 3: Indigenous land regularization actions reportedly completed in 2019

Indigenous Land	People/Ethnicity	FU	Municipality	Area (ha)	Procedure stage	Modality
Arary	Mura	AM	New Aripuanã, Borba	40,548.5720	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Chestnut Fortress	Mura	AM	Manaquiri	2,756.1622	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Big Igarapé	Kambeba	AM	Alvarães	1,539.6777	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Paraná do Arauató	Mura	AM	Itacoatiara	5,915.4450	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Tabocal	Mura	AM	Careiro	906.1516	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Krenyê	Timbira, Krenyê	MA	Freire, Barra do Corda	8,035.6750	Forwarded IR	Indigenous Reserve
Pankararu	Pankararu	PE	Petrolândia, Tacaratu	8,377.2819	Regularized	Traditionally occupied
Tekoha Gwyrá Pepo	Guarani-Mbya	SP	Tapiraí	330.0609	Regularized	Indigenous Reserve

Source: FUNAI database, available at <http://www.funai.gov.br/index.php/indios-no-brasil/terras-indigenas>

Table 4: Budget Evolution of Action 20YP - Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health (in R\$)

Month /Year	Committed	Settled	Paid	Accrued Liabilities Paid
01/2019	151,485,017.30	28,714,956.89	387,484.66	58,129,203.28
02/2019	71,429,967.92	145,265,209.66	136,806,836.17	12,627,722.11
03/2019	37,499,250.55	46,093,841.64	50,067,254.44	12,168,839.03
04/2019	616,003,925.55	258,237,883.08	244,833,906.54	3,287,856.67
05/2019	19,899,518.22	156,337,696.28	96,125,019.09	3,497,811.98
06/2019	71,502,860.67	47,207,377.99	113,993,309.75	3,155,187.52
07/2019	102,960,176.03	59,217,104.08	54,063,307.93	2,156,159.74
08/2019	55,898,457.45	213,199,232.59	212,517,201.55	6,196,283.91
09/2019	81,658,989.48	51,181,521.24	54,844,747.52	1,393,732.46
10/2019	97,465,246.94	99,841,361.24	106,543,282.49	935,205.22
11/2019	137,934,588.39	54,825,390.97	54,269,846.35	391,003.73
12/2019	26,594,799.79	191,332,634.05	214,715,297.01	9,556,545.7
Total	1.470.332.798.29	1,351,454,209.71	1,339,167,493.50	113,495,550.82

Source: Transparency Portal - Comptroller General's Office (CGU). Access on June 30, 2020.

Table 5: Budget Execution of Action 20YP by DSEI in April/2019 (in R\$)

Management Unit	Committed	Settled	Paid	Accrued Liabilities
257021 - Upper Juruá River DSEI	2,182,182.02	1,522,832.67	639,349.71	39,387.84
257022 - Upper Purus DSEI	2,297,610.18	969,626.19	974,040.86	13,174.35
257023 - Alagoas Sergipe DSEI	1,611,700.01	920,254.69	624,454.44	23,675.50
257024 - Upper Negro River DSEI	3,206,333.40	1,236,164.48	717,223.59	157,653.34
257025 - Upper Solimões DSEI	2,842,129.85	1,254,975.66	1,022,539.20	654,287.81
257026 - Javari DSEI	1,969,738.24	1,087,955.62	748,799.87	-813.00
257027 - Manaus DSEI	3,026,943.43	1,229,209.67	1,173,232.11	363,752.11
257028 - Medium Purus DSEI	2,062,976.85	943,915.71	714,494.14	0
257029 - Medium Solimões DSEI	1,442,934.49	519,308.03	494,066.06	13,600.95
257030 - Parintins DSEI	1,272,314.67	540,853.13	384,521.28	0
257031 - Amapá DSEI	4,416,552.53	1,404,091.82	1,077,741.17	0
257032 - Bahia DSEI	2,462,324.92	1,181,757.05	689,676.51	0
257033 - Ceará DSEI	4,253,422.96	1,361,100.04	1,256,966.96	122,785.89
257034 - Maranhão DSEI	4,523,990.24	800,680.98	541,713.62	321,242.22
257035 - MG/ES DSEI	3,394,746.29	1,432,770.19	1,139,503.77	242,577.84
257036 - Mato Grosso do Sul DSEI	6,892,745.97	2,297,375.00	225,878.62	78,463.64
257037 - Araguaia DSEI	3,206,548.05	1,013,026.75	1,114,519.43	49,052.47
257038 - Kayapó Mato Grosso DSEI	3,802,530.44	1,402,983.18	1,163,125.65	0
257039 - Cuiabá DSEI	5,966,401.21	1,734,380.92	1,473,124.64	125,354.26
257040 - Xavante DSEI	5,284,281.98	1,819,425.46	1,533,023.65	89,564.40
257041 - Xingu DSEI	4,412,945.64	1,994,693.42	936,513.44	1,830.00
257042 - Altamira DSEI	1,735,136.00	1,055,848.86	332,046.90	24,591.80
257043 - Guamá Tocantins DSEI	8,276,641.17	3,212,882.66	3,116,495.92	83,649.32
257044 - Kayapó Redenção DSEI	5,341,317.32	2,115,638.76	1,095,105.62	41,439.62
257045 - Tapajós DSEI	5,788,140.89	1,739,151.10	1,861,052.62	9,494.69
257046 - Potiguara DSEI	1,722,061.03	468,848.39	477,399.44	30,700.46
257047 - DSEI Pernambuco	4,102,474.30	1,167,068.31	1,147,126.16	24,635.02
257048 - South Coast DSEI	9,042,256.40	2,961,590.14	2,861,324.65	101,030.81
257049 - Porto Velho DSEI	5,196,192.57	2,209,303.63	1,576,282.89	78,288.17
257050 - Vilhena DSEI	2,369,398.13	930,908.15	808,476.86	81,791.82
257051 - East RR DSEI	10,251,817.62	3,300,306.85	3,098,516.63	114,789.89
257052 - Yanomami DSEI	6,397,957.85	2,632,780.36	1,497,503.56	76,513.18
257053 - Interior South DSEI	8,610,709.99	2,314,685.56	1,594,215.94	48,268.83
257054 - Tocantins DSEI	2,981,572.54	900,341.72	814,504.02	45,726.50

Source: Transparency Portal of the Comptroller General's Office (CGU). Access on June 30, 2020.



Suicide, which is a very complex topic, can be associated with many factors; in the case of indigenous peoples, some possible factors are the recurrence of violent situations, social pressure and everyday racism

Self-Inflicted Violence: Young Indigenous People and the Enigmas of Suicide

*Lucia Helena Rangel**

This topic, while thorny and unpleasant, is of extreme relevance today, since the data point to an increase in suicide among young people in the world, in Brazil and among indigenous peoples in Brazil. The data in this Report show the evolution of cases in the country, but do not fully cover reality. Although partial, they reveal trends, raise doubts and many questions that cannot be fully clarified due to the very impossibility of understanding the topic of “suicide” in all its complexity.

Suicide is a social fact. So say those who have studied the phenomenon, among them Emile Durkheim, who studied it and classified it into types: egoistic suicide, altruistic suicide, anomic suicide, and fatalistic suicide. These types of suicide are related to the social context and the purpose

of the subjects who commit them. We can say that suicide is a total, complex social fact, because it occurs by free will and involves many factors: psychic, social, family, economic, political, existential, educational, addiction to alcohol and other drugs, exposure to pesticides, in short, all together or emphasized on a case-by-case basis. It is not a mechanical cause-and-effect relationship, but rather a constellation of factors that allow an association to be established between these and the conditions surrounding the suicidal individual. Certainly, there are reasons that lead to suicide; however, there is always a varied context in which the occurrence of cases can be understood historically and socially, in which the effect becomes a cause, and the cause becomes an effect.

The recurrence of violent situations, social pressure and racism among indigenous peoples in Brazil could be associated with suicidal practices, involving some or many individuals in the same place and at the same time.

This article was previously published on DESITIES - Electronic Journal for the Scientific Dissemination of Childhood and Youth - UFRJ - No. 25 (2020): October/December.

* Anthropological Advisor at CIMI, Professor at the Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC- SP) and Researcher in the field of Indigenous Ethnology.

The table below shows the evolution of cases in various Brazilian states. The most serious situation is that of the Guarani Kaiowá people of Mato Grosso do Sul, with an average of 45 cases a year over a 19-year period.

Next comes the state of Amazonas, with cases involving the Tikuna peoples of Upper Solimões, and residents of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, a town that is home to 95 percent of the indigenous population, including the peoples of the Upper Negro River. It should be noted that over the years there have been some significant events, such as the 11 cases reported in 2006; however, the incidence of cases from 2014 on shows that the situation is getting worse. A significant number of cases have also been reported in Roraima since 2014. In Tocantins and Paraná, cases have been reported in recent years; and the phenomenon has begun to emerge in Acre, Maranhão, Ceará, and Mato Grosso, as well as in Pernambuco and Minas Gerais, with specific cases in Alagoas, Bahia, Goiás, and Rondônia.

Special mention should be made of the possible under-reporting of cases by both health agencies and the tams of CIMI missionaries working in indigenous areas. In addition, the table does not show some important data, such as the sequence of cases between the Karajá of Bananal Island, among whom 42 cases of suicide by hanging were reported between 2010 and 2016, totaling 95 attempts. The first case of suicide by hanging was reported in 2010/2011 and involved a young newlywed man who, apparently killed himself because he was unhappy, feeling very pressured for having to fulfill his son-in-law duties (live with the in-laws and work for the father-in-law). Tradition says that if the groom fails in his commitment, he will be beaten by his brothers-in-law, and his family will be subjected to great humiliation. This young groom committed suicide to escape

the situation and hence free his family from humiliation. He resorted to a new method among indigenous peoples by hanging himself. Soon after his best friend did the same, followed by many cases of suicide by hanging, as in a domino effect.

Some general aspects in this case are noteworthy, since most cases of suicide involve young men between 14 and 29 years old, most of them single or newlywed, although in recent years there has been an increase in female suicide rates. For Otoniel Guarani Kaiowá, the reason for so many young people to take their own lives is lack of perspective: “They have no future, no respect, no work and no land to plant and live. They choose to die because, in fact, they are already dead inside” (CIMI, *Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2013 data*, p. 79). This may be true in a given context, but the lack of land is not always as brutal as in Mato Grosso do Sul; after all, oppression affects communities in different ways.

Many leaders and members of indigenous communities are cautious and reticent to talk about this issue openly. On the one hand is the thought that when there is too much talking, there is the risk of disseminating the idea and influencing people. On the other hand, there seems to be a religious caution that is not very well explained. Likewise, the explanation of the reasons for suicide falls mainly on sorcery, the power of the spell that takes over people’s bodies and leads them to commit the extreme act, and therefore the person him/herself is not responsible for the act.

The case of the state of Amazonas is particularly concerning. The table shows that 302 suicides were committed between 2000 and 2019, with a significant increase between 2014 and 2019. The areas with the

Suicide among indigenous peoples in Brazil

FU	Period																			Total	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2019
AC											2							5	2	6	15
AL/SE															1						1
AM						3	11	5				3	1		56	24	50	54	36	59	302
AP																1		1			2
BA																			2		2
CE							2								3		2			3	10
GO																		1			1
MA															8		1	6	1	5	21
MG															2			3		1	6
MT											2		4		1	1	2	2	2		14
MS	44	40	38	53	42	50	40	40	59	42	40	45	56	73	48	45	30	31	44	34	894
PA				2											1			1	3	1	8
PE											1				2		2			2	7
PR							1				1			3	3	4		2	4	2	20
RN																				1	1
RO													1								1
RR												4	1		8	10	18	13	5	9	68
RS																				4	4
SC																				3	3
TO												6		3	2	2		7	1	3	24
Total	44	40	38	55	42	53	54	45	59	42	46	58	63	79	135	87	105	126	100	133	1.404

Source: CIMI; Ministry of Health; State health departments

highest incidence are the municipality of Manaus, the Upper Rio Negro region and the Upper Solimões region; in 2019 alone, 34 suicides were reported in the Upper Solimões region. The exact same number was reported in Mato Grosso do Sul, a state that always reports the highest number of suicides. The social context of the two regions is not the same, but in the Upper Solimões region the urbanization of the villages has created several situations of change and increased conflicts. As in other regions, young men between 14 and 29 years of age are the most affected by self-inflicted violence.

The analysis of the situation in Mato Grosso do Sul points to a scenario of genocide that affects the peoples living in that region: Guarani Kaiowá, Terena, Kinikinau, and Kadiwéu. But the worst tragedy falls on the Guarani Kaiowá people: a population confined in small territories, the major consequences of which are internal conflicts, family disagreements, violent behavior due to alcohol abuse, involvement with the world of drugs, rapes, robberies. Of the 31 lands recognized by the Brazilian government, the Guarani Kaiowá and Nhandeva are in possession of only 29.04 percent of them. With a population of 54,658, according to FUNAI, the communities occupy only 70,370 of the 242,370 hectares officially recognized as traditional territories. Thus, the occupation of land for these people represents 1.2 hectares per person. This means more than just narrow spaces to live in. Once, at a roadside camp, the late Mr. Hamilton Lopes said: “What does a man without land to plant do? He drinks.”

Lack of land means the impossibility of reproducing of life. A Guarani man (Kaiowá, Nhandeva, Mbya) becomes an adult when he plants a piece of land to offer to the woman he is marrying as the final part of the initiation ritual. The difficulty in becoming an adult has led young people to work in sugarcane plantations; many of them falsified document to prove that they were of working age. Hence they became men: they spent the week cutting cane, earning money and, before going home, spend the money on booze, just like all adults do.

According to the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) of Mato Grosso do Sul, in the last 14 years about 645 indigenous people committed suicide; this means 1 suicide every 7.9 days. What causes this staggering number of suicides by hangings and poisoning?

The lack of access to traditional territories precludes the full enjoyment of uses and customs, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution of 1988; it also produces frightening numbers of physical violence, attacks on communities trying to retake their villages and a very high number of murders. In less than a year, between 2015 and 2016, 33

paramilitary attacks against Guarani Kaiowá communities were reported. Between 2001 and 2018, 14 indigenous leaders were killed in retaliation for attempts to peacefully retake lands already recognized by the State.

This is the most violent context in Brazil; add to that the numbers of childhood mortality (0- 5 years), malnutrition, physical ill-treatment, and racism, and we have the context in which this number of suicides is anchored. On another occasion, a missionary was in a village and some people went out to get the basic food basket; a woman came back empty-handed, very angry, cursing, because they would not let her take the food basket because it was registered in her husband's name. She explained that her husband was in prison and she needed to take the food to her children, who were very young. Still, she was not allowed to take the food, and the children would have to wait for the registration to be updated. The desperate woman took the children to her mother's. The next day, at dawn, the woman was found hung. Is this a form of protest?

Understanding the explanations by indigenous people requires understanding shamanism, at least in part. Death by suicide is not the work of the dead, but of a spell cast on the person by some evil spirit, a walking dead or an enemy; spouses involved in love conflicts can attract the spell by poisoning. The presence of churches would explain the idea of possession that is associated with spells; Satan's deed. Mental illnesses can also lead to this extreme act. All this leads to the need to resume family life according to the correct way of being – *teko porã*.

Scholars and people engaged in the indigenous cause agree that a number of factors must be interconnected in the effort to understand this situation, as has already been said. Loss of cultural and historical ties, abuse and addiction to drugs and alcohol, psychiatric problems, sexual abuse, separation from family members, isolation from social and family life (many young people are ashamed of their alcoholic parents), cultural stress, and weakening of the spiritual and belief system are risk factors cited in the study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). About indigenous people, we find the following statement:

It can be summed up as follows: Indigenous young people today live without family support, have ephemeral friends, do not know their place; they live day by day, without hardly ever conjugating the verb in the future tense - the very near future of tomorrow is as far as they go. They carry a humanitarian trauma of stories told by their relatives, stories of exploitation, violence, deaths, loss of dignity, in short, the recent

“In less than a year, between 2015 and 2016, 33 cases of paramilitary attacks against Guarani Kaiowá communities were recorded. Between 2001 and 2018, 14 indigenous leaders were murdered in retaliation for attempts to peacefully retake lands already recognized by the State.”

history of many indigenous peoples. Stories full of trauma, linked to a present of frustrations and impotence. In these circumstances, these young people are the product of what is usually referred to as a generation suffering from Post-Traumatic Disorder (PTSD) (p. 131).

On the other hand, politicians, especially in Mato Grosso do Sul, say that those who die by suicide are the ones to blame: if there are deaths, they did it themselves, and it is not possible to say that someone else is guilty of it. Another way of putting it to say that “it is their culture.”

The numbers of murders and suicides are just the tip of the problem. In fact, they are indicative of a situation that worsens over time and for which finding a solution is a slow process, unwillingness of public authorities and very strong denial on the part of the actors involved in the issue. They involve, as already mentioned, complex and delicate factors related to cultural and social components. However, there is a consensus among all analysts of this reality that the extreme situation of violence to which these peoples are subjected may be the main cause of the large number of suicides. This number is probably below what actually happens, since the data refer only to reported cases; it must be considered that most suicides are hidden by families, for cultural reasons, as well as because it is considered a disease, and the more discussed it is the more widespread it will be.

As if the plundering of traditional territories was not enough, virtually all confinement areas are crossed by heavy traffic roads. This results in a large number of pedestrian deaths, affecting people living in roadside camps. Between 2003 and 2010, the state of Mato Grosso do Sul alone reported the same number of indigenous deaths as the rest of the country.

Homicides, suicides and pedestrian deaths are expressions of violence “which is one of the forms of impotence translated into act, of the transition to disorder when order finds itself with no exits” (Balandier, 1997, p. 243).

The Guarani’s cry against entropy can be represented, on the one hand, by suicides, homicides and pedestrian deaths, all symbols of the denial of a hopeless situation and, on the other, by the retaking of lands in order to recover the *tekoha*, places of social life, hope, reproduction, and fertility.

Although we should consider the complexity of factors that involve this reality and the fact that the vast majority of deaths are the result of conflicts within the communities, the numbers cause indignation and require urgent, broad and articulated measures, starting with the demarcation of the *tekoha*, the places of Good Living.

In the indigenous world there are experiences of

suicides that reveal different ways of dealing with the issue. When Bronislaw Malinowski presented his studies on the Polynesian Trobrianders, he wrote a short book entitled *Crime and Custom in Primitive Society*; there we find an account in which suicide is a punitive rule for the violation of the incest rule. There are good cousins to marry and there are cousins who are brothers and sisters; the boy and the girl were first cousins and, therefore, blood relatives - that is, marriage between them is considered incestuous - but they fell in love and decided to live as a couple. The cousin to whom the girl had been betrothed decided to report the case, stood in front of the house where the couple was living and publicly voiced the violation; from that moment on the punishment must be carried out. Thus, the violator leaves the house dressed as a warrior, climbs up the highest coconut tree and jumps off, thereby fulfilling an established rite.

Darcy Ribeiro collected, in 1950, the story of Uirá, a young head of household who fell into utter despair after his son and other relatives died from different epidemics. The case took place in the 1930s, during the Estado Novo (Second Republic), in Maranhão, at the confluences of the Pindaré, Gurupi and Turiaçu rivers, where the Ka’apor people, called Urubu by the Protection Service for Indigenous People (SPI), are still living.

Uirá lived in an environment of deceit, as a result of staggering mortality and physical weakness caused by diseases brought in by “civilized people” - in addition to a host of other conditions of extreme poverty - and exacerbated by a series of mythical-religious beliefs and practices. In this context, Uirá fell into a state of profound *irritability* and became *iñaron*; a person who declares him/herself *iñaron* is immediately abandoned by everyone and left in the house with animals and household junk. Healing occurs once the person expresses his/her anger by breaking pots, shooting arrows, or even cutting down the hammock handles and bringing the house down. After this fit of rage, the family members came back as if nothing had happened. But Uirá was unable to overcome his pain and became increasingly distressed, sad and deceived. He was not just *iñaron*; he was *apiay*. He tried other ways to overcome his pain, but to no avail. He was still *apiay*, thinking about his dead son. But he had the energy for one last endeavor, as explained in the myth, the legend of the heroes who went alive to meet Maíra.

The Ka’apor version of the Tupi cosmogony treats Maíra as more than a mythical hero.

The reality and timeliness of his existence make him almost a deity. He is not conceived as the demiurge who operated in a mythical age creating the world and things, but rather as a living and active being. Even now, hecatombs, storms and life in its entirety conceived as a struggle is explained by the

“As if the plundering of traditional territories were not enough, virtually all confinement areas are crossed by heavy traffic roads. This results in a large number of pedestrian deaths, affecting people living in roadside camps”

Urubus people through the allegory of a permanent conflict between a Maíra father and a Maíra son in which the hero was duplicated. Although they do not expect any help from Maíra, nor do they believe that one can appeal to or invoke him, their action is necessary and efficient to maintain the cosmic order, now as in the time of creation (Ribeiro, 1974, p. 20).

The Earth is Maíra's place, heaven is his son's place, since he went there to meet his brother, Mikura's son who had died. (...) Since Maíra's son went to heaven to be with his brother, he is always fighting his father: all these stones that are seen out there by the rivers, by the hills, broken, flattened, were Maíra's that Maíra-mimi destroyed (Ribeiro, 1974, p. 21).

When the shaman was good, many people went to Maíra's house; the shaman sang, smoked big cigarettes, they got there quickly (Ribeiro, 1974, p. 24).

Thus, Uirá decides to follow Maíra's path, painted with the red and black dyes from annatto and genipap seeds, as Maíra had taught the Ka'apor. He put on the feathered adornments; took the weapons, bow and arrows, exactly as Maíra had taught, and took a basket of flour to offer the hero, saying "I am your people, those who eat flour."

Let us picture Uirá, magnificent in his adornments, his body painted, as the image of the mythical hero, weapons on hand, the tension of those who face the most terrible provocation showing in his face, his gestures. So it should look in the eyes of his wife and children, in the eyes of his people.

(...) For the people from the backwoods of Maranhão who he would come across, however, he was but a naked and armed Indian, naked and furious (Ribeiro, 1974, p. 25).

Along the way, they saw farms where men carry firearms to protect their property; towns where residents are shocked by that naked family; Uirá is beaten several times, thrown out and finally arrested. Sent to the SPI, he ended up in the capital city, São Luís, where the media and authorities protested against the violence inflicted on Uirá's family. When they are about to leave, he and his son see Maíra in the place that should be his abode – rocks and a huge watercourse from which the other bank could not be seen. There was Maíra. But Uirá did not get to Maíra's house. He fulfilled the fate he had planned and on his way home, when crossing the Pindaré River he drowned himself. Unable to meet Maíra alive, he ultimately did it, because death is also the way to find deity.

Another way to deal with suicide is found in the Sorowaha/Suruwaha society, people who live along the Coxodoá and Riozinho rivers, tributaries of the right bank of the Cuniuá River, tributary of the left bank of the middle Purus River, in the state of Amazonas. The history of these people seems to have been a saga against the confusion established in the region in the first decades

of the twentieth century by the epidemics that decimated several communities. Depopulation, most likely, caused them to seek ways to rebuild life by getting together and creating a new society from depopulated communities. The new arrangement resulted in a cohesive community in terms language, forms of reciprocity and protection. Part of this cohesion seems to have been the deconstruction of the roles of shamanism, distributed among different people, especially affecting the shamanic powers of traveling to heaven and returning to earth. Shamanic powers concentrate the specialized knowledge of the cosmos, of the spirits that heal, kill and spread diseases, and can punish offenders or even take revenge on people or groups.

When on several occasions in the 20th century, or even

on previous occasions, epidemics affected the peoples of the Amazon due to the violent presence of agents from Brazilian, Peruvian, Bolivian, and Colombian societies as well as all the civilizing agents of capital, these peoples were exposed to the exploitation and extraction of rubber and gum-elastic and sorb, wood, minerals, and other natural resources. In the face of terror, fear and so many traumas, men, women, children, and the elderly became vulnerable to continuous attacks; women and children were abducted and raped; men were tortured and murdered; the elderly were abandoned; one of the most violent forms of plundering of indigenous lives were the epidemics – measles, influenza, smallpox, tuberculosis and others –

that killed people by the bulk, leaving communities without resources, because there was no more strength for work or to bury so many corpses.

And there was no longer control over the powers of the shamans, who were at war with each other: diseases are caused by the spells cast by shamans; in general, to simplify the explanation, it is always a shaman from another community who casts spells; in his own community, he protects and heals. It so happened that the strength of the epidemics caused a widespread climate of mistrust and accusations; thus, many shamans were murdered; it was necessary to nip the evil in the bud, as none of them had the strength to contain an epidemic.

Thus, accusations of sorcery increased in many regions, implying several social arrangements: some communities began to hide the presence of shamans: they are there, but outsiders cannot know that they exist; others increased the visibility of the shaman by performing healing rituals in the village courtyard; and others remained without shamans. Which means that one has to die to go to heaven and that the individual needs to decide when and how they wants to take the trip.

“The Guarani cry against entropy can be represented, on the one hand, by suicides, homicides and pedestrian deaths, all of which are symbols of the denial of a hopeless situation, and on the other hand by the retaking of land parcels that recover the tekoha, which are places of social life, hope, reproduction, and fertility”

The Suruwaha people seem to have chosen not to have shamans, distributing their powers and minimizing their forces. Hence, there are three possible ways to cross the celestial dome: the path of death that follows the path of the sun, trodden by those who die of old age; the path of the kunaha timbó, or the trajectory of the moon, trodden by those who take their own lives; and the path of the snake, the trail of the rainbow, trodden by those who die of snake bite. Feelings such as affection, rage, longing, and shame form the web that leads to suicide.

A particular event causes irritation or annoyance, so the individual destroys his belongings; he is left alone to vent his rage; if this is not enough, the individual will cry out and run towards a field; he will pull out timbó roots and head to a stream where he will squeeze and chew the timbó to extract its juice and then drink water to activate the toxic effects. If by then no one has been able to stop him, he will run back to the house; there he will be helped by his relatives or other people, who will force him to vomit, warm his body with heated fans, awake his dormant limbs, scream in his ears to awaken him, keeping him seated all the time. The procedure may or may not work, depending on the amount of timbó juice that was ingested. When death occurs, it causes a great commotion and soon the ritual crying begins; this motivates others, after hours or days, to attempt suicide (Dal Poz, João, 2017, p. 186/187).

Suicidal acts are part of the everyday life of the Suruwaha. However, although they involve people of all ages, the age group 15-20 is the most affected and the one with the greatest number of young men taking their own lives. The option of getting rid of difficulties through the path of the timbó cannot be explained as a direct consequence of the action of the expansion fronts of Brazilian society. "For the Suruwaha, those who die by *kunaha*, captured by the non-human subjectivity of the spirit of the timbó,

“Indigenous people have their lands, their wealth, their waters, and their values stolen from them and their philosophy of Good Living threatened. But their religiosity, their spirituality support them on their path of resilience and dignity”

experience a change that turns them into prey par excellence. Through poisoning, the Suruwaha project, in this changing world, their constitution as humans in contrast to the non-human dead, changed into the new condition of poison preys” (Aparicio, Miguel, 2017, p. 223).

I apologize for oversimplifying the complexity of this Suruwaha ritual that was a major concern for those who knew them closely and contributed for them to establish peaceful relations with the plundering regional economic fronts. Unfortunately, they are not fully understood and also become easy preys of religious illusions that manipulate the meanings of the shaman plant, the timbó.

“For the Suruwaha the term *bahi* applies to hunted animals, slaughtered under the effect of curare arrows: we could translate *bahi* as “prey, victim,” a cosmological position opposed to the condition of *agy*, typical of predators, hunters” ... “The victims of the wrath of the opposing shamans are *mazaru bahini*, “preys of the spell,” and the dead by poisoning are *kunaha bahi*, preys of the timbó. The missionary point of view seems to establish for the Suruwaha a new position in the world. The Suruwaha, who over the last generations have lived a metamorphosis in poison preys, are experiencing

now, as a result of the action of the missionaries, a new transformation process: they are *Jasiuwa bahi*, God’s preys (Apparition, Michael, 2017, p. 226).

These cases show the variation in suicide cases among indigenous peoples, especially young people, in Brazil; it is not a question of invoking classification modalities, but it seems that what they have in common is the social and economic context that favors oppressive, violent and expropriatory successful and failed encounters. Indigenous people have their lands, their wealth, their waters, and their values stolen from them and their philosophy of Good Living threatened. But their religiosity, their spirituality support them on their path of resilience and dignity. ♦

References

- APARICIO, Miguel. “Jesús tomó timbó”: equívocos misioneros em torno al suicidio Suruwaha. In: Etnografías del suicidio en América del Sur. Quito – Ecuador: Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, 2017.
- BALANDIER, Georges. A desordem: elogio do movimento. Translation by Suzana Martins. Rio de Janeiro: Bertrand Brasil, 1997
- Brasília: CIMI. Violência Contra os Povos Indígenas no Brasil – Dados de 2018. Available at: <<https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/relatorio-violencia-contra-os-povos-indigenas-brasil-2018.pdf>>. Access: Nov. 1, 2019.
- ARÁUZ CAMP, Lorraine; APARICIO, Miguel (coords.). Etnografías del suicidio en América del Sur. Quito – Ecuador: Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, 2017.
- DAL POZ, John. Indivíduo e sociedade na Amazônia: sobre o suicídio tóxico nos Sorowahas. In: Etnografía del suicidio in América del Sur. Quito – Ecuador: Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, 2017.
- IANNINI, Gilson et al. Dossier: O Tabu do Suicídio. Revista Cult, Sorowahas year 22, ed. 250, Oct. 2019.
- MINOIS, Georges. História do suicídio: A sociedade ocidental diante da morte voluntária. Translation by Fernando Santos. São Paulo: UNESP Publishing House, 2018.
- RIBEIRO, Darcy. Uirá sai à procura de Deus. Ensaios de Etnologia e Indigenismo. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1974.
- VALENZUELA, José Manuel (coord.). Juvenicidio: Ayotzinapa y las vidas precárias en América Latina y España. Barcelona: NedEdiciones; Guadalajara: ITESO; Tijuana: El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, 2015.

Chapter I

Violence Against Property



- 51 Inaction and Delay in
land Regularization
- 72 Conflicts Over territorial Rights
- 78 Possessory Invasions, Illegal
Exploitation of Natural Resources
and Various Damage to Property

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



In view of the Brazilian State's inaction to fulfill its constitutional duty, the Pataxó and Tupinambá peoples took the Esplanada Avenue, in Brasília, to demand the demarcation of their ancestral territories

Inaction and Delay in Land Regularization

Zero demarcation! The government of President Jair Bolsonaro has been delivering what he promised during his election campaign: not an inch of land has been demarcated or titled for indigenous peoples and Quilombola communities. During 2019, no demarcation procedure was carried out.

But the anti-indigenous actions of this government are even more serious and worrying. In light of the Marco Temporal (Time Frame) thesis, in the first half of 2020, 27 procedures for the regularization of indigenous lands were referred back for review to the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) by the Ministry of Justice (MJ), still under former minister Sérgio Moro.

On May 11, 2020, the MPF recommended that FUNAI should return the 27 administrative procedures for regularization of these lands. According to the MPF, the measure violated the STF's decision in which, four days earlier, Minister Edson Fachin had granted an injunction in Extraor-

inary Appeal No. 1,017,365, with General Repercussion (Theme 1031) already recognized by that Court.

This decision by the STF determined the suspension of all effects of AGU's Opinion No. 001/2017 on the Time Frame thesis, until the final judgment of the merits of the case. The decision also ordered FUNAI to refrain from reviewing any administrative procedure for demarcation of indigenous land based on AGU's opinion, until the Supreme Court issues its final decision on Theme 1031.

The procedures to be referred back to the Ministry of Justice for continuation of the demarcation process, according to the MPF recommendation, are the following (table below):

During 2019, FUNAI was gradually weakened, through either the reduction of its budget or the dismantling of its land sector, which is responsible for demarcation procedures. Agents unfamiliar with the indigenous issue were appointed president and directors of the agency. Today,

Procedures for the regularization of indigenous lands referred back to FUNAI by the Ministry of Justice

Indigenous land	State	Procedure
Vista Alegre	Amazonas	08620.048537/2012-15
Tuwa Apekuokawera	Pará	08620.002047/2004-54
Sambaqui	Paraná	08620.052029/2014-95
Maró	Pará	08620.000294/2010-64
Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim	São Paulo	08620.001743/2006-13
Guaviraty	São Paulo	08620.077509/2015-40
Kanela Memortumré	Maranhão	28870.002615/1982-16
Cobra Grande	Pará	08620.064329/2013-36
Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Bahia	28870.002556/1982-86
Tupinambá de Olivença	Bahia	08620.001523/2008-43
Wassú-Cocal	Alagoas	08620.035587/2012-24
Paukalirajausu	Mato Grosso	08620.002110/1998-53
Toldo Imbu	Santa Catarina	08620.001538/2011-15
Rio Gregório	Acre	28870.001350/89-03
Cacique Fontoura	Mato Grosso	08620.001304/2010-89
Xukuru-Kariri	Alagoas	08620.070394/2013-09
Arara do Rio Amônia	Acre	08620.050892/2012-46
Morro dos Cavalos	Santa Catarina	08620.001922/2011-18
Aldeia Velha	Bahia	08620.038072/2014-48
Djaiko-Aty	São Paulo	08620.001740/2006-71
Ka Aguy Mirim	São Paulo	08620.001751/2006-51
Menkü	Mato Grosso	08620-026062/2012-06
Peguaoty	São Paulo	08620.001741/2006-16
Sawré Muybu	Pará	08620.056543/2013-19
Tapyi/Rio Branquinho	São Paulo	08620.001752/2006-04
Ypoi-Triunfo	Mato Grosso do Sul	08620.077222/2013-58
Potiguara do Monte Mor	Paraíba	08620.001163/2011-85

the president and directors of the indigenous agency are federal police officers appointed by the rural sector. As a result, all demarcation procedures have been suspended and procedures that had already been completed are now under review.

In addition, FUNAI began to withdraw from or not issue its opinion on legal actions involving the interests of indigenous peoples related to their lands. In Paraná, alleging “lack of interest,” the official indigenous agency dropped a lawsuit for repossession, which was part of a sentence involving the annulment of the demarcation of the Palmas Indigenous Land of the Kaingang people, located in the municipality of Palmas. In Mato Grosso do Sul, the president of FUNAI ordered the Specialized Federal Prosecutor’s Office to drop a lawsuit calling for the suspension of an eviction lawsuit against the Guarani-Kaiowá of the Ñande Ru Marangatu Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Antônio João.

Such measures are intended, more broadly, to de-constitutionalize the rights that ensure land demarcation and the deterritorialization of the communities, that is, their removal from their lands, to subsequently make them available to the market.

Indigenous lands pending administrative action (on 5/14/2020)	Number
Pending action	536
To be identified	162
Identified	48
Declared	63
Ratified	14
With restriction ordinances	6
Total	829

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



The so-called “time frame” thesis has been a constant threat to indigenous peoples. Apart from being used to annul the demarcation of indigenous lands in the Judiciary and to hinder the demarcation process in the Executive, it has also been included in anti-indigenous bills currently under consideration in the National Congress

General situation of indigenous lands in Brazil

With the suspension of demarcation procedures determined by the Bolsonaro government, there have been no

changes in the demarcation of indigenous lands in 2019. What was seen, unfortunately, was a setback in these procedures.

General situation*	Number	%
Registered: Demarcation completed and registered with the Property Registry of the District and/or the Union Heritage Service (SPU)	408	31.43
Ratified: Presidential Decree. Awaiting registration.	14	1.08
Declared: Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice. Awaiting ratification.	63	4.85
Identified: Recognized as traditional indigenous territory by FUNAI's Working Group. Awaiting Declaratory Ordinance by the Ministry of Justice.	48	3.70
To be identified: included in FUNAI's agenda for future identification, with technical Working Groups already established.	162	12.48
Pending action: Lands claimed by indigenous communities pending administrative action for regularization.	536	41.29
Reserved: Demarcated as "indigenous reserves" at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI).	40	3.08
With restriction ordinance: Lands with FUNAI ordinance restricting use of the area to the right of entry, movement or stay by people other than FUNAI staff.	6	0,46
Use and possession: Owned by indigenous communities.	21	1.62
Total	1,298	100.00

*Data from indigenous communities, CIMI and FUNAI.

Ratification of indigenous lands by government administration

Government	Period	No. 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 – 2 010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	Jan. 2011 – Aug. 2016	21	5,25
Michel Temer**	Aug. 2016 – Dez. 2018	1	0,5
Jair Bolsonaro	Jan. 2019 – ————	0	0

** The only ratification signed by Michel Temer was suspended by court decision.

Indigenous lands by state pending administrative action

FU	To be identified	Declared	Ratified	Identified	Restriction Ordinance	Pending action	Total
AC	8	2	1		1	7	19
AL	2	2		1		5	10
AM	15	12	3	2	1	197	230
BA	1	1	2	5		20	29
CE	3	5		1		23	32
DF						1	1
ES						3	3
GO		1					1
MA	3	1		2		7	13
MG	5			2		10	17
MS	15	9	4	6		81	115
MT	15	6	1	7	1	22	52
PA	24	5	2	4	1	29	65
PB	1	1				1	3
PE	6	1				9	16
PI						2	2
PR	14	1		5		20	40
RJ	5					3	8
RN	1					4	5
RO	3	1			1	22	27
RR					1	2	3
RS	23	5		2		38	68
SC	3	5		5		8	21
SE						3	3
SP	12	3	1	6		15	37
TO	3	2				4	9
Total	162	63	14	48	6	536	829

AC - Acre (19)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (8)	Cabeceira dos Rios Muru e Iboaçú	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Ikirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Rio Muru	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa do Guajará	Jaminawa District	Sena Madureira and Assis Brazil
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa District	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawat	Feijó
	Manchineri Seringal Guanabara	Manchineri	Assis Brazil and Sena Madureira
Declared (2)	Nawa	Nawa	Mancio Lima
	Arara do Rio Amônia	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
Ratified (1)	Rio Gregório	Katukina and Yawanawá	Tarauacá
	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Ashaninka and Isolated	Feijó and Santa Rosa do 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	Mancio Lima
	Jaminawa Basiléia	Jaminawa	Assis Brazil
	Jaminawa do Seringal São Paulino	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kontanawa do Alto Juruá	Kontanawa	Marechal Thaumaturgo
Parque Estadual Chandles	Isolated	Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano	

AL - Alagoas (10)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (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 (230)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Aracá-Padauri	Baré, Tukano and Baniwa	Barcelos and Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokama and Miranha	Fonte Boa
	Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumiã	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiapucá	Jaminawa District	Boca do Acre
	Capivara	Mura	Autazes
	Guapenu	Mura	Autazes
	Igarapé Paiol	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Jamamadi do Lourdes	Apurinã and Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawa da Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre and Sena Madureira
	Lago do Barrigudo	Apurinã	Beruri
	Lameirão	Mayoruna	Atalaia do Norte
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
São Gabriel/São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá	
Declared (12)	Acapuri de Cima	Kokama	Fonte Boa and Jutai
	Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Téa)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadób, Kuripaco, Pira-Tapuya, Tariana, Tikuna, and Tukano	Barcelos and Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Cué-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	Jutai, Juruá
	Sissaima	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamin Constant and São Paulo de Olivença
Ratified(3)	Uneuixi	Maku and Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Japurá
	Paraná de Boá-Boá	Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Japurá
	Rio Tea	Baré, Desana, Tukano, Pira-Tapuya, and Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and São Gabriel da Cachoeira
Identified (2)	Tabocal	Mura	Careiro
	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro and Manaquiri
	Jacareuba/Katawixi	Katawixi and Isolated	Canutama and Lábrea
Pending action (197)	Aldeia Aliança/Furo Preto	Kanamari District	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho/Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, and Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakauá	Munduruku	Manicoré

AM - Amazonas (230) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	Aldeia São Raimundo/Cauaçú	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia Tuyuca	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Aldeia Waranã	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Aldeias Inhaa-bé (Lote 43) e Hiwy (Lote 44)	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Anarucú	Kokama and Tikuna	Fonte Boa and Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã do Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Apurinã do Rio Jacaré	Apurinã	Tapauá
	Arajaí	Mura, Apurinã and Miranha	Manaquiri
	Arauacá	Miranha	Maraã
	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Bacaba	Paumari	Tapauá
	Baixo Marmelos (Baixo Grande)	Torah, Munduruku, Matanawí, Tenharim, and Mura	Manicoré and Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Jatapu (Nova Bacaba e Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawarayana, and Yowayana	Urucará
	Baixo Rio Negro III (Gleba Ajuricaba)	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Tikuna and others	Barcelos
	Baixo Rio Negro III (Gleba Cauburis Caurés)	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Tikuna, and others	Barcelos
	Baku	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Balbina-Adeline	Mura	Borba
	Barro Alto II	Munduruku, Kulina and Mura	Manaquiri
	Batedor	Kulina	Jutaí
	Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba and Kokama	Tefé
	Boca do Futuro	Mura	Manaquiri
	Boca do Mucura	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Mouth of Jacaré River	Paumari, Deni and Apurinã	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 Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí
	Bonfim	Miranha	Tefé
	Caiambé/Barreirinha	Tikuna, Kokama and Kambeba	Tefé
	Caiapé	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku and Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Cajual/Lourdes	Apurinã and Jamanadi	Boca do Acre
	Camaiuí	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kanamari District	Fonte Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Brown	Baré and Tukano	Novo Airão
	Causu	Tikuna	Uarini
	Cyril	Apurinã	Pauini
	Colony	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari District	Fonte Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Currian	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenézer	Miranha	Maraan
	Esperança (Estrada do Brasileirinho)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo do Paraná das Panelas	Kaixan	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
Garaperi/Lago da Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini	
Genipáua	Kanamari	Tefé	
Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá	

AM - Amazonas (230) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	Igapó Grande/Amanaim do Jadaú	Tikuna, Kambeba and Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé Açu/Aldeia Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Tikuna and Kambeba	Tefé
	Igarapé do Índio	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Igarapé do Patauá	Kambeba, Matsiss-Mayoruna and Tikuna	Tefé
	Igarapé Grande	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Igarapé Lourdes	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Igarapé Manacá	Kokama, Kaixana	Tonantins
	Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Carauari
	Ilha do Jaquiri	Kambeba	Alvarães
	Ilha do Tambaqui	Tikuna	Jutaí
	Ilha do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí and Fonte Boa
	Iquirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Alto Rio Marmelos	Isolated	Humaitá and Manicoré
	Isolados do Bararati	Isolated	Apuí (AM) and Cotriguaçu (MT)
	Isolados do Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolados do Rio Ipixuna	Isolated	Tapauá/Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri/Água Fria	Apurinã, Mura, Tikuna and Katukina	Beruri
	Jerusalém	Kaixan	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraan
	Jutaí/Igapó-Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura and Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana de São Francisco do Muriá	Kaixana, Tikuna and Kokama	Tonantins
	Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kanamari do Jutaí	Kanamari District	Jutaí
	Kanariá	Kanamari District	Alvarães
	Kaninari Itixi Mirixiti	Apurinã, Mura, Tikuna, Miranha and Jamamadi	Beruri, Tapauá
	Kariru	Kokama	Jutaí
	Katukina do Rio Cuniuá	Katukina	Tapauá
	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 and Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá
	Kokama/Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Kulina do Médio Jutaí	Kulina	Jutaí
	Kulina do Rio Akurawa	Kulina	Envira
	Kulina do Rio Uêre Matatibem	Kulina	Carauari
	Lago do Pauru	Mura	Autazes
	Lago do Piranha	Mura	Careiro
	Lago dos Remédios	Munduruku	Manicoré
Laranjal	Miranha, Kokama and Pacaia	Alvarães	
Leão do Judá do Araçari	Mura and 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 Pajy	Maraguá	Borba, Maués and Nova Olinda do Norte	
Martião	Kokama	Fonte Boa	
Menino Deus/Nova Esperança de Caranapatuba	Tikuna	Maraan	
Miranha do Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama	
Mirituba	Apurinã and Munduruku	Novo Airão	
Monte	Apurinã	Boca do Acre	
Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba and Tikuna	Fonte Boa	

AM - Amazonas (230) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	Monte São		Canutama
	Monte São	Tukano	Coari
	Monte/Primavera/Goiaba	Apurinã and Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Mura do Itaparará	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	Kokama	Jutaí
	Nossa Senhora de Fátima do Catuá/ Putiri	Kokama	Coari and Tefé
	Nova Betânia	Miranha	Maraan
	Nova Canaã	Mura	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança	Kokama	Manaus
	Nova Esperança (Manaquiri)	Munduruku and Kulina	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança/Bom Jesus/Bela Vista	Kokama and Tikuna	Anori
	Nova Esperança/Menino Deus	Kaixan	Tonantins
	Nova Estrela do Inoá/Novo Amazonas		Coari
	Nova Jerusalém (Ilha da Cuxiuará)	Mura	Anori and Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém (Costa do Ambé)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém do Caruara	Miranha	Maraan
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraan
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto do Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba
	Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano and Tuyuca	Novo Airão
	Patauá	Kambeba	Tefé
	Pauzinho/Belo Monte	Apurinã	Canutama
	Pedreira do Amazonas	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Pirahã (Borba)	Pirahan	Borba
	Piraiçu	Mura	Borba
	Ponta do Evaristo	Mamuri	Tapauá
	Pirarara	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama and Tikuna	Tefé
	Projeto Mapi	Kaixan	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari District	Jutaí
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Rio Coari Grande	Macaw, Katawixi, Miranha, Tikuna, Mura, Juma and Munduruku	Coari
	Rio Copeá	Apurina, Mura and Tikuna	Coari
	Rio Cuieiras	Baré, Tukano and Kambeba	Manaus and Nova Airão
	Rio Juruá Minerauá	Kanamari and Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Irlanduba
	Säkoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Sampaio/Ferro Quente	Mura	Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí
	Santa Luzia	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Inambé	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Rio Içá	Kaixan	Tonantins
	Santa Maria e São Cristóvão	Kaixana and Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Santa Rita do Badejo	Kokama	Fonte Boa
Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo e Monte São	Kokama and Kambeba	Fonte Boa	
Santo Antônio do Apituã		Canutama	
São Benedito e Menino Deus	Sateré-Mawé	Maués	
São Francisco	Apurinã	Manacapuru	
São Francisco do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí	
São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna and Miranha	Tefé	

AM - Amazonas (230) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	São José da Boa Vista	Miranha	Coari
	São José do Amparo	Kokama	Tonantins
	São José do Mari	Maku	Alvarães
	São Lázaro	Kaixan	Tonantins
	São Miguel/São José Dururuá	Tikuna	Coari
	São Pedro do Norte e Palmari	Kokama	North Atalaia
	São Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã and Baré	Novo Airão
	São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	São Raimundo do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Sebastião da Ilha do Mapana	Kaixan	Santo Antônio do Içá
	São Sebastião do Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina and Tikuna	Coari
	São Tomé	Miranha and Mura	Manacapuru
	Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista do Ramos	Sateré-Mawé	Boa Vista do Ramos
	Senhor é Meu Pastor	Kokama	Tonantins
	Seringal Lourdes	Jaminawa District	Boca do Acre
	Severino	Apurinã	Tefé
	Síria	Kokama	Jutaí
	Soares Urucurituba	Mura	Autazes
	Taquara	Kanamari District	Carauari
	Taquara Mura	Mura	Autazes
	Tauaru e Sacambu I	Kokama and Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Trevo	Apurinã and Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tukano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã and Mura	Humaitá
	Tupã do Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Tuyuka I and II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna and Kaixana	São Paulo de Olivença
	Valparaiso – Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Vila Alencar	Matsiss-Mayoruna	Uarini
	Vila Presidente Vargas	Kaixan	Santo Antônio do Içá
Yepê Pacatuba	Baré and Tukano	Novo Airão	

BA - Bahia (29)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (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
	Comexatiba (Cahy Pequi)	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré and Curaçá
	Tupinambá de Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi and Belmonte
	Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema and Una
Pending action (20)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabralia
	Aldeia Gerú Tucunã	Pataxó	Açucena
	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

BA - Bahia (29) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (20)	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
	Xakriabá de Cocos	Xakriabá	Cocos

CE - Ceará (32)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Anacé	Anacé	São Gonçalo do Amarante and Caucaia
	Mundo Novo/Viração	Potiguara, Tabajara, Gavião e Tapuia	Monsenhor Tabosa e Tamboril
	Tremembé de Itapipoca	Tremembé	Itapipoca
Declared (5)	Lagoa da Encantada	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pitaguary	Pitaguary	Maracanaú e Pacatuba
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
	Tremembé de Queimadas	Tremembé	Acaraú
Identified (1)	Tremembé de Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema
Pending action (23)	Aldeia Gameleira	Kariri e Tapuia	São Benedito
	Aldeia Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Cajueiro	Tabajara	Poranga
	Camundongo e Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
	Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Gameleira/Sítio Fernandes	Kanindé	Aratuba e Canindé
	Gavião	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kalabaça	Kalabaça	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba e Canindé
	Kariri/Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Lagoa dos Neris	Potiguar	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateúse Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paiaçú	Beberibe
	Potiguara de Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Potiguara em Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Sítio Poço Dantas - Umari	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Comunidade Olho D'Água dos Canutos)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Tabajara de Fideles e Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras
	Tremembé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú

DF - Federal District (1)

Situation	Indigenous Land	Municipality
Pending action (1)	Fazenda Bananal/Santuário dos Pajés	Brasilia

ES - Espírito Santo (3)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (1)	Aldeia Ita Pará (Caparaó)	Guarani	Divino de São Lourenço and Dores do Rio Preto
	Chapada do A	Tupinikim	Anchieta
	Serra Caparaó	Guarani-Mbyá	Dores do Rio Preto and Divino São Lourenço

GO - Goiás (1)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Declared (1)	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Colinas do Sul e Minaçu

MA - Maranhão (13)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Akroá Gamela	Trough	Viana, Penalva and Matinha
	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Gavião	Amarante e Sítio Novo
	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
Declared (1)	Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Grajaú
Identified (2)	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Barra do Corda and Fernando Falcão
	Porquinhos Canela Apãnjekra	Kanela-Apãnjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão, and Formosa Serra negra
Pending action (7)	Igarapé dos Frades (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelândia and Imperatriz
	Mangueira	Timbira	Vitorino Freire
	Terra de Índio	Gamela	Viana
	Tikuna da Terra Indígena Rodeador	Tikuna	Barra do Corda
	Tremembé de Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	São José do Ribamar
	Vila de Vinhais Velho	Tupinambá	São Luiz

MG - Minas Gerais (17)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Aranã	Aranã	Coronel Murta and Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu e Pataxó	Araçuai and Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Hãm Yixux	Maxacali	Ladainha
	Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Resplendor and Conselheiro Pena
	Mundo Verde/Cachoeirinha	Maxakali	Ladainha and Topázio (Teófilo Otoni)
Identified (2)	Kaxixó	Caxixó	Matinho Campos and Pompeu
	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	São João das Missões
Pending action (10)	Família Prates e de Jesus	Maxakali	Coronel Murta
	Gerú Tucumã (Aldeia)	Pataxó	Açucena
	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 e Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora
Xukuru-Kariri de Caldas/Fazenda Boa Vista	Xukuru-Kariri	Caldas	

MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Golden
	Bacia Amambaiepegua: Guaivyry-Joyvy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira and Laguna Carapã
	Bacia Apepegua: Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suvyrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatã, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire e Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João and Jardim
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua II: Lechucha/Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi e Kurupa'i Mboka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambaí, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Naviraí and Juti
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua III: Passo Piraju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó and Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua IV: Nu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Iguatemipegua II: Ka'ajari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá e Kurusu Ambá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru e Japorã

MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Bacia Iguatemipeguá III: Mboiveve-Jety'ay, Karaguatay, Lampiño Kue, Jukeri e Vaqueriami/Jaguapire Memby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru e Japorã
	Bacia Nandévapeguá: Potrerito, Mocaia, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue e Vitoi Kue	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo e Japorã
	Gua y viri (Lima Campo)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Lalima	Terena e Kinikinao	Miranda
	Laranjeira Nhanderu e Boqueirão (Brilhantepeguá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Pilad Rebua	Terena	Miranda
Declared (9)	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapa
	Arroio Korá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Buriti	Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti e Sidrolândia
	Guýraroká	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Jakarey/Yvy Katu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi e Japorã
	Jatayvari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
	Potrero Guaçu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Sombreiro	Guarani-Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
Taunay/Ipegue	Terena	Aquidauana	
Ratified (4)	Jará	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Nande Ru Marangatu (Cerro Marangatu)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá e Nhandeva	Coronel Sapucaia
	Takuarity/Ivykwarusu (Paraguassú)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
Identified (6)	Bacia Dourados Amambaieguá I: Javorai Kue, Pindoroky, Km 20 (Yrukutu), Laguna Joha, Tey'y Jusu, Guapoy, Nandeva, Jeroky Guasu, Nhamoi Guaviray, Kunumi Verá, Itagua, Pai Taviterã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí, Dourados and Amambaí
	Bacia Iguatemipeguá I: Pyelito Kue e Mbaraky	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Cachoeirinha	Terena	Miranda
	Panambi-Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina e Itaporã
	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
Pending action (81)	Ypo'í e Triunfo	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Agachi	Kinikinawa	Miranda
	Água Limpa	Terena	Rochedo
	Aldeia Campestre	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Aldeinha	Terena	Anastácio
	Arivada Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Atikum-Nioaque	Atikum	Nioaque
	Ava Tovilho	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Bakaiuva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Batelh'ie Botelha Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Bocaja	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Boqueirão	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Buena Vista	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Cabeceira Comprida	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Cambá-Corumbá	Kamba	Corumbá
	Cambaretã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Deodópolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí
	Carumbé	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Che ru pai Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	

MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (81)	Espadim	Guarani	Paranhos
	Gerovey/Aroeira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brillhante
	Gua'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jaguarete kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Javevyry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Jepopete	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Juiu-Barrero e Picandinha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Junkal/Tarumã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Kaakaikue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kaipuka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Kamba	Kamba	Corumbá
	Kunumi Poty Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kurupa'y Voca	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Lagoa de Ouro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Laguna Perui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Eldorado
	Laranjal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim
	Laranjaty e Arroyo'i	Guarani	Japorã
	Lucero	Guarani	Coronel Sapucaia
	M(b)mukureaty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Mbaragui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbarakajá Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Npuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Nu Verá I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Nu Verá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ouro Verde	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Pakurity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Pantanal	Guató	Corumbá
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poique	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Porto Desseado	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Portrerito	Guarani	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
	São Pedro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brillhante
	Suvirando Gua'akua Yvyrapyraka	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	Paranhos	
Ypytã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru	
Yvu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	
Yvyhukue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru	
Yvype	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	

MT - Mato Grosso (52)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Areões I	Xavante	Água Boa
	Areões II	Xavante	Água Boa e Cocalinho
	Chiquitano de Baía Grande	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião, Cáceres Pontes, Lacerda, and Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cinta Larga do Rio Preto	Cinta Larga e Isolados	Aripuanã
	Eterairebere	Xavante	Campinápolis, Novo São Joaquim, Santo Antônio do Leste
	Hu'uhi	Xavante	Paranatinga
	Ikpeng	Ikpeng	Gaúcha do Norte
	Isoú'pá	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinápolis e Nova Xavantina
	Kapotnhinore	Kayapó	Santa Cruz do Xingu, São Félix do Xingu e Vila Rica
	Krenrehé	Krenak	Canabrava do Norte
	Lago Grande	Karajá/Chiquitano	Santa Terezinha
	Norotsurã	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinápolis e Nova Xavantina
	Rio Arraias/BR 080	Kaybi	Marcelândia
	Rolo-Walu (Jatoba/Ikpeng)	Ikpeng	Paranatinga
	Vila Nova Barbecho	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião
Declared (6)	Baía dos Guató	Guató	Barão do Melgaço e Poconé
	Cacique Fontoura	Karajá	Luciara e São Félix do Araguaia
	Manoki (Irantxe)	Irantxe	Brasnorte
	Ponte de Pedra	Paresi	Campo Novo do Parecis e São José do Rio Claro
	Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Porto Esperidião e Pontes Lacerda
	Uirapuru	Paresi	Campos de Júlio e Nova Lacerda
Ratified (1)	Pequizal do Naruwoto	Naruwoto	Canarana e Paranatinga
Identified (7)	Apiaká/Isolado (Pontal)	Apiaká e Isolados	Apiacás (MT) e Apuí (AM)
	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã
	Estação Pareci	Pareci	Diamantino e Nova Marilândia
	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Kawahiva	Coliza
	Menku	Menku	Brasnorte
	Paukalirajausu	Katithauru	Pontes e Lacerda
	Wedese/Pimentel Barbosa II	Xavante	Cocalinho
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Piripikura	Kayabi	Aripuanã
Pending action (22)	Aldeia Guajajara	Guajajara	Cláudia
	Aldeia Kudorojare (Sangradouro)	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Arara do Rio Guariba	Arara	Colniza
	Aykatensu	Nambikwára	Comodoro
	Cabixi	Isolados	Comodoro
	Capitão Marcos	Paresi	Comodoro
	Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Tangará da Serra
	Fortuna	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela	Luciara
	Kudorojarí	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Morcegal	Nambiquara	Comodoro
	Moreru-Pacutinga	Isolados	Cotriguaçu
	Nhandu-Braço Norte	Isolados	Guarantã do Norte
	Parabubure II, III, IV,V	Xavante	Nova Xavantina e Campinápolis
	Pykabara/Kayapó e Kaiowá	Mebengokrê-Kayapó e Guarani-Kaiowá	Peixoto de Azevedo
	Rio Bararati	Isolados	Cotriguaçu
	Rio Madeirinha	Isolados	Aripuanã
	Rio Preto	Maxakali e Krenak	Canabrava do Norte
	Rio Tenente Marques	Isolados	Juína
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Diamantino
	Terra do Moia Mala ou do Jaguarí	Guarani-Kaiowá	Cocalinho
	Trumai/Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratã

PA - Pará (65)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (24)	Amanayé (de Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Para
	Aminã	Tupaïu	Itamarati
	Aningalzinho	Tupaïu	Alto Alegre
	Areial	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós/Arapiuns	Munduruku e Arapium	Santarém
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu e Cara Preta	Aveiro e Tapajós
	Baixo Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari de Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Brinco das Moças	Cumarauara	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta e Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Juruna do Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Km 43	Munduruku e outros	Itaituba
	Marituba	Munduruku e outros	Beltarra e Santarém
	Mirixipi	Arapium	Santarém
	Muratuba do Pará	Tupinambá e Cara Preta	Santarém
	Nova Vista	Arapium	Santarém
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Rio Maró	Arapium	Santarém
	São João	Arapium	Santarém
	São Luis do Tapajós	Munduruku e outros	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião e Tucuruí
	Tunayana	Tunayana	Oriximiná
	Turé/Mariquita II	Tembé	Tomé-Açu
Declared (5)	Bragança Marituba	Munduruku	Beltarra
	Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Kaxuyana, Tunayana, Kahyana, Katuena, Mawayana, Tikiyana, Xereu-Hixkarayana, Xereu-Katuena e Isolados	Faro (PA), Oriximiná (PA) e Nhamundá (AM)
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku Taquara	Munduruku e outros	Beltarra e Baixo Rio Tapajós
	Paquicamba	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapu e Senador José Porfírio
Ratified (2)	Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu (Maia)	Arara	Senador José Porfírio
	Cachoeira Seca do Iriri	Arara	Altamira, Uruará e Rurópolis
Identified (4)	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Muybu-Pimental	Munduruku	Itaituba e Trairão
	Tuwa Apekuokawera	Aikewar, Suruí	Marebé e São Domingos do Araguaia
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Ituna-Itatá	Isolados	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio e Anapu
Pending action (29)	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 Barreira
	Boa Vista Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Comunidade São Francisco	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cumaruara	Cumaruara	Margens do Tapajós
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Zoé e Isolated people	Óbidos e Alenquer
	Dos Encantados	Tuapiu	Santarém
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão e Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara e Guarani-Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira

PA - Pará (65) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (29)	Igarapé Bom Jardim (Comunidade Jurucuá)	Xipaia	Anapu e Vitória do Xingu
	Juruna da Comunidade do Buraco	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikum	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katuena	Kateuna	Oriximiná
	Maitapu	Maitapu	Margens do Tapajós
	Muruci	Arapium	Santarém e Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Nênhogô	Kayapó	Cumarú do Norte
	Pedreira Miripixi	Arapium	Santarém
	Praialto	Gavião Parkatejê	Nova Ipixuna
	São José do Progresso	Arapium e Borari	Santarém
	Tapiira	Arapium	Santarém
	Tavaquara	Arara do Pará, Kuruáya, Xipáya, Juruna e Kayapó	Altamira
	Tembé de Santa Maria do Pará	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Tupaiú	Tupaiú	Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Tupinambá	Tupinambá	Santarém e Margens do Rio Tapajós
Vila Franca	Arapium	Santarém	

PB - Paraíba (3)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Potiguara de Monte Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto e Marcação
Declared (1)	Potiguara - Aldeia Taepe	Potiguara	Rio Tinto
Pending action (1)	Tabajara	Tabajara	Conde

PE - Pernambuco (16)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Fazenda Cristo Rei	Pankaiuká-Pankararu	Volta do Moxotó e Jatobá
	Fazenda Tapera (Ilha São Felix)	Truká	Orocó
	Fulni-Ô	Fulni-Ô	Águas Belas
	Ilha da Tapera/São Félix	Truká	Orocó
	Pankará da Serra do Arapu	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta	
Declared (1)	Truká	Truká	Cabrobó
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 e Cana Brava	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
	Serra Negra	Kambiwá e Pipipã	Petrolândia
Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba	

PI - Piauí (2)

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

PR - Paraná (40)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	Guaraviraty	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraquecaba
	Kaaguy Guaxy Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua/Araçai	Guarani-Mbya	Piraquara and Curitiba
	Karumbey	Avá-Guarani e Guarani-Nhandeva	Guaíra
	Nhemboete	Avá-Guarani e Guarani-Nhandeva	Terra Roxa

PR - Paraná (40) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	Tekoha Araguaju/Terra Roxa	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa and Guaíra
	Tekoha Marangatu	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Mirim	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Pohã Renda	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Porã	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Yvyraty Porã	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTaj Ypoty	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTatury	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Y'hory	Guarani-Mbya	Guaíra
Declared (1)	Yvaporã Laranjinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Abatia, Cornélio Procópio, and Ribeirão do Pinha
Identified (5)	Boa Vista	Kaingang	Laranjeiras do Sul
	Cerco Grande	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraqueçaba
	Sambaqui	Guarani-Mbya	Paranaguá and Pontal do Paraná
	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Altônia, Guaíra and Terra Roxa
	Xeta Herarekã	Xetá	Ivaté
Pending action (20)	Aldeamento Jataizinho	Guarani e Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Aldeia Bom Jesus (Kuaray Haxa)	Guarani, Xetá e Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba and Antonina
	Aldeia Kakané Porã	Guarani, Xetá e Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevelândia
	Arapoti	Guarani-M'byá	Arapoti
	Aty Miri	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Guarani/Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Ilha das Peças e Ilha da Pescada	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Itacorã	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Jevy	Guarani-Nhandeva e Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Kaingang/Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Morro das Pacas (Superagui)	Guarani-Mbyá	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortiguera
	Rios Tapera and Cavernoso	Guarani-M'byá e Guarani-Nhandeva	Cantagalo
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Tamarana
	Tekoha Tupã Nhe' and Cretã	Guarani e Kaingang	Morretes
	Tekoha Yv'a Renda	Guarani Mbya	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Mokoí Joeguá/Dois Irmãos	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Vera Tupã'i	Guarani	Campo Mourão
Toldo Tupi Guarani	Guarani e Kaingang	Contenda	

RJ - Rio de Janeiro (8)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani-Mbya	Parati
	Campos Novos	Guarani-Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Guarani do Rio Pequeno	Guarani-Mbya e Nhandeva	Parati
	Tekoha Jery	Guarani-Mbya	Parati
	Tekoha Kaaguy Hovy Porã	Guarani-Mbya	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	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
Pending action (4)	Caboclos de Assú		Açu
	Eleotério-Catu		Canguaretama and Goianinha
	Mendonça do Amarelão		João Câmara
	Tapará		Macaíba

RO - Rondônia (27)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Cujubim do Rio Cautário	Kujubim	Guajará Mirim and Costa Marques
	Migueleno (Rio São Miguel)	Migueleno	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, and São Miguel do Guaporé
	Puruborá do Rio Manuel Correia	Puruborá	Seringueiras, São Miguel and São Francisco
Declared (1)	Rio Negro Ocaia	Oro Wari	Guajará-Mirim
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupinguaia, Corumbiara and Parecis
Pending action (22)	Arikem (C. Estivado)	Deterritorialized	Ariquemes
	Cabeceira Rio Marmelo	Isolated	Machadinho D'Oeste
	Cascata/Cassupá/Salomã	Cassupá and Salamã	Chupinguaia
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Jaboti e Djeoromitxi	Alta Floresta do Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	Igarapé Karipuninha/Serra Três Irmãos	Isolated	Porto Velho and Lábrea
	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Mata Corá	Deterritorialized	Costa Marques
	Nambikwara-Sabanê	Nambikwara and Sabanê	Vilhena
	Pântano do Guaporé	Isolated	Pimenteira
	Parque Nacional do Bom Futuro	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso and Buritis
	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costa 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 and Buriti
	Rio Jacundá	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari, and Porto Velho
	Rio Muqui/Serra da Onça	Isolated	Alvorada do Oeste and Urupá
	Rio Mutum Paraná/Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho e Nova Mamoré
Rio Novo e Cachoeira do Rio Pacaas Novas	Isolated	Guajará Mirim	
Wajuru	Wayoro	Alto Alegre do Parecis and Alta Floresta	

RR - Roraima (3)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pyrititi	Pirititi and Isolated	Rorainópolis
Pending action (2)	Hook	Macuxi and Wapichana	
	Arapuá	Macuxi and Wapichana	Alto Alegre

RS - Rio Grande do Sul (68)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (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

RS – Rio Grande do Sul (68) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (23)	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani-Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseiros II	Kaingang	Moliterno and Ibiraiaras
	Morro do Coco	Guarani-Mbya	Viamão/Porto Alegre
	Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo Grande/Nhu Poty	GuaraniMbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Petim/Araçaty	GuaraniMbya	Guaíba
	Ponta da Formiga	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barra do Ribeiro
	Taim/Ita'y	Guarani-Mbya	Rio Grande
	Xengu/Novo	Kaingang	Novo Xengu
Declared (5)	Águas Brancas/Arroio Velhaco	Guarani-Mbya	Arambaré, Camaquã and Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani-Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani-Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechin and Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande da Forquilha	Kaingang	Sananduva and Cacique Doble
	Águas Brancas/Arroio Velhaco	Guarani-Mbya	Arambaré, Camaquã and Tapes
Identified (2)	Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Mato Castelhana
	Votouro/Kandóia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho and Benjamim Constant do Sul
Pending action (38)	Aldeia Três Soitas	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	Alto Rio Rolante	Guarani	São Francisco de Paula
	Arenal	Guarani-Mbya	Santa Maria
	Caaró	Guarani-Nhandeva	Caiboaté
	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani-Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Campo do Meio (Re Kujú)	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
	Íbicuí	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	Cabaité 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	Maquiné
	Mata São Lourenço	Guarani-Mbya	São Miguel das Missões
	Morro Santana	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo da Estância	Guarani-Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Pekuruty/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	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Cambirela	Guarani-Mbya	Palhoça
	Massiambu/Pira Rupa	Guarani-M'bya	Palhoça
	Tekoha Dju Mirim (Amâncio)	Guarani-Mbya	Biguaçu
Declared (5)	Ibirama/La Klânô	Xokleng, Kaingang e Guarani-Mbya	Doutor Pedrinho, Itaiópolis, JoséBoiteux and Vitor Meireles
	Morro dos Cavalos/Itaty	Guarani-M'bya e Nhandeva	Palhoça
	Toldo Imbu	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Seara
	Xapecó (Glebas A and B)	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Luz and Ipuçu
Identified (5)	Guarani do Araçá'i	Guarani-Nhandeva	Cunha Porã and Saudades
	Morro Alto/Tekoha Yvaté	Guarani-M'bya	São Francisco do Sul
	Pindoty/Conquista	Guarani-M'bya	Araquari and Balneário Barra do Sul
	Pirai/Tiaraju	GuaraniM'bya	Araquari
	Tarumã/Corveta I e 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	Guarani	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	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (3)	Fulkaxó	Fulkaxó	Pacatuba
	Kaxagó	Kaxagó	Pacatuba
	Xocó-Guará	Xocó-Guará	Gararu and Porto da Folha

SP - São Paulo (37)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (12)	Araçá Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açu
	Barão de Antonina Karuwá	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Barão de Antonina Pyay	Guarani-Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Guarani de Itaporanga/Tekoha Porã	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itaporanga
	Itaguá	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Itapé	Guarani-Kaiowá e Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Rio Branquinho de Cananéia/Tapy'i	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Tekoha Guaviraty (Subauma)	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Itapuã/Yvy um	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Jejytu (Toca Bugio)	Guarani	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Pindoty	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açu, Iguape
	Ywyty Guaçu/Renascer/Aldeia Renascer	Guarani-Nhandeva	Ubatuba
Declared (3)	Itaoca	Tupi Guarani e Guarani-Mbya	Mongaguá
	Ribeirão Silveira	Guarani-Mbya	São Sebastião and Santos
	Tenondé Porã	Guarani-Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente, and Mongagua
Ratified(1)	Piaçaguera/Nhamandu Mirim/Tanigua/Tabaçu/Rekoypy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Peruíbe
Identified (6)	Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim/Jaexaa Porã	Guarani	Ubatuba
	Ilha do Cardoso/Pacurity/Yvyty	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Ka'aguy Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu and Pedro Toledo
	Tekoha Djaiko-aty	Guarani, Nhandeva e Tupi	Miracatu
	Tekoha Peguaoaty	Guarani-Mbya	Sete Barras and Miracatu
Tekoha/Amba Porã	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu	

SP - São Paulo (37) - continued

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (15)	Acaraú/Jakareí and Icapara/Tekoha Porã	Guarani	Cananéia and Iguape
	Aldeia Nova Aliança- Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeia Tangará	Guarani-Mbya	Itanhaém
	Aldeinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itanhaém
	Itapitangui	Guarani	Cananéia
	Itapu Mirim/Votupoca	Guarai-Mbya and Nhandeva	Registro and Sete Barras
	Jacareí/Takuarity Acaraú	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Juréia	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Kariboka	Kariboka	Ribeirão Pires
	Kariri	Kariri	Cotia e Jundiá
	Mboi Mirim	Guarani	São Paulo
	Paraíso/Rio Cumprido/Yu Puku	Guarani-Mbya and Tupi Guarani	Iguape
	Paranapuã	Guarani-Mbya and Tupi Guarani	São Vicente
	Taquari	Guarani-Mbya	Eldorado
	Tekoha Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Praia Grande

TO - Tocantins (9)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Apinayé II	Apinayé	Tocantinópolis
	Canoanã	Javaé	Sandolândia
	Wahuri (Javaé/Avá-Canoeiro)	Javaé	Sandolândia
Declared (2)	Taego 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



Armed men stormed the Yy Rupa Indigenous Land and fired several times at the community's canvas shacks, spreading panic and insecurity among families. Developers want to build a luxury hotel and condominium in the area that is home preserved forests and an archaeological site

Conflicts over territorial rights

In 2019, 35 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were reported in several Brazilian states, as follows: Acre (3), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (5), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (10), Pará (2), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (2), and São Paulo (1). It is unquestionable that the stalling of the demarcation of lands claimed by indigenous peoples and the review by FUNAI of demarcation procedures involving lands that had already been demarcated has encouraged conflicts in all regions of the country. The number of conflicts reported in 2018 (11) was three times less than that of 2019. In other words, the more aggressive of the federal government had perverse consequences for indigenous populations in their territories.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, a state with the highest number of cases, an adapted tractor was used by farmers in violent attacks against indigenous communities. According to residents of the Dourados Indigenous Land (TI), the tractor had a hole on the side, through which shots were fired randomly. According to the complaint filed by the indigenous people, the attacks against the Guarani-Kaiowá always occurred between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

A leader of the action to retake the Avaeté land, which is linked to tekoha Ñu Verá, described the attack carried out on September 10: “They destroyed our shacks. Children,

the elderly, dogs... They didn't care about what was in their way (...), if they saw a shack standing they would knock it down.” One of the attackers shot a Guarani-Kaiowá in the arm with a rubber bullet. A 9-year-old, also wounded by a rubber bullet, passed out. The retaken land was attacked again on November 2. Gunmen shot at the shacks and people. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt, but the community reported moments of terror.

The Jaminawá TI, in Acre, has been the setting of constant conflicts with farmers who invade the territory claiming that the lands do not belong to the indigenous people. In 2004, a Working Group was created to carry out studies for the identification and demarcation of the land. However, its members did not show up to do the fieldwork, nor did they report the progress of the demarcation procedure. The community reports that in 2014, FUNAI employees put up demarcation signs, leaving areas claimed by the indigenous people outside the demarcated area.

Members of the Apurinã and Jamamadi groups of Amazonas are constantly threatened by farmers who want to remove them from the claimed territory. They are currently confined to a small plot of land. FUNAI conducted a preliminary demarcation study in 2003, which was never completed. In 2012, an anthropological study was conducted on the impacts of the construction of the BR-317 highway, which

connects Boca do Acre (AM) to Rio Branco (AC). But that study went nowhere either. The Jamamadi population demands the continuation of the anthropological studies and the creation of the Working Group for the identification and demarcation of the area, so as to prevent farmers from continuing to buy lots within the traditional territory. In 2019, the Apurinã and Jamamadi communities of Monte II, Iquirema and Goiaba joined forces in the struggle for the continuous demarcation of their territories, requesting that the procedure characterize the area as unique and without internal borders or boundaries.

A sequence of attacks on communities fighting for land demarcation and against economic enterprises overlapping the claimed territories was reported in Rio Grande do Sul, in September 2019. The chief of the Yy Rupa Indigenous Land denounced that men armed with pistols and rifles invaded the indigenous community, threatened everyone and ordered them to leave the area. They then broke into their houses and turned everything inside out. The chief added that the men introduced themselves as police officers, claiming that they had received a complaint that indigenous people had invaded the area. The attackers didn't have any form of identification to prove that they were police officers and could not provide a court order either. This area has been occupied by the Guarani for two years and belongs to the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The Guarani filed a complaint about the violent attack with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and demanded an investigation of the attack and threats against them, as well as the identification and punishment of the perpetrators.

In Roraima, in 2019 the federal government made several attempts to speed up the licensing process for the installation of the transmission network known as Linhão

de Tucuruí, which will cross the Waimir-Atroari TI. In 2017, the Federal Court had determined the suspension of the company's preliminary license, due precisely to the lack of prior consultation with the communities. The case has been in the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) since June 2019. Although the court had not decided on the merits of the case regarding the granting or denial of the license, it ruled on the need for consultation with the Waimiri-Atroari people. On several occasions, President Jair Bolsonaro, government authorities and members of Congress insisted that the works of Linhão would start promptly, without the need to follow the procedures established by law. An order issued by Bolsonaro declaring the construction of Linhão de Tucuruí an undertaking of "interest to the National Defense Policy" was published in the Official Gazette on February 28, 2019. According to the government, this would waive the need for consultation with indigenous peoples and accelerate the start of the works.

The Waimiri-Atroari have drawn up a Consultation Protocol and demand that it be respected. In November 2019, the MPF-AM denounced illegalities in the procedures prior to the consultation and requested the translation of the documents. It also requested that FUNAI and IBAMA prepare a technical opinion to clarify whether there will be negative impacts for indigenous peoples, since no topography studies for the project have been completed, considering that the places where the 250 transmission towers will be installed are unknown. The Joint Parliamentary Front for the Defense of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples visited the Waimiri-Atroari community in April 2019 and committed to work within the legislative branch to ensure compliance with the right to prior, free and informed consultation.

CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

35 Cases

ACRE - 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIAPUCA

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The studies of the Working Group to move forward with the identification and demarcation of the land started in 2006 but were never finalized. For as long as the responsible agencies fail to continue with the demarcation procedures, indigenous peoples will live under threats and conflicts with non-indigenous occupants, who have illegally felled native trees in the region.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: Although the identification and delimitation WG was created in 2004, its members did not show up to do the fieldwork, nor did they report the progress of the demarcation procedure. The community reports that in 2014 FUNAI employees put up signs in the area with information on the demarcation. However, the

signs do not correspond to the area claimed by the population as traditional territory. As a result, conflicts with farmers who invade the territory claiming those lands do not belong to the indigenous people area a constant threat.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ESTIRÃO

PEOPLES: JAMINAWÁ and KULINA (MADIJA)

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: In 2012, the Jaminawá and Madihá communities were visited by FUNAI employees, and since then have not had any information about the demarcation procedures. The claimed area is home to 130 people, of whom 30 belong to the Madihá people and 100 to Jaminawá people. Every year, in the winter season, the territory is flooded, and people lose their crops and animals and are forced to use the contaminated water of the Purus River. The upper part of the territory, which is not affected by floods, is occupied by six farmers. In addition, there are other hindrances to demarcation, such as the border line with Peru - an area occupied by the Army - and an INCRA settlement. The situation of indigenous families is critical, and no action has been taken to resolve the issue.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

ALAGOAS - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIRI-XOKÓ

PEOPLE: KARIRI-XOKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: A Declaratory Ordinance was issued for the land in 2006, but the area is smaller than claimed. A group of 50 Kariri-Xokós took over a farm near the village. A leader reports that in retaliation one day at dawn the community was surprised by a group of men carrying large caliber weapons. They threatened the people shooting into the air and then kicked and punched everyone, including women and children.

Source: Leader Marivaldo; CIMI Northeast Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO DO PIRANHA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The Lago do Piranha TI, located in Careiro Castanho, has been invaded by neighboring farmers, who have repeatedly threatened the Mura people, going as far as using a .38 caliber firearm on August 14, 2019, to frighten the community. In view of the serious danger of having houses and the Indigenous school destroyed by the farmers, FUNAI filed a complaint with the court. On August 17, by way of an interlocutory relief, the farmers were ordered to stop any actions of trespass or disseisin against the community, including the destruction of the school and the subdivision or sale of indigenous land.

Source: A Crítica, 8/20/2019; Team Borba - CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ITIXI XAPIRITI

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people have had conflicts with the riverside communities associated with the Sustainable Development Reserve, which is on the other side of the river, due to invasions of the indigenous land for predatory fishing. The case was reported to the local police station. The indigenous people believe that the invaders will only respect the boundaries of the land when a document proving the demarcation is issued.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: SISSAIMA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: Farmers "bought" land from Mura indigenous people who moved to the city and then began to deforest the area. When questioned by members of the indigenous community, they began to threaten to kill the deputy Tuxaua of Jabuti Village.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUTINGA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: In 2013, a group of Mura indigenous people occupied an area that remained outside the demarcation limits. André Maia's farm was between the claimed area and the Murutinga TI. In August 2019, the farmer tried to build a fence, making it impossible for the residents of Terra Preta Village to use a port that gives access to their crops. The farmer's son, Marcelinho Maia, a councilman, attacked an indigenous man, who fought back. The farmer then tried to kill a member of the community, using first a knife, then a machete and finally a hoe. When stopped, the farmer called in

municipal guards to invade the village. They were contained by the indigenous people. Another of the farmer's sons began to hover around the village, always armed.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: IQUIREMA

PEOPLES: APURINÃ and JAMAMADI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The communities are currently confined to a small plot of land. FUNAI conducted a preliminary demarcation study in 2003, which was never completed. In 2012, an anthropological study was conducted on the impacts of the construction of the BR-317 highway, which connects Boca do Acre (AM) to Rio Branco (AC). But that study went nowhere either. The Jamamadi population demands the continuation of the anthropological studies and the creation of the Working Group for the identification and demarcation of the area, so as to prevent farmers from continuing to buy lots within the traditional territory. In 2019, the Apurinã and Jamamadi communities of Monte II, Iquirema and Goiaba joined forces in the struggle for the continuous demarcation of their territories, requesting that the procedure characterize the area as unique and without internal borders or boundaries.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINIQUIM

PEOPLE: TUPINIKIM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The climate is tense in Caieiras Velhas Village, in the 11,00-hectare indigenous territory for which a Declaratory Ordinance was issued in 2008 and ratified in 2010. A group of 50 indigenous people were shot at by squatters who are inside the demarcated area. No one was hurt. The community is claiming the eviction of the area where two farms are located, totaling more than 120 hectares.

Source: Século Diário, 1/25/2019

MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land repossession

DESCRIPTION: The Tremembé people have faced nine repossession actions. There are approximately 60 families in the territory, living exclusively of their crops and vegetable gardens. Indigenous leaders have denounced the subdivision of the TI for the construction of a housing project and the planting of vegetable gardens by non-indigenous peoples.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO BRANCO

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Luring of young people

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that because the size of the territory does not match the area needed to grow their crops, ensure food for the livelihood of the community and keep up with the population growth, the indigenous people are facing an aggravation of their problems. Young people have been constantly harassed by criminals, who lure them into drug trafficking and prostitution. There is a shortage of jobs in the region, where wages are low, and the population depends on social security benefits such as retirement pensions.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: Local politicians and farmers are threatening the indigenous people of the Marãiwatsédé TI. The invaders were removed from the area in 2013, but the statements of President Jair Bolsonaro regarding the review of some demarcations, which is prohibited by law, have encouraged invasions. Xavantes denounced to the Chamber of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities of the 6th MPF Chamber, the threats and pressure received from squatters in the region, who mobilize for the purpose of invading the indigenous land.

Source: Combating Environmental Racism, 1/25/2019; MPF, 6/2/2019; Folha MT newspaper, 1/19/2019

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 10 Cases

INDIGENOUS LANDS: LARANJEIRA NHANDERU AND BOQUEIRÃO (BRILHANTEPEGUÁ)

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land repossession

DESCRIPTION: The decision of the 1st instance court issued in December 2018 and suspended in April 2019, determined the use of police force to remove indigenous people, in addition to a of R\$110,000 fine to be paid by FUNAI. Case number in the Federal Court of Dourados: 0001228-46.2008.403.6002. Case number in Federal Regional Court (TRF)-3: 5032130-06.2018.4.03.0000.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND: AGACHI

PEOPLE: KINIKINAU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land repossession

DESCRIPTION: The Kinikinau people had had their possession consolidated in the early hours of August 1st. Later that day, about 130 Military Police officers, supported by two helicopters, violently removed the people from the land, using bombs and rubber bullets against children, the elderly and women. They came in unannounced, without a court order for the operation and previous communication, and after the hours established by human rights protocols.

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office; 8/1/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: With trucks and a modified tractor, “similar to those of Mad Max,” according to one of the witnesses, a group of men came in shooting at the Guarani Kaiowá in the Dourados TI which, with 3,475 hectares, is known for having the highest demographic density among indigenous lands.

Source: CIMI – Press Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: In a second attack using an adapted tractor, a group of gunmen invaded the Dourados TI. According to the report, “the tractor has a hole on one side, through which they fire a weapon; they also used a black pick-up truck without a license plate. These two vehicles moved inside the tekoha, shooting randomly at the indigenous people, destroying their shacks.” According to the complaint filed by the indigenous people, the attacks against the Guarani-Kaiowá always occurred between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Source: CIMI – Press Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS AMAMBAIPEGUÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: A leader of the action to retake the Avaeté land, which is linked to tekoha Ñu Verá, described the attack carried out on September 10: “They destroyed our shacks. Children, the elderly, dogs... They didn’t care about what was in their way (...), if they saw a shack standing they would knock it down.” One of the gunmen shot a Guarani-Kaiowá in the arm with a rubber bullet. “It ripped his arm. open He filed a police report and a complaint with the MPF, but the case was never resolved. These attacks don’t stop. For them, it’s become a routine. Tractors run over everything. The other day, a nine-year-old child was also hit by a rubber bullet and passed out.”

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office; 9/10/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people were outraged by an event that occurred in the morning, when a young man was shot, beaten and held in false imprisonment. In the afternoon of the same day, the Military Police of Dourados was called in to contain the conflict. However, according to the report by the Guarani-Kaiowá, the police used their entire force against the indigenous. Images taken by them show several morale-effect grenades and shell gas bomb capsules scattered on the ground, including in Bororó Village, which is inside the reserve.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: On the night of November 2nd, around 11 p.m., the repossessed Avaé’te land was the target of a new attack. No one was injured, but the indigenous people reported moments of terror. “The gunmen shot at the shacks and people. No one saw it clearly, but they came in shooting. The people ran away because they were unable to see anything and protect themselves, it was dark. The farmers’ goons were shooting randomly. They don’t care if they’re going to hit someone, a child, anything,” said an indigenous tekoha resident.

Source: Indigenous community; 11/2/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: A group of assailants entered Tekoha Aratikuty, where a shack was burned down, and others were destroyed. During the attack, the assailants still filled with earth a well that the indigenous people drank from. “There were metal and also rubber bullets, but they didn’t hit anyone. All this happened at dawn, from around 1:00 a.m. to 2:30 a.m.,” the indigenous man reported.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: In the morning of November 5, the repossessed Ñu Vera Guasu and Arakuty lands were attacked and all their shacks were destroyed. An indigenous man was injured. During this attack, once again the assailants used an adapted tractor, which the indigenous people refer to as “caveirão” (police armored truck). The agricultural vehicle had metal plates attached to it and has been used by the assailants to attack indigenous people, including to run them over.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI; 11/5/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KURUSU AMBÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: After the indigenous people received seeds and inputs from FUNAI, farmers fired shots near the border of the camp known as Kurusu 03.

Source: Indigenous community

PARÁ - 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of a port and oil exploration

DESCRIPTION: Munduruku, Apiaká, Quilombola and riverside communities reported to the MPF that the State Secretary for the Environment and Sustainability of Pará (SEMAS) granted an environmental license for the construction of a port and oil exploration by the company Atem's Distribuidora de Petróleo. The license was granted without prior consultation with the communities in the region. Maicá Lake is traditionally used for the survival of indigenous and riverside communities, mainly for fishing and navigation activities. The project will have serious impacts and will directly affect the lake, the ecosystem of the region and, consequently, the entire way of life of the communities. The MPF issued a recommendation with a view to the immediate suspension of the license pending prior, free and informed consultation with indigenous peoples and other affected communities.

Source: MPF; CIMI North 2 Regional Office

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The MPF-PA initiated procedures to investigate complaints by FUNAI employees that the mayor of Itaituba had instigated the population to fire at a working group of the indigenous agency responsible for the identification studies of the Sawre Bap'in (Apompu) and Sawre Jaybu indigenous lands. According to the employees' report to the MPF, the mayor instigated the attack in a meeting held at city hall on June 7, with the owners of the areas affected by the demarcation - and, according to the MPF, the mayor is one of those owners.

Source: MPF-PA, 6/17/2019; Metropolis, 6/18/2019; CIMI North 2 Regional Office; 6/7/2019

PARANÁ - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LANDS: TERRA ROXA AND GUAIRÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: In response to a request from the Federation of Agriculture of Paraná regarding a study presented by FUNAI in October 2018, the Federal Regional Court of the 4th Region (TRF-4) maintained the suspension of the demarcation of the indigenous land. According to FUNAI, an area of 17,025 hectares has traditionally belonged to the Avá-Guarani people, which, according to the latest survey, has a population of 1,360 people divided into 14 villages. The Federation went to court to reverse the decision and the judge of the TRF-4, Cândido Alfredo Leal Jr, decided that the demarcation should be suspended because FUNAI had allegedly acted illegally by not informing the names of the rural producers who could be affected by the procedure. The MPF filed an appeal, which was judged and denied by the 4th Panel of TRF-4.

Source: Difusora Online-PR radio station, 4/5/2019

PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARÁ DE ITACURUBA

PEOPLES: PANKARÁ SERROTE DOS CAMPOS and TUXÁ CAMPOS

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of a nuclear power plant

DESCRIPTION: Grabbers occupied the indigenous land in order to sell it to the federal government, which has a nuclear power plant project for the site, on the banks of the Itacuruba dam of the Gonzagão Hydroelectric Power Plant. Almost a decade after the first studies, the current government intends to reactivate the plan for the construction of this nuclear power plant. If this project goes ahead, not only the indigenous peoples of the region, but all Quilombola, riverside, fishermen and farmer populations will be severely affected. Nonetheless, politicians and developers are working to ensure the implementation of this project. Congressman Alberto Feitosa (SD) is the author of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution (PEC) No. 9/2019, which allows the installation of nuclear power plants in Pernambuco. The matter is pending in the Legislative Assembly of Pernambuco. An impact study was carried out without consultation with the indigenous and Quilombola communities of Poço dos Cavalos, which occupy an area bordering the Pankará's land. If the plant is constructed, the damage to the environment will be unimaginable and the survival of the populations of the region will be doomed.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Northeast Regional Office

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: PONTA DO ARADO

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: According to chief Timothy, armed men from Fazenda Arado Velho invaded the village and fired several times at the canvas shacks of the indigenous community. He claims that the men intended to threaten and spread panic and insecurity among the families who live there. The indigenous people have already filed more than one police report with the Civil Police in Belém Novo. The community reports that threats and attacks have been increasing exponentially in recent years, and that a new attack occurred on September 15. It should be noted that the area is of interest to real estate speculation and a business group has a plan for the site -which houses a vast preserved forest -, that involves building a hotel and a luxury condominium with 1,600 housing units. The region also houses an archaeological site recognized by the National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage, with wealth belonging to the Guarani people.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office - Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND: YY RUPA

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: The chief reported that men armed with pistols and rifles invaded the indigenous land, threatened everyone and ordered them to leave the area. They then broke into their houses and turned everything upside down. Also according to the chief, the men introduced themselves as police officers, claiming that they were investigating a complaint that indigenous people had invaded the area. The attackers didn't have any form of identification to prove that they were police officers and were unable to produce a court order. This area has been occupied by the Guarani for two years and belongs to the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The Guarani filed a complaint about the violent attack with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and demanded an investigation of the attack and threats against them, as well as the identification and punishment of the perpetrators.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office- Team Porto Alegre Team

RORAIMA - 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LANDS: TABALASCADA, MALACACHETA, MANOÁ-PIUM, JABUTI, MOSKOW, CANAUANIM, SÃO MARCOS, AND YANOMAMI

PEOPLES: MAKUXI, WAPIXANA and YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of a hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: The licensing project for the Bem Querer Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) continued to move forward in 2019. The indigenous communities have been neither informed nor consulted about the project, as required by law. The company responsible for the Environmental Impact Study and Report (EIA/RIMA) held information meetings in some municipalities. The company responsible for the Indigenous Component Study (ECI), which has a contract in force since 2018, did not speak up or reach out to indigenous communities and organizations at any time to report on the progress of the study. FUNAI also did not inform indigenous communities and organizations, as required by its own Normative Instruction No. 2 of March 27, 2015. According to the Brazilian state, the construction of HPP Bem Querer would affect nine indigenous lands: Tabalascada, Malacacheta, Manoá-Pium, Jabuti, Moskow, Canauanim, São Marcos, and Yanomami. However, other indigenous lands are likely to be directly or indirectly affected as well. During 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro and other politicians hinted at the idea that the project would be built immediately, ignoring all procedures provided for in the licensing legislation and disregarding the right of indigenous peoples to prior, free and informed consultation. The indigenous peoples and their organizations have already expressed, publicly and on various occasions, that they do not accept the plant. The communities of six indigenous lands located in the Serra da Lua region, and the people of the Yanomami TI have drawn up two Consultation Protocols. The MPF has been informed.

Source: CIR; CIMI; Folha de Boa Vista newspaper

INDIGENOUS LAND: WAIMIRI-ATROARI

PEOPLE: WAIMIRI-ATROARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lack of consultation

DESCRIPTION: In 2019, the federal government made several attempts to speed up the licensing process for the installation of the transmission network known as Linhão de Tucuruí, which will cross the Waimir-Atroari TI. In 2017, the Federal Court had determined the suspension of the company's preliminary license, due precisely to the lack of prior consultation with the communities. The case has been pending in the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) since June 2019. Although the court had not decided on the merits of the case regarding the granting or denial of the license, it ruled on the need for consultation with the Waimiri-Atroari people. On several occasions, President Jair Bolsonaro, government authorities and members of Congress insisted that the works of Linhão should start immediately, without the need to follow the procedures established by law. An order issued by Bolsonaro declaring the construction of Linhão de Tucuruí as of "interest to the National Defense Policy" was published in the Official Gazette on February 28, 2019. According to the government, this would waive the need for consultation with indigenous peoples and accelerate the start of the works. The Waimiri-Atroari have drawn up a Consultation Protocol and demand that it be respected. In November 2019, the MPF-AM denounced illegalities in the procedures prior to the consultation and requested the translation of the documents. It also requested that FUNAI and IBAMA prepare a technical opinion to clarify whether there will be negative impacts for indigenous peoples, since no topography studies for the project have been completed, considering that

the places where the 250 transmission towers will be placed are unknown. The Joint Parliamentary Front for the Defense of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples visited the Waimiri-Atroari community in April 2019, and committed to work, within the legislative branch, for the effective guarantee of the right to prior, free and informed consultation.

Source: CIMI North Regional Office I

INDIGENOUS LAND: SUCUBA

PEOPLES: MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Construction of a power substation

DESCRIPTION: A power distribution substation was built inside the Sucuba TI, without the due process of prior, free and informed consultation. The community has filed a complaint with the MPE.

Source: CIMI North I Regional Office

SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: Masked armed men set the Guarani people's prayer house.

On fire Leaders have reported significant increases in threats and pressures against indigenous peoples, day and night. In addition to explicit threats, they have also been constantly disturbed by drones flying over the village, spreading great apprehension among them.

Source: Causa Operária

INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Conflict over land

DESCRIPTION: Land grabbers at the service of real estate speculators invaded the Tarumã TI and threatened the indigenous community. Videos recorded by the community clearly show the grabbers invading the indigenous land and making a kind of "demarcation." The invaders said, "You are Paraguayans; the land is not yours; we were born here." And by threatening them, they added: "If you set foot here, we'll fire." According to the indigenous people, this type of threat has steadily increased across indigenous territories.

Source: Causa Operária

SAO PAULO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TENONDÉ PORÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Non-compliance with compensation agreement

DESCRIPTION: In an unprecedented strategy in the country, the Guaranis bought six shares (at R\$ 17 each) of Ferrovia Rumo Logística, the largest railway operator in the country and, as shareholders, filed a complaint about non-compliance with measures to protect both the environment and their rights. The railroad project affects 5,000 indigenous people in a preserved area of the Atlantic Forest. Priority measures include the construction of houses, places of worship and a bridge, the creation of community vegetable gardens and the purchase of micro tractors. The indigenous people say that of the 101 mitigation and compensation measures taken by the companies, 72 "are totally stalled at this time." FUNAI and the MPF-SP claim that the railroad is failing to comply with the terms of the Basic Environmental Plan prepared by the company itself in November 2013.

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 4/24/2019



O Illegal mining has been one of the main vectors of destruction of indigenous territories in the Amazon; in addition to deforestation and contamination of water and fish, it has perverse impacts on the communities' traditional ways of life

Possessory Invasions, Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Various Damage to Property

Since September 2018, the Missionary Indigenist Council (CIMI) had been drawing attention to the increasing number of invasions in indigenous territories, as attacks by miners, loggers, land-grabbers, and farmers on indigenous lands were growing exponentially, especially in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Maranhão, Pará, and Mato Grosso. The incentive to invasions started with the speeches of the then presidential candidate, Jair Bolsonaro, and grew as a result of the administrative measures implemented by his government, thus delivering on the promise that he would not demarcate any indigenous land, would review the demarcation procedures already completed as well as measures to protect and inspect areas in general, including parks and environmental reserves and areas set aside exclusively for indigenous peoples in isolation and at risk. There has been a significant decrease in these measures, with explicit restrictions on the burning of equipment used by the invaders.

In 2019, CIMI recorded 256 cases of possessory inva-

sions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to property in at least 151 indigenous lands of 143 different peoples. This number is more than twice that of 2018, when 111 cases were reported. In 2019, cases were recorded in the states of Acre (10), Alagoas (4), Amapá (1), Amazonas (56), Bahia (7), Ceará (4), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (42), Mato Grosso (21), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Minas Gerais (7), Pará (36), Paraíba (4), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (3), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (21), Roraima (9), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (2), Sergipe (1), and Tocantins (16).

In the state Amazonas, which has the largest number of invasions of indigenous lands, the Association of the Kanamari People of Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) filed a complaint with FUNAI's technical coordinator about the increase in mining activity along the Jutai River. The region, known as Jutazinho, is close to Jarinal Village, which is home to Tsohom Dyapa Kanamari families, as well as to isolated indigenous people reportedly living in the areas.

In Maranhão, logging invasions in the Arariboia Indigenous Land (TI) of the Guajajara people have increased even further. In addition to these invasions, the indigenous people have also denounced attempts to subdivide the land. Characterized as land-grabbing, this serious form of dissesion of indigenous lands is spreading rapidly in all regions of the country. According to indigenous leaders, deforestation increased more than 14 times from September 2018 to October 2019, jumping from 340 to 4,800 hectares. The length of side roads (dirt roads) built in the forest by loggers grew from 981 km to 1,240 km.

In the state of Pará, where 41 cases of invasions were recorded, the Munduruku TI, which awaits publication of its Declaratory Ordinance, is facing a clear increase in violations by miners, palm-tree harvesters and loggers. In addition, several indigenous leaders have been receiving death threats.

In Rondônia, a new wave of invasions has intensified threats against people living in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI. In April 2019 alone, the number of invasions was estimated at more than 180. In the Kari-puna TI, operations carried out by the Federal Police resulted in the seizure of machinery, tractors, documents and electronic devices. About 11,000 hectares of traditional territory have been cleared. According to the investigations, a group used a producers' association and a georeferencing company to mislead potential buyers of plots inside the indigenous land.

It is worth mentioning that, in the second half of 2019, a day of burning, called "Fire Day," was organized over WhatsApp. The event was a criminal incentive for hundreds of people hired by farmers and loggers, to simultaneously start fires in the forest. Tens of thousands of hectares of forest, land, fauna and flora were devastated, consumed by arson.

Although indigenous rights in Brazil are indisputable, as they are provided for in the Federal Constitution of 1988, they were systematically violated in 2019. Many of these violations were perpetrated by the government itself, which should act to implement or enforce these rights. Unfortunately, Brazil is experiencing one of the darkest and most emblematic periods as regards guaranteeing these rights, since the Brazilian president himself advocates the invasion of indigenous lands, encouraging deforestation, mining, land subdivision, and land grabbing. He clearly violates the interests of the Brazilian state itself, which he should be the first to defend, especially since protecting the nation's assets is one of his constitutional obligations. In other words, Bolsonaro is committing a crime of responsibility and administrative impropriety by denying that indigenous

lands are national assets, while insisting that he will not demarcate or title an inch of indigenous and Quilombola land.

To consolidate the intention to give away public goods to loggers, prospectors, miners, farmers, and land grabbers, the president has reduced the power of protection and inspection agencies as well as of those charged with combating invasions - such as the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio). In addition he has subjected the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) to the control of agribusiness moguls, who have appointed Federal Police commissioners aligned with both their agenda to destroy public assets and the interests of agribusiness and mining companies, to coordinate the official indigenous agency and turn it into a "regulatory agency for the exploitation of indigenous lands."

One of the main priorities of FUNAI, now controlled by agents unfamiliar with the indigenous issue, was to dismantle the agency's land unit responsible for carrying out demarcation procedures; a second initiative was to suspend all land

demarcations in progress and, concurrently, review completed procedures, many of them already with Declaratory Ordinances, which is one of the final stages of the demarcation procedure; the third priority was to get FUNAI to drop lawsuits in which it was either the defendant or the plaintiff, in view of the legal defense of the interests of both the nation and indigenous peoples (all these lawsuits questioned the demarcations or required their continuity); the fourth measure was to open its doors to listen and cater to those interested in imposing limits on demarcations and exploring ancestral lands; the fifth priority measure was to appoint military or police officers to leadership positions in the Regional

Coordination Offices across Brazil. In other words, in addition to controlling the national headquarters, they also have the mission of stopping indigenous peoples as well as their pressures and demands in the regions.

The Jair Bolsonaro government encourages genocidal practices of his indigenist politics that are sustained by a tripod: deconstitutionalization of indigenous rights that guarantee the demarcation of lands; deterritorialization of indigenous peoples - in this sense, the measures taken by FUNAI follow exactly the rationale of stopping the demarcation of indigenous land and making the ones already demarcated available for economic exploitation; and integration, which proposes the insertion of indigenous people in the labor market as their only alternative. In this regard, President Bolsonaro has declared that "Indians need to live like whites, since they are becoming more and more human, almost like us."

“It is worth mentioning that, in the second half of 2019, a day of burning, called 'Fire Day,' was organized over WhatsApp. The event was a criminal incentive for hundreds of people hired by farmers and loggers, to simultaneously start fires in the forest. Tens of thousands of hectares of forest, land, fauna and flora were devastated, consumed by arson.”



The blatant theft of timber from the Karipuna Indigenous Land in Rondônia state provides clear evidence of an unprecedented tragedy in Brazil: the territories of indigenous peoples are being ostensibly, violently and widely invaded from north to south in Brazil

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

256 Cases

ACRE - 10 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, route for drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The territory borders Peru and has become a route for drug trafficking and “sacoleiros” (people who travel to buy large amounts of goods at lower prices in order to resell them in their place of origin), fishermen and loggers from Peru. These drug traffickers operate from dusk to dawn. Following numerous complaints, a single action was launched in 2019 as part of a task force involving the Army, the Federal Police, ICMBio and FUNAI. However, drug traffickers continue to use the indigenous territory as a transit route, and the Apolima-Arara people feel vulnerable and threatened.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: AXINAWÁ PRAIA CARAPANÁ

PEOPLES: KATUKINA, KAXINAWÁ and YAWANAWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Yawanawá people have filed complaints against the company Radon Administração e Participação Ltda which, in 2010, obtained an environmental license for logging a 150,000-hectare area that lies on the border of the Rio Gregório Indigenous Lands, of the Yawanawá and Katukina peoples, and

the Kaxinawá TI of Praia do Carapaná, of the Kaxinawá people, in the municipality of Tarauacá. The devastation is staggering, and the company is not respecting the buffer zone. This destruction has threatened the food security of the people by scaring away game, for example. Despite the complaints, no action has been taken by the responsible agencies and the communities continue to live under threat.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The surroundings of the indigenous land are occupied by farms and loggers, which has increased deforestation in the area. One of the farmers implemented a forest management plan, in which trees were being cut close to the boundaries of the indigenous land, disrespecting the buffer zone in the territory. This management plan has been causing overwhelming devastation of areas around the land. A result, the amount of game has dwindled and the springs of important streams that cross the indigenous territory are disappearing. Another threat is the construction of the road that connects the municipalities of Porto Walter and Cruzeiro do Sul, which runs close to the limits of the indigenous land. The communities are apprehensive and await action by the responsible agencies.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: POYANAWA

PEOPLE: POYANAWA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, route for drug trafficking, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The areas around the indigenous land are occupied by an INCRA settlement; farmers, squatters and settlers are deforesting the area. The occupation or plots was already getting close to the indigenous land, disrespecting the surrounding buffer zone. These occupations have scared away and decreased the amount of game, in addition to destroying the springs of streams, thus threatening the food security of the indigenous community. Another inconvenience experienced by the communities is the constant movement of people inside the territory, including drug traffickers from Peru. This situation also compromises the use and enjoyment of the land by the Poyanawa communities, which are feeling threatened and await action by the responsible agencies.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMPINAS/KATUKINA

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; installation of an electrical network, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In addition to facing the consequences of deforestation around their territory caused by farmers, squatters and settlers, the community is also having to deal with the installation by ELETROBRÁS of an electrical transmission network with high voltage towers, which will cross the indigenous land. A large section will be cleared inside the territory and the community will not be able to build, plant, or move within the area. The Environmental Impact Study has been carried out, as well as the consultation process; however, the company itself conducted the consultation, forcing the people to accept the compensation offered. The decision is final and is just awaiting implementation. The community is worried about this new form of violence and is still awaiting measures by the competent agencies.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LANDS: KAMPA AND ISOLATED OF RIO ENVIRA

PEOPLES: ASHANINKA AND ISOLATED

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, route for drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous territory borders Peru and has been used as a route by drug traffickers and loggers from that country. The operations of loggers and drug traffickers are a major threat to the isolated peoples living in the region, as they endanger their survival. The community has already filed complaints with the competent agencies and are awaiting action.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE

PEOPLES: JAMINAWÁ and MANCHINERI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In the past two years, the peoples of this indigenous land are being severely impacted by the presence of farmers, who build side roads connecting various cattle ranches in the region. The residents are victims of racism and prejudice, and leaders are threatened. In addition to the decrease in the amount of game, which threatens the food security of the communities. In September 2019, the felling of chestnut trees was found during an operation carried out by IBAMA and the Army to detect environmental crimes in the region. However, the communities are constantly asking for the presence of and measures by the authorities to protect families from the threatening actions of farmers.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Juruá em Tempo

INDIGENOUS LAND: SERINGAL GUANABARA

PEOPLES: JAMINAWÁ and MANCHINERI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal subdivision of land, illegal logging, poaching, cattle ranching

DESCRIPTION: In view of the invasions of claimed territories and the delay in government measures, the Jaminawá and Manchineri peoples joined forces and requested FUNAI to demarcate their lands as a continuous territory. The request was accepted, the Working Group for land identification was established and the territory was named Boca do Riozinho. However, the area continues to be invaded by farmers, who promote land grabbing and illegal logging and create pastures for cattle ranching. In addition, poaching also threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. Complaints have been filed and the indigenous people are waiting action by the responsible agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DO RIO CAETÉ

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal subdivision of land, illegal logging, cattle ranching, poaching

DESCRIPTION: The claimed territory has always been invaded by farmers who occupied the lands through land grabbing. Squatters and loggers clear the land to create pastures. Poaching also threatens the food security of the indigenous families living in the territory. Complaints have already been filed and the community is awaiting action by the responsible agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In October 2018, an area located 60 km from the city of Rio Branco was acquired by a Huni Kui family from the Breu River, to serve as housing for young people who are attending school in the capital and also as a space for them to experience their traditions and disseminate the medicines used by the indigenous group. In August 2019, Shaman Isaka was having lunch with his family when he heard the noise of burning bush. Firefighters arrived in time to prevent the families' homes from burning down but were unable to contain the fire that consumed 10 hectares of forest and caused the destruction of nearly 50 percent of the total area of the Huwá Karu Yuxibu Cultural Center.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Friends of the Earth Brazil

ALAGOAS - 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: XUKURU-KARIRI

PEOPLE: XUKURU-KARIRI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, railroad construction

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people are directly affected by the revitalization works carried out in the Transnordestina railway. The objective of the revitalization is to prepare the railway to transport copper, gold and gypsum from the region to the Port of Recife (PE). In addition, the indigenous people live under constant pressure due to the presence of invaders in the land, which is in the final stage of the demarcation process.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARAPOTÓ

PEOPLE: KARAPOTÓ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, duplication of highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people have been impacted by the duplication works of the BR 101 highway and the presence of invaders in the traditional land.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARUAZU**PEOPLE: KARUAZU****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** PAC projects

DESCRIPTION: A project of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) is being implemented without any study and mitigation process by the government regarding the demarcation of the Karuazu TI. The communities are being affected by the Sertão Channel, an arm of the deviation of the São Francisco River, which runs less than 2 km from the Tanque and Campinhos communities. The project is fraught with irregularities and violations, as no public hearings were held with the indigenous communities, in flagrant violation of the Brazilian Constitution and ILO Convention 169.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: WASSU COCAL**PEOPLE: WASSU COCAL****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, duplication of highway

DESCRIPTION: Duplication works along the BR 101 highway are affecting indigenous people and the environment. The community also struggles with the presence of invaders inside the traditional land.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

AMAPÁ - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE INDÍGENA DO TUMUCUMAQUE**PEOPLES: APALÁÍ, KAXUYANA, TIRIYO and WAYANA****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric power plant, a road and a bridge

DESCRIPTION: The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Amapá and Northern Pará (APOIANP) denounced the relaunch of the old Calha Norte Program, under the new name of Barão do Rio Branco Project, which involves the construction of various structures inside the Missão Tiriyo Village, such as an dam, a road and a bridge. The region is one of the most preserved in the Amazon and, according to the indigenous people, these projects will seriously threaten the survival of indigenous populations and biodiversity.

Source: APOIANP

AMAZONAS - 56 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAKE JAUARI**PEOPLE: MURA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, paving of highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people reported that their area has been impacted by the paving of the BR-319 highway. The land was not included in the Environmental Impact Study or in the studies of the indigenous component.

Source: CIMI North I Regional Office - Team Madeira River

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAÁ/URUBAXI**PEOPLE: KANAMARI****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, poaching, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory is bordered by the Paraná do Paricá Indigenous Land and has been invaded by poachers and loggers. According to Kanamari leaders from the São Francisco and Ponta Branca villages, the invasions for predatory fishing are concentrated in the Maraá and Encrenca streams. The invaders live in the municipality of Maraá and have already fired at the indigenous land identification signs, in order to intimidate the leaders who prohibit them from entering the territory. In 2018, residents of Aldeia Patauá found at least 30 fishing nets and seized three canoes, following several attempts to dialogue with the invaders. The situation is serious, and no action has been taken by the authorities.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ANDIRÁ-MARAU**PEOPLE: SATERÉ-MAWÉ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders reported to the MPF-AM that they are being harassed and threatened by businessmen for having denounced invasions and illegal logging. The crimes have been going on for years. In 2015, IBAMA seized 277 logs and three loaders. The perpetrators did not have the Document of Forest Origin (DOF) and the illegal wood had been taken from the Andirá-Marau TI.

Source: Amazonas Atual; MPF-AM, 5/29/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI**PEOPLE: YANOMAMI****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, deforestation, illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: The monitoring of satellite images by INPE revealed an increase in deforestation in the Amazon in 2019, caused by illegal gold mining. Together with the Kayapó and Mundurucu peoples, the Yanomami are deeply impacted by this criminal activity. The community estimates that there are about 20,000 miners inside the Yanomami TI. President Bolsonaro's speeches, which favor mining in indigenous lands and disqualify the work of INPE, ultimately encourage the invasion of indigenous lands and the resulting conflicts, spreading fear and insecurity among indigenous populations.

Source: BBC Brazil, July/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI**PEOPLES: KANAMARI and TSOHOM DYAPAH****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Kanamari Association of the Javari Valley denounced to FUNAI's technical coordinator in Eirunepé, the increase in mining activities in the Jutai River, inside the indigenous territory. Known as Jutaizinho, this region is close to Jarinal Village, which is home to the Tsohom Dyapa and Kanamari families. Isolated indigenous people also live in those areas. The leaders found at least ten dredges (vessels designed to scoop sand or silt from the bottom of watercourses) and detected an increase in the number of ports. To get inside the territory, the miners try to bribe the indigenous people with gifts and alcohol. One of them, armed with a shotgun, arrived in the village saying that FUNAI did not help the Indians. He pledged to make improvements in the village, including by offering a 114 Hp light engine to the chief, if the community allowed mining inside the land. In addition to the degradation of the river, the forest and all its biodiversity, mining severely threatens the way of life of indigenous peoples, as it can spread diseases and lead to alcohol and drug use, besides endangering the existence of isolated tribes in the region. Indigenous women are often harassed by miners, who also threaten the indigenous men who react to the harassment of their wives and daughters. Indigenous organizations have repeatedly denounced the invasions of the Vale do Javari TI. Poachers, traffickers and miners have been causing conflicts in various locations, affecting communities that have little or no contact with the surrounding society. According to the coordination of the Ethno-environmental Protection Front of the Javari Valley, there are at least 18 groups in the region that have no contact at all with non-indigenous society.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Leaders; CTI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TENHARIM-MARMELOS**PEOPLE: TENHARIM****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

DESCRIPTION: In the southern region of the state, the indigenous people were faced with the arrival of fire for the first time in the forest areas of their territory, until then a "green belt" surrounded by illegal deforestation and land grabbing. According to Antonio

Enesio Tenharim, “until today, the fire had not come in. But now it has come to many places at once.” The cloud of smoke covered the forest of the indigenous land, advanced into the municipalities of Manicoré and Humaitá, in the state of Amazonas, and moved on to Porto Velho, in Rondônia. With 80 kilometers of the TI irregularly crossed by the Transamazônica highway, the community contacted all possible agencies to try to contain the fires.

Source: *Isto É Dinheiro* magazine; *O Estado de São Paulo* newspaper, 8/25/2019, CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLES: ISOLATED, KANAMARI, KORUBO, MARUBO and MATIS

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: FUNAI’s Ethno-Environmental Protection Base of the Ituí-Itacoá River at the entrance of the Vale do Javari TI was attacked by shots fired by poachers. This was the second attack in 2019. The community confirmed that poachers fired several times at the base when indigenous people and FUNAI employees were inside it. According to leader Kora Kanamari, “their focus is to destroy the Ituí base, especially now that the rights of indigenous peoples are under attack, with this government that says it will authorize mining.” After one of the attacks, a FUNAI team seized about 300 tracajás (freshwater turtles) and 40,000 eggs with teams of poachers inside the indigenous land. Also according to the leader, “in the whole region there is a lot of anti-indigenous feeling because they want free access to the indigenous territory, where wealth such as fish and turtles are found. They have taken everything outside the indigenous land and now they want to take what is left.” The Kanamari’s main concern is the isolated indigenous people living in that region. Kora said that poachers who invade the indigenous land often steal tons of tracajás turtles and pirarucu fish.

Source: *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper, 8/12/2019; CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLES: ISOLATED, KANAMARI, KORUBO, MARUBO and MATIS

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: FUNAI’s main base for the protection of isolated indigenous peoples in the Javari Valley was again attacked by gunfire. The indigenous peoples were already talking about “loss of control and an unsustainable situation. “A group of five men was caught trying to invade the indigenous land and reacted by firing at the base on the Ituí River. They managed to escape, and no one was hurt. This was the fourth attack to the same base since last year. The base protects one of the main entrances to the Javari Valley by river. According to the Marubo leader Manoel Barbosa, “FUNAI has no staff, no fuel to support inspections. The staff and the indigenous people are under threat. The invaders are now taking advantage of this situation.” The Javari Valley has often been invaded by miners, illegal loggers and hunters in search of chelonians and endangered fish species, such as pirarucu. According to UNIVAJA, four FUNAI bases in the region “are literally vital to semi-isolated and isolated Indians who need protection by the federal government, in accordance with specific laws in force in the current official indigenist policy.”

Source: *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper, 9/22/2019

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to historical and archaeological heritage

DESCRIPTION: A man was arrested carrying out illegal earthmoving operations on the site of a pre-Columbian indigenous cemetery in Manaus, with an area of about 20,000 square meters. The site is more than 1,500 years old, and despite being considered a national heritage area is being occupied by invaders. The person responsible for the earthmoving operations built a road on the site, with environmental impacts on the area.

Source: *G1-AM*, 9/10/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLE: ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: About 60 rafts were carrying out illegal mining operations near sites inhabited by isolated indigenous people. A joint operation by FUNAI, the federal police and IBAMA, entitled “Korubo,” destroyed the perpetrators’ equipment. The Vale do Javari TI is the territory with the largest concentration of isolated indigenous peoples from all over the world. According to the coordination unit of the Ethno-Environmental Protection Front of the Javari Valley, there are at least 18 peoples in the region who have had no contact at all with non-indigenous society. Territorial protection through federal inspection operations is essential to ensure the autonomy and survival of these indigenous communities.

Source: *G1-AM*, 9/13/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLES: ISOLATED, KULINA, MATIS and MAYORUNA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people in the region reported that armed hunters once again attacked FUNAI’s Rio Itáu surveillance base, which is located in the Vale do Javari TI. They reported that the perpetrators were seen from the base watchtower, when they were leaving the indigenous land on a boat. When spotted, they began to fire. Indigenous people fear that more violent attacks may occur. FUNAI’s employees are also concerned and fear being hit by gunshot. This region is home to the largest number of isolated indigenous people in the world and invasions threaten their survival. The Federal Police is investigating the cases but has already pointed out that the attacks were carried out by poachers from Atalaia do Norte, who are financed by groups of wildlife traffickers from Tabatinga and Benjamin Constant, municipalities located in the state of Amazonas. FUNAI employees and indigenous people report that illegal activities in the territory have increased exponentially since Bolsonaro took office. They add that the dismantling of these bases and the lack of government support are favoring the increase in invasions, mainly due to the lack of inspection.

Source: *G1*, 11/2/2019; *BBC Brazil*, 11/12/2019

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

PEOPLES: BANIWA, BARÉ, MAKU and TUKANO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal invasion and mining

DESCRIPTION: Tantalite prospecting and mining have increased on the right bank of the Negro River, in the lands traditionally occupied by the indigenous peoples of the Lower Negro River. Several of these indigenous lands are at different demarcation stages, including some under identification and delimitation study. More than 290 applications for mining operations have been submitted to the National Mining Agency (ANM, formerly DNPM) by mining companies in the region of the Demeni and Aracá rivers alone. These two rivers give access to the Yanomami TI via the state of Amazonas. The presence of illegal miners in the indigenous and is estimated that about 20,000.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Barcelos

INDIGENOUS LAND: ILHA DO PANAMI I - BOARA BOARAZINHO

PEOPLES: KAMBEBÁ, KOKAMA and TIKUNA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging and sand mining

DESCRIPTION: The main purpose of the invaders is logging and mining sand from the river that borders the island. Sand is mined from the river near the ports and beaches of the territory, which is divided into seven villages, and affects mainly the villages to the north of the island: Boará, Boará de Cima and Boarazinho. Illegal logging affects the entire territory, although lately it has been

concentrated in Nova Esperança do Arauiri Village. The regularization of the territory is pending final decision (at the Federal Court of Amazonas) with valid judgement and, at the moment, awaits decision of the appeal filed by the federal government. Information on the invasions was presented to the AGU, in a report submitted by CIMI North 1 Regional Office.

Source: Community leaders; CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARANÁ DO PARICÁ

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal fishing, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The TI has been the target of predatory fishing in preserved lakes. Indigenous leaders from the Patauá and São Francisco villages report that they see the fishermen, usually residents of the municipality of Maraã, entering the territory and heading to Hermano Lake (Pato lake), Paiol Lake, Antão Lake, and Pau lake. The invaders have already removed a few identification signs from the territory. A complaint was filed with FUNAI, but so far to no avail.

Source: Leaders of the Patauá Community

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAUMARI DO CUNIÚÁ

PEOPLE: PAUMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders who prefer not to be identified, reported that in the first half of 2019 the territory was invaded at least four times by illegal logging, mainly in the Tapauá River region. The movements of the invaders are monitored by the indigenous residents of the Xila Community, who saw the boat and the raft entering the territory and then leaving loaded with logs. According to the indigenous peoples, the boat and the raft belong to a pastor who lives the Foz do Tapauá Village. They only made verbal contact with the invaders, in order to warn them that they could not take wood from the indigenous territory. The community fears retaliation.

Source: Xila Community Leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND: JURUBAXI-TÉA

PEOPLES: ARAPAÇO, BANIWA, BARÉ, DESANO and TUKANO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: With the support of the state and local governments, companies have promoted and intensified sport fishing and tourism in the municipality of Barcelos. The problem is that these activities disrespect the territories traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples. The venues of management committees have been used to discuss sport fishing, but without the participation of the indigenous community. Other cases of violence against indigenous peoples in the Negro River have already occurred due to recreational fishing, and constant invasions of indigenous lands by tourism companies have prompted reactions by the community. In 2018, in the municipality of Santa Isabel, a police officer shot Arlindo Nogueira, an indigenous man of the Baré people, when a group of tourists taken by the company Amazon Sport Fishing entered the Jurubaxi Téa TI without authorization, triggering a conflict.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Barcelos/Rio Negro

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANINARI ITIXI MIRIXITI

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: At the beginning of the year, a family of fishermen living in the Arumã Village invaded Lago do Carro to fish without the consent of the community. Chief Batista warned the invaders that they could not continue fishing there.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO DO PIRANHA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal subdivision of land

DESCRIPTION: Located in Careiro Castanho, the TI has been invaded by neighboring farmers, who have made a series of threats against the Mura people, going as far as using a .38 caliber firearm on August 14, 2019, to frighten the community. Because the indigenous people are facing the serious danger of having their houses and the indigenous school destroyed by the farmers, FUNAI filed a complaint with the court. On August 17, an emergency precautionary decision was issued, whereby the farmers were forced to refrain from engaging in any act of disturbance or disseisin, destruction of the school, and land subdivision or sale inside the territory.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAUÁ

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, threats

DESCRIPTION: On the border of the Patauá TI there is a farm owned by a man known by the nickname "Gago." Entering the village requires going through a trail where a gate has been built. In the second half of 2019, the farmer locked the gate with a padlock to prevent the indigenous people from freely accessing their own village. This arbitrary attitude prompted other violations by the farmer, such as death threats against two members of the community and the breaking and entering of a house in the village.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: A group of farmers, whose farms border the Taquara TI (still awaiting demarcation), increased deforestation in the area for buffalo breeding. These animals invade the indigenous land, destroying crops and endangering the lives of community members. On one occasion, the farmers organized a meeting inside the TI and tried to overthrow the current tuxaua (leader). Later, the tuxaua and some of his family members (a brother and a son) began to be threatened by the farmers.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Borba

INDIGENOUS LAND: APURINÁ IGARAPÉ SÃO JOÃO

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, construction of side roads

DESCRIPTION: Invasions of the indigenous land have increased due to the construction of a side road on the AM-366 highway, which will connect the municipality of Tapauá to the BR-319 highway.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Rio Madeira

INDIGENOUS LAND: JUMA

PEOPLE: JUMA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: For some years now, the Juma TI has been invaded several times, without any measures being taken by inspection agencies to support and protect the indigenous communities. In early 2019, a group of hunters was approached by indigenous men, who seized their belongings (rifles, ammunition, axes, canvas, an engine, etc.) and then requested the support of FUNAI's Regional Coordination Units from the Middle Purus and Madeira rivers. However, nothing was done. Three months later, the indigenous people were forced to hand over the seized items to the hunters, who came to the village and threatened them.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Rio Madeira

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALPARAISO-RETIRO

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Valparaiso TI has been claimed since 1991. Currently,

the demarcation process is pending before the courts. But despite that, the territory has been invaded, its forest felled, and a pasture area was cleared to later be transformed into a cattle ranch. The municipality of Boca do Acre has one the largest herds of cattle in the state of Amazonas, second only to the neighboring town of Lábrea.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAJUEIRO

PEOPLES: APURINÃ and JAMAMADI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, deforestation, management plans, and settlements

DESCRIPTION: Since 1980, the Apurinã and Jamamadi peoples have been fighting for the demarcation of their territories. Although the demarcation process started 16 years ago and the identification and delimitation WG was established on two different occasions (2003 and 2014), it is yet to be finalized. Indigenous communities call for the acceleration of the demarcation process, since attacks on the indigenous peoples that affect the territory are advancing rapidly, such as invasions, land grabbing, deforestation – both to sell the wood and create pastures for cattle ranching, management plans, and settlements promoted by INCRA. The Apurinã and Jamamadi do Lourdes and Cajueiro peoples have asked FUNAI to merge the two lands into one continuous territory named Massacury Kamapa, to be shared by the two peoples. The proposal was accepted, but no concrete action has been taken. In addition, poaching also threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. Complaints were filed, but nothing has been done by the responsible agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Madija leaders denounce that farmers around the Kulina do Médio Juruá TI, together with loggers, continue to carry out illegal logging operations in the indigenous land. The leaders have asked FUNAI to investigate the situation, but the answer is always the same: they have no financial and human resources for inspections. The leaders are threatened by farmers when they make complaints. The devastation is growing year after year, and still no action has been taken by FUNAI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, cattle ranching, and poaching

DESCRIPTION: The claimed territory has always been invaded by farmers, land grabbers and loggers. They occupy the land and harvest wood, for both pastures and sale. A farmer destroyed a leader's banana plantation to build a fence. In addition, poaching also threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. The leaders denounce these violent acts and await action by the competent agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIAPUCA

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, cattle ranching, poaching, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The claimed territory has always been the target of invasions by farmers who subdivide the land and clear forest areas for pasture. The invaders are constantly threatening the community. The advance of invasions is compromising physical spaces, subjecting the communities to living in flooded areas, without the necessary conditions to grow their crops. In some

communities, families are forced to rebuild their houses every year. Poaching also threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. Complaints have already been filed by the indigenous people, who are awaiting action from the competent agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: With the deterioration of FUNAI, which lacks both human and financial resources to carry out inspections, the indigenous territory has been increasingly threatened. The indigenous land has been invaded by loggers and poachers. Communities also experience severe insecurity due to constant threats by the attackers. Several complaints have already been filed, but no action has been taken by the competent agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOIABA-MONTE-PRIMAVERA

PEOPLES: APURINÃ and JAMAMADI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, cattle ranching, poaching

DESCRIPTION: The claimed territory is shared by the two peoples and has always been the target farmers, who invade the land for logging and cattle ranching. Poaching also threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. Complaints have been made to the responsible agencies, but no avail.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALPARAISO-RETIRO

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fire, cattle-ranching, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Influenced by the "Fire Day" organized by farmers in the state of Pará over WhatsApp to burn a large area of the Amazon region on August 10, 2019, a group of six land grabbers (farmers) who had occupied the indigenous territory, set fire to 600 hectares of chestnut trees inside the territory, which is in the process of demarcation. The burned area was a source of livelihood for the families. According to the leaders of the territory, the dry season (July to September) favors this type of action, either by directly burning the bushes or cutting the trees first, allowing them dry for months and then burning everything to make space for cattle ranching. For local residents, these fires are an organized land-grabbing scheme: invaders deforest the land, sell the most valuable woods, burn the remaining forest, fence the area, plant grass for cattle ranching, sell the meat, occupy other areas for cattle ranching and growing soybean, corn or rice. As evidence, gallons of gasoline and burnt oil used in chainsaws were found at various points in the woods. These violent acts have been widely publicized and denounced, and indigenous peoples are awaiting measures by the responsible agencies, such as punishment of the perpetrators.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Lavaca Cooperative

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLES: ISOLATED, KORUBO, MARUBO, MATIS and TÜKÜNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Attacks on FUNAI's protection bases in the Amazon increased significantly during 2019. In a one-year period, between November 2018 and September 2019, the base located at the confluence of the Itacoai and Itui rivers was attacked by shots fired on eight different occasions — the highest number of attacks since the land was demarcated in 1998. These attacks were carried out by poachers and loggers in the region. The insecurity of the indigenous people living in the region is compounded by

the boldness of the invaders, who feel legitimized in their crimes by the anti-indigenist position of the country's sitting president.

Source: *O Estado de S. Paulo newspaper* 12/12/2019; *Amazônia Real*, 11/3/2019; *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLES: ISOLATED AND MATIS

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Members of the Matis people saw the American evangelical missionary Andrew Tonkin (of Frontier International) with Mayuruna indigenous people at the mouth of the Lambança Stream (a tributary of the Itacoai River). At the time, they entered the Vale do Javari TI carrying drones and a satellite phone and apparently got close to one of the Korubo villages, endangering the indigenous population in voluntary isolation. According to the indigenous peoples, the evangelical missionary would have entered the indigenous land illegally, violating Brazilian laws and protocols and without proper consultation with and the participation of the indigenous movement. They have also reported that the missionary, along with other pastors and encouraged and inspired by the objectives of the religious institution to which he belongs, would be planning to contact the Korubo people. UNIVAJA notified and informed FUNAI of the fact in letter No. 090/CEX-UNIVAJA/2019 and was later informed that the official indigenous agency had reported the situation to the Federal Police. UNIVAJA's legal department is monitoring this and other similar cases involving active proselytism by missionary Tonkin and other missionaries.

Source: UNIVAJA; *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: APURINÁ DO IGARAPÉ TAUAMIRIM

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, construction of side road, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land is being invaded by squatters due to the opening of a side road in the area planned for the construction of the AM-366 highway that will connect the municipality of Tapauá to the BR-319 highway. A result, the environment and natural resources have been devastated, and indigenous families are living under permanent tension.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARIRAMBA

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people have reported that they found two men from Minas Gerais close to the road, claiming to be the owners of part of the traditional territory. According to them, their farm is located in the area known as Ponta do Picadão, next to the BR-319 highway. The men were armed and made death threats. The incident was reported to FUNAI in Humaitá. The situation worsened after the BR-319 highway was reopened.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO MARMELOS

PEOPLES: MUNDURUKU, MURA, TENHARIM and TORÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that some side roads have been opened connecting the district of Santo Antônio do Matupi to the BR-230 highway. The wood removed for the construction of these roads is being sold illegally.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO RIO NEGRO

PEOPLES: BANIWA, BARÉ and TUKANO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal recreational fishing

DESCRIPTION: State and municipal governments and recreational fishing companies are expanding this tourism segment in the municipality of Barcelos, inside the lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, without their participation in meetings of the management committees and in the management of funds derived from recreational fishing tourism. Positive eco-sustainable tourism experiences, coupled with the recognition of indigenous lands and the participation of indigenous peoples in the planning, implementation and inspection of tourism activities have been reported out in the Middle and Upper Negro River.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO RIO NEGRO

PEOPLES: BANIWA, BARÉ and TUKANO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, property damage

DESCRIPTION: Due to the legal system that regulates fishing and recreational fishing tourism, which violates the right of indigenous peoples to exclusive usufruct of their territories, the illegal appropriation of areas of traditional use by indigenous peoples of the Lower Negro River, in the municipality of Barcelos, and their natural resources such as açai fruit, chestnut, wood, piassava palm, game, edible fish, ornamental fish, and chelonians, has intensified. The indigenous people also face the subdivision of lands of traditional occupation claimed 20 years ago by the peoples on the right bank of Barcelos. These subdivisions are carried out by INCRA (federal agency) or ITEAM (state agency) without even informing or consulting with indigenous and traditional populations in the region. The urgency of this demarcation has already been recognized by the Federal Court (2014) and the TRF-1 (2019), but so far no measures have been taken.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAUANA

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory is invaded by residents from the municipality of Carauari for illegal fishing and logging. In addition, the TI overlaps the Middle Juruá River RESEX, and the indigenous people are having a hard time to have the traditional use of the territory recognized in the management plans of the conservation unit. This situation has prompted threats and harassment against villagers by the invaders.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing and illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory is located between the municipalities of Itamarati, Pauini and Eirunepé. The Region of Eirunepé has been constantly invaded for illegal logging and fishing, which is intense in the Itucumã, Mamori and Santa Rita rivers.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANINARI ITIXI MIRIXITI

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory fishing, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The non-demarcated area of the TI has been constantly invaded for illegal logging, and the invasion of lakes and streams for predatory fishing has also increased.

Source: *CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO RIO UERÊ

PEOPLE: KULINA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory fishing, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Because the land demarcation process has not been complete yet, residents from the municipality of Caruaru invaded the territory for illegal fishing and logging, in flagrant violation of the exclusive usufruct by indigenous communities. This situation has prompted threats and harassment against villagers by the invaders.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO CAPANÃ

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, trail opening

DESCRIPTION: “Picadões” (trails) were opened in the indigenous land, from the BR-319 highway towards the banks of Capanã Grande Lake. Possibly opened by land grabbers and farmers, these trails have been found in the territory since 2010, and the most recent was identified in 2019. The community suspects that there must be many more. The length of these trails is currently unknown.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAKE JAUARI

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Reopening and paving of a highway

DESCRIPTION: Although impacted by the paving of the BR-319 highway, this TI was not included in the Indigenous component of the Environmental Impact Study.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office - Team Madeira River

INDIGENOUS LAND: LARANJAL

PEOPLE: MIRANHA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The territory, which is included in the list of indigenous lands pending action by FUNAI in terms of land regularization, has been the target of invasions for the exploitation of natural resources, especially logging.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAPARI

PEOPLE: KAIXANA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining

DESCRIPTION: The fact that the territory is bordered by the municipality of Japurá favors invasions by residents of the municipality through the Mapari River and hinders the control of access into the indigenous land. The leaders have already been threatened for trying to either prevent the access of non-indigenous people or dialogue with the invaders to get them to leave the territory. In early 2019, the indigenous people reported that mining activities were being carried out in the TI area, with the consent of village residents. Information indicates that mining operations have been occurring since 2018.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURITINGA-TRACAJÁ

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Occupation by the indigenous people took place in 2013, when they retook a black soil area lying outside the land boundaries. A farm owned by André Maia stood between this village and the Murutinga-Tracajá TI. On August 8, the farmer tried to build a fence, preventing the residents of Aldeia da Terra Preta Village from using a port that gives access to their crops. The farmer's son, Marcelinho Maia, a councilman, attacked an indigenous man, who fought back. The farmer then tried to kill a member of the community using first a knife, then a machete and finally a hoe. When stopped by the villagers, the farmer called in the municipal guards, who tried to invade the village, and was once

again stopped by the indigenous people. Another of the farmer's son, André Luiz Maia, began to hover around the village, always armed and has tried to kill two villagers.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARANÁ DO BOÁ-BOÁ

PEOPLE: MAKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The territory has been constantly invasions for predatory fishing, which affects mostly the Tinuca, Macu, São Cristóvão, Jutai and Cumaru lakes. Unfazed by community requests or by complaints asking that they be held responsible, the attackers damaged signs put up by FUNAI. The land has also been constantly invaded for the removal of pebble from the Japurá River, near the Jutai Village. The indigenous community is also affected by the contamination of rivers caused by illegal mining in the region. According to information from the indigenous people, a meeting was held in the Jutai Village about a proposal for mining in the stream that is located inside the TI and runs in front of this village.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAUMARI DO CUNIUÁ

PEOPLE: PAUMARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The TI has been invaded by fishermen from Foz do Tapauá and other nearby municipalities. Many boats belonging to large fishermen come from cities such as Manaus, Manacapuru and Tapauá, among others, to fish in the Cuniuá and Tapauá rivers. They catch several species of fish, but keep only those of high market value, throwing the others back into rivers and lakes, either dead or in a state of extreme weakness. Some fishermen rely on the lease of lakes by the indigenous people of the Acai Village. Fishing boats are seen in the rivers of several indigenous lands, which are at risk of going back to large-scale logging, mainly in the Tapauá River region.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office; Indigenist Pastoral of Foz do Tapauá

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORTO PRAIA

PEOPLE: KOKAMA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing, illegal sand mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Invasions occur for the exploitation of natural resources, especially sand mining. Large dredges remove sand from the Solimões River, in the area in front of the community, creating large ditches at the bottom of the river, thus increasing the occurrence of erosions and impacting the reproduction of fish and, mainly, of chelonians. Fishing without the consent of villagers is carried out by non-indigenous people from the town of Tefé. Despite constant surveillance by the indigenous people, these people invade the area and, when approached, use intimidation and threats against the local residents.

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAPI PROJECT

PEOPLE: KAIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Kaixana territory, still in the land regularization stage, is crossed by a road that connects the village to the municipality, thus facilitating the access of outsiders. In this sense, invasions occur for the exploitation of natural resources, especially logging.

Source: CIMI Regional North 1 Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MANICORÉ RIVER**PEOPLE: MURA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, construction of side road**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land is invaded from a side road in the district of Santo Antônio do Matupi, in the municipality of Manicoré, at Km 180 of the BR-230 Transamazônica highway, where several sawmills are located. Opened by land grabbers and farmers, the side road follows the layout planned for the BR-174 highway.*Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEPOTI**PEOPLE: TENHARIM****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** A road built by loggers, possibly coming from km 180 of the BR-230 Transamazônica highway, crosses the indigenous land from its interior to the edge of the Sepoti River. The road also cuts through the Cowatazinho Stream.*Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERINO**PEOPLE: APURINÃ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land has been invaded for illegal logging and deforestation for agricultural activities by a non-indigenous person who entered the area without the resident's consent. When the indigenous people filed a complaint with the competent agencies, the perpetrator called the police and agents of the environment secretariat and accused the indigenous people of deforesting the area. The deforestation was carried out by the invader himself, who did not even live in the area.*Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: SISSAIMA**PEOPLE: MURA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** The territory is being invaded by farmers who have been deforesting the area. The Mura communities intervened, and the farmers began to threaten the indigenous leaders of Jabuti Village.*Source: CIMI Regional North 1 Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARA**PEOPLE: KANAMARI****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, predatory fishing**DESCRIPTION:** Because the land is not demarcated and is located close to the town of Carauari, it has been constantly invaded by illegal logging and fishing in the small lakes of the area claimed by the indigenous people.*Source: CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LANDS: TUYUKA I and II**PEOPLES: KOKAMA and TIKUNA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and predatory fishing**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police seized 1.8 tons and 1.5 tons of dried and fresh pirarucu fish, respectively, in addition to 2,000 kilos of piracatinga fish inside the indigenous land. The cargo owner managed to escape. The illegal cargo would be sold in the Colombian city of Leticia. According to the Federal Police, the sale of pirarucu fish is only allowed if the fish is from a managed area authorized by IBAMA. The sale of piracatinga fish was restricted by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2015.*Source: G1-AM, 7/15/2019; CIMI North 1 Regional Office*

BAHIA - 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA**PEOPLE: PATAXÓ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, fire**DESCRIPTION:** A fire destroyed the Indigenous Culture Center. Made of straw and wood, the hut had been built three years ago as a place of rituals and meetings. According to residents, the fire was criminal, since the bonfire that had been lit the night before during a ritual had been extinguished. This is the third fire in the village, and the previous two occurred more than ten years ago, in places that also housed ritual temples and libraries.*Source: G1-BA, 11/15/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU**PEOPLE: PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, cattle ranching, illegal marble mining**DESCRIPTION:** Located between the municipalities of Camacã, Pau Brasil and Itaju do Colônia, the indigenous land of the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe was evicted by the indigenous people themselves in 2012. Subsequently, a Supreme Court decision declared null all titles owned by non-indigenous occupants. However, the land continues to be invaded by marble mining companies and farmers from areas bordering the territory, which bring their cattle to graze inside the ancestral land. Parque dos Rios neighborhood, in Itaju do Colônia, also located inside the territory is yet to be evicted. In 2018, despite the Supreme Court decision in favor of the indigenous peoples, a 1st instance judge granted repossession of the area to the city of Itaju against the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe. The area housed the old Baheté Village.*Source: CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: COMEXATIBA (ALDEIA CAHY)**PEOPLE: PATAXÓ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, predatory hunting, tourism developments**DESCRIPTION:** The land of the Pataxó people is in the analysis stage of challenges presented in FUNAI's identification report. Parque Nacional do Descobrimento overlaps the TI, thus facilitating permanent invasions by hunters. The indigenous land has also been invaded by farms and resorts.*Source: CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATYBURY/TUPINAMBÁ**PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, land grabbing**DESCRIPTION:** This indigenous land is also in the analysis stage of challenges presented in FUNAI's identification report. With the procedure suspended, land grabbers and other invaders cause constant conflicts in the territory.*Source: CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PONTA GRANDE**PEOPLE: PATAXÓ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Real estate exploitation**DESCRIPTION:** This Pataxó land is in the stage of request for the creation of an identification WG. It has been constantly chased by real estate developers.*Source: CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA**PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal sand mining, tourism developments, farms**DESCRIPTION:** Located between the municipalities of Ilhéus, Buerarema and Una, the land is in the final demarcation stage. The process

is still in the Declaratory Ordinance stage, although 89 percent of the improvements have already been mapped by FUNAI. There are still many farmers, resorts, and European developments in the 47,000 hectares of the ancestral territory. One of them is Vila Galés, which tried to build a resort in a mangrove area classified as of Environmental Protection. Mining companies also remove tons of sand from inside the indigenous land.

Source: CIMI East Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAKRIABÁ DE COCOS

PEOPLE: XAKRIABÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to the environment, farms

DESCRIPTION: Located in western Bahia, the land of the Xakriabá people is on the route of the country's new agricultural frontier known as MATOPIBA, and is overlapped by farms, including some with Chinese investments.

Source: CIMI East Regional Office

CEARÁ - 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: ANACÉ

PEOPLE: ANACÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, water exploitation by mega-enterprises

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous population has faced invasions by large public/private partnership ventures. The most emblematic case is the indiscriminate exploitation of the waters of Barra do Cauípe for the Pecém Industrial Complex. In addition to depriving the Anacé people and the local population of water, pipelines and water catchment areas of the project cross the indigenous land, which is in the demarcation stage.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGOA DA ENCANTADA

PEOPLE: JENIPAPO KANINDÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, exploitation of natural resources, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land is located in an area of dunes, mangroves and beaches, which attracts the interest of real estate developers for the construction of resorts and hotels. These developers promote buggy rides on the sand dunes and other tourist activities inside the TI. Companies from different sectors, from the production of pulp to cachaça like Ypióca, want to prevent demarcation in court, in order to continue to explore the territory and its waters. In addition to triggering conflicts with indigenous peoples, these activities have resulted in serious damage to the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PITAGUARY

PEOPLE: PITAGUARY

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Located between the municipalities of Pacatuba and Maracanaú, the indigenous land is seriously impacted by the invasion of two mines which are in full operation, exploding parts of Serra da Munguba, a sacred and subsistence hunting region for the Pitaguary people. The indigenous land is overlapped by the districts of Pacatuba and Maracanaú, which are home to both indigenous and non-indigenous people. Constant tension is triggered by conflicts with non-indigenous people and severe damage to the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAPEBA

PEOPLE: TAPEBA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, tourism ventures, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land has been invaded by real estate developers who establish tourism ventures inside the ancestral territory. Indigenous people report conflicts with invaders and damage to the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINIKIM

PEOPLES: GUARANI and TUPINIKIM

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Water contamination, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The approximately 4,000 residents of the eleven villages in the Tupinikim and Guarani TI have been surrounded by industries for years. Aracruz Celulose is the oldest of such industries in the region. But the arrival of ore tailings from the collapse of the Samarco/Vale-BHP dam in the city of Mariana in 2015, which deeply impacted the waters and killed local fauna, continues to affect indigenous people. Water contamination was verified by IBAMA, but the RENOVA Foundation tries to downplay the seriousness of the crime committed by Samarco/Vale-BHP, claiming that there was already a history of other pollutants from industries in the region. "After Samarco everything got worse for us. The fish are all gone. We don't know what's going to happen. You can't bathe, you can't fish, crafts don't sell anymore," said Chief Pedro da Silva.

Source: *Século Diário*, 4/1/2019

MARANHÃO - 42 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: AWÁ

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: A truck loaded with 19 cubic meters of illegally logged timber was seized. According to the Federal Highway Police, the theft may have occurred in the Awá-Guajá Indigenous Territory, where there are increasing reports of invasions by loggers. The representative of FUNAI's Awá Ethnic-Environmental Protection Front, Bruno de Lima, said that the farmers are constantly pushing for the review of demarcation processes. According to Lima, Provisional Decree 870, signed by Jair Bolsonaro transferring the duty to identify, delimit and demarcate indigenous lands from FUNAI to the Ministry of Agriculture, would be further encouraging invasions by farmers.

Source: *O Imparcial*, 1/17/2019

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, poaching, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Seizure of weapons and predatory fishing tools and the dismantling of a clandestine sawmill: this was the balance of an inspection operation carried out by FUNAI in the Awá-Guajá and Guajajara lands. The operation aimed not only to safeguard the rights to traditional land and the lives of indigenous peoples that are guaranteed in the Federal Constitution, but also to protect isolated indigenous peoples. In recent years, with the increase in invasions and illegal occupation, deforestation has increased by more than 30 percent in the region, according to information from INPE.

Source: *Portal Amazônia*, 4/9/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Invasions by loggers have increased substantially in the Arariboia TI, according to Tainaky Tenetehar, one of the Guardians of the Forest, a group created by the Guajajara to independently inspect and monitor the traditional territory. The invasions are

a result of the federal government's inaction to repress them. In addition to the invasions for illegal logging identified in 2019, the indigenous people also denounce the attempt to subdivide the indigenous land, a well-known practice that has been occurring since mid-2018. Deforestation was up by more than 14-fold from 340 to 4,800 hectares between 2018 and October 2019, and the length of forest trails cleared by loggers jumped from 981 km to 1,240 km. Indigenous people attribute this increase to Jair Bolsonaro's statements against indigenous rights.

Source: CIMI, 1/18/2019; *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper, 12/7/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Chief Antônio Guajajara denounced an invasion by loggers in the Awá TI, next to the village led by him. He recorded a video showing logs piled up on the ground. According to the chief, there are more than 100 trucks hauling wood inside the Awá land. A FUNAI station was burned down in January 2018 in the area, which is marked by conflicts between indigenous people, cattle ranchers and loggers.

Source: G1, 1/25/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Police carried out operation "Ybyra Cicue" in the Arariboia land, with the aim of dismantling a group suspected of illegal logging in the traditional territory. All those involved were taken to the Federal Police station in Imperatriz, where they were indicted for deforestation and illegal timber trade, as well as for threats against indigenous people and criminal association. The names of the accused have not been released. Machines were seized in two sawmills, and two logging trucks were destroyed inside the indigenous land.

Source: G1, 9/25/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: AWÁ

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people seized homemade weapons and three trucks carrying logs from the indigenous land for illegal sale. According to Antônio Guajajara, "it's a lot of wood logged. The forest of the Awá Guajá is all full of loggers, and they are mad at the Guardians of the Forest."

Source: G1, 10/2/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DO ENGENHO

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous leaders of the Tremembé do Engenho TI, located in the municipality of São José de Ribamar, report that an alleged owner of the area felled centuries-old trees inside the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO PINDARÉ

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders of the Tentehar/Gujajajara people continue to denounce the invasion of their territory by fishermen. For many years invaders have been disrespecting the boundaries of the territory, and illegal fishing is overwhelming due to the use of nets known as calaboso (type of net that catches the fish at the bottom of the river).

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO PINDARÉ

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, cattle ranching

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders of the Tentehar/Gujajajara people denounce that land grabbers are invading the territory in the location known as Lago da Bolívia, for cattle ranching. The invasion has been going on for some years and indigenous leaders fear that conflicts could emerge in the region if no action is taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, farms

DESCRIPTION: The Kanela Indigenous Land is about 125,000 hectares large and its leaders have reported that farmers are surrounding an area inside the demarcated territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: The Cerrado, which is the main biome of the Kanela TI, burns in the summer, when there is no rain. Indigenous leaders denounce that the fire comes from the farms around the area. This action impacts hunting, compromising the food sovereignty of the people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people denounced illegal logging inside the demarcated territory for the production of coal and furniture.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have constantly reported to the competent agencies the invasion of the territory for illegal hunting. However, no action has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment and to property

DESCRIPTION: The areas around the indigenous land continue to be occupied by soybean farms. This means the deforestation of forest areas located in the springs of streams that run through the indigenous land and are used by indigenous community for bathing and fishing.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment and to property

DESCRIPTION: The procedure for demarcation of the indigenous territory is still pending in the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the surrounding indigenous land continues to be occupied by soybean farms. This means the deforestation of areas located in the springs of streams that run through the indigenous land and are used by indigenous community for bathing and fishing.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The municipality of Fernando Falcão has made improvements in vicinal roads leading to soybean farms and existing villages inside the Porquinhos TI. This area is still undergoing a new demarcation procedure.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, farms

DESCRIPTION: When monitoring their territory, the leaders found that the Enjeitado Stream region had been invaded by farmers. The indigenous people claim that farm fences are invading the indigenous land. Complaints have been filed with the competent agencies, but so far to no avail.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous leaders of the Apãnjekra Canela people denounced that the fires in the territory coming from surrounding farms were criminal.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, farms

DESCRIPTION: The Krikati TI, which covers the municipalities of Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Lajeado Novo and Amarante do Maranhão, continues to be deforested by farmers who are still living inside the indigenous land. The indigenous leaders have reported the situation to the MPF, but no measures have been taken yet.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: With 145,000 hectares, the main biome of the Krikati TI is the Cerrado. Indigenous leaders have constantly denounced invasions of the territory by hunters. Operations to combat this illegal practice have been carried out, but to no avail.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous leaders of the Krikati TI report that the fires that destroyed part of the territory came from surrounding farms.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fire

DESCRIPTION: The Cana Brava TI, which covers the municipalities of Barra do Corda and Grajaú, with an area of 137,000 hectares and a population of approximately 4,510 people, according to the 2010 census, is part of the Amazon biome. Leaders report that every year the land is affected by criminal fires caused by non-indigenous people passing through the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GERALDA/TOCO PRETO

PEOPLE: KREPYM CATI JI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: The Krepym Cati Ji people report that their land has once again been affected by fires coming from outside the area.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, environmental damage

DESCRIPTION: In the 1970s, the Arariboia TI was invaded for the harvesting of puai roots (medicinal plant roots). Subsequently, that territory was the target of several other forms of attack. However, illegal logging is the longest-lasting attack and continues to cause, in addition to the destruction of nature, the death of several indigenous people. Recently, due to lack of inspection and protection, they created the Guardians of the Forest Group to monitor the area but ended up exposed to threats and violence by the invaders.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: For more than 30 years, the Krikati people have been waiting for the removal of invaders from their territory. However, more than 100 families of squatters and land grabbers are still living inside the traditional land, generating a permanent climate of tension in the area.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, soybean plantation, road construction

DESCRIPTION: The State Secretariat for the Environment of Maranhão has granted a license for the establishment of soybean farms and roads inside the Porquinhos TI, whose demarcation process has not yet been completed. Indigenous leaders have denounced these violations, but to no avail.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

PEOPLE: KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report that the territory has been invaded for predatory hunting. Several complaints have been filed with the competent agencies, but no action has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI

PEOPLE: KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and illegal land subdivision

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have denounced the existence of leasing inside the Krikati TI. The chiefs have been discussing strategies for the people to combat this illegal practice, and several complaints have already been filed. However, the official agencies have not yet taken steps to repress this practice in the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Cana Brava TI report that the territory has been invaded for predatory hunting. The indigenous community continues awaiting action by the responsible agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GERALDA/TOCO PRETO

PEOPLE: KREPYM CATI JI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: For many years, the indigenous land has been invaded by loggers. The leaders have denounced it to the responsible agencies, but no action to combat illegal logging has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: Because it is surrounded by municipalities, the Arariboia TI has been constantly invaded by non-indigenous hunters of wildlife. Complaints have been filed by the indigenous leaders, but no action has been taken by the competent agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Pyhcop Cati Ji people have been fighting the invasion of loggers in their territory. Indigenous leaders have already seized trucks and chainsaws used in illegal logging. Complaints have been filed with the responsible agencies, but a protection policy has not been implemented.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fires

DESCRIPTION: The Pyhcop Cati Ji people have been affected by fires that, according to them, are started on the surrounding farms or caused by invaders passing through the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Water contamination, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people report that farmers, who live around the traditional territory, have used pesticides on soybean plantations close to the Buriticupu River, which borders the indigenous land. According to the leaders, many indigenous people are suffering from vomiting and abdominal and intestinal pain after drinking the poisoned river water. It is a problem that can cause serious health hazards, especially in children and the elderly, in addition to destroying the environment. Several complaints have already been filed with the competent agencies, but no action has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, fires

DESCRIPTION: The Arariboia TI was once again affected by large fires, which affected about 45 km of a mountain range, according to IBAMA. The indigenous people report that the fires were caused by loggers who invade the territory for illegal logging. Numerous complaints have already been filed, but the problem remains unsolved and violence in the region is growing in a worrying way.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal exploitation of gravel, road construction

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders have denounced the municipality of Amaranante do Maranhão for removing gravel from their territory and are accusing the government of facilitating exploitation by other invaders, by paving a road that cuts through the indigenous land.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLES: AWÁ-GUAJÁ, KA'APOR and TIMBIRA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, mining, predatory hunting

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people have had their territory invaded by miners, loggers, farmers and hunters. In addition, the companies Mineradora Capanema Ltda, Silvana Indústria Ltda. and Mineração Serras do Oeste Ltda. have requested and been granted authorization to explore bauxite in the territory. In addition to environmental degradation, the community faces serious situations of conflict with non-indigenous people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: BACURIZINHO

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory hunting, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people have had their territory invaded by loggers and hunters and are facing the increasing presence of agribusiness companies in its surroundings (eucalyptus, soybean and sugar cane plantations). The Mearim River, which is used by the indigenous community, is contaminated with pesticides and has been affected by the deforestation of the riparian forest, which also reaches the Enjeitado Stream. Some farms around the TI belong to large agricultural groups, such as Fazenda Vida, Mearim, Grupo G-5 and Ferro Gusa. The companies Mibracem Mineração Brasil Central Ltda. and Gesso Integral Ltda. are awaiting authorization for gypsum mining. Conflicts are frequent and the indigenous community is under permanent threat.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENYE

PEOPLE: KRENYE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal exploitation of resources, farms

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce invasions by farmers, babassu coconut extractivists and miners, who remove rocks from the indigenous land. Life in the region is very tense and the indigenous people are constantly threatened by invaders.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: RODEADOR

PEOPLES: GUAJAJARA and TIMBIRA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory hunting, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Rodeador TI is surrounded by five ITERMA settlements. In the settlement areas, the riparian forest of the Ourives River is being cleared for family farming, with significant impacts on the indigenous land. Loggers and hunters are also invading the territory, generating conflicts with the indigenous people, in addition to destroying the environment.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

PEOPLE: AKROÁ GAMELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal exploitation of resources, farms, damage to the environment, power line

DESCRIPTION: The Akroá-Gamella territory, which is in the process of identification and delimitation by FUNAI, has been pressured by the presence of large and small farmers, babassu coconut extractivists and settlements. It is also crossed by the power line of the Electricity Company of Maranhão (CEMAR).

Source: CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGOA COMPRIDA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory hunting, farms

DESCRIPTION: The leaders denounce constant invasions of the territory by farmers, loggers and hunters, which have prompted serious conflicts in the region. Indigenous families are living under frequent threats and tension.

Source: CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 21 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: URUBU BRANCO

PEOPLE: TAPIRAPÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Police has seized illegal wood (pau-brasil) and four chainsaws in a camp inside the indigenous land, which is located in the municipalities of Confresa, Luciara and Porto Alegre do Norte. Four suspects were arrested.

Source: G1-MT, 4/10/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: URUBU BRANCO

PEOPLE: TAPIRAPÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: A joint operation by the military police, IBAMA and FUNAI caught illegal logging in the Urubu Branco TI and arrested twelve people who were working in the area. The police reported that the workers, brought from Minas Gerais to harvest wood, were living in subhuman conditions. According to IBAMA's coordinator in the Upper Araguaia region, Leandro da Silva, the operation also located the workers' boss, but he fled in a Hilux truck. After a chase, the vehicle was found abandoned in the woods with the documents inside it. Two tractors and a backhoe, in addition to three handmade rifles and a .32 caliber shotgun with 18 cartridges were also seized during the operation.

Source: G1, 5/6/2019; A Pública, 8/21/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARECI

PEOPLE: PARESI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to property and the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Special Secretary for Land Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nabhan Garcia, encouraged the Pareci people to irregularly plant transgenic soybeans in the territory. The Pareci community had been previously fined R\$129 million for carrying out commercial agricultural activities that are prohibited in indigenous lands.

Source: DCI - On Line/SP, 2/8/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: NAMBIKWARA

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: During an operation by IBAMA and the Military Police, eight men accused of illegal deforestation were arrested and logs that would be used to build fences and corrals were seized. They will be sued for environmental crime.

Source: G1-MT, 5/23/2019

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal exploitation of natural resources

DESCRIPTION: The police caught two men felling trees in the indigenous land, who said they were working for a third man and that the harvested wood would be sold.

Source: G1-MT, 7/18/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: PEQUIZAL

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation, cattle ranching, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: During a preemptive inspection to prevent forest fires, IBAMA and FUNAI agents located an area illegally occupied by farmers in the Pequizal TI, in the Xingu Indigenous Park. A herd of 4,000 cattle was found in one of the areas invaded. The agents also seized ten boats, nine engines, nine fishing nets, four turtles, and several eggs. An illegal wild boar breeding site was also found. This animal is classified as one of the world's worst invasive alien species. The operation also led to the embargo of 6,000 hectares of land and to a total of R\$18 million in fines.

Source: Rádio Nacional da Amazônia, 8/16/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: URUBU BRANCO

PEOPLE: TAPIRAPÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Water contamination

DESCRIPTION: The poison used in crops pollutes the waters that bathe the Urubu Branco TI, in the municipality of Confresa. The indigenous land borders Fazenda Luta, the largest producer of transgenic soybeans in the region. Father Alex Venuncio Gonçalves, who is the coordinator of the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), filed a serious complaint. According to him, pesticide spraying has been used as a means to drive family farmers away. Complaints were filed and a police investigation had been underway since 2017. However, the case was closed by recommendation of the MPF of the state of Mato Grosso, on the grounds of lack of an expert opinion to support the complaints. However, the contamination of farmers, indigenous peoples, flora and fauna in the region is more than a compelling evidence of this violation.

Source: A Pública, 08/19/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: AREÕES

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, fires

DESCRIPTION: According to IBAMA, almost the entire territory of 219,000 hectares was hit by fires. IBAMA and the Federal Police carried out an operation to try to identify the perpetrators responsible for the fire and caught the movement of trucks and tractors inside the territory. Native trees such as ipê, roxinho and jatobá were found felled in the indigenous land. The perpetrators used the fire to illegally exploit the land. About 1,500 people live in one of the indigenous lands affected.

Source: G1-MT, 8/28/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: UBAAWAVE

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: Following a complaint filed by the indigenous community, IBAMA agents found fishing equipment and deforestation tools in a fishing camp near the Culuene River. The inspectors destroyed the camp, boats and a chainsaw, among other equipment. Two fishermen were fined R\$ 2,500 each. The person responsible for the invasion was already being investigated for illegal timber trade but was not located in the municipality.

Source: G1, 8/30/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: URUBU BRANCO

PEOPLE: TAPIRAPÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: A man was arrested for theft and illegal transport of timber inside the Urubu Branco TI. The man, who is known as Pezão (Big Foot) he has a criminal record for these same offenses.

Source: G1, 9/23/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: UBAWAWÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: A criminal fire started in the early hours of the morning destroyed a bridge that gives access to five indigenous villages, leaving the indigenous people isolated. The villages have about 400 Xavantes who use the public services provided by the municipality on a daily basis.

Source: G1, 9/17/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ERIKBAKTA

PEOPLE: RIKBAKTA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Contamination of water and food, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The MPF initiated an investigation to assess the impact of the use of pesticides on the Rikbakta TI, located on the banks of the Juruena River. The indigenous community reported the presence of pesticides in their food and water as well as itchy skin. The rampant application of pesticides through aerial spraying has caused environmental damage and health problems in indigenous populations and residents of small farms and family farming settlements.

Source: G1-MT, 10/23/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU

PEOPLE: MYKY

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation, cattle ranching, soybean and corn plantations, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Pastures, corn plantations and the indiscriminate use of pesticides in soybean crops have increased in the Menku territory. Farmers in the region have restricted the access of the Myky people to the ancient gathering and hunting regions, and devastated areas of tucum palm trees, whose fibers are used to make ropes for traditional hammocks.

Source: CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU

PEOPLE: MYKY

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples witness the excessive use of pesticide spray in soybean crops on Mega Sena Farm, which is located inside the area claimed by the Myky indigenous community.

Source: CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: SARARÉ

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging; environmental damage

DESCRIPTION: Brazilian peppertrees (aroeiras) were being taken from the indigenous land in an illegal logging operation. The Federal Police estimate that more than 1,200 pieces of aroeira bark have been seized since 2017. An IBAMA ordinance issued in 1991 prohibits the felling of aroeira trees in primary forests.

Source: Rádio Nacional da Amazônia, December

INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU

PEOPLE: MYKY

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging and exploitation of other resources, farms, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people reported the exploitation and devastation of tucum palm tree plantations, which has been going on for the last two years. The Myky use the tucum tree for the production of handicrafts, in order to ensure their physical and cultural survival. The felling of chestnut, genipap and bamboo trees by invaders is affecting hunting, fishing and gathering areas, as well as springs. The land has already been demarcated but is

in the review process. The indigenous people claim that areas of tucum and chestnut plantations have been left out of the demarcation. The farms continue to operate actively, clearing forest areas - including by shallow cutting - for soybean monocultures.

Source: CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, food contamination, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported to the Federal Police and the MPF that farmers were applying pesticides by air. Following the complaint, overflights near the villages were suspended. However, the indigenous people began to fall ill, especially children and the elderly, after eating fruits or animal meat contaminated with pesticides. The indigenous community has also complained that, after the election of President Bolsonaro, invasions of their territory have been encouraged by some politicians from the region, such as José Medeiros (PODEMOS) and Nelson Barbudo (PSL). The climate in the region has been very tense since the change of government.

Source: RD News, 2/11/2019; CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: A young man said that on September 10, around 7 a.m., a group of about 15 young Xavante 'Ritei'wá, of the Nodzou, Tsadaru (older), Tirowa, Abareú and t pa groups approached a biker at the junction of the exit from Santa Clara Village and the exit to the town and São José Village. The Waradzu (white) man was riding a motorcycle on a clandestine road used by loggers and was carrying tools and a chainsaw. He was taken to the center of the village and was quickly recognized as a logger who always travelled that path. The women were furious because the loggers had driven a truck and motorcycle over their plantations, damaging the crops. The indigenous people asked the man to leave.

Source: Young indigenous man; Salesian missionary; CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Chief Damião Paridzané reported that when walking through a more isolated region accompanied by the Xavante men Arnaldo and Domingos, they came across a tractor loaded with wood. They approached the two men and asked who had authorized them to log. As the men said nothing, the chief ordered them to leave all the logs at that point of the road, leave the area and never commit that crime again. After the repossession of the indigenous land in 2013, that region has been one of the few areas of preserved forest left. Public authorities have failed to inspect the area and punish the perpetrators.

Source: Father Aquilino; CIMI Regional Mato Grosso Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: JARUDORI

PEOPLE: BORORO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal exploitation of resources, farms, poaching

DESCRIPTION: In July 2019, the Federal Court ordered the removal of invaders from the Jarudor TI, since the Bororo occupy just over 700 of the 4,706 hectares that have been demarcated. Most of the traditional territory is in the hands of invaders. The court decision prohibiting hunting, fishing or fruit gathering, as well as any agricultural or extractive activity by non-indigenous peoples is not being complied with.

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MANOKI (IRANTXE I)**PEOPLE:** MANOKI**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, agriculture, fire, damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** Declared in 2008, the Manoki TI has been constantly invaded by loggers. The stalling of the demarcation process has allowed non-indigenous occupants to continue their exploitative and environmentally damaging activities, especially in agriculture. In August 2019, the territory was affected by one of the largest arsons ever. In addition to illegal logging and grass plantations, non-indigenous people are still causing conflicts and threatening the community.

Source: OPAN, 8/27/2019; Amazônia Real, 6/9/2019; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, fire, damage to property**DESCRIPTION:** An arson destroyed the Guarani-Kaiowá prayer house in Jaguapiru Village. Religious leader Getúlio de Oliveira said he saw a boy in shorts and a shirt running away from the fire scene but was unable to identify him as he was trying to save the house and the materials inside it. Among the objects lost in the fire is the Xiru, a kind of sacred and historical cross for the indigenous people, which is about 180 years old. "A spiritual loss greater than the material loss," lamented the religious leader. A police report was filed with the Civil Police.

Source: G1, 7/9/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KADIWÉU**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, fire**DESCRIPTION:** During Operation Quebracho, Federal Police, IBAMA and FUNAI agents found deforestation, fires and illegal logging. Chainsaws, trawler chain, motorcycles, 700 pieces of ipê tree bark and firearms were seized.

Source: ND Mais, 9/12/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KADIWÉU**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** The Military Police seized a truck loaded with 300 stakes of aroeira tree illegally logged from the indigenous land for the construction of a fence. Another vehicle was also seized, in addition to the wood.

Source: Diário Digital

INDIGENOUS LAND: YPO'I AND TRIUNFO**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion**DESCRIPTION:** The community reports that between October and December, close to the date of the 10th anniversary of the assassination of cousins Rolindo and Genivaldo Verá, farmers invaded the tekoha with trucks and drove around close to the forest where several indigenous homes are located. They also reported having heard gunshots.

Source: Indigenous community

INDIGENOUS LAND: KURUSU AMBÁ**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, fire, damage to property**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Kaiowá community have reported that a man, who is a taxi driver in the region, intentionally set fire to

the community's crops, causing the loss of the entire cassava plantation and other crops.

Source: Indigenous community

INDIGENOUS LAND: ÑANDE RU MARANGATU**PEOPLE:** GUARANI**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, land grabbing, agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people have reported that following a decision by the Federal Court of Mato Grosso do Sul overturning the demarcation of the Nhanderu Marangatu TI, farmers from the region invaded the traditional territory and changed the location of the land demarcation signs put up by FUNAI. Although this indigenous land was ratified in 2005, its process was suspended by the Court and is currently pending analysis by the Supreme Court. As reported by the Guarani-Kaiowás', the farmers began to carry out agricultural activities in areas that were already under indigenous possession. The farmers also used their influence in the municipality of Antônio João, where the Nhanderu Marangatu TI is located, to prevent the local administration from providing the indigenous people with any kind of aid for agricultural production in the territory.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KADIWÉU**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, land grabbing, agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** Of the 538,500 hectares recognized by the state as traditional Kadiwéu territory, located in the northwestern part of Mato Grosso do Sul, about 80,000 remain under the illegal possession of farmers and squatters who are carrying out agricultural activities. The situation generates tension and conflict between the indigenous people and the invaders, who are advancing into the areas belonging to the Kadiwéu people. As a result, in recent years the indigenous people have carried out repossession operations inside their own territory, which has already been ratified and registered, and asked the federal government for the removal of invaders from the indigenous land.

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office

MINAS GERAIS - 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, fire**DESCRIPTION:** A fire affected part of the forest near Naô Xohã the Village, in the Pataxó TI. The fire was recorded on video. According to Pataxó leader Angorró, a plastic bottle smelling of fuel was found hours after the fire was controlled by firefighters.

Source: Portal R7, 7/8/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ**PEOPLES:** PATAXÓ and PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment, damage to property**DESCRIPTION:** Pataxó and Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe leaders denounced the serious environmental crime committed by Vale Mineração, due to the collapse of the Feijão Dam, in Brumadinho, on January 25. The collapsed dam caused an unprecedented tragedy in the region, reaping hundreds of human and animal lives and severely impacting the environment, rivers, forests, material goods, life stories. Among the numerous victims are indigenous communities that depended on the Paraopeba River for the survival of their families. The river was contaminated with tailings. In addition to Vale, the federal government is also responsible for the tragedy, since it approves and authorizes megaprojects but does not inspect them.

Source: G1-MG, 2/15/2019; CIMI East Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXIXÓ**PEOPLE: KAXIXÓ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, cattle ranching**DESCRIPTION:** Living in the Central-West region of the state, the Kaxixó people face the invasion and occupation of the traditional territory with the establishment of cattle ranches and other agrobusiness-related enterprises, which insist on operating in the indigenous land.*Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAKRIABÁ**PEOPLE: XAKRIABÁ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, farms**DESCRIPTION:** The Xakriabá TI is marked by several invasions, many of which have already become established farms. The Xakriabá people demand the review of the boundaries of the traditional territory, whose identification report was challenged by the National Confederation of Agriculture (CNA).*Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: CINTA VERMELHA JUNDIBA**PEOPLES: PANKARARU and PATAXÓ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Power transmission line**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land, which is in the process of being identified by FUNAI, is being impacted by a transmission line built by the company Mantiqueira, connecting the municipalities of Janaúba and Araçuaí. According to the report filed by the community with the MPF, 24 high-voltage towers have been installed in the vicinity of the traditional territory, two of them less than 300 meters from the village.*Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: APUKARÉ**PEOPLE: PANKARARU****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, power transmission line, damage to property**DESCRIPTION:** Still without demarcation measures by FUNAI, the land of the Pankararu people is directly affected by the transmission line of the company Mantiqueira, connecting the municipalities of Janaúba and Araçuaí. Cement poles and transmission towers are inside and around the village, with many high voltage wires scattered throughout the area. A high-voltage tower was installed also in the space used by the Pankararu to harvest medicinal and ritualistic plants, such as cansanção (nettle), used in their annual ritual feasts.*Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MOCURIÑ**PEOPLE: MUKURIM****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, cattle ranching, land grabbing**DESCRIPTION:** Located in the Mucuri Valley, the indigenous land is in the process of being identified by FUNAI but is strongly impacted by cattle ranches and private properties.*Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office*

PARÁ - 36 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA**PEOPLE: ARARA****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** A group of loggers invaded the Arara TI, in an area near the Transamazônica highway (BR-230). In recent years, the indigenous land has been constantly invaded by loggers and land grabbers, due to the large amount of hardwood found on the

remaining preserved forests. In March 2017, a joint operation by FUNAI, IBAMA and the Federal Police was carried out to investigate attempts to establish clandestine land subdivisions. The Arara TI was ratified in December 1991, with a total area of 274,000 hectares.

Source: UOL; 1/3/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DO BAIXO TAPAJÓS**PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, road construction**DESCRIPTION:** In 2019, a 30-year logging concession was granted to a foreign company through a management plan in the Tapajós-Arapuins Extractive Reserve (RESEX), without prior consultation with the community. The reserve partially overlaps the Tupinambá territory and, although the area under logging concession does not overlap the land claimed by the Tupinambá people, the leaders denounce that they are being affected by logging. According to the indigenous community, a road built to transport the wood logged crosses the area traditionally occupied by the Tupinambá people. In addition to the traffic of trucks that scares away the game hunted by the indigenous people to ensure the food sovereignty of the community, the road also raises concern about the possibility of invasions in other areas of the territory claimed by the Tupinambá.*Source: Indigenous leaders, CIMI North 2 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU**PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal mining, illegal logging and palm heart harvesting, damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land located in the Middle Tapajós River, which is awaiting publication of Declaratory Ordinance, has been invaded by miners, palm heart harvesters and loggers, triggering death threats against the leaders. According to an indigenous woman, who asked not to be identified for safety reasons, mining operations in the Tapajós region have led to people being poisoned with mercury used in gold mining, which contaminates the water and fish of the Tapajós River. Also according to the leader, the impacts of river water contamination are already being felt by the population of the village, with an increasing number of miscarriages and of memory problems among indigenous children. She says that in front of the Sawré Muybu Village there are several dredgers, and that the negative impacts of these daily operations on the river can be clearly seen. A recent report by the Federal Police (PF) of Pará points out that 7 million tons of tailings were released from illegal mining into the river from September 2018 to the beginning of 2019. The PF also investigates money laundering involving clandestine gold mining in the Tapajós basin.*Source: Brasil de Fato, 3/16/2019; CIMI North 2 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ**PEOPLE: ISOLATED****TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, land grabbing, illegal logging, road construction**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal deforestation advances over the Ituna-Itatá TI, in the Xingu River basin. The Radar Deforestation Indication System (SIRAD-X) detected the construction of an illegal road south of the territory, which houses isolated indigenous peoples. During Operation Verde Brasil, the Federal Police found about 15,000 hectares of deforested areas in the land-grabbing stage. The Ituna-Itatá TI was the most affected by deforestation in the Amazon, totaling 6,785 hectares of cleared areas, meaning an increase of 86 percent against the total accumulated deforestation until 2018.*Source: Amazônia.org, 3/14/2019; UOL, 9/17/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The high concentration of illegal mining inside the indigenous land has caused the contamination of the Branco River, which bathes the region, with mercury, compromising the community's food. According to ICMBio coordinator Victor García, most mines have been in full swing since 2014. A survey by the MPF points out that national forests in southwestern Pará are also being affected by illegal mining. The MPF reported that the National Mining Agency (ANM) seems to be issuing licenses irregularly, based only on authorizations granted by the municipal environment secretariats, without any environmental impact research or studies.

Source: G1/PA, 5/24/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The association representing the Xikrin people has been calling for the suspension of the Salobo and Ferro Carajás S11D projects of Vale mining company. The indigenous people met with representatives of the MPF, FUNAI and Vale and expressed their discontent with the irregularities committed by the two companies, such as pollution of the Itacaiúnas River, the Salobo Stream and other rivers and streams in the region. In addition to lack of compliance with environmental conditions, the indigenous people also denounce the lack of health care. Salobo and S11D are the world's largest copper and iron mining projects, respectively, implemented by Vale in Brazil.

Source: G1, 6/19/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Doctor João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, a consultant to the Porekrô, Kakarekrê, Baypran and Xikrin Indigenous Associations, warned the Brazilian authorities about the serious consequences of mining in indigenous lands and nearby areas for the lives of indigenous populations. The contamination of the Cateté and Itacaiúnas rivers with heavy metals such as cadmium, manganese, iron, copper, chromium, and nickel from the S11D Eliezer Batista mine, belonging to Vale mining company and Onça-Puma Plant persists without any containment measure, since the first reports presented by the indigenous people before 2015. The gorges of the indigenous land are contaminated with tailings from the plant, which reach the Cateté River, the backbone of the indigenous land. The Itacaiúnas River receives the polluted water of the Cateté River and discharges them into the Tocantins River, on the borders of the city of Marabá. Fish, which is a valuable element of the Xikrin diet, has disappeared. Cassava is traditionally put in river water to soften and, therefore, the flour obtain from it is also contaminated. The communities drink water from rivers, where they also bathe and wash their clothes and kitchen utensils. Iron oxide and copper levels were 30 and 3 times higher than those accepted by the National Council for the Environment (CONAMA), respectively. Vale transformed the Cateté River into a heavy metal dumping channel, causing its waters to turn reddish due to iron oxide, and greenish, due to nickel deposited on its banks; some parts show a dark color caused by copper oxide. The area surrounding the indigenous land has been almost completely devastated by Vale's farmers and mining. Mountain tops and dry streams are not being respected. Pollution causes several diseases, especially in children and the elderly. The scientific literature shows that heavy metals cause hormone imbalances and possibly contribute to type 2

diabetes mellitus and obesity. Also according to CONAMA, they are carcinogenic and are cause damage to hereditary DNA, malformation, immunodepression, in addition to damaging various organs. Besides all the irreversible consequences for the lives of indigenous peoples, Vale wants to redirect funds from the Ferro Carajás S11D project - which should be going to the Xikrin - to other projects, thus preventing the indigenous associations from accessing the funds previously earmarked for them.

Source: João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, July

INDIGENOUS LAND: TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, land grabbing, deforestation, cattle ranching

DESCRIPTION: Tired of the presence of invaders in their land, dozens of indigenous people retook an area that had been invaded by land grabbers, and confiscated equipment and tools such as chainsaws, shotguns and others. The invaders, totaling about 300 persons, had built houses inside the land and threatened the leaders with death. The Xikrin reported that dozens of hectares had been burned and that pastures had already been established in some of the invaded areas. The indigenous lands in the region are under intense pressure from cattle ranching. São Félix is the municipality with the largest cattle herd in the country, with at least 2.24 million head, according to 2017 data. The Trincadeira-Bacajá TI is also being affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam.

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 8/26/2019;

INDIGENOUS LAND: TRINCHEIRA /BACAJÁ

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation, mining

DESCRIPTION: The MPF sent a second official letter to public security authorities, ratifying the request for the removal of invaders from the Trincadeira-Bacajá TI. The indigenous land has been harshly affected by invasions, deforestation and mining, and 1,511 hectares were cleared inside the land between January and July 2019. Leaders have been constantly threatened by gunmen. Fearing a violent confrontation between invaders and indigenous peoples, FUNAI filed a repossession lawsuit against the invaders, which has been pending in the court since January 2019.

Source: MPF-PA, 9/4/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Operation Azogue carried out by the Federal Police closed an illegal 1 million square foot mine in the Apyterewa TI. Seven loaders, a wheeled tractor, 10 motor pumps, gold and firearm ammunition were found on the site. Documents found during the operation identified the mine's owner, who will be charged with environmental crimes and illegal mining of ore belonging to the Brazilian state.

Source: G1-PA, 10/26/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ

PEOPLE: ISOLATED

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, land grabbing, deforestation, cattle ranching

DESCRIPTION: Access to the indigenous land was prohibited by FUNAI in 2011, so that studies on the presence of isolated indigenous peoples in the region could be carried out. Therefore, access and the presence of outsiders in the land is prohibited, as well as the exploitation of any natural resource in a 142,000-hectare area, which has not yet been demarcated. However, from August 2018 to July 2019, the Ituna-Itaiá TI was the most deforested area in the Amazon, as monitored by INPE, which pointed to the destruction of a 120 km² area that is 7.5 times larger than that found in

the same period of the previous year. Several roads cut through the forest, and areas were cleared for the introduction of cattle ranching. In September, the Federal Police found areas affected by deforestation and land grabbing. The provisional decree on land regularization, in force since December 12, 2019, provides for the need of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), but this registry has been used by land grabbers to regularize the illegal occupation of public lands. Greenpeace found the registration of more than 220 CAR overlapping the indigenous land, indicating the occupation of 94 percent of the entire area under restricted access. To further aggravate the situation, two other large projects threaten the survival of these PEOPLES: the Belo Monte Dam and the Volta Grande Mining Project.

Source: *Jornal Nacional news, 12/12/2019; CIMI North 2 Regional Office - Team Altamira*

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The TI has been registered as a traditional territory since 2007, but good faith non-indigenous occupants, who are entitled to compensation, have not been removed. Since 2016, a National Force team was being maintained in the region to assist federal agencies involved in the removal process. Hundreds of families are living under permanent tension due to the presence of non-indigenous people inside the territory, including large farmers involved in the construction works of the Belo Monte Dam.

Source: *CIMI North 2 Regional Office - Team Xingu-Altamira*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLE: JURUNA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land has been ratified since 1991, but the community is struggling to expand its limits because most of the water resources, which are essential for the survival of the indigenous community, are being dammed by the works of the Belo Monte Dam. In addition, the community is living under permanent tension due to the presence of invaders. On October 23, 2014, an identification report defining new boundaries for the area was published, but so far, these new limits have not been demarcated and illegal occupants have not been removed.

Source: *CIMI North 2 Regional Office - Team Xingu-Altamira*

INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, road construction, deforestation, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: The Declaratory Ordinance of the Cachoeira Seca TI was published in 2008. However, to date, despite the reduction of its original size, it has not yet been demarcated and the invaders have not been removed. In 2010, an assessment of the improvements made by non-indigenous occupants was conducted, but nine years later no measures have been taken to remove the invaders. Clandestine roads are being built inside the area and, in the last two years, this indigenous land has been one of the most affected by deforestation in the country. The leaders denounce that loggers transport the stolen wood at night to sawmills in the region. Complaints have been filed with the MPF and the community is awaiting action. Other threats include environmental impacts from the construction of the Belo Monte Dam in the region and predatory fishing in the territory. With no prospect of land regularization and removal of invaders, the Arara community is endangered.

Source: *CIMI North 2 Regional Office - Team Altamira*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, road construction

DESCRIPTION: The Arara TI has been constantly affected by illegal logging, with the construction of roads for the transport of wood, which has facilitated land subdivision in the Transamazonia area. The TI has been registered but so far, no measures for land regularization or removal of invaders have been taken. The area is also being impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam. An inspection of the TI by indigenous people in January 2019 found an increase in invasions and the opening of trails, possibly for the establishment of lots.

Source: *CIMI North 2 Regional Office - Team Altamira; CIMI - 1/23/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARAKANÁ

PEOPLES: ASURINI, KA'APOR and PARAKANÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples in the region and the environment are suffering the consequences of mining operations in indigenous territories, authorized by the National Mining Agency. The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action asking for the rejection by the Agency of reject all mining processes involving indigenous lands, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Subsection of Tucuruí.

Source: *MPF-PA*

INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO TAPAJÓS I

PEOPLES: APIAKÁ, BORARI, CARA PRETA, KUMARUARA, MAYTAPU, MUNDURUKU, TUPAIU, TUPINAMBÁ and ZO'É

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced to the MPF illegal mining operations inside the indigenous territories. Illegal ore mining has caused environmental degradation, river pollution and hazards to the health of indigenous people. They have also reported the action of a group of fraudsters who encourage illegal gold mining in the villages. The MPF has denounced a criminal scheme involving the purchase of gold of clandestine origin, operated by the company OM Distribuidora de Títulos e Documentos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda - Ourominas. Part of the gold sold in Santarém is taken from illegal mines located inside indigenous lands and conservation areas. Serious mining-related environmental damage have been found in the Tapajós River basin and among riverside populations, such as water contaminated with suspended solid elements, mercury and cyanide, and silting of the main channel and its tributaries. The impacts are observed not only on human life, but also on the flora and fauna of the region. The MPF's action also points out that the federal government, the National Mining Agency (ANM) and the Central Bank (BC) should be ordered to recover the degraded area and compensate indigenous peoples and society in general. Public authorities are accused of neglect in taking steps to prevent and combat fraud. Indigenous peoples are hoping to see positive results from the public civil action.

Source: *MPF-PA, CIMI North 2 Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLES: ARARA and JURUNA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to the environment, construction of a dam, mining project

DESCRIPTION: The Belo Monte Dam was built on the Xingu River without a safe definition of water resources sharing parameters. The indigenous lands in the region were affected by the drastic reduction of the water volume, which threatened their survival and traditional way of life. Several lawsuits and investigations are under way, but the works are moving forward based on the environmental license granted by the Department of the Environment and Sustainability of Pará for mining projects of great impact in Volta Grande do Xingu, in addition to the impacts of the Belo Monte Dam. One of them, the Volta Grande De Mineração Project, of Belo Sun Ltda, a Canadian capital company, entails another profound socio-environmental transformation in the region. The MPF has issued a recommendation for the governor

and the Secretary of State for the Environment and Sustainability to suspend environmental licensing processes until further tests and studies are carried out in the region.

Source: MPF-PA; CIMI North 2 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

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

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, marijuana plantation

DESCRIPTION: A Federal Police operation located and destroyed 136 marijuana plantations, totaling approximately 360,000 trees, and seized more than a ton of the drug ready for use in an area of about 240,000 square meters on the border of the states of Pará and Maranhão.

Source: G1-PA, 11/1/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, illegal logging; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Chiefs of the Munduruku people, along with members of Greenpeace, flew over the indigenous land and noticed the trail of destruction left by miners who settled along the main rivers of their territory. During the flyover it was possible to see huge craters, dozens of backhoes, camps, many men working, and an airstrip and a plane within the boundaries of indigenous land. The Kaburuá River is practically dead, with its bed completely drained, destroyed from the head to the mouth. Violence and threats against the leaders are encouraged by the Bolsonaro government and his obsession with opening indigenous lands, which are Union heritage, to mining companies. According to a Greenpeace survey, deforestation in the area, which should be completely preserved, has increased nearly six-fold in two years. INPE data indicate that in 2017 deforestation in the TI totaled 2.64 km²; in 2018, the size of the devastated area rose to 4.84 km²; and in 2019, 15.46 km² of forest were subtracted from the traditional indigenous territory. Images from the Planet Labs satellite, analyzed by BBC Brazil, also shown an increase in mining areas in the TI between January and July 2019.

Source: Greenpeace, 9/30/2019; Veja magazine, 11/20/2019; BBC Brazil, 7/25/2019, CIMI North 2 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE INDÍGENA DO TUMUCUMAQUE

PEOPLES: APALAÍ, ARAPIUM, ARARA, BORARI, KAYXANA, HIXKARYANA, ISOLADOS, KARAFAWYANA, KATUENA, MAWAYANA, MUNDURUKU, TIRIYO, TUNAYANA, WAI, WAYANA, and ZO'É

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced invasions and ore mining in various indigenous territories in Pará, causing serious conflicts with local indigenous peoples and damage to the environment. The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action asking the National Mining Agency to annul and reject mining processes involving indigenous lands in the state.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU

PEOPLE: ARARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Non-compliance with conditions, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced to the MPF cases of non-compliance with indigenous conditions and the challenging living conditions in the region following the construction of the Belo Monte Dam. Chief Adatao Arara reported the difficulties that the communities are having with regard to fishing and selling their fish, both for subsistence and decoration: fish can no longer spawn and breed; the amount of fish has decreased substantially; and several fishing areas have disappeared. In addition, fishermen are no longer able to fish upstream, as they would need boats

with powerful engines. Because they cannot fish upstream, they can no longer access plantations and forests to harvest cocoa, chestnut and wood. The chief explained that the company Nesa controls the flow of the river and does not explain when and how much water will be released. There are also problems of access by land, as the roads are in very poor shape, threatening the communities with isolation. Another problem of non-compliance with conditions is related to the income generation programs planned as compensation for by the impacts on the food and economic security of the affected peoples; the plans have not been fulfilled or are insufficient.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLES: ARARA and JURUNA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Non-compliance with conditions, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report that following the construction of the Belo Monte Dam and the granting of environmental licenses for mining in the region, the degradation of the environment has compromised the survival of the communities in this TI. Among other things, they complain that neither water quality nor the impact of the change in the Xingu River flow are being monitored, which has threatened the life of fish and of the ecosystem and, as a consequence, the survival of indigenous and riverside communities. The MPF recommended to the government of Pará and the State Department of the Environment the suspension of environmental licensing processes for any new construction project or activity potentially causing significant damage to the environment in the region of Volta Grande do Xingu, until such time as the tests planned for the region are concluded and/or the support capacity of the Volta Grande do Xingu region is verified, in view of the diversion of water planned for power generation by the Belo Monte Dam.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PLANALTO SANTARENO

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Soybean and corn monoculture and cattle ranching have silted up watercourses in the territory located in Santarém, causing impacts on the environment and the health of the Munduruku people. The silting of the Açaí Stream affects the 145 indigenous people who live in the Açaizal Village, because it takes away their only natural source of water used for bathing, cleaning food and washing clothes and household items as well as in family farming activities. The silting, according to the MPF, is due to monoculture activities in the region. "No erosion control has been observed in grain crops located around the stream," the MPF said. The Federal Police are also investigating the contamination of watercourses with pesticides. The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court asking that the state of Pará and the municipality of Santarém be ordered to design and implement a recovery plan for the stream. In other villages of the territory currently in the process of identification and delimitation by FUNAI, indigenous people are also threatened by soybean growers.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYABI

PEOPLES: APIAKÁ, KAYABI and MUNDURUKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that land grabbers have been operating on the indigenous land for the purpose of staying in the area and profiting from the "sale" of grabbed land. Armed invaders move freely through the area, ostensibly threatening the people, who are at risk and prevented from enjoying the natural wealth needed for their physical and cultural survival. The MPF recommended that IBAMA prepare a schedule of continuous environmental

inspections and take appropriate measures in areas such as police power and reported the facts to the Federal Court.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In response to a request from the Munduruku people in a letter dated 2017, in October and November 2019 FIOCRUZ collected samples to assess the level of contamination of the people with mercury, one of the consequences of illegal mining activities inside indigenous territories. In the second half of 2019, FIOCRUZ drew attention to preliminary data from a survey that shows mercury contamination in indigenous women and children, with a limit well above that established by the WHO. In addition to damaging the health of indigenous people in the region, mercury contamination is also the cause of a chain of environmental changes and loss of social and cultural structures. Fish and water, which are vital elements for the survival of indigenous peoples, have already been contaminated, according to Munduruku leaders. The case is being monitored by the MPF in Pará.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ANDIRÁ-MARAU

PEOPLES: KAYABÍ, MUNDURUKU and SATERÊ-MAWE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce illegal mining inside indigenous lands, with consequent damage to the environment. The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action with the Federal Court of Itaituba against the National Mining Agency, asking for the annulment and rejection of all mining projects that have an impact on indigenous lands in the region.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

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

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce illegal mining inside the indigenous lands, which compromises the survival of indigenous peoples in the region and degrades the environment. The MPF has filed Public Civil Actions against the National Mining Agency, asking for the annulment and rejection of all mining projects (survey and mining requirements, mining and prospecting permits, among others) that have an impact on indigenous lands in the districts of Castanhal and Paragominas, which comprise the Alto Rio Guamá TI. The community is awaiting action.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

PEOPLES: KA'APOR, KARAJÁ and PARAKANÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce illegal mining inside the indigenous land, with damage to the environment. A Public Civil Action has been filed by the MPF against the National Mining Agency, asking for the annulment and rejection of all mining projects that have an impact on the TI.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARAKANÁ

PEOPLES: ASURINI, KA'APOR and PARAKANÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce illegal mining inside the indigenous lands, which compromises the survival of indigenous peoples in the region and degrades the environment. The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action against the National Mining Agency, asking for the annulment and rejection of all mining projects (survey and

mining requirements, mining and prospecting permits, among others) that have an impact on indigenous lands.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LANDS: TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

PEOPLES: ARAWETÉ, PARAKANÁ and XIKRIN

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced to the MPF the commission of crimes in the Trincadeira/Bacajá, Apyterewa, Araweté/Igarapé, Ipixuna and Comunidade Rap-Ko indigenous lands. They claim that invaders are occupying their land and threatening everyone with large caliber firearms, stealing their belongings and deforesting the area. In addition, they also post threats on social media. The MPF has requested a police investigation and inspections by public agencies. The Federal Court was contacted and issued an order for repossession against the invaders of the Trench-Bacajá TI. The community is awaiting fulfillment of the order and the removal of invaders.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: TROCARÁ

PEOPLE: ASURINI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce illegal mining inside the indigenous land, with damage to the environment. A Public Civil Action has been filed by the MPF against the National Mining Agency, asking for the annulment and rejection of all mining projects that have an impact on the TI.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; MPF-PA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KOATINEMO

PEOPLE: ASURINI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, illegal logging, fire

DESCRIPTION: On at least two occasions, members of the Asurini people caught loggers preparing to fell trees inside the TI located in Altamira. The invaders were taken to the village and rescued about a week later by the Federal Police. Leaders have denounced to the MPF the existence of devastated areas inside the territory, explaining how the village becomes dark "from the ashes of crop burning." The Asurini have also denounced the presence of miners in the territory.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office; O Globo newspaper, 8/25/2019; Brasil Atual Network, 3/11/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAS CASAS

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Although they have already received the respective deposits of compensation amounts in court, occupants refuse to leave the TI, encouraged by the context and rhetoric of the current government.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRE APOMPU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The mayor of Itaituba, among other people, is illegally appropriating areas of the territory and the leaders have received death threats. The TI is in the process of identification and delimitation by FUNAI.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRE JAYBU

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, land grabbing, illegal exploitation of resources

DESCRIPTION: A brick and cement production company is illegally appropriating the traditional indigenous territory, which is in the process of identification and delimitation by FUNAI.

Source: CIMI North 2 Regional Office

PARAÍBA - 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: POTIGUARA- ALDEIA TAEPE

PEOPLE: POTIGUARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The MPF is investigating the use of pesticide (poison spray) in the vicinity of an indigenous community in Rio Tinto. The Japungu Plant reportedly used an agricultural aircraft to spray poison on its sugarcane plantations, directly affecting the community's crops.

Source: ClickPB, 3/10/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: POTIGUARA (SÃO MIGUEL)

PEOPLE: POTIGUARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, farms, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Invaders are occupying the indigenous territory with sugarcane plantations, causing conflicts with the people and destroying the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: POTIGUARA- MONTE MOR

PEOPLE: POTIGUARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, farms, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the illegal operation of a sugar mill inside the indigenous land. In addition, non-indigenous invaders are occupying the territory with sugarcane plantations, causing conflicts with the people and destroying the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: TABAJARA

PEOPLE: TABAJARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal ore mining and exploitation of other resources, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that several invaders are damaging the environment through illegal mining and exploitation activities carried out by cement and gravel producing companies. The community is being affected by conflicts with the invaders and damage to the environment.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

PARANÁ - 1 Case

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The chief of the indigenous community Tekoha Ocoy has denounced to the MPF that several delimitation signs in the indigenous land have been removed by invaders. In December, FUNAI began to replace the signs, which were again destroyed. The chief has filed a report with the Civil Police about the repeated offense.

Source: Indigenous leader

PERNAMBUCO - 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAPINAWÁ

PEOPLE: KAPINAWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging, fire, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The leaders report that the invaders have committed a series of violent acts inside the indigenous land such as: setting fire to the caatinga for the production of coal; illegal logging for sale; environmental destruction. Natural resources, including

drinking water, are at imminent risk, and the preservation of nature is essential for the community's physical, cultural and religious survival.

Source: Indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMBIWÁ

PEOPLE: KAMBIWÁ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Invaders are setting fire to the caatinga for the production of coal and stealing wood for sale, mainly in Ibimirim. The entire biome is at risk, threatening the indigenous community's physical, cultural and religious survival. The land has been registered, but the land regularization process is stalled.

Source: Leadership; CIMI Northeast Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARARU

PEOPLE: PANKARARU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, cattle ranching

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce frequent invasions and the destruction of fences for cattle grazing in the indigenous land. The squatters were compensated in early 2019, and bought land bordering the indigenous land. Currently neighbors of the indigenous community, they do not comply with court decisions and insist on occupying the indigenous land, in addition to threatening the leaders.

Source: CIMI Northeast Regional Office

RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKO KAAGUY PORÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI-MBYA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fire

DESCRIPTION: An unidentified group reportedly set fire to the indigenous village and then fled. Quickly the flames spread. The indigenous people themselves managed to control the fire, which almost reached one of the huts, and retrieved personal belongings from another hut.

Source: Romário Barros - leiseccamarica.com.br, 2/3/2019

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARITA

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fire, destruction of property

DESCRIPTION: The home of chief Carlinhos Alfaiate was attacked by armed men who fired at the house and his car. They then poured gasoline on the house and lit it on fire. The chief managed to escape through the back door and hid in the woods.

Source: Rádio Gaúcha, 10/20/2019

RONDÔNIA - 21 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLE: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, deforestation, land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: About 40 land grabbers invaded the region of Linha 623 Village, in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI. Indigenous people recorded videos of a deforested area, about 25 km long. When confronted, one of the land grabbers said that the order to invade came "from outside" and that they would return with 200 more people. He added that if the indigenous people resisted they would kill "children for the indigenous people to feel the pain." Although the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI was ratified in 1991, the number of invasions increased in 2019, encouraged by the speeches of President Jair Bolsonaro. Indigenous peoples are concerned about the isolated indigenous groups living in the region.

Source: G1; 1/14/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLE: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: A new wave of invasions has increased the threat to indigenous peoples living in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI. About 180 invaders illegally entered the indigenous territory at the beginning of April alone. According to ISA researcher Tiago Moreira, the land grabbers are probably taking advantage of the rainy season to isolate the land and prepare for the deforestation of new areas during the dry season, which begins in June. Between September and October 2018, an ISA analysis identified 42 cases of deforestation in an area near Jamari Village. The indigenous people are psychologically shaken, due to frequent shootings near the villages. "The speeches of the new government against indigenous peoples encourage invasions," says leader Awapu Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau.

Source: ISA, 4/18/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA

PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In order to stop a group suspected of illegal logging, the Federal Police carried out an operation in the Karipuna TI and seized machinery, tractors, documents and electronic devices. Three people are being investigated and will be charged with illegal deforestation. It was found that 11,000 hectares have already been deforested and in June the Federal Police organized other operations with the aim of dismantling criminal organizations in the region. A group of people used a producers' association and a georeferencing company to trick people into buying lots inside the indigenous land, by falsely promising to regularize the land with the competent agencies.

Source: G1, 1/29/2019; Tudo Rondônia, 6/19/2019; CIMI Rondonia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LANDS: KARIPUNA and URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLES: ISOLATES KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA and URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, mining, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: A FUNAI team photographed an official demarcation sign in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI showing several bullet holes. Armed squatters were reportedly threatening the indigenous peoples and there are reports that the invaders would have said, "Now Bolsonaro is the president." Franklimberg de Freitas, then president of FUNAI, took an emergency trip to the region to closely monitor the escalation of violence and heard from indigenous leaders several testimonies of frequent death threats and invasions by squatters interested in illegal logging and mining. In an invasion of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI in early April, at least 1,000 invaders tried to take over a village, according to the Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association. In the Karipuna TI, in turn, the number of land grabbers is increasing. They have opened roads for the purpose of subdividing land inside the indigenous land. As reported by chief André Karipuna, "They say that they will come in and burn everything down. That there are few people living in the village and that it will be easy." The deactivation of one of FUNAI's indigenous surveillance station favors invasions for illegal logging, since the loggers use FUNAI's station as shelter.

Source: Época magazine, 1/30/2019, CIMI, 1/24/2019; G1, 4/25/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: NAMBIKWARA

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: An joint operation by the Military Police and IBAMA arrested eight people involved in illegal logging in the indigenous land.

Source: Rádio Onda Sul/Vilhena, 6/3/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ROOSEVELT

PEOPLE: CINTA LARGA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal ore mining

DESCRIPTION: An anonymous tip led police to set up a barrier on the BR-174 highway and seize about 500 diamond stones, a pair of diamond earrings and a diamond pendant - a strategy used to mislead the inspectors. Of the two men were arrested, one is a former parliamentary adviser at the Legislative Assembly of Mato Grosso. In a statement to the police, they said that the diamonds had been mined in the Roosevelt TI and would be sold in Diamantina (MG).

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 7/7/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: SETE DE SETEMBRO

PEOPLE: SURUÍ DE RONDÔNIA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: After receiving reports of illegal logging inside the Sete de Setembro TI, the Federal Police carried out an operation in which nine people were arrested and two trucks carrying logs and chainsaws were seized.

Source: G1, 7/5/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ZORÓ

PEOPLE: ZORÓ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: An IBAMA team supported by the military police was attacked several times by loggers during an inspection operation in the Zoró TI. In addition to setting fire to the agency's tank truck, the perpetrators destroyed a bridge and used trees to block the clandestine roads built by them that cut through indigenous land. Without any aerial support, the Environmental Protection Sector (DIPRO) of IBAMA, headquartered in Brasília, ordered the team to leave the region. Until 2018, actions of a more strategic nature such as this were carried out by the Specialized Inspection Group (GEF), an elite unit of IBAMA linked to DIPRO. However, the current federal government has not used the expertise of this specialized group to monitor and inspect the Amazon rainforest.

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 7/6/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: IGARAPÉ LOURDES

PEOPLE: GAVIÃO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Following a complaint, five men were arrested for illegal gold mining inside the Igarapé Lourdes TI. The operation also seized batteries, water pumps and chainsaws. According to the police, the environmental damage caused by the suspects covers a large area inside the forest.

Source: G1, 8/2/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA

PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In a new operation, the Amazon Task Force made up of the Federal Prosecutor's Office and other official agencies denounced nine people and two companies for invasion and land subdivision inside the Karipuna TI. The perpetrators will be charged with criminal organization, fraud, invasion of government land, deforestation, and money laundering. The criminal organization operated inside the indigenous land through two companies, the Association of Rural Producers of Boa Esperança (ASPRUBE) and the georeferencing company Amazon Gel. For the MPF, ASPRUBE was created with the sole objective of getting as many people as possible interested in buying land inside the indigenous territory by falsely promising to regularize the area. According to data from the Amazon Protection System (SIPAM),

the area deforested in the Karipuna TI between 2016 and 2017 totaled 1,195.34 hectares; between 2017 and 2018 it jumped to 4,191.37 hectares. The financial assessment of the environmental damage was estimated at more than R\$22 million.

Source: MPF-RO, 8/14/2019, 10/16/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: SETE DE SETEMBRO

PEOPLE: SURUÍ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: During an inspection operation by the federal police, four people were arrested for illegal logging in the indigenous land. Chainsaws, weapons, ammunition and other instruments used in deforestation were also seized.

Source: G1-RO, 9/13/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

PEOPLES: SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal ore mining

DESCRIPTION: Former Senator Ernandes Amorim used WhatsApp to inform miners of an inspection to be carried out by IBAMA in the state of Rondônia: "You can take your PCs out of there, otherwise they will end up burning, OK?" In the audios, the former senator mentions the boldness of environmentalists who burn miners' objects, and praises the action of the Army, which is not suitable for this task. Showing to be on very friendly terms with authorities in Brasília, the rancher and councilman for Ariquemes, Ernandes was a federal deputy from 2007 to 2011. Charged with participating in a cocaine trafficking network, he was impeached and removed from his Senate seat by the TSE. He was also arrested for a corruption scheme in the city of Ariquemes, where he served two terms as mayor.

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 10/8/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: ROOSEVELT

PEOPLE: CINTA LARGA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining

DESCRIPTION: Operation Verde Brasil carried out by the Federal Police, the Army, the Brazilian Air Force (FAB), and IBAMA caught illegal mining activity in the Roosevelt TI. In the operation, three loaders, 11 water pumps, two generators, 10 tents, two motorcycles, and a firearm with ammunition were seized, but no one was arrested.

Source: UOL, 10/11/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA

PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: In February 2018, CIMI and Greenpeace reported to the MPF an attack to FUNAI's inspection station, located 12 kilometers from Panorama Village, in the Karipuna TI. Prosecutors say the case was not brought to trial because the suspects were not identified. Recently the station, which houses offices and a lookout tower, has been used by the invaders in their occupation and exploitation of the territory, since it is strategically close to roads and farms.

Source: G1, 10/10/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: STE DE SETEMBRO

PEOPLE: SURUÍ DE RONDÔNIA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining

DESCRIPTION: In an operation by the Federal Police to combat environmental crimes in the Sete de Setembro TI, two loaders and 15 engines used to drain waste were destroyed, together with several camps.

Source: Rondônia Agora, 11/7/2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO NEGRO OCAIA

PEOPLE: WARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land had its Declaratory Ordinance published in 2011. However, the suspension of the demarcation process and the fact that occupants have not been removed from the land nor received the compensation to which they are entitled, encourages the illegal occupation of the territory, triggering tension between indigenous and non-indigenous people.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARASUGWE

PEOPLE: GUARASUGWE

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, farms, damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: The territory, which has been awaiting identification and delimitation measures by FUNAI since 2012, has faced the invasion and presence of large soybean producers, which threaten the indigenous people and destroy the environment. In addition, indigenous leaders have already denounced to the MPF the destruction, by these same farmers, of funeral urns that prove the ancestral presence of the Guarasugwe people in the region, and which are sacred for preserving their tradition and culture.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: IGARAPÉ LAGE

PEOPLE: SEVERAL

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples in the region have had their lands invaded by non-indigenous people. Land grabbers and loggers invade the area, threaten the communities, and destroy their forests and the entire environment. In addition, the territory and local communities are threatened by the construction of the Ribeirão hydroelectric plant on the Madeira River.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: IGARAPÉ RIBEIRÃO

PEOPLE: ORO WARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, land grabbing, poaching

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people denounce the illegal action of land grabbers, hunters and fishermen who invade their lands, devastate the environment and generate conflicts in the region.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MIGUELENO

PEOPLE: MIGUELENO

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, cattle ranching, deforestation, predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: Since the demarcation process has been stalled at FUNAI since 2015, the territory is being pressured by the Terra Legal project, through which ranchers are occupying and deforesting the area of traditional indigenous occupation. Illegal fishing also affects one of the main food staples of the indigenous people.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAKAAS NOVAS

PEOPLE: ORO WARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, predatory fishing, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: For years, the community has been waiting for the authorities to regularize their territory and remove the invaders, who are illegal miners and fishermen operating inside the indigenous land, causing conflict and destroying the environment.

Source: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

RORAIMA - 9 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND: WAIMIRI-ATROARI

PEOPLE: WAIMIRI-ATROARI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, construction of a transmission line

DESCRIPTION: President Jair Bolsonaro said that the transmission line between Manaus (AM) and Boa Vista (RR) will be built “regardless of the manifestation of the Indians.” The line is expected to solve the energy problem of Roraima, since part of the state relies on energy coming from Venezuela. The line impacts on the lands of the Waimiri-Atroari people and its construction will seriously affect the community by destroying structures and crops.

Source: *O Liberal newspaper, 5/1/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The invasion by miners has grown in a frightening manner in the Yanomami territory and already affects about 20,000 people. In March 2018, according to a complaint filed by indigenous associations with the MPF, this number was estimated at 5,000. According to David Kopenawa, the miners are spread over four rivers in the region, building wood houses, rafts and airstrips. A partial report by the Federal Police dated August 2019 denounces the involvement of a criminal organization in illegal mining in the TI, with operations in the air and land logistics area, radio centers and purchase of gold. One of the individuals investigated by the PF, Pedro Emiliano Garcia, had already been sentenced to prison for genocide in 1993 (related to the “Haximu Massacre,” when dozens of Yanomamis were murdered by gold miners). According to the investigations, Garcia owns a plane, and one of his partners was a SESAI. Pilot. The advance of deforestation and environmental devastation in the Yanomami TI was confirmed by INPE through satellite monitoring. The indigenous community reported that mining activities increased dramatically after the deactivation of three Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases of FUNAI, and the withdrawal of the Army from the region.

Source: *O Globo newspaper, 8/6/2019; Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 5/16/2019; Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 5/17/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Operation Walopali-Curare XI closed 30 illegal mines in the Yanomami TI. A helicopter and dozens of equipment such as engines, dredge pumps, generators and suction equipment were seized. The operation lasted 12 days and involved 75 agents from FUNAI, the Army, the Federal Police, IBAMA, ICMBio, and other state agencies. Mining causes enormous environmental destruction, deforestation, the silting of rivers and mercury contamination in the communities.

Source: *UOL, 10/5/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) has repeatedly denounced the presence of about 20,000 miners operating illegally inside the Yanomami TI. This number was estimated by the communities themselves, who monitor the movement of boats and rafts arriving in the regions of the so-called “tatuzão.” Clandestine airstrips operate inside the Yanomami territory to secure the supplies needed for mining and fly the gold mined out of the TI. Among the impacts of mining activities, HAY reports the opening of large pits and soil and water contamination with mercury, as well as the introduction of drugs, alcohol and

firearms, the grooming of young people and prostitution in the traditional territory. The invasion of the Yanomami TI has been going on for many years, but never at such a large scale since the 1980s. These are sophisticated mining operations, supported by schemes involving significant funding by companies that provide earthmoving equipment, supplies and airplanes. The Army confirms that up to 70 vessels with mining equipment have already been seized in several operations in the Mucajá River region. According to a survey by the State Department of Planning of Roraima, in the first half of 2019 a total of 288 kg of gold (worth R\$48.7 million) was exported by the state, although gold mining is not authorized in Roraima. Gold ranks 4th among the products exported by the state, evidencing the lack of inspection and repression of the commercial scheme related to mining. According to a survey by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ), in Yanomami communities in the state of Amazonas assisted by the Yanomami DSEI, 56 percent of the indigenous people had mercury concentrations above the limit established by the WHO. HAY has filed complaints with the Army, the Federal Police and the MPF. Several operations were carried out in 2019 to remove miners from the territory and prohibit access thereto.

Source: *CIMI; HAY; Folha de Boa Vista newspaper; FIOCRUZ; A Pública*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining

DESCRIPTION: Based on an anonymous tip, a police operation by the Independent Environmental Policing Company (CIPA) caught in Boa Vista a scheme to transport fuel for mining operations in the Alto Uraricoera region, located in the Yanomami TI.

Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 10/1/2019*

INDIGENOUS LAND: MANOÁ/PIUM

PEOPLE: WAPIXANA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people noticed the movement of people at night, carrying flashlights, in a mountain range around the village. Volunteers from the Territorial Indigenous Protection and Surveillance Group searched the area and found mining equipment. Later, they identified the person responsible for the activity and took him to the community, where he was told to stop mining. The Legal Advisory Board of the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) registered the complaint, but the Federal Police never went to the community.

Source: *Indigenous community*

INDIGENOUS LAND: RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

PEOPLES: INGARIKÓ, MAKUXI, PATAMONA, TAUREPANG and WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, mining, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In 2019, mining operations were resumed inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, encouraged by the speeches of the federal and state governments and politicians from Roraima (federal deputies and senators). The largest mine, which was found in the vicinity of the Napoleão community, in the Raposa Region, involved the participation of third parties and indigenous people. Throughout 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro publicly expressed his support for mining in indigenous territories, particularly in the Yanomami and Raposa Serra do Sol TIs in Roraima. With the support of deputies and senators from Roraima, he published videos in which Indigenous people from Roraima, without any community representation, supported this federal government proposal, thus establishing the manipulation of the political position of indigenous communities and organizations in the state, which continue to express their total opposition to mining in indigenous lands.

Source: *CIMI North I Regional Office*

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARAÇÁ**PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, TAUREPANG and WAPIXANA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples denounce that an electricity network, installed for the benefit the Gaúcho Farm, crossed the Araçá TI. There was no prior consultation with the communities of that indigenous land.*Source: Report of residents during a community meeting*

INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal products that would be taken to and from mining areas inside the Yanomami TI were stored in a camp in neighboring Bom Jesus. The operation by the Independent Environmental Policing Company (CIPA) led to the arrest of 20 people and the seizure of 3,600 liters of fuel, two helicopters, firearms, georeferencing equipment, food supplies, mining tools, jewelry, and gold. The community filed a complaint with the MPE.*Source: Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 10/14/2019*

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS**PEOPLE:** GUARANI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire**DESCRIPTION:** A leader denounced a criminal fire that started inside the Serra do Tabuleiro State Park and almost reached the village, had it not been for the collective effort of the community to contain the fire. It is believed that the crime occurred in a context of legitimization by the current federal government, which has openly opposed indigenous peoples and the regularization of their territories, with the intention of making their natural resources available to agribusiness, mining and logging companies, among others.*Source: Desacato, 9/9/2019*

SAO PAULO - 2 Cases**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITAPUÁ**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal land subdivision, illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** An invader is reportedly living in the indigenous land, subdividing it and selling lots. In addition to land grabbing, he was preventing the indigenous people from harvesting the heart palm of the jussara tree. Indigenous peoples report that the same man has broken several times the tables used by them to sell their handicrafts.*Source: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office***INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITAPUÁ**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal land subdivision, deforestation**DESCRIPTION:** The community has faced new invasions in their traditional territory mediated by local residents who, despite knowing that the indigenous land has already been delimited, continued to promote the deforestation, subdivision and sale of the area.*Source: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office - Team São Paulo*

SERGIPE - 1 Case**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAIÇARA ILHA DE SÃO PEDRO**PEOPLE:** XOKÓ**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging, predatory hunting**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people report that groups of people have

been invading the territory for logging and hunting in areas they are struggling to preserve. According to historian Marcos Paulo Carvalho, "in 2016, they had already reported cases like this; and now, in the last visit, they said that the cases continue to occur, including this year." As Prosecutor Lívia Tinôco put it, "... the Xokó's territory is one of the most preserved inhabited areas in the basin region."

Source: MPF/SE, 11/21/2019

TOCANTINS - 16 Cases**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders sell the wood illegally taken from Jenipapo Village.

The wood is used to make fences for properties in the region. Leaders have reported the situation to the MPF and FUNAI, but no measures have been taken.

*Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office***INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, fire**DESCRIPTION:** A criminal fire inside the Xerente TI devastated large areas of the Cerrado region, threatening indigenous people and causing the death of several animals.*Source: Indigenous leaders***INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have reported to IBAMA and the Federal Police the illegal felling of trees such as pau brasil, sucupira, ipê and aroeira, which are then sold to farms in the region of Pedro Afonso and Porto Nacional.*Source: Indigenous leaders***INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHÔ-KANELA**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ-KANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** Several agribusiness projects near Bananal Island use irrigation from river channels to maintain their production. The construction of dams in rives to channel water to plantations, directly impacts the livelihood of indigenous peoples in the region due to the decrease in water and fish.*Source: Leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office***INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders lure indigenous people in the region into harvesting wood, which will then be sold on farms near the Xerente TI. Several tree species are being turned into fences.*Source: Indigenous; CIMI Regional Goiás/Tocantins***INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced the involvement of an indigenous man from the Gorgulho region in illegal logging and the sale of woos.*Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office***INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced to the MPF and FUNAI that indigenous people in Lajeado Village and non-indigenous men married to Xerente women were allegedly involved in illegal logging and the sale of wood inside the territory. The wood was being sold to farmers in the municipality of Pedro Afonso and to businesses in the municipalities of Miranorte and Guaraí. The wood was seized in a joint operation by the Environmental Police and FUNAI.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: AVÁ-CANOEIRO

PEOPLES: AVÁ-CANOEIRO and ISOLATED PEOPLE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: In September, Bananal Island was affected by large fires. As reported by the indigenous people, many of the fires were caused by wranglers who were cleaning pastures. The fire spread through a large area of Mata do Mamão, where the presence of isolated indigenous people was spotted from a helicopter that was helping fight the fire.

Source: CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

PEOPLE: XERENTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounced to FUNAI and the MPF that some indigenous people from Morrão and Brejo Comprido villages had partnered with non-indigenous invaders for illegal logging and the sale of wood in the traditional territory. No measures have been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: INÁWÉBOHONA

PEOPLE: JAVAÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The territory has been invaded by companies and large agribusiness ventures, and the community has suffered the consequences of this exploitation, especially in the dry months between June and November, when the water volume of the Javaé River is greatly reduced. This natural decrease in flow is substantially compounded by irrigation projects that use pumps to divert river water to soybean, rice and watermelon plantations. In addition to this critical decrease in water due to pesticide contamination, the villagers report that there have been several cases of diseases caused by the extremely poor quality of the water, threatening the physical and cultural survival of the indigenous people.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, fire, damage to the environment, damage to property

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported that the indigenous land has been repeatedly affected by arson. Despite the work of fire brigades and the indigenous people themselves, the losses were incalculable, since crops burned down and farmed animals that guarantee the survival of families burned to death. In addition, the entire ecosystem has been affected by the loss of wildlife and the destruction of vegetation.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: AVÁ-CANOEIRO

PEOPLE: JAVAÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: According to indigenous leaders, a fire probably started from the burning of plantation areas and eventually spread through the houses. The community mobilized to contain the fire and protect the residents, but despite the collective effort, five houses burned to the ground.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: MATA ALAGADA

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ-KANELA

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: fire, damage to the environment, damage to property

Source: CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAOLÂNDIA

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, animal trafficking, fire, illegal logging, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Krahôândia TI, located in the municipalities of Goatins and Itacajá, continues to be the target of violations that have serious consequences for indigenous families: constant invasions by wildlife traffickers; contamination of rivers due to the spraying of pesticides in crops bordering the territory; criminal fires; and wood theft. These situations have been denounced for a long time, but so far to no avail.

Source: CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLES: AVÁ-CANOEIRO, ISOLATED PEOPLE, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ and TAPIRAPÉ

TYPES OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, cattle ranching, fire, damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Parque do Araguaia TI, located on Bananal Island, continues to be used by non-indigenous peoples for cattle ranching. The territory recorded a large number of fires in the first eight months of 2019. In August, the fires reached the Mata do Mamão region, where isolated indigenous people live, threatening their survival. The indigenous are also affected by the diversion of the waters of the Javaé and Formoso rivers, which are dammed to ensure the irrigation of agricultural crops.

Source: CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAEGO-AWÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: Since the 1970s, when FUNAI established forced contact with the Avá Canoeiro people, indigenous communities have suffered violence in different forms, such as eviction from their traditional territory known as Mata Azul. To this day they remain outside the claimed area, living in villages of the Javaé and Karajá peoples on Bananal Island. The Declaratory Ordinance was signed in May 2016 and the process is in the stage of removal of two INCRA settlements and the Eletroenge farm. Meanwhile, indigenous leaders are being threatened by the occupants of their territory. In 2018, the indigenous people won a Public Civil Action (ACP) filed by the MPF for the removal of occupants within a one-year deadline. The Declaratory Ordinance was attacked by several politicians from the region, such as Senator Katia Abreu and Federal Deputy Carlos Henrique, who tried to overturn it. Lawyers and anthropologist Edward Luz were hired by agribusiness companies to disqualify the land identification and delimitation report.

Source: CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Chapter II



Violence Against the Person

- 109 Abuse of Power
- 112 Death Threat
- 118 Various Threats
- 124 Murders
- 133 Involuntary Manslaughter
- 136 Aggravated Battery
- 139 Ethnic and Cultural Racism
and Discrimination
- 142 Attempted Murder
- 146 Sexual Violence



In 2019, the Avá-Guarani people, who historically have had to take to the streets to claim their most basic rights, were prohibited from holding demonstrations in public areas, especially on highways; non-compliance with the prohibition order would entail a R\$5,000/hour fine

Violence Against the Person

Violence against the (indigenous) person has three main characteristics in the country's current social, political and economic context. The first is the disqualification of indigenous people as subjects of rights, an idea widely disseminated throughout 2019 by the Brazilian president, who went as far as saying that "Indians are increasingly becoming human beings just like us."

The second characteristic is the belittling of indigenous people's production forms and processes, which reactivates race stereotypes such as 'unproductivity', 'idleness' and 'obsolescence'. Hence, the lands that should be demarcated for the exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples can be transferred and made available to so-called producers.

And the third characteristic is the dehumanization of the indigenous person who, historically, has been considered a hindrance, a problem, an obstacle to be removed. The most varied forms of violence are therefore promoted, including intolerance, racism, government inaction and neglect, invasion of territories, physical assaults, threats, and murders.

The indigenist policy of the Bolsonaro government embodies these characteristics of the treatment afforded to indigenous peoples, and the methodology used to enforce it seeks to impose limits on access to constitutionally established rights, raise doubts among legislators and judges about the need to apply the right as expressed, and increase pressure on the territories to exploit them regardless of legal standards. The official indigenous agency is currently structured for these purposes. The acts of violence reported in 2019 need to be understood based on this government rationale that resembles the dark period of the military dictatorship, when integrating or exterminating indigenous peoples was a widespread idea in Brazil.

Abuse of Power

Thirteen cases of abuse of power were reported in 2019. In general, these cases involved groups of people belonging to the same family or entire communities. The cases reported indicate intolerance against the presence of indigenous people in cities, collusion between authorities and perpetrators and interference of Army soldiers in meetings of indigenous peoples. Some cases showing the forms of abuse of power against indigenous peoples are highlighted below.

State	Number of cases
Acre	1
Amazonas	1
Bahia	1
Maranhão	3
Mato Grosso	3
Paraná	1
Rondônia	1
Pernambuco	1
Santa Catarina	1
Total	13

In Amazonas, Army soldiers prevented a leader and five indigenous students from entering their own territory. After the incident was reported, the responsible agencies offered discrepant explanations for the soldiers' behavior. FUNAI's representative said that the decision had not come from the agency, which had merely recommended that entry into the indigenous area should be prohibited for people from the surrounding society. The Army, in turn, reported that the order came from the indigenous agency. Maria Auxiliadora Cordeiro da Silva, of the Baré people, was on a list of the Army and FUNAI containing the names of people who should not have access to the indigenous land. Maria was one of the guests to the assembly of the Indigenous Organization of Içana Basin (OIBI), of the Baniwa and Kuripako peoples.

Also on the list were the names of three leaders of the Baniwa people themselves. As reported by Baniwa leaders, the Army has taken an authoritarian stand against the peoples living in that region. On the other hand, they say that the agency tolerates and favors the access of companies interested in establishing mining operations inside the traditional territories, which is prohibited. André Baniwa says that prohibiting indigenous people from entering their own land is an unprecedented case in OIB's history, and that he had filed a complaint with FUNAI. The regional coordinator in the Upper Rio Negro, Jackson Duarte, denied that FUNAI had given the order to prohibit the leaders from entering the territory, but said that non-indigenous people invited by OIBI needed prior authorization to enter the territory and participate in the assembly.

In Bahia, the community of the Tupinambá de Belmonte Indigenous Land (TI) has no electricity due to difficulties

imposed by the owners of farms located in the area of Patiburi Village, according to federal prosecutor Fernando Zelada. The Electricity Company of the State of Bahia (COELBA) received a communication from one of the farmers prohibiting the installation of lampposts on his farm. This makes it impossible to implement the Light for All program, which would benefit the village's residents. The territory was recognized by FUNAI in 2013, when it was verified that the area has traditionally belonged to the Tupinambá people. The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court against FUNAI and the federal government calling for the conclusion of the demarcation process in that area. According to the MPF, "the Federal Constitution establishes that indigenous land is a public asset of the Union and should be used exclusively by indigenous people themselves to guarantee their rights, including access to electricity, already recognized as a social right and necessary for the dignity of every person."

The leaders of the Gavião people, in Maranhão, reported that two police officers from the Amarante do Maranhão police station went to the village to search for a motorcycle that had been seized by the indigenous people during an inspection of the territory. The leaders reported that the police did tell the community what they were going to do with the vehicle. When the leaders realized what was happening, they reacted and demanded explanations from the police officers, triggering tension on both sides. Other indigenous people had to interfere in order to avoid what could have become a more serious conflict.

In Paraná, the Avá-Guarani people from 12 villages in Guaíra and Terra Roxa were prevented from holding demonstrations on public roads, especially on highways BR-163, BR-272 and BR-487, as a result of a prohibitory injunction sought by the Attorney General's Office (AGU). Non-compliance with the prohibition order would entail a R\$5,000/hour fine for each indigenous person participating in the demonstration.

“The acts of violence reported in 2019 need to be understood based on this government rationale that resembles the dark period of the military dictatorship, when the integration or extermination of indigenous peoples was a widespread idea in Brazil. Hence the promotion of the most varied forms of attacks, including intolerance, racism, government inaction and neglect, invasions of territories, physical assaults, threats and murders.”

ABUSE OF POWER

13 Cases

ACRE - 1 Case

SEPTEMBER

VICTIMS: Alcilene Correia Jaminawa, Maribel Correia Jaminawa, father, mother and three children

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIAPUCA

MUNICIPALITY: SENA MADUREIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: CASAI in Rio Branco

DESCRIPTION: A family of seven was in the Indigenous Health House (CASAI), where a pregnant teenager who had been wounded in an exchange of fire between two criminal groups on September 19 was recovering from surgery. After two days at CASAI, a nurse spread a rumor that members of a criminal group had threatened to invade CASAI to kill the whole family, causing panic among the other patients and their caregivers. The person responsible for CASAI ordered the family to leave, disregarding the fact that it was late Saturday night, and that the teenager was under post-surgical care and taking medication. The family had to leave and stayed at the house of another indigenous leader living in Rio Branco. A complaint was filed with the MPF and the Public Defender's Office. The MPF conducted an investigation at CASAI and found that it was all but a rumor maliciously spread by the nurse. SESAI was notified of the incident and asked to provide care to the teenager at the house where she was staying.

CAUSE: Eviction and abandonment of patient

Source: Indigenous family; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 1 Case

7/10/2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLE: BARÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO NEGRO

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Army Control Post – Flores Island

DESCRIPTION: Army soldiers prevented a leader and five indigenous students from entering their own territory. After the incident was reported, the responsible agencies offered discrepant explanations for the soldiers' behavior. FUNAI's representative said that the decision had not come from the agency, which had merely recommended that entry into the indigenous area should be prohibited for people from the surrounding society. The Army, in turn, reported that the order came from the indigenous agency. Maria Auxiliadora Cordeiro da Silva, of the Baré people, was on a list of the Army and FUNAI containing the names of people who should not have access to the indigenous land. Maria was one of the guests to the assembly of the Indigenous Organization of Içana Basin (OIBI), of the Baniwa and Kuripako peoples. According to Baniwa leaders, the Army has taken an authoritarian stand against the peoples living in that region. On the other hand, it tolerates and favors the access of companies interested in establishing mining operations inside the traditional territories, which is prohibited. André Baniwa says that this is an unprecedented case in OIBI's history, and that he had filed a complaint with FUNAI. The regional coordinator of FUNAI in the Upper Rio Negro, Jackson Duarte, denied that the agency had given the order to prohibit the leaders from entering the territory, but said that non-indigenous people invited by OIBI needed prior authorization from the foundation.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 7/19/2019

BAHIA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE

MUNICIPALITY: BELMONTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Patiburi Village

DESCRIPTION: The community has no electricity due to difficulties imposed by the owners of farms located in the area of Patiburi Village, according to federal prosecutor Fernando Zelada. COELBA received a communication from one of the farmers prohibiting the installation of lampposts on his farm. This makes it impossible to implement the Light for All program, which would benefit the village's residents. The territory was recognized by FUNAI in 2013, when it was verified that the area has traditionally belonged to the Tupinambá people. The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court against FUNAI and the federal government calling for the conclusion of the demarcation process in that area. According to the MPF, "the Federal Constitution establishes that indigenous land is a public asset of the Union and should be used exclusively by indigenous people themselves to guarantee their rights, including access to electricity, already recognized as a social right and necessary for the dignity of every person."

CAUSE: Intimidation

Source: MPF-BA, 7/24/19

MARANHÃO - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Isael Sousa dos Santos Guajajara

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: ARAME

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was subjected to severe embarrassment when he was thrown, in his underwear only, in a cell at the police station, where he was left without water and food for about nine hours.

CAUSE: Torture; humiliation; deprivation

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Leandro dos Santos Guajajara

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: ARAME

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was subjected to severe embarrassment when he was thrown, in his underwear only, in a cell at the police station, where he was left without water and food for about nine hours.

CAUSE: Torture; humiliation; deprivation

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders reported that two police officers from the Amarante do Maranhão police station went to the village to search for a motorcycle that had been seized by the indigenous people during an inspection of the territory. The leaders reported that the police did tell the community what they were going to do with the vehicle. When the leaders realized what was happening, they reacted and demanded explanations from the police officers,

triggering tension on both sides. Other indigenous people had to interfere in order to avoid what could have become a more serious conflict.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 3 Cases

3/21/2019

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO GARÇAS

DESCRIPTION: Operation A'uwe (which means "Xavante people" in the indigenous language) caught a gang of scammers withholding bank cards belonging to Xavante people. In total, 135 cards were found, including that of the Bolsa Família program, in addition to 242 personal and official documents, such as work permits, ID cards, Individual Taxpayer's Card, and voter registration cards. The investigations showed that the scammers lent money to the indigenous people at an interest rate as high as 40 percent and kept their bank cards and passwords as collateral for the loan. The group has been taking more than R\$ 100,000 a month from the victims, but no arrests have been made

CAUSE: Illegal retention of documents, bank cards and passwords

Source: G1, 3/22/2019

2019

VICTIM: A woman

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: ÁGUA BOA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Água Boa

DESCRIPTION: An outsourced employee at SESAI was caught withdrawing from the bank the full amount of a R\$ 4,184.44 pension and giving only R\$ 920.00 to the indigenous beneficiary. According to the MPF, the employee charged the indigenous people between R\$ 300.00 and R\$ 500.00 to help them obtain the social security benefit.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank cards

Source: G1-MT, 10/9/2019

2019

VICTIM: Retired people

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Local banks and other financial institutions

DESCRIPTION: Throughout 2019, bank branches offered payroll deductible loans - above the limits allowed by law - to many retired Xavante people, leading to a drastic decrease in their income and threatening the survival of their families. Complaints have been made to the bank branches, but the illegal practice persists.

CAUSE: Extortion

Source: Indigenous people; Salesian missionaries; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

PARANÁ - 1 Case

3/25/2019

VICTIM: Avá-Guarani Communities

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Terra Roxa and Guaíra Villages

DESCRIPTION: Avá-Guarani people from 12 villages in Guaíra and Terra Roxa were prevented from holding demonstrations on public roads, especially on highways BR-163, BR-272 and BR-487, as a result of a prohibitory injunction sought by the Attorney General's Office (AGU). Non-compliance with the prohibition order would entail a R\$5,000/hour fine for each indigenous person participating in the demonstration.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority; threats

Source: CIMI, 4/9/2019

PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

24/11/2019

VICTIMS: Men

MUNICIPALITY: PETROLINA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Espaço Céus das Águas

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people denounced a violent action carried out by military police officers in Petrolina. Witnesses said that police officers, without a court order, crashed a cultural event of various social groups, including indigenous people from Alagoas and Pernambuco, and made several arrests. The officers claimed they were looking for weapons. The indigenous people were taken to the Forensic Medicine Institute at the Sertão de São Francisco Police Station for a forensic medical examination.

CAUSE: Illegal arrest

Source: Leaders

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

March

VICTIM: Marcelo Cinta Larga

PEOPLE: CINTA LARGA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CINTA LARGA

MUNICIPALITY: CACOAL

DESCRIPTION: According to the chief of the Cinta Larga people, the indigenous community is being harassed by FUNAI coordinator Paulo Ricardo de Souza Prado, who is reportedly suing the chief and other leaders for their firm positions and demands regarding their rights to health, education and land demarcation.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority

Source: Diário da Amazônia newspaper, 3/13/2019

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

12/11/2019

VICTIMS: Man and teenager

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUAPO'Y

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO RIBEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: km 338 of the BR-116 highway

DESCRIPTION: Three Mbya Guarani people were detained by Army soldiers on the BR-116 highway, in Barra do Ribeiro, and taken to the police station in Camaquã. The soldiers accused an indigenous man of sexually abusing two teenage boys, who were also detained and taken to the police station. Unlike the story told by the soldiers at the police station, this indigenous man reported that he had been beaten by the soldiers. A forensic medical examination conducted in Camaquã that morning showed that the indigenous man had actually been physically assaulted. He also complained of annal pain, which is typical of post-sexual intercourse, but had no injury or bleeding. The forensic medical examinations performed in the two teenagers confirmed that they had not been sexually assaulted. The Civil Police and the Army have started investigations to establish the facts, and the Federal Public Defender's Office is following the case.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: CIMI South Regional Office

Death Threat

In 2019, CIMI recorded 33 cases of death threats against indigenous people. Most of the cases are directly related to the claim for land demarcation and protection of traditional territories. This is the case of threats against members of the “Guardians of the Forest,” in Maranhão. Faced with the federal government’s inaction to fulfill its constitutional duty to protect indigenous lands, the Guardians monitor their territories, putting their own lives at risk to prevent invaders from pillaging the forests and their common goods. There are also cases of collective threats aimed at removing entire communities from repossessed areas; three of these cases were reported in Rio Grande do Sul. There have also been several incidents involving threats in urban contexts, where indigenous people are in a situation of total vulnerability.

Although they do not cover all incidents, the data show that cases were reported in the states of Amazonas (9), Bahia (1), Ceará (1), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (1), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (4), Rondônia (3), Roraima (1), Santa Catarina (2), São Paulo (2), and Tocantins (1). Some of these cases of violent threats against indigenous people are described next.

In Amazonas, a farmer accompanied by a squad of eight goons waving knives, pistols and revolvers invaded a village with the aim of murdering chief Álaci Jaminawa. As they could not locate him, they left a message saying that they would return, unless the indigenous people left the land which, according to the farmer, belonged to him. As informed in

the complaint, the farmer stated that “now that Bolsonaro has taken office, there will be no more land for indigenous people.” According to the indigenous people, this was the third and not the first time that gunmen invaded the land. In one of such occasions, they set fire to the village. As there was no reaction from FUNAI and fearing the worst, four families have left the territory. The land has not been demarcated yet and there are five villages on the banks of the Purus River. The area is coveted by loggers due to the presence of chestnut, sumaúma and other hardwood trees, which are illegally logged and sold. The community lives in a state of permanent insecurity due to constant threats.

In Ceará, the leader of the Anacé community denounced, during a hearing at the National Council for Human Rights, that he had been threatened with death. According to him, initially the threats were anonymous, over the phone. However, on one occasion he was at home, when he was surprised by two masked men who put a gun to his head and told him to disappear because he was “messing with big people.” For more than 10 years, the leader has been engaged in social and environmental activism in the area of Lagamar do Cauípe, in the district of Caucaia. He fights for the access of the local population to water, land demarcation and basic rights.

Groups of Guardians of the Forest began to be established in 2009, for the purpose of protecting the traditional territories from continuous invasions by loggers in the state of Maranhão. Currently, several indigenous peoples in the state

Photo: Genilson Guajajara



Faced with the Brazilian state’s abandonment and inaction to protect their traditional territories, indigenous peoples of various tribes in the state of Maranhão have created groups of “Guardians of the Forest,” putting their own lives at risk to monitor and inspect the forests, as a way of preventing invaders from pillaging the forests and their common goods.

rely on the work of these groups, which organize monitoring expeditions to prevent the plundering of forest resources such as wood and animals in their ancestral territories. Since the assassination of two leaders in November 2019, the community has lived in a state of permanent tension, as veiled threats have grown inside the Araribóia Indigenous Land (TI), which is home to more than 12,000 Guajajara and isolated Awá-Guajá groups.

After these crimes, the feeling of abandonment and insecurity increased in the villages of this territory, where there is no federal government inspection station. Strangers come and go as they please and sometimes cross the villages by motorcycle in the evening and early morning. The threats received from inside and outside the indigenous land have led the government of Maranhão to remove, indefinitely, three members of the Guardians group from the area. The families of Jenipapo Village are frightened, and the 50 school children are taken in a truck, without any safety measures, to the school, which is 7 km away from the village. Without access to the internet or another system of communication between the villages, the indigenous people are unaware of what happens in their own territory. Concurrently, satellite

data analyzed by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) show a boom in deforestation in the region, which has grown since Jair Bolsonaro won the presidential election.

In Porto Alegre, in the early hours of January 11, the Mbya Guarani people of Ponta do Arado were attacked by two men who fired at their shacks and threatened them with death if they refused to leave the area. The company Arado Empreendimentos Imobiliários wants to build a hotel and a huge luxury condominium on the site. Surrounded by preserved forests, a rich biodiversity and water, the area houses an archaeological site that attests to the traditional occupation by the Guarani people. Before returning to the area, in 2018, the Guarani asked the MPF to set up a study group to work on the demarcation of the land. The indigenous people, who are confined to a small area belonging to the Navy on the banks of Lake Guaíba, cannot walk on the roads, have no drinking water and are under permanent surveillance and threats from private security guards, in addition to being constantly harassed by military police officers. A fence with electronic sensors has been installed in the area to indicate how far the Guarani can go and prevent them from leaving the confinement space.

DEATH THREAT

33 Cases

AMAZONAS - 9 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Chief Batista

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANINARI ITIXI MIRIXITI

MUNICIPALITY: BERURI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Deus é Amor Village

DESCRIPTION: The chief has been receiving threats due to his fight for the land.

CAUSE: Death Threats

Source: CIMI North Regional Office 1

2/17/2019

VICTIM: Laci Jaminawa, woman and five children

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DO CAIAPUCÁ

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Sumaúma Village

DESCRIPTION: farmer accompanied by a squad of eight goons waving knives, pistols and revolvers invaded a village with the aim of murdering chief Álaci Jaminawa. As they could not locate him, they left a message saying that they would return, unless the indigenous people left the land which, according to the farmer, belonged to him. As informed in the complaint, the farmer stated that “now that Bolsonaro has taken office, there will be no more land for indigenous people.” According to the indigenous people, this was the third and not the first time that gunmen invaded the land. In one of such occasions, they set fire to the village. As there was no reaction from FUNAI and fearing the worst, four families have left the territory. The land has not been demarcated yet and there are five villages on the banks of the Purus River. The area is coveted by loggers due to the presence of chestnut, sumaúma and other hardwood trees, which are illegally logged and sold. The community lives in a state of permanent insecurity due to constant threats.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Antônio José Apurinã

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALPARAISO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The claimed territory has been invaded by land grabbers, loggers and farmers. Antônio José has reported to the MPF the invasions and the destruction of 600 hectares of indigenous land by a group of six farmers from the region. The felled area was a chestnut plantation used by the families for their livelihoods. Following the complaint, the indigenous man has been constantly threatened by farmers saying that “they will shut up the leader, who will end up six feet under.” Despite the complaint filed, no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Francisco da Silva Araújo

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALPARAISO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Francisco is one of the indigenous leaders spearheading the fight for the demarcation of the claimed territory. Twice in 2019 he received the following text message from an unidentified number: “give up this fight for the land, I follow you around and taking you down is very easy.” A complaint was filed with the MPF, but no measures have been taken to stop the threats.

CAUSE: Death threat

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: GAVIÃO

MUNICIPALITY: CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jabuti Village

DESCRIPTION: Farmers “bought” land from Mura indigenous people who moved to the city and started to deforest the area. When questioned by members of the indigenous community, they began to threaten to kill the deputy tuxaua of Jabuti Village.

CAUSE: Death threat

Source: CIMI North Regional Office I - Team Borba

AUGUST

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO DO PIRANHA

MUNICIPALITY: CAREIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Lago do Piranha Village

DESCRIPTION: The Lago do Piranha indigenous land, located in Careiro Castanho, has been invaded by neighboring farmers, who have made a series of threats against the Mura people, going as far as using a .38 caliber firearm on August 14, 2019 to frighten the community. In view of the serious danger of having houses and the indigenous school destroyed by the farmers, FUNAI filed a complaint with the court. On August 17, by way of an interlocutory relief, the farmers were ordered to refrain from engaging in the invasion or dissesion of indigenous territories, including the destruction of the school and the subdivision or sale of indigenous land.

CAUSE: Death Threats

Source: CIMI North Regional Office 1 - Team Borba

SECOND HALF OF 2019

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

DESCRIPTION: On the border of the Patauá indigenous land there is a farm owned by a man known by the nickname “Gago.” Entering the village requires going through a trail where a gate has been built. In the second half of 2019, the farmer locked the gate with a padlock to prevent the indigenous people from freely entering the village. This attitude prompted conflicts, death threats by the farmer against two members of the community and the breaking and entering of a house in the village.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: CIMI North Regional Office 1 - Team Borba

SECOND HALF OF 2019

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARA

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

DESCRIPTION: A group of farmers, whose farms border the Taquara indigenous land, increased deforestation to make room for buffalo ranching. These animals invade the indigenous land, destroying crops and endangering the lives of community members. On one occasion, the farmers organized a meeting inside the indigenous land and tried to overthrow the current tuxaua (leader). Later, the tuxaua and some of his family members (a brother and a son) began to be threatened by the farmers.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: CIMI North 1 Regional - Team Borba

2019

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURITINGA/TRACAJÁ

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

DESCRIPTION: In 2013, the indigenous people retook a black soil area lying outside the land boundaries. A farm owned by André Maia stood between this village and the Murutinga-Tracajá indigenous land. On August 8, the farmer tried to build a fence, preventing the residents of Aldeia da Terra Preta Village from using a port that gives access to their crops. The farmer’s son, Marcelinho Maia, a councilman, attacked an indigenous man, who fought back. The farmer then tried to kill a member of the community using first a knife, then a machete and finally a hoe. When stopped by the villagers, the farmer called in the municipal guards, who

tried to invade the village, and was once again stopped by the indigenous people. Another of the farmer’s son, André Luiz Maia, began to hover around the village, always armed and has tried to kill two villagers.

CAUSE: Death threats; invasion; dagger; machete; hoe; firearm

Source: CIMI North Regional Office 1

BAHIA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Maria do Carmo Querino de Almeida (Katia)

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE

MUNICIPALITY: BELMONTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Patiburi Village

DESCRIPTION: In addition to constant threats against chief Katia, which have been going on for some time, a boycott against the community is preventing its members from selling their products. Several buyers have stated that they cannot buy these products for fear of retaliation. This situation has resulted in the loss of production and starvation. To make matters worse, the community is unable to access the Jequitinhonha River to fish, due to a fence built by farmers in the region along the river.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: National Council for Human Rights, 2/13/2019; G1-BA, 4/19/2019

CEARÁ - 1 Case

12/4/2019

VICTIM: Paulo Rubens Barbosa France

PEOPLE: ANACÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ANACÉ

MUNICIPALITY: CAUCAIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cauípe Plateau

DESCRIPTION: During a hearing at the National Council for Human Rights, an Anacé community leader reported that he had been threatened with death. According to him, initially the threats were anonymous, over the phone. However, on one occasion he was at home, when he was surprised by two masked men who put a gun to his head and told him to disappear because he was “messing with big people.” For more than 10 years, the leader has been engaged in social and environmental activism in the area of Lagamar do Cauípe, in the district of Caucaia. He fights for the access of the local population to water, land demarcation and basic rights.

CAUSE: Death threats; firearm

Source: Brasil247, 4/15/2019

MARANHÃO - 5 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Guardians of the Forest

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Indigenous villages

DESCRIPTION: Groups of Guardians of the Forest began to be established in 2009, for the purpose of protecting the traditional territories from continuous invasions by loggers in the state of Maranhão. Currently, several indigenous peoples in the state rely on the work of these groups, which organize monitoring expeditions to prevent the plundering of forest resources such as wood and animals in their ancestral territories. Since the assassination of two leaders in November 2019, the community has lived in a state of permanent tension, as veiled threats have grown inside the Araribóia Indigenous Land (TI), which is home to more than 12,000 Guajajara and isolated Awá-Guajá groups. After these

crimes, the feeling of abandonment and insecurity increased in the villages of this territory, where there is no federal government inspection station. Strangers come and go as they please and sometimes cross the villages by motorcycle in the evening and early morning. The threats received from inside and outside the indigenous land have led the government of Maranhão to remove, indefinitely, three members of the Guardians group from the area. The families of Jenipapo Village are frightened, and the 50 school children are taken in a truck, without any safety measures, to the school, which is 7 km away from the village. Without access to the internet or another system of communication between the villages, the indigenous people are unaware of what happens in their own territory. Concurrently, satellite data analyzed by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) show a boom in deforestation in the region, which has grown since Jair Bolsonaro won the presidential election.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: *Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 7/12/2019*

2019

VICTIM: Joaquim Gavião

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (Hawk)

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: For naming his uncle's murderer, the indigenous man David Mulato Gavião was threatened by the alleged murderer and included in the Human Rights Defenders Program.

CAUSE: Death threat

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIMS: Olímpio Santos Iwyramu and Auro Guajajara

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: Since 2009, indigenous leaders of the Arariboia indigenous land organized into the Guardians of Forests group have been monitoring and inspecting the territory, which has been constantly invaded by loggers and hunters. Because of these self-protection measures, the leaders are being threatened and a price has been put on their heads. Despite complaints to public security agencies, no action has been taken to effectively change this tragic reality. The climate in the region is increasingly tense due to invasions, threats and other crimes against indigenous peoples.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIM: Raquel Aguiar Santos

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman reports that she has been threatened by an invader who lives inside the territory. A police report has already been filed with the city police station.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIMS: Guardians of the Forest

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: The group of indigenous guardians has been carrying out monitoring and inspection in the territory, during which they seize goods and equipment belonging to the loggers. As a result, many indigenous leaders are being threatened and have to stay in the villages, as they cannot go into town for fear of being ambushed and killed. Complaints have already been filed

with the authorities, but nothing has been done to ensure the security and protection of the community.

CAUSE: Death threats

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases

10/25/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: A drug dealer was charged with using a firearm to harass local people and users who have drug debts. Marijuana, a precision scale, cash, a .22 caliber shotgun, and ammunition were found in the defendant's home, who was a fugitive from justice and was wanted on an arrest warrant for drug trafficking.

CAUSE: Death threats; firearm

Source: *Midiamax, 10/26/2019*

SEPTEMBER

VICTIMS: Children

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Road adjacent to the Ñhu Verá community

DESCRIPTION: "We can no longer move around without them threatening us. The children go as long as a week without attending school because they threaten them on the way. We use a road to go to Dourados and we are threatened there, the security guards draw their gun and threaten us, pointing it to our head," say members of the community.

CAUSE: Bullying; death threats; use of firearm

Source: *CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office*

PARÁ - 1 Case

6/17/2020

VICTIM: Community and FUNAI Technical Group

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND: SAWRE APOMPU

MUNICIPALITY: ITAITUBA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported that the mayor of Itaituba, Valmir Climaco, has urged the local population to fire at some indigenous people and a FUNAI Working Group that, at the time, was supposed to carry out the work and studies to identify indigenous lands claimed by the Munduruku people. The mayor claims to own one of the lands that will be affected by the demarcation. The indigenous people and FUNAI employees were frightened and filed a complaint with the MPF, which initiated an investigation. The Munduruku are still awaiting conclusion of the studies for the completion of the land survey, but the climate is of constant threat.

CAUSE: Death threat

Source: *CIMI North Regional Office 2; MPF-PA*

PARANÁ - 1 Case

11/19/2019

VICTIMS: Gilberto Kunomi Reko and Wilfrido Benitez Espindola

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOKHA Y'HOVY

MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Inside the village

DESCRIPTION: A Guarani group held a demonstration to protest the murder of Demilson, who was a member of their community. They used a tent and banners to identify the crime scene, as well as to express the community's expectations that justice be served and the guilty be punished. The banners and the tent were set

on fire, and when the indigenous people approached, they were threatened by a farmer from the area, who pointed a pistol at the head of Gilberto Reko and his uncle Wilfrido, stating that no crime had occurred at that location. A police report has been filed at the Guaira civil police station.

CAUSE: Death threats; firearm

Source: *Leaders*

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 4 Cases

1/11/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: PONTA DO ARADO

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO ALEGRE

DESCRIPTION: In Porto Alegre, in the early hours of January 11, the Mbya Guarani people of Ponta do Arado were attacked by two men who fired at their shacks and threatened them with death if they refused to leave the area. The company Arado Empreendimentos Imobiliários wants to build a hotel and a huge luxury condominium on the site. Surrounded by preserved forests, a rich biodiversity and water, the area houses an archaeological site that attests to the traditional occupation by the Guarani people. Before returning to the area, in 2018, the Guarani asked the MPF to set up a study group to work on the demarcation of the land. The indigenous people, who are confined to a small area belonging to the Navy on the banks of Lake Guaíba, cannot walk on the roads, have no drinking water and are under permanent surveillance and threats from private security guards, in addition to being constantly harassed by military police officers. A fence with electronic sensors has been installed in the area to indicate how far the Guarani can go and prevent them from leaving the confinement space. According to Roberto Liebgott, from CIMI South Regional Office, “the place is rich in biodiversity, rich in waters, with preserved riparian forests, a very important environmental composition in that region and, consequently, there is a strong environmental movement fighting to preserve the region. If the condominium is ever built, it will cause unprecedented devastation in the region.”

CAUSE: Death threats; firearms

Source: *CIMI, 1/17/2019; Brasil de Facto, 2/16/2019; G1 1/12; Combate Racismo Ambiental, 1/11 and 1/13*

9/15/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: PONTA DO ARADO

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO ALEGRE

DESCRIPTION: In the afternoon of September 15, during a demonstration in support of the Mbya Guarani of Ponta do Arado, in Belém Novo, men from Fazenda Arado Velho fired several times around the area where the canvas shacks of the indigenous community were located, with the intention of spreading panic and insecurity among the families. According to a statement by chief Timóteo, the men did not shoot directly at the people, but around the area, with the clear intention of spreading fear and provoking the community. There seems to be a connection between this attack and another one carried out during the early hours of the morning a few days before, at the Terra de Areia Repossessed Land. The indigenous people, with the collaboration of a few supporters, filed another report with the Civil Police in Belém Novo. The indigenous people hope that the authorities will take the appropriate measures to ensure peace and tranquility for the area claimed by the Mbya Guarani community of Ponta do Arado.

CAUSE: Firearms

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*

9/14/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUADJAYVI

MUNICIPALITY: CHARQUEADAS

DESCRIPTION: Chief Cláudio Acosta denounced that community leaders were being threatened by armed men. He is a Mbya Guarani from the Guadjayvi indigenous land, an area granted as usufruct to the indigenous group by the federal government. This land will be directly impacted by COPELMI'S Guaíba Mine, which plans to explore coal in the region. According to the chief, a group of men who identified themselves as COPELMI's “security guards” went to Guadjayvi Village and warned the indigenous people to stop moving around the area, or else they would be shot. The chief filed a report with the Civil Police because the situation, in addition to being extremely serious, seems to be connected to other cases of violence against the Mbya communities of Ponta do Arado and Terra de Areia. The cases are similar and appear to be committed by militiamen paid to spread fear and terror among people. The authorities must take urgent action to investigate these cases and repress them, in addition to holding the perpetrators and their clients responsible.

CAUSE: Death threats; firearms

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*

15/9/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: TERRA DE AREIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Terra de Areia

DESCRIPTION: The chief of the Mbya Guarani Terra de Areia Repossessed Land denounced that on the night of September 14, 2019, men armed with pistols and rifles invaded the community, threatened the residents and ordered them to leave the area. They then broke into the houses and turned everything upside down. They introduced themselves as police officers, saying that they had received a complaint that indigenous people were invading the area. The curious thing is that they didn't show any form of identification to prove their identity nor had a court order to do what they were doing. Equally curious was the fact that the Mbya have retaken a public area belonging to the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the authorities are fully aware of the occupation, as it occurred almost two years ago and throughout all this time no charges (explicit or tacit) have been issued against the Guarani. Apparently, this action was planned to intimidate the community. The perpetrators seem to be militiamen who work for opponents of indigenous rights in Brazil, through brute force attacks against indigenous peoples in their fight for land. It is, therefore, part of a national ploy, as similar cases have been reported in other regions of Brazil. The Mbya said they will denounce the crime to the MPF and demand an investigation of the invasion of the area and their homes, as well as of the threats against indigenous peoples and the identification and punishment of the perpetrators and their clients.

CAUSE: Death threats; pistols; rifles; invasion

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*

RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

12/10/2019

VICTIMS: Awapu Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau and Juwi

PEOPLE: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

MUNICIPALITY: COSTA MARQUES

DESCRIPTION: Armed suspects invaded the village in search of the couple who were attending a drone piloting course in Porto Velho, in order to prepare themselves to work in the protection of indigenous lands in Rondônia. The couple are part of the village's surveillance team and their job is to record and denounce illegal logging inside the indigenous land. According to the indigenous leader: “I have been threatened for a long time. On one occasion they even said that when they found me, they would throw gasoline at my bike and me.” In a video, Awapu reveals that children in the village are also being threatened. According to data from the INPE's Project for the Satellite Monitoring of the Legal Amazon (PRODES), the

indigenous land lost an area totaling 42.54 km² between 2008 and November 2019.

CAUSE: Threats; invasion
Source: G1-RO, 12/13/2019

MAY

VICTIM: Community
PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA
INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA
MUNICIPALITY: PORTO VELHO

DESCRIPTION: The community reports that the indigenous people are constantly being threatened in their physical integrity by invaders established inside the indigenous territory, preventing them from hunting, fishing and harvesting chestnut. Local residents have sent out messages saying that “people will enter the village and kill everyone.” Leaders have filed a report with the Federal Police in Porto Velho, informing that in addition to indigenous people, members of CIMI and Greenpeace, two organizations that support the Karipuna fight, are also being threatened. The population is awaiting urgent action.

CAUSE: Death threats; invasion
Source: Indigenous Community and CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

MAY

VICTIM: Community
PEOPLE: GUARASUGWE
INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARASUGWE
MUNICIPALITY: PIMENTEIRAS DO OESTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Pimenteiras
DESCRIPTION: A leader denounced that some indigenous people were surprised by a note on their house saying that “I will kill your grandfather, you grandmother this morning and you, too.” The territory in question has been claimed since 2012 and, so far, no action has been taken. The indigenous people went to the local police station to file a report; however, the police officers refused to accept it, claiming that it was just “a joke.”

CAUSE: Death threat
Source: Indigenous Community; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

RORAIMA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Community
PEOPLE: MAKUXI
INDIGENOUS LAND: CANAUANIM
MUNICIPALITY: CANTÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Canauanim Community, Serra da Lua Region
DESCRIPTION: Leaders who make up the Territorial Indigenous Surveillance Group, an initiative of indigenous communities to ensure the protection of their territories, have been suffering death threats for trying to prohibit the entry and trafficking of illicit drugs inside the indigenous land.

CAUSE: Death Threats
Source: CIMI North Regional Office I

SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

7/21/2019

VICTIM: Indigenous people
PEOPLE: KAINGANG
INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ
MUNICIPALITY: IPUAÇÚ
SITE OF CAUSE: Xaçecó Indigenous Area

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was driving around the village when he spotted an unknown truck inside the repossessed area. He drove towards the vehicle, and as he approached it, masked men got out, threw fuel at the victim’s car and lit a match, setting it on

fire. The victim managed to get out of the vehicle and the attack was attributed to rural producers in the region, due to a dispute over the land claimed as traditional by the indigenous people.

CAUSE: Fire
Source: G1-SC, 7/21/2019

7/21/2019

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI
INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO ALTO
MUNICIPALITY: ARAQUARI

DESCRIPTION: According to reports by leaders of the communities in the northern region of Santa Catarina, people opposed to the demarcation of indigenous lands hover around the villages making threats, with the intention of spreading fear and insecurity among the families. One night in October, they set fire to the Opy, the Payer House of the Mbya Guarani.

CAUSE: Fire; threats
Source: CIMI South Regional Office

SÃO PAULO - 2 Cases

7/20/2019

VICTIM: Ademilson Moreira and a young man
PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI
INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÁ
MUNICIPALITY: ARAQUARI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tekoha Tarumá Village
DESCRIPTION: Chief Ademilson and another indigenous man from the community reported that they came across two strange men building a fence inside the territory. They tried to talk to the men, who verbally assaulted and threatened them, saying that “If you set foot here, you’ll take a bullet, you’ll be killed.” The indigenous men reported that other fences have been built inside the indigenous land, and that the community is feeling insecure. Reports have been filed with the MPE, FUNAI and the Federal Police.

CAUSE: Death threat
Source: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

DECEMBER

VICTIM: Community
PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI
INDIGENOUS LAND: ITAPUÁ
MUNICIPALITY: IGUAPE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Barra Road, at the entrance of Tekoha Itapuá Village
DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported that an invader, who lives inside the indigenous territory, warned a leader that indigenous people who are caught inside his lots will be shot.

CAUSE: Death threat
Source: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Sara Krahô and Chief Reinaldo
PEOPLE: KRAHÔ
INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAOLÂNDIA
MUNICIPALITY: GOIATINS

DESCRIPTION: On the pretext of withdrawing monthly amounts for the payment of debts incurred by the indigenous woman, the shop owner retains her bank card and password. The victim claims she doesn’t even know the amount of her debt and when it will be paid off. Chief Reinaldo and the indigenous woman warned the shop owner that they would go to court to recover the card, but the man said he was not afraid and drew a .22 gun, threatening to kill the indigenous people. The accused refuses to hand over bank cards belonging to the woman and other indigenous people.

CAUSE: Death threat; firearm
Source: Sara Krahô; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Various Threats

In 2019, CIMI recorded 34 cases of various forms of threat. Most of them are related to three situations: retention by shop owners in towns close to the villages of social security or bank cards belonging to indigenous people, as collateral for possible debts; fight against the invasion of traditional lands, usually involving violent reactions by the invaders, triggering to all forms of threat; and threats from invaders against indigenous people who try to request the enforcement of their rights by public assistance and protection agencies and also - depending on the social repercussion of the facts - from people opposed to indigenous peoples through defamatory campaigns and threats posted on social media. Some of these cases are described below.

Cases were reported in the states of Acre (14), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (3), Bahia (1), Maranhão (7), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Pará (2), Santa Catarina (1) and Tocantins (1).

In Acre, hundreds of indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 200 people, including retirees, beneficiaries

of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF regarding this abusive practice.

In Alagoas, a group of 50 indigenous people were threatened by a local farmer’s gunmen, in a repossessed area. The men were waving large caliber guns, shooting into the air, kicking and beating people with truncheons, including women and children. No action has been taken.

In Maranhão, indigenous leaders were threatened by loggers after seizing four trucks, two motorcycles and a chainsaw that were being used in illegal logging inside an indigenous territory. The indigenous men are asking for help and claiming that they are being threatened during the monitoring and surveillance carried out in their lands to prevent

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace.jpg



For denouncing invasions, mining, land grabbing and logging, among other vectors that explicitly destroy their territories and the forest, indigenous leaders are subjected to different forms of threat and criminalization

invasions and illegal logging or hunting. The government of Maranhão claims that the protection of indigenous lands and peoples is the responsibility of the federal government and that IBAMA, FUNAI, the State Public Security Secretariat and the Military Police of Maranhão have been notified to take the necessary measures.

In Mato Grosso, a group of men threatened Myky and Manoki children and adolescents who were on a minibus, waiting for the return of community women who were participating in the traditional tucum (palm tree) harvest. The men asked the indigenous group to leave because they would set fire to the minibus. According to the reports of the children, who were very nervous, the men insulted everyone, calling them lazy and worthless. All tucum plantations are located on the farms, which are still in the demarcation process.

In Pará, land grabbers vow to strike back after indigenous peoples retake their lands. The threats were posted on

WhatsApp, along with a picture of dozens of them. The group seemed to be heading to the village: “See how many people were in the forest waiting to catch the Indians there. There are more than 300 men in the forest chasing Indians,” says a man in the audio. The invader also mentions the name of one of the indigenous leaders spearheading the actions to retake the traditional territory.

In Santa Catarina, Land grabbers at the service of real estate developers invaded the Tarumã indigenous land and threatened the indigenous community. Videos recorded by the community clearly show the grabbers invading the indigenous land and making a kind of “demarcation.” The invaders said, “You are Paraguayans; the land is not yours; we were born here.” And by way of threatening them, they added: “If you set foot here, we’ll fire.” According to the indigenous people, this type of threat is steadily increasing across indigenous territories..

VARIOUS THREATS

34 Cases

ACRE - 14 Cases

9/15/2019

VICTIMS: Alcileia Correia Jaminawa and Maribel Martins Jaminawa

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: SENA MADUREIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Street

DESCRIPTION: The three-month-pregnant teenager was playing in the backyard with her nine-month-old sister when both were injured during a shootout between two criminal gangs. They were taken to the hospital. Five criminals were identified, but no arrest has been made.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1, 9/16/2019

OCTOBER

VICTIM: FAMILY

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São Francisco Village

DESCRIPTION: A family of several children and elderly people from São Francisco Village had their house burned down and lost all their belongings. Village leaders reported that the fire was set by members of a criminal gang that is trying to invade the territory, threatening the families who decided to resist. The proximity of this village to the town of Feijó as well as the change of federal government have increased not only these threats but harassment against young people as well. Indigenous people are feeling unprotected and under constant threats. A complaint was taken to the MPF and a police report was filed, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Death threats; fire

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO WALTER

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 200 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program,

teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 30 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 120 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the

debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KAMPA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 180 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KONTANAWA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KONTANAWA DO ALTO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 150 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA/IGARAPÉ PRETO

MUNICIPALITY: RODRIGUES ALVES

DESCRIPTION: indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 170 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMPINAS/KATUKINA

MUNICIPALITY: CRUZEIRO DO SUL

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 200 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: NAUA

INDIGENOUS LAND: NAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: MÂNCIO LIMA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 60 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. The MPF has been properly informed of this abusive practice and the community awaits measures to repress it.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

2019

PEOPLE: NUKINI

INDIGENOUS LAND: NUKINI

MUNICIPALITY: MÂNCIO LIMA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 60 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF and the community awaits legal action.

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

2019

PEOPLE: ASHANINKA

INDIGENOUS LANDS: KAMPA AND ISOLADOS DO RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 180 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program,

teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and an investigation by the Federal Police is underway, in addition to other measures; indigenous people’s cards are being recovered and shop owners are being notified.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 180 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and an investigation by the Federal Police is underway, in addition to other measures; indigenous people’s cards are being recovered and shop owners are being notified.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 300 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and an investigation by the Federal Police is underway, in addition to other measures; indigenous people’s cards are being recovered and shop owners are being notified.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

ALAGOAS - 1 Case

11/30/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: KARIRI-XOKÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIRI-XOKÓ

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO REAL DO COLÉGIO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Repossession area

DESCRIPTION: A group of 50 indigenous people were threatened by a

local farmer’s gunmen, in a repossessed area. The men were waving large caliber guns, shooting into the air, kicking and beating people with truncheons, including women and children. No action has been taken.

CAUSE: Physical assaults; harassment

Source: Leader Marivaldo; CIMI Northeast Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Francisco Saldanha Jaminawa

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA OF PLACEMENT ARE PAULINO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: A farmer occupying the territory claimed by the indigenous people destroyed a family’s banana plantation and built a fence on the site. Francisco, one of the leaders fighting for the regularization of the territory, along with other men from the community, knocked down the fence. The farmer sent armed henchmen to threaten them, saying he would rebuild the fence and that Francisco would be a dead man if he dared to take it down again. The case was reported to the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Firearm; cold weapons

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ, ENVIRA, IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 300 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and an investigation by the Federal Police is underway.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous families commute to the closest town every month to withdraw their salaries and social benefits from the bank and do their shopping. They are approximately 350 people, including retirees, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program, teachers, and health agents. Most families have gotten used to buying “on credit” and shop owners, to ensure payment of the debts, retain their bank cards, including their passwords. This practice has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to give out loans to indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt. When they ask to have the card back or the money, the shop owner refuses to return it, claiming that there is no balance left in their account. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and an investigation by the Federal Police is underway.

CAUSE: Illegal retention of bank card

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

BAHIA - 1 Case

8/28/2019

VICTIM: COMMUNITY

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: COMEXATIBA (ALDEIA CAHY)

MUNICIPALITY: PRADO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mucugê Village

DESCRIPTION: There are many reports by leaders of verbal threats against the community that took back part of the traditional territory located on the Guarani-Corumbau highway. The leaders denounced that the community was approached by two men in a threatening manner, claiming to own the property and that they would take it back "one way or another." The indigenous people filed a report with the Federal Police and FUNAI.

CAUSE: Verbal threats

Source: Leaders; CIMI East Regional Office

MARANHÃO - 7 Cases

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM: Leaders

PEOPLE: KA'APOR

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: ZÉ DOCA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders were threatened by loggers after seizing four trucks, two motorcycles and a chainsaw that were being used in illegal logging inside an indigenous territory. The indigenous men are asking for help and claiming that they are being threatened during the monitoring and surveillance carried out in their lands to prevent invasions and illegal logging or hunting. The government of Maranhão claims that the protection of indigenous lands and peoples is the responsibility of the federal government and that IBAMA, FUNAI, the State Public Security Secretariat and the Military Police of Maranhão have been notified to take the necessary measures.

CAUSE: Threats and invasion by loggers

Source: G1, 9/30/2019

1/2/2019

VICTIM: Jairo Cohruw Kanela

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO CORDA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near Arrudas Farm

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man disappeared in the vicinity of the village, on Arrudas' Farm, and the police are investigating the case.

CAUSE: Unknown

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Jorge Kmem Kanela

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO CORDA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous men went into the woods to hunt. Two days later, as he had not returned, members of the community went looking for him; however all they found was a motorcycle trail and some ammunition. The police were called in.

CAUSE: Unknown

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Evandro Bandeira Gavião and André Cacau Gavião

PEOPLE: PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: For taking the protection of their territory against invaders into their own hands, indigenous leaders are threatened by companies and loggers involved in illegal logging inside the territories, when they go to Amarante do Maranhão. Complaints were made to the competent agencies, but no measures have been taken. Conflicts are becoming more and more intense in the region.

CAUSE: Threats

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: MEMORTUNRÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO CORDA

DESCRIPTION: After two indigenous people went missing and an elderly indigenous man was run over, the leaders destroyed the access bridge to the indigenous villages in Barra do Corda. In retaliation, a group of armed men threatened the indigenous leaders and rebuilt the bridge, which was again destroyed.

CAUSE: Verbal threat with firearms

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: AKROÁ GAMELA

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARITUIA

MUNICIPALITY: VIANA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cajueiro-Pirai Village

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report that armed bikers drive by the repossessed areas, mainly the Cajueiro-Pirai Village, along the MA-014 highway, firing at the indigenous peoples and their homes. These cases of violence have been repeatedly denounced to state public agencies, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Gunshots

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: TREMEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Tremembé do Engenho people denounced a non-indigenous resident living inside the territory for making threats against the communities and destroying and invading crops and selling lots inside the territory. Unbeknownst to the community, this resident identified himself as the general chief of the people. After the complaints, the People's Leadership Council was set up and the invaders were informed that they should leave the indigenous area. Since then, council members have been under constant threat.

CAUSE: Threats; invasion; disseisin

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

4/9/2019

VICTIM: Children and adolescents

PEOPLE: MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU (MYKY)

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Japuira Village

DESCRIPTION: A group of men threatened Myky and Manoki children and adolescents who were on a minibus, waiting for the return of community women who were participating in the traditional tucum (palm tree) harvest. The men asked the indigenous group to leave because they would set fire to the minibus. According to the reports of the children, who were very nervous, the men insulted everyone, calling them lazy and worthless. All tucum

plantations are located on the farms, which are still in the demarcation process.

CAUSE: Verbal threat

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 3 Cases

5/17/2019

VICTIM: Young woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was surrounded by a group of men waving machetes and sticks and forced to hand over her cell phone. The case occurred near a school in Bororó Village.

CAUSE: Threats; theft

Source: Capital News, 5/18/2019

16/9/2019

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPO GRANDE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bus Station

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous woman under house arrest is being prevented from taking her daughter out of a shelter. A FUNAI employee who is following the case said that the shelter manager is violating the mother's human rights. "This mother is being prevented from taking the child in her arms and breastfeeding. This is a very serious violation and there is no legislation to prevent it, no court order or lawsuit," he says.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority

Source: Midiamax, 9/17/2019

8/1/2019

VICTIM: Mirna da Silva

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: Chased by gunmen, the indigenous woman was hit by several rubber bullets and had to be taken to the hospital.

CAUSE: Shots of rubber bullets

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office

PARÁ - 2 Cases

8/25/2019

VICTIM: Bekoro

PEOPLE: XIKRIN

INDIGENOUS LAND: TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA

DESCRIPTION: Land grabbers vow to strike back after indigenous peoples retake their lands. The threats were posted on WhatsApp, along with a picture of dozens of them. The group seemed to be heading to the village: "See how many people were in the forest waiting

to catch the Indians there. There are more than 300 men in the forest chasing Indians," says a man in the audio. The invader also mentions the name of one of the indigenous leaders spearheading the actions to retake the traditional territory.

CAUSE: Threats over WhatsApp

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 8/26/2019

11/30/2019

VICTIM: Alessandra Korap

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY: SANTARÉM

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Indigenous woman's home

DESCRIPTION: After denouncing in Brasilia illegal miners and loggers and death threats against indigenous leaders and asking for the resumption of demarcation processes currently stalled, the indigenous leader had her home invaded in Santarém. The perpetrators took her documents, tablet, cell phone, and the memory card of her camera. A video with a statement by the leader in Brasilia went viral in miners' groups on WhatsApp. Some wrote comments and recorded threatening audios against the Munduruku leader.

CAUSE: Invasion; threats; theft

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 12/1/2019

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

2019

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

MUNICIPALITY: ARAQUARI

DESCRIPTION: Land grabbers at the service of real estate developers invaded the Tarumã indigenous land and threatened the indigenous community. Videos recorded by the community clearly show the grabbers invading the indigenous land and making a kind of "demarcation." The invaders said, "You are Paraguayans; the land is not yours; we were born here." And by way of threatening them, they added: "If you set foot here, we'll fire." According to the indigenous people, this type of threat is steadily increasing across indigenous territories.

CAUSE: Threats

Source: Causa Operária

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

10/22/2019

VICTIM: Frank Póhi Krahô

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAHÔ

MUNICIPALITY: ITACAJÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Maravilha Village

DESCRIPTION: After reporting the trafficking of wildlife, the indigenous man says that he began to receive threats from the alleged perpetrator. In addition, strange people began to look for him in the village. Every time this is about to happen, he is told to hide.

CAUSE: Threats

Source: Police Report 084825/2019/A01; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Murders

Official data

Official data from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) and state health care secretariats indicate 113 indigenous murders in 2019. Among the victims are people belonging to the Kaxinawá, Nawa, Wassú, Tikuna, Apurinã, Kanamari, Kulina, Yanomami, Anacé, Pitaguari, Potiguara, Tapeba, Guajajara, Krikati, Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena, Amanayé, Pipipã, Xukuru, Kaingang, and Yanomami tribes. The highest number of deaths was reported among male victims, with 91 cases; therefore, in 22 of the cases reported the victims were women.

State	Number of homicides
Acre	2
Amazonas	16
Bahia	1
Ceará	8
Maranhão	4
Mato Grosso	1
Mato Grosso do Sul ¹	40
Pará	1
Paraíba	3
Pernambuco	3
Paraná	1
Rio Grande do Norte ²	2
Roraima ³	26
Santa Catarina	4
Tocantins	1
Total	113

1 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System - SIM. Data subject to review.

2 Source: SIM/SUVIGE/CPS/SESAP-RN.

3 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.

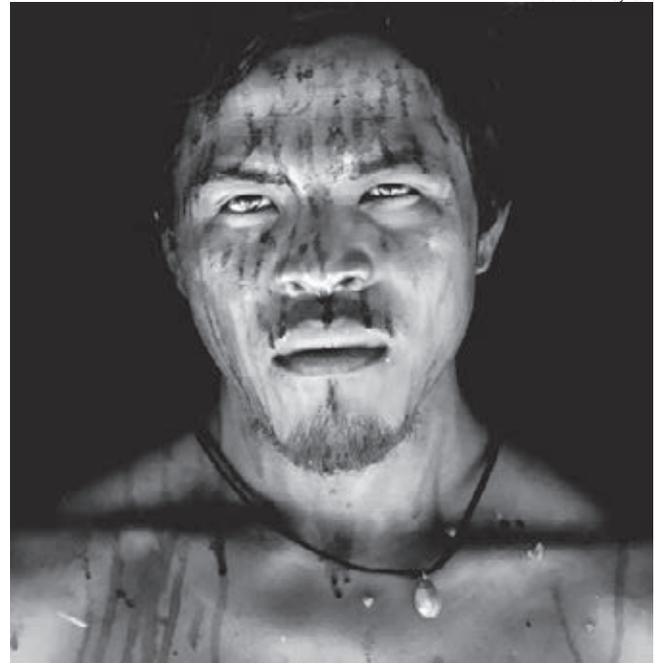
Among the causes of death are gunshot wounds, wounds by piercing with a sharp or penetrating object and blunt force trauma.

It should be noted that the official data on murders do not allow a more in-depth analysis, due to the lack of detailed information on the cases such as the victims' age group, location and ethnicity, among others.

Data Collected by CIMI

In 2019, the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) recorded 72 murders cases in the states of Acre (5), Amapá (1), Amazonas (11), Bahia (3), Maranhão (7), Mato Grosso do Sul (23), Paraná (4), Pernambuco (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Rondônia (3), Roraima (8), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (1). The data presented were provided to CIMI teams by the communities where they operate, as well as by news published on the media. The victims were 63 men and 9 women.

Photo: Patrick Raynaud



The murder of the “guardian of the forest” Paulino Guajajara, in Maranhão, had wide national and international repercussions; tension in the territories that are being constantly invaded escalated in 2019

The reports of cases and victims show that the murders occurred in at least four circumstances. In some circumstances, the victims were leaders who fought for the demarcation of their territories and, as a result, were targeted and threatened; there were cases in which the victims were committed to the protection of the borders of their territories and fought against logging and mining; other cases were related to futile reasons, usually because of some previous or momentary disagreement or prejudice and intolerance against indigenous peoples; and other homicides are related to the conditions of vulnerability experienced by communities living in degraded areas, overpopulated reserves or near cities, where people end up addicted to alcohol and involved in trafficking and prostitution.

Some cases characterizing the contexts of the homicides are described next.

In Amapá, indigenous people report that miners invaded the Wajãpi Indigenous Land (TI) and stabbed the chief inside the forest on his way back to the village, after visiting his daughter. His body was dumped in the river and found by his wife. The territory, which was demarcated in 1996, covers 6,000 square kilometers, is rich in gold and much coveted by mining companies. Half of it is overlapped by the National Reserve of Copper and Associates (RENCA), which the Temer government tried to close down. The assassination of the chief had national and international repercussions.

Another victim, Francisco Tukano, who was a respected leader in several villages in the state of Amazonas, worked in the community collecting food and clothing. He was home with his family, when three masked men fired several times at him. According to the Civil Police, a possible fight over land tenure could have motivated the crime.

Humberto Tuyuka worked at the Archdiocesan Caritas of Manaus as an advisor to the Indigenous Pastoral of the Archdiocese and of the Association of Indigenous Women of the Upper Negro River (AMARN). He was assaulted by a group of men on his way home, in the back of an open-air market in the Coroado neighborhood. As reported by the Coordination of Indigenous Peoples of Manaus and Surroundings (COPIME): “Humberto is another victim of the growing wave of violence against indigenous peoples and Mother Earth. Violence often supported by hate speeches against minorities in a system that dismantles rights, monitors and criminalizes leaders and organizations, and kills.” The motive for the crime is being investigated.

For decades, the indigenous lands of Maranhão have been invaded by land grabbers, loggers and other groups. Since 2009, indigenous peoples organized into groups called Guardians of the Forest have taken the monitoring and inspection of their lands into their own hands, in order to protect the forests and prevent the plundering of their assets. Several peoples in the state have their groups of guardians. Inside the Araribóia indigenous land, on November 1st, criminals ambushed the victim and a friend, who was also injured, during their visit to a village. Surprised by the invaders, the two men reacted, fires were shot, and guardian Paulo Paulino Guajajara was killed. This crime also had a wide

repercussion, both in Brazil and in several other countries.

Shots were fired at a group of Guajajara indigenous people at around 12:00 p.m. on December 7, when they were riding their motorcycles on a stretch of the BR-226 highway, near El Betel Village, in the Cana Brava indigenous land, in the municipality of Jenipapo dos Vieiras, state of Maranhão. Two chiefs were killed during the attack: Firmino Prexede Guajajara, 45, from Silvino Village (Cana Brava TI), who was shot four times, and Raimundo Benício Guajajara, 38, from Decente Village (Lagoa Comprida TI).

Two other indigenous people were injured. According to information from the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) in the municipality of Barra do Corda, the injured people are Neucy Cabral Vieira, from Nova Vitoriano Village, and Nico Alfredo, from Mussun Village, both in the Cana Brava indigenous land. They were taken to Barra do Corda Emergency Care Unit. Neucy Vieira was shot in the leg and had the wound sutured, and Nico Alfredo was shot in the gluteal region. According to witnesses, the gunmen were in a white Gol when they began shooting at the indigenous men. There’s no other information on the perpetrators.

It had been a month since the indigenous woman had moved from Água Azul Village, in Sidrolândia (MS), to the state capital, Campo Grande. A craftswoman, she was very happy to live in the big city but was shot four times and killed for denying that she had been intimate with a man she had recently met. The accused tried to tarnish her image, which was denied by both the woman’s family and Silvana Terena, the state undersecretary of public policy for indigenous peoples. The man was arrested, and the case is being investigated as femicide.

Arquivo Avá Guarani



In Paraná, the Avá-Guarani people demand from state agencies all necessary measures to investigate and punish those responsible for the murder of Demilson Mendes

MURDERS

67 Cases - 72 Victims

ACRE - 5 Cases - 5 Victims

4/13/2019

VICTIM: Ismael Araújo da Silva Apurinã

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY: RIO BRANCO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Santa Fé Street, Vitória District

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was killed while walking with his girlfriend in the public street. According to the police, two men approached the couple on a motorcycle and fired five times. He was taken to the emergency room, but he could not resist his injuries. A police report was filed, and a complaint was made to the MPF. The investigation is ongoing.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: AC24Horas, 4/15/2019; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

7/28/2019

VICTIM: Waldemar Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: According to witnesses, after an attempted robbery the chief was stabbed in the back and died from his injuries.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

8/11/2019

VICTIM: F. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA IGARAPÉ DO PAU

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Limoeiro Village

DESCRIPTION: A family feud caused by alcohol consumption resulted in the victim's death.

CAUSE: Cold weapon.

Source: Juruá DSEI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

8/15/2019

VICTIM: B. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA IGARAPÉ DO PAU

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Limoeiro Village

DESCRIPTION: Claiming revenge, the drunk assailant murdered the victim, who had allegedly stabbed his father.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: Juruá DSEI; SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

9/20/2019

VICTIM: H. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA IGARAPÉ DO PAU

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The drunk assailant started an argument that resulted in the victim's death.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: Juruá DSEI; SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

AMAPÁ - 1 Case - 1 Victim

7/22/2019

VICTIM: Emyra Wajäpi

PEOPLE: WAIAMPI

INDIGENOUS LAND: WAIÁPI

MUNICIPALITY: LARANJAL DO JARI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near Waseitty Village

DESCRIPTION: Chief Emyra was violently killed near Waseitty Village, where he lived. The Wajäpi found trails and denounced that the chief was killed by non-indigenous people, from outside the territory. The Council of Wajäpi Villages (APINA) questioned the conclusions of the Federal Police on the case and reaffirmed, several times, that non-indigenous people were seen in the region of central Mariry village and near the CTA Village, in the BR-210 highway region.

CAUSE: Murder

Source: Council of Wajäpi Villages; CIMI North Regional Office 2

AMAZONAS - 11 Cases - 11 Victims

2/27/2019

VICTIM: Francisco de Souza Pereira

PEOPLE: TUKANO

INDIGENOUS LAND: CITADINO

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Urukia Community

DESCRIPTION: The leader was respected in several villages in the state of Amazonas. He worked in the community collecting food and clothing. He was home with his family when three masked men fired several times at him. According to the Civil Police, a possible fight over land tenure could have motivated the crime.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1-AM, 2/27/2019

6/14/2019

VICTIM: Odith Cristina Santos

INDIGENOUS LAND: CITADINO

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

SITE OF CAUSE: Yawaritê Ipixuna Community, Industrial District II

DESCRIPTION: According to the chief officer of the 14th Police Precinct, the victim was a community leader. After receiving a call, she went to the scene to meet three men and was murdered. According to the chief officer, the victim was probably on her way to a negotiation of lots, when she was surprised by the assailants.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: Portal do Holanda, 15/15/2019

6/13/2019

VICTIM: Willame Machado Alencar

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Nova Cidade – Indigenous Cemetery

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people living in a place called Indigenous Cemetery, witnessed the murder of the chief hours before they were scheduled to attend a hearing in the Legislative Assembly of Amazonas. An unidentified man approached the chief and shot five times, then fled. An Indigenous man who witnessed the crime reported: "the man was carrying a .38 caliber gun when he killed our chief. He was shot at point-blank range. The killer simply shot, without saying anything. The motive is that they want to take our territory, which is an indigenous area." Indigenous people are constantly threatened by criminals in the area.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: D24AM, 6/13/2019

8/6/2019

VICTIM: Carlos Alberto Oliveira de Souza

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Coletora 2 Avenue, Cidadão 12 Complex

DESCRIPTION: The Indigenous leader was murdered as he walked to a bakery. Relatives of the victim informed the police that he had been receiving threats, and the crime may have been motivated by revenge. The tuxaua Carlos Alberto was one of the leaders spearheading the occupation of the Indigenous Cemetery and refused to accept the presence of members of criminal gangs there. "Members of the Red Command (CV) are coercing decent people who live in the Indigenous Cemetery. The leaders who refuse to accept the terms of the gangs end up paying with their lives," said a resident.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: D24AM, 8/6/2019

12/2/2019

VICTIM: Humberto Peixoto Lemos

PEOPLE: TUYUKA

MUNICIPALITY: MANAUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Coroado District

DESCRIPTION: Humberto Tuyuka worked at the Archdiocesan Caritas of Manaus as an advisor to the Indigenous Pastoral of the Archdiocese and of the Association of Indigenous Women of the Upper Negro River (AMARN). He was assaulted by a group of men on his way home, in the back of an open-air market in the Coroados neighborhood. As reported by the Coordination of Indigenous Peoples of Manaus and Surroundings (COPIME): "Humberto is another victim of the growing wave of violence against indigenous peoples and Mother Earth. Violence often supported by hate speeches against minorities in a system that dismantles rights, monitors and criminalizes leaders and organizations, and kills." The motive for the crime is being investigated.

CAUSE: Piece of wood

Source: G1-AM, 12/8/2019

7/28/2019

VICTIM: Waldemar Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: During an attempted robbery, Piã Kanamari was brutally stabbed in the back and died from his injuries. Reports were filed with the police and the MPF. The investigation is ongoing.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: Victim's family; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

1/23/2019

VICTIM: RN from Kulina R.R.

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Macapá Village

DESCRIPTION: Attacked by a drunk family member, the child ended up dying from his injuries.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

3/11/2019

VICTIM: W. D. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Paraná Village

DESCRIPTION: A drunk assailant used a sharp object to kill the victim.

CAUSE: Cutting object

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

7/28/2019

VICTIM: P. V. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mamori Village

DESCRIPTION: Using a sharp object, the drunk assailant struck the victim, who could not resist his injuries and died.

CAUSE: Cutting object

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

7/19/2019

VICTIM: B. T. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Taquara Village

DESCRIPTION: The drunk assailant threw boiling water at the victim, who died from the injuries.

CAUSE: Burn

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

12/8/2019

VICTIM: B. C. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mamori Village

DESCRIPTION: The elderly woman died of ill-treatment and beatings. There are reports that the assailant was intoxicated.

CAUSE: Beatings and ill-treatment

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

BAHIA - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

10/17/2019

VICTIM: Edison Dias dos Santos

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: COMEXATIBA (ALDEIA CAHY)

MUNICIPALITY: PRADO

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was found dead on a rural property.

Source: CIMI East Regional Office

11/18/2019

VICTIM: Mirivaldo Braz dos Santos

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO SEGURO

DESCRIPTION: The young man was heading to the woods, in the area where he lived, when he was shot on the chest. There's no further information on the circumstances of the crime.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: CIMI East Regional Office

5/6/2019

VICTIM: José Carlos

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ

MUNICIPALITY: ITAMARAJÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Rural community

DESCRIPTION: The crime was committed when the parties involved were drinking alcohol. There's no further information.

Source: CIMI East Regional Office - Team South and Far South

MARANHÃO - 5 Cases - 7 Victims

3/4/2019

VICTIMS: Pedrinho Lopes Guajajara and Ocildo Duruteu Tomaz
PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO CORDA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous men were killed following an attempted robbery on the BR-226 highway, near the Cana Brava indigenous land. According to the Military Police of Maranhão, one of the victims had several police records and was considered a fugitive from justice.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1-MA; 3/4/2019

1/11/2019

VICTIM: Paulo Paulino Guajajara

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JESUS DAS SELVAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: For decades, the indigenous lands of Maranhão have been invaded by land-grabbers, loggers and other groups. Since 2009, indigenous peoples organized into groups called Guardians of the Forest have taken the monitoring and inspection of their lands into their own hands, in order to protect the forests and prevent the plundering of their assets. Several peoples in the state have their groups of guardians. Inside the Araribóia indigenous land, on November 1st, criminals ambushed the victim and a friend, who was also injured, during their visit to a village. Surprised by the invaders, the two men reacted, fires were shot, and guardian Paulo Paulino Guajajara was killed. This crime also had a wide repercussion, both in Brazil and in several other countries.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 11/2/2019

12/7/2019

VICTIMS: Firmino Prexede Guajajara and Raimundo Benício Guajajara
PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA

MUNICIPALITY: JENIPAPO DOS VIEIRAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-226 Highway

DESCRIPTION: Shots were fired at a group of Guajajara people at around 12:00 p.m. on December 7, when they were riding their motorcycles on a stretch of the BR-226 highway, near El Betel Village, in the Cana Brava indigenous land, in the municipality of Jenipapo dos Vieiras, state of Maranhão. Two chiefs were killed during the attack: Firmino Prexede Guajajara, 45, from Aldeia Silvino (Cana Brava TI), who was shot four times, and Raimundo Benício Guajajara, 38, from Aldeia Decente (Lagoa Comprida TI).

Two other indigenous people were injured. According to information from the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) in the municipality of Barra do Corda, the injured people are Neucy Cabral Vieira, from Nova Vitoriano Village, and Nico Alfredo, from Mussun Village, both in the Cana Brava indigenous land. They were taken to Barra do Corda Emergency Care Unit. Neucy Vieira was shot in the leg and had the wound sutured, and Nico Alfredo was shot in the gluteal region. According to witnesses, the gunmen were in a white Gol when they began shooting at the indigenous men. There's no other information on the perpetrators.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: José Rosa Avelino Guajajara

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: ARAME

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near Cururu Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was found beaten to death near the MA-006 highway. He was apparently murdered on his way back from a party.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

12/12/2019

VICTIM: Erisvan Soares Guajajara, 15 years old

INDIGENOUS LAND: Arariboia

MUNICIPALITY: Amarante do Maranhão

DESCRIPTION: The body of Erisvan, 15, was found on a soccer field in the municipality of Amarante do Maranhão, next to that of a 31-year-old non-indigenous man, who had also been stabbed to death. Erisvan had gone from the Arariboia indigenous land to the city with his father, Luizinho Guajajara, to buy groceries and clothes.

Source: CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 20 Cases - 23 Victims

6/1/2019

VICTIM: Willismar Barbosa Garcia

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was stabbed to death while trying to greet a man who had been involved in a brawl at a bar near the MS-156 highway. The victim was eventually assisted and taken to the hospital but could not resist his injuries.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: G1-MS; 1/6/2019

1/3/2019

VICTIM: José Nunes

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: According to family members, the indigenous man rode his bike to work, but never came back. The body was found by villagers and the police were investigating the case.

Source: Ponta Porã Informa, 1/4/2019

4/20/2019

VICTIM: Benedito Rossete

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY: AMAMBAI

DESCRIPTION: The young man was killed with a machete as he left a party in celebration of the national Indian Day.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: Ponta Porã Informa, 4/21/2019

2/23/2019

VICTIM: Clodoaldo Romero Ramires

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Ring road

DESCRIPTION: The young man was found dead with knife wounds to the neck. There is no information on the circumstances of the crime.

CAUSE: Cold weapon.

Source: Itaporã News, 2/24/2019

2/21/2019

VICTIM: Adriana Gomes

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: AMAMBÁI

MUNICIPALITY: AMAMBÁI

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was home with other people, when she was stabbed by her husband. According to the Civil Police, she had filed for divorce in December of the previous year, because she was constantly assaulted by her husband. The victim is survived by seven children.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Top Midia News*, 2/21/2019

2/2/2019

VICTIM: Edson Alvarenga

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAARAPÓ

MUNICIPALITY: CAARAPÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tey Kuê Village

DESCRIPTION: Following an argument with a teenager who had allegedly been the victim of a robbery, the indigenous man, who was being accused of the robbery, was killed with a machete. The young man went to the police station, where he was heard and released.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Dourados News*, 2/4/2019

3/16/2019

VICTIM: Rozenio Ramirez

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, after being threatened with death by three men, the accused used a machete to defend himself and ended up hitting the victim several times.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *MS em Foco*, 3/16/2019

1/22/2019

VICTIM: Eronilda Gabriel Mendonça

PEOPLE: TERENA

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION: It had been a month since the indigenous woman had moved from Água Azul Village in Sidrolândia (MS), to the state capital, Campo Grande. A craftswoman, she was very happy to live in the big city but was shot four times and killed for denying that she had been intimate with a man she had recently met. The accused tried to tarnish her image, which was denied by both the woman's family and Silvana Terena, the state undersecretary of public policy for indigenous peoples. The man was arrested, and the case is being investigated as femicide.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *G1*

6/1/2019

VICTIM: Felismar Benitez Ortiz

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The body of the indigenous man, beaten to death in the face and head, was found in a lake near Bororó Village. The police were investigating the case when, following the murder of an indigenous couple, just a few days later, they identified Felismar's murderer, who was charged with first-degree murder.

CAUSE: Piece of wood

Source: *Top Midia News*, 6/3/2019

7/6/2019

VICTIMS: Oswaldo Ferreira, Rosilene Rosa Pedro and a woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: Chief officer Rodolfo Daltro provided details about the crime that occurred in the early hours of June 7, in Bororó Village, where the couple Oswaldo Ferreira, 38, and Rosilene Rosa Pedro, 33, was stabbed to death. The woman, who had penetrating injuries in her vagina, was found in the bedroom naked and with her hands tied. The husband, identified as Oswaldo Ferreira, 38, was found dead in the living room. According to the police, Gelso de Oliveira Arevalo, 38, aka "Armando," and Giovanni Vargas da Silva, aka "Quivia" confessed they had committed the crime to 'get rid of witnesses'. According to them, Gelso confessed that Oswaldo, the victim, allegedly saw him kill Felismar Benites, who was found in a village pond on June 2. Afraid of being denounced, he asked Giovanni to help him kill the couple and decided to rape the woman. According to the police, the defendants explained that they bought alcohol and took it to the victims' homes, with the intention of getting them drunk and then killing them. The defendants informed that after the double murder they hid in the bushes. Around 7 p.m. on Friday, the leaders of Bororó Village were informed of the fact. On June 8, the police found the two accused and arrested them, who confessed to the murders and rape. The couple's son, a 9-year-old boy who was in shock, said he saw his mother being raped and his father being killed. Scared, after the crime he climbed to the top of a tree, where he slept; the following day, at school, he reported the case to his teacher. Gelso, who was a fugitive from justice, had an arrest warrant for robbery. He and Giovanni were charged with first-degree murder and rape. Gelso was also charged with the first-degree murder of Felismar Benites.

CAUSE: Cold weapon; sexual violence

Source: *94FM Dourados*, 6/10/2019

6/15/2019

VICTIM: Pedro Ávila Morales Filho and Josias da Silva Machado

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Road next to Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: Two indigenous people, uncle and nephew, were found dead on a road near the Caiuás Mission. Pedro Ávila, known as "Pedrinho," was killed with a machete and was unrecognizable. Josias, known as "Dudão," was also attacked with a machete, mainly in his head and neck.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Correio do Estado newspaper*, 6/15/2019

6/12/2019

VICTIM: Junior Abraão da Silva

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: The body of the 22-year-old was found in a deactivated well in the quarry region, near the Jaguapiru Village, between Dourados and Itaporã. Two suspects were arrested, a 16-year-old teenager and a 20-year-old man. They confessed to the crime and said they attacked the victim with a piece of wood and stones and dragged and threw him still alive into the well. The suspects said they acted out of jealousy.

CAUSE: Piece of wood, stones, fall

Source: *Midiamax*, 6/14/2019

7/13/2019

VICTIM: Bonifácio Iturve

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Antônio Amaro de Moraes Street

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was found lying on the sidewalk. He was taken to the hospital but could not resist his injuries. There's no further information on the case.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Diário Digital*, 7/14/2019

9/1/2019

VICTIM: Carolaine Espinola

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The accused and the victim were at a party, where everyone was drinking alcohol. The young woman was taken to a brushwood, where she raped and suffocated by five teenagers aged 14 to 17, who were arrested.

CAUSE: Rape; Suffocation

Source: *Dourados Portal Cidade*, 9/1/2019

11/27/2019

VICTIM: Dulcinéia Moraes da Silva

PEOPLE: TERENA

MUNICIPALITY: MIRANDA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: City surroundings

DESCRIPTION: After a disagreement with her partner, the indigenous woman was assaulted and stabbed. With deep cuts to her legs, she was assisted by a health team, but could not resist her injuries. The suspect was arrested for femicide and taken to the police station.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Jornal de Brasília newspaper*, 11/28/2019

12/10/2019

VICTIM: Elson Quevedo

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Ñhu Verá Camp

DESCRIPTION: The couple lived in a shack in the Ñhu Verá Camp, in subhuman conditions. The man was stabbed in the heart by his drunk wife and died. She was arrested by the police.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Campo Grande News*, 12/10/2019

12/23/2019

VICTIM: Maria

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim was found dead in her house in Bororó Village. Her body was set on fire and had stab wounds.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Campo Grande News*, 12/24/2019

11/2/2019

VICTIM: Elizeu Gonçalves

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Settlement next to Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: After a widespread fight in a settlement next to Bororó Village, the Military Police were called in. Several people were injured, and the indigenous man was found dead in a shack.

Source: *EnfoqueMS*, 11/3/2019

11/16/2019

VICTIM: Jeferson Vilhalva

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: SASSORÓ

MUNICIPALITY: TACURU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Sassoró Village

DESCRIPTION: The 21-year-old was found dead at dawn, with stab wounds to the abdomen, next to the Ubaldo Urandu Indigenous School. The Civil Police of Tacuru recorded the case as a simple homicide.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Jornal do Cone Sul newspaper*, 11/16/2019

11/1/2019

VICTIM: Alemar Araújo

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KURUSU AMBÁ

MUNICIPALITY: CORONEL SAPUCAIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bushes inside the community

DESCRIPTION: The victim reportedly went hunting with his brother-in-law, also an indigenous man, and had not been seen since. Family members told the police that Alemar's brother-in-law had been seen in the indigenous area. Nervous and wearing the victim's cap, he took a school bus to the town of Coronel Sapucaia; after that, he was no longer seen. According to the Civil Police, the body of Alemar Araújo was found on November 1st, ten days after his disappearance, in an advanced state of decomposition, in the bushes near the repossessed Kurusu Ambá land, where he lived. He was identified by family members by his clothes and a backpack containing his personal belongings.

Source: *A Gazeta News*

PARANÁ - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

1/19/2019

VICTIM: Jeferson de Oliveira

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: VOTOURO

MUNICIPALITY: FAXINALZINHO

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was stoned to death. He was drunk and had gotten into a fight. The suspect was arrested by the police.

CAUSE: Stones

Source: *Jornal Bom Dia newspaper*, 1/19/2019

4/21/2019

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: APUCARANA

MUNICIPALITY: TAMARANA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Apucarantina Reserve

DESCRIPTION: The perpetrator, who assaulted and killed the woman with a stone, surrendered to the police on June 14, 2019, claiming that it was a crime of passion.

CAUSE: Stone

Source: *G1-North and Northwest-PR*, 6/14/2019

11/14/2019

VICTIM: Demilson Ovelar Mendes

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOKHA JEVY

MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near Tekoha Yhovy

DESCRIPTION: The body of the indigenous man, who was stoned and beaten to death, was found near Tekoha Yhovy. The Civil Police was called in to investigate the case.

CAUSE: Stones; wood sticks

Source: *Leader*, 11/14/2019

5/19/2019

VICTIM: Young woman

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY: NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Highway 473

DESCRIPTION: The body of an indigenous young woman, whose name and age were unknown, was found on a highway near the indigenous area, with signs of physical assault. The Civil Police was called in to investigate the case.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: *Rede Sul de Notícias*

PERNAMBUCO - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

2/25/2019

VICTIM: Ubirajara Zeferina da Cruz

PEOPLE: FULNI-Ô

INDIGENOUS LAND: FULNI-Ô

MUNICIPALITY: ÁGUAS BELAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Águas Belas

DESCRIPTION: The body of the indigenous man was found burned, with his feet and hands tied.

CAUSE: Fire

Source: *Pernambuco News*, 2/26/1029

40/30/2019

VICTIM: José Fernando de Nascimento

PEOPLE: XUKURU

INDIGENOUS LAND: XUKURU

MUNICIPALITY: PESQUEIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cana Brava Village

DESCRIPTION: According to information from the Military Police, the victim was murdered by two suspects. The body was sent to the morgue.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *NE10*, 5/1/2019

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

4/6/2019

VICTIM: Emerson Mariano

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: BENJAMIN CONSTANT

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Toldo Guarani

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous men had been drinking alcohol all afternoon, when a discussion broke out and the victim was stabbed to death by his brother, who claimed to have acted in self-defense.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *G1-RS*, 4/7/2019

4/5/2019

VICTIM: Carlinhos Alex Camargo

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: REDENTORA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São João Village

DESCRIPTION: The body of the indigenous man was found at the entryway to the community where he lived. A suspect was arrested and taken to the police station.

CAUSE: Cold weapon.

Source: *Radio Progresso*, 4/5/2019

2019

VICTIM: Edgar Salles

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARITA

MUNICIPALITY: TENENTE PORTELA

SITE OF CAUSE: ABC Sector

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was shot dead and the killer fled on a motorcycle. The situation in the region was very tense due to measures taken to combat land leases and internal power disputes. The crime was encouraged from the outside and all leads to believe that the attacks are related to the interests of producers and land owners who intend to continue their exploitation of the territory, which is being fought against by the current chief.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*

RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

6/28/2019

VICTIM: Clériston Roberto da Silva

MUNICIPALITY: ESPORÃO D'OESTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: District of Boa Vista do Pacarana

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man, who was a highly respected teacher in the community, was stabbed inside his home. He called for help from the neighbors and was taken to the hospital but could not resist his injuries. A suspect was arrested as a result of complaints and the community's help.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Sintonia de Rondônia*, 7/3/2019

2/8/2019

VICTIM: Edvaldo Makurap

PEOPLE: MAKURAP

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAKURAP

MUNICIPALITY: GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Baía das Onças

DESCRIPTION: After a hard day's work, the indigenous men got drunk from alcohol provided by the miners. A fight broke out and the victim was murdered by one of the drunk men.

CAUSE: Alcohol consumption

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office*

12/30/2019

VICTIM: Elielton de Souza

PEOPLE: MAKURAP

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAKURAP

MUNICIPALITY: GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: The victim was a drug addict, and under the effect of drugs he broke into a shop through the roof and asked the shop owner for money. The shop owner fired three times at the indigenous man, who died.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office*

RORAIMA - 8 Cases - 8 Victims

6/30/2019

VICTIM: Rafael

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY: CARACARAÍ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Lot near the bus station

DESCRIPTION: The body of the indigenous man was found with puncture wounds to his left chest, arm and leg, in a vacant lot near the bus station of Caracaraí. The police were informed that the victim

had left the Catrimani community, where he lived, accompanied by two strangers.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *G1*, 6/30/2019

8/5/2019

VICTIM: Jocelino Pereira Andrade
MUNICIPALITY: BONFIM

SITE OF CAUSE: Jabuti indigenous community, near km 70 of the BR 401 highway

DESCRIPTION: According to the Military Police, the two assailant teenagers told the police that they were drinking and decided to burglarize nearby houses but found nothing to steal. Walking through the community, they spotted the victim carrying a bottle of alcohol. The assailants tried to force the victim to give them the bottle, but he allegedly pulled out a knife and tried to hit the teenagers, who ultimately overpowered him.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 8/5/2019

12/9/2019

VICTIM: Ariston da Silva
MUNICIPALITY: BOA VISTA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Lago Grande Community, rural area

DESCRIPTION: The elderly man was struck in the back while helping the accused to change his bike tire. When arrested, the accused claimed he intended to steal the victim's shotgun.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 12/10/2019

12/3/2019

VICTIM: Dione Dorico da Silva
PEOPLE: MAKUXI
INDIGENOUS LAND: SÃO MARCOS
MUNICIPALITY: PACARAÍMA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Perdiz Community

DESCRIPTION: The victim allegedly got involved in a fight with two other people and, in the midst of the confusion, ended up stabbed to death.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 12/5/2019

7/2/2019

VICTIM: Akapo Natal Yanomami
PEOPLE: YANOMAMI
INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI
MUNICIPALITY: CARACARAI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Edge of the city

DESCRIPTION: The victim's body was found in a state of decomposition, in a bathroom on the border of the city. According to the coroner, the cause of death was hemorrhage from a cold weapon wound.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *CIMI North Regional Office I; Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 8/22/2019

JUNE

VICTIM: Fernando Santos da Silva
MUNICIPALITY: BOA VISTA
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cidade Satélite Neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: According to the coroner, the cause of death was suffocation and fractured face bones possibly from beatings with a wooden stick. The victim was partially naked, with a bed sheet wrapped around his neck.

CAUSE: Suffocation; beating
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 8/22/2019

7/30/2019

VICTIM: Indigenous man
MUNICIPALITY: CARACARAI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Near the bus station

DESCRIPTION: The body of an indigenous man was found with stab wounds and his eyes had been cut out.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 7/3/2019

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Everton Santos de Souza
PEOPLE: MAKUXI

INDIGENOUS LAND: RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

MUNICIPALITY: NORMANDIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Brilho do Sol

DESCRIPTION: The victim worked as an Indigenous Health Agent in his community, Brilho do Sol, in the Baixo Cotingo region. His body was found with his hands tied and two puncture wounds by cyclists riding by the Boa Vista ring road (North access). The case is being investigated by the Police Department's General Homicide Unit.

CAUSE: Firearm
Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 2/9/2019

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case - 1 Victim

7/21/2019

VICTIM: CHILD
PEOPLE: KAINGANG
INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ
MUNICIPALITY: IPUAÇÚ

DESCRIPTION: The body of the 12-year-old boy was found with cuts to his neck, along a rural road in the indigenous area. Leaders called in the Fire Department, the Military Police and the Civil Police.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *G1-SC*, 21/7/2019; *CIMI South Regional Office*

TOCANTINS - 1 Case - 1 Victim

9/21/2019

VICTIM: Carlos Xerente
PEOPLE: XERENTE
INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE
MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Airport Sector, Central Region

DESCRIPTION: During a party, a discussion broke out between a man and the indigenous teenager, who was stabbed to death. His body was found on the shoulder of a road. The police are investigating the case.

CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: *G1*, 9/21/2019

Involuntary Manslaughter

A total of 21 cases of involuntary manslaughter were reported in 2019, in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (4), Bahia (1), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (2), and Roraima (2).

Drowning and car-pedestrian accidents were the most common causes of deaths. With regard to drowning, the

records show two triggering facts: reckless driving and drunk victims. As for car-pedestrian accidents, two significant causes deserve to be mentioned: high speed and reckless driving. In addition, some car-pedestrian accidents seem to have been hit and runs, considering that no assistance was provided to the victims and that they were indigenous people walking on the shoulders of highways.

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

20 Cases - 21 Victims

ACRE - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

3/27/2019

VICTIM: M.D.N. Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jericó Village

DESCRIPTION: The child drowned in a boat accident; the driver was drunk.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

3/10/2019

VICTIM: N. M. Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Repouso Village

DESCRIPTION: The victim drowned in a boat accident; the driver was allegedly intoxicated.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

9/10/2019

VICTIM: P. R. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: The victim drowned in a boat accident. According to witnesses, the driver was intoxicated.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

10/7/2019

VICTIM: C. M. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

DESCRIPTION: The victim drowned in a boat accident. The driver was allegedly intoxicated.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

5/16/2019

VICTIM: B. E. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: According to witnesses, the victim drowned in a boat accident. The driver was allegedly intoxicated.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

1/22/2019

VICTIM: T. Z. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: According to DSEI, the victim drowned in a boat accident. The driver was allegedly intoxicated.

CAUSE: Drowning

Source: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

BAHIA - 1 Case - 1 Victim

9/14/2019

VICTIM: Joel Mendes do Amaral

PEOPLE: TUPINAMBÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

MUNICIPALITY: ILHÉUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Itapuã Village

DESCRIPTION: The elderly person was the victim of a hit-and-run on the BA-001 highway between Ilhéus and Una, in southern Bahia. Indigenous people blocked off a stretch of the highway, demanding action from authorities.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: CIMI Regional East

MARANHÃO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

6/5/2019

VICTIM: Edizon Viana dos Santos

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY: PINDARÉ MIRIM

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-316 - KM 249

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was hit by a car at km 249 of the

BR-316 highway, but the driver fled without providing assistance and the victim died at the scene.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *O Imparcial*, 6/6/2019

MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

10/10/2019

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: MANOKI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MANOKI (IRANTXE I)

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPO NOVO DO PARECIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cravari and Paredão Villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was run over by an ambulance. In protest, community members blocked the BR-364 highway, calling for the installation of speed humps in the area near the entrance to the Cravari and Paredão villages.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *G1-MT*, 10/11/2019

10/4/2019

VICTIM: Danilo Iranche

PEOPLE: IRANTXE

INDIGENOUS LAND: IRANTXE

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Highway MT-170

DESCRIPTION: The hit-and-run occurred at the bus stop, in front of the entrance to the Irantxe indigenous land. There are no details about the accident, but leaders say the young man, a father of three, was not the first to lose his life in this tragic way, as there were six other accidents at the same place, with four deaths and two seriously injured, all of them indigenous people. The leaders denounced the inaction of the government to install traffic signs or road humps in the area, which for years they have been requesting from DNIT.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office*

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

3/24/2019

VICTIM: Dante Martins

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: According to the police report, the indigenous man was riding his Honda CG Titam motorcycle with his wife and two-year-old son, when he was hit by a car. According to witnesses, the driver of the vehicle was a military police officer, who did not stop to help the victim. The victim was taken to the hospital but could not resist his injuries.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *Dourados News*, 3/24/2019

4/19/2019

VICTIM: Indigenous woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Between the Jaguapiru and Bororó villages

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was run over by a farmer driving a truck. According to him, the indigenous woman “suddenly appeared” in front of the car and he could not break in time. The fire department was called in but was unable to save the woman, who was pronounced dead on the scene. The police are investigating the case.

CAUSE: Car-pedestrian accident

Source: *G1-MS*, 4/20/2019

4/16/2019

VICTIM: Teenage girl

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

VENUE: Olympic Village

DESCRIPTION: The teenage girl was participating in a competition of the indigenous games when she felt suddenly ill. According to the MPF report, both the Military Fire Department and the Emergency Medical Care Service (SAMU) of Dourados were called in, but claimed they were unable to get inside the Indigenous reserve, without explaining why. The indigenous people were asked to arrange for the girl to be taken to the hospital by themselves. There was no time for that, and the victim died.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance

Source: *MPF/MS*, 4/24/2019

8/10/2019

VICTIM: Ramona Dias

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Occupation near the Estrela Verá neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: When crossing the BR-163 highway on her bike, the indigenous woman was hit by a taxi and died instantly. She was accompanied by her husband, who was not injured.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *Agora MS*, 8/11/2019

PARANÁ - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

3/12/2019

VICTIM: SEBASTIANA LEOPOLDINA

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-277 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was run over near the cloverleaf access to Quedas do Iguaçu; the driver did not stop to help the victim. The Federal Highway Police (PRF) and the Civil Police were informed that the vehicle involved in the hit-and-run was a truck.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *Portal Cantu*

11/18/2019

VICTIM: Two young women

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: LARANJEIRAS DO SUL

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-277 Highway

DESCRIPTION: As they crossed the highway, the two young women were hit by a vehicle; the driver stopped to help the victims. He said at the PRF that he could not avoid the accident.

CAUSE: Car-pedestrian accident

Source: *G1, Campos Gerais and South*

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

3/1/2019

VICTIM: Indigenous man

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: IRAI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Km 10, Highway BR-386

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was hit by a car, whose driver fled the scene. According to the PRF, the brake marks indicate that the accident was caused by a truck.

CAUSE: Hit-and-run

Source: *GaúchaZH*, 3/2/2019

9/18/2019

VICTIM: Young man

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPES

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Km 337 of the BR-116 highway

DESCRIPTION: The young man was walking along km 337 of the BR-116 highway when he was hit by a Land Rover SUV and died instantly.

CAUSE: Car-pedestrian accident

Source: *GaúchaZH*, 19/9/2019

RORAIMA - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

3/2/2019

VICTIM: Avelino Batista da Silva

MUNICIPALITY: BONFIM

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Km 75 of the BR-410 highway

DESCRIPTION: The elderly man, a respected leader in the community, was riding his bicycle on the shoulders of the BR-401 highway, at km 75, when he was hit by a bus and died instantly.

CAUSE: Car-pedestrian accident

Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 3/4/2019

6/9/2019

VICTIM: Man

MUNICIPALITY: CARACARAI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-174 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man died on the shoulders of the BR-174 highway, near the municipality of Caracarái. There's no information on the circumstances of the accident.

CAUSE: Car-pedestrian accident

Source: *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 6/10/2019

Aggravated Battery

In 2019, 13 cases of intentional bodily injury were recorded in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (1), Distrito Federal (1), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Paraná (2), and Santa Catarina (2).

The reports show that bodily injuries are related to conflicts linked to land and public mobilizations, as well as discrimination and prejudice against indigenous peoples in cities.

In Alagoas, an indigenous man was walking home on a trail on the border of the indigenous land, when he was approached by two men from the neighborhood who pushed him, throwing him to the ground. Using dirty and racist words, they kicked the man and told him to get up. As he could not get up, they began to beat him with sticks, leaving him unconscious. Hours later, he was rescued by a relative passing by the place. He had a fractured arm, as well as many bruises and injuries all over his body. A police report was filed.

Indigenous students went to Brasilia to ask for the return of the Bolsa Permanência Program, which has been discontinued. However, during the mobilization they were attacked by Military Police officers with tear gas bombs and rubber bullets. On another occasion, while performing their rituals, they were surprised by the police with pepper spray and other forms of assault. Some were taken to the hospital. The program claimed by indigenous peoples is essential to maintain students attending federal universities, as it provides them with home and board and transportation. However, with the cuts in education budgets, some universities announced that this financial aid would be suspended.

In the municipality of Vitor Meirelles, in Santa Catarina, an indigenous man was assaulted by a military police officer who “thought he was a criminal.” The young man was kicked, hit with the butt of a weapon, tortured in different ways, and finally forced to eat cow feces. After all this humiliation, the officer forced him to lie and say that he had been injured in a fall.

Photo: Tiago Miotto Cimi



Indigenous students were holding a peaceful demonstration asking for the return of the Bolsa Permanência Program, when they were attacked Military Police officers with tear gas bombs, rubber bullets and pepper spray, among other forms of assault

AGGRAVATED BATTERY

13 Cases

ACRE - 1 Case

9/12/2019

VICTIMS: Antônio Siqueira Arara and José Batista Filho

PEOPLE: ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: During a party in the village, one of the guests, a neighbor of the indigenous land, drank one too many and, for no apparent reason, got mad at the victim, an 89 year-old man, and violently assaulted him. The assailant also attacked a 23 year-old indigenous man who was trying to help the victim. Before the relatives arrived, the assailant went outside and fired several times into the air, in order to intimidate the other guests. A complaint was filed with the Federal Police, but so far the assailant has not been punished.

CAUSE: Physical assault; intimidation

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

AMAZONAS - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Francisco Gonçalves Apurinã

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was walking home on a trail on the border of the indigenous land, when he was approached by two men from the neighborhood who pushed him, throwing him to the ground. Using dirty and racist words, they kicked the man and told him to get up. As he could not get up, they began to beat him with sticks, leaving him unconscious. Hours later, he was rescued by a relative passing by the place. He had a fractured arm, as well as many bruises and injuries all over his body. A police report was filed. A police report was filed.

CAUSE: Assault and verbal discrimination

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

FEDERAL DISTRICT - 1 Case

JUNE

VICTIMS: Indigenous and quilombola communities

MUNICIPALITY: BRASÍLIA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous students went to Brasilia to ask for the return of the Bolsa Permanência Program, which has been discontinued. However, during the mobilization they were attacked by Military Police officers with tear gas bombs and rubber bullets. On another occasion, while performing their rituals, they were surprised by the police with pepper spray and other forms of assault. Some were taken to the hospital. The program claimed by indigenous peoples is essential to maintain students attending federal universities, as it provides them with home and board and transportation. However, with the cuts in education budgets, some universities announced that this financial aid would be suspended.

CAUSE: Abuse of authority

Source: *CUT/SP*

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

9/8/2019

VICTIM: A woman

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA

DESCRIPTION: Although the indigenous woman was already down, the assailant held her by the hair and punched her in the head. The

assailant was caught in the act only because the victim's grandson called for help. He was arrested and charged with threatening the victim and indicted under the Maria da Penha Law.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: *G1, 9/10/2019*

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 5 Cases

5/22/2019

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: The woman was assaulted by her son and taken to the hospital. Because he was a repeat offender, he was arrested.

CAUSE: Piece of wood

Source: *G1-MS, 5/23/2019*

SEPTEMBER

VICTIMS: Josicleiton Eskaleiti and Alisson Maroni

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Inside the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Due to an attack reported by the Guarani-Kaiowá to the MPF, the indigenous teenagers Josicleiton Eskaleiti, 15, and Alisson Maroni, 14, partially lost their sight after being hit by rubber bullets.

CAUSE: Shots with rubber bullets

Source: *CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office*

8/1/2019

VICTIM: Manuel Kinikinau

PEOPLE: KINIKINAU

INDIGENOUS LAND: AGACHI

MUNICIPALITY: AQUIDAUANA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Água Branca Farm

DESCRIPTION: During a police repossession operation, Mr. Kinikinau was hit in the head by a rubber bullet, while trying to grab his backpack and belongings. "They came in dropping bombs and shooting, and I was hit in the head, I pulled my leg out of the way and was hid in the head. I immediately fell down and then got up. They came from behind the houses shooting to do this to us. It is my right, it is our right, I can shed blood on my territory, I didn't come from another country, I have my territory here," says Manoel Kinikinau.

Source: *CIMI - Press Office, 9/18/2019*

9/1/2019

VICTIM: Maria

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Ñhu Verá

DESCRIPTION: The 75 year-old indigenous woman had her legs crushed and broken by an adapted armored tractor, which is being used by the perpetrators to destroy indigenous shacks during the invasion of the territory.

CAUSE: Tractor

Source: *CIMI - Press Office*

NOVEMBER

VICTIM: A young man

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: N̄hu Verá

DESCRIPTION: The young man was shot rubber bullets in the chest, shoulder and head. “The gunmen caught him sleeping in the shack, and the armored tractor came in and almost ran him over. He tried to run, but the gunmen caught him, fired rubber bullets at him. They shot him about ten, twelve times,” says a Guarani Kaiowá from the repossessed area.

CAUSE: Shots with rubber bullets

Source: *Indigenous community; CIMI*

PARANÁ - 2 Cases

4/2/2019

VICTIM: CHILD

MUNICIPALITY: CURITIBA

SITE OF CAUSE: Atuba Leafclover

DESCRIPTION: The 8-year-old indigenous girl was seriously injured when she was hit by a motorcycle. According to the PRF, the child was in the central lane of the highway, while her aunt and grandmother were on the other side. When trying to cross between cars, she was hit by a motorcycle. She was taken to the hospital.

CAUSE: Traffic accident

Source: *G1-PR*

23/4/2019

VICTIM: Man

MUNICIPALITY: CASCAVEL

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Central region

DESCRIPTION: Injured during a fight, the indigenous man was assisted

by first responders of the Emergency Trauma Response Service at the bus terminal, and later referred to the Tancredo Neves Emergency Care Unit. According to witnesses, the indigenous man received a cut in the when he was pushed and fell to the ground. No further information was obtained regarding the motive or identity of the victim’s tribe.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: *Correio do Lago newspaper*

SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

2/13/2019

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO MIGUEL D’OESTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Central zone

DESCRIPTION: The boy was with his mother and other children when he was slapped and kicked by a stranger, who fled the scene. The Fire Department and the Military Police were called in.

CAUSE: Physical assault

Source: *Peperi, 2/13/2019*

2019

VICTIM: MOSES BOSSE

PEOPLE: XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND: IBIRAMA - LA KLÃO

MUNICIPALITY: VITOR MEIRELES

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was assaulted by a military police officer who “thought he was a criminal.” The young man was kicked, hit with the butt of a weapon, tortured in different ways, and finally forced to eat cow feces. After all this humiliation, the officer forced him to lie and say that he had been injured in a fall.

CAUSE: Torture

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*



Sindipetro

The Maracanã Village in Rio de Janeiro was the target of racist and prejudiced statements by an assemblyman who suggested that, as the area occupied by indigenous people has great commercial value, a shopping mall or a parking garage should be built there

Racismo e discriminação étnico culturais

A total of 16 cases of ethnic-cultural discrimination were recorded in 2019. The cases were disseminated mainly on social media. It should be pointed out that this number is rather partial, that is, it does not represent the countless cases that multiply through social media and in the streets of the cities the indigenous people frequent and where they usually move around. Four very illustrative cases of what often occurs are highlighted below.

State/location	Number of cases
Widespread	1
Acre	1
Amazonas	1
Maranhão	2
Mato Grosso	1
Paraná	1
Rio de Janeiro	1
Rondônia	1
Roraima	2
São Paulo	4
Tocantins	1
Total	16

After attending the UN Climate Summit, a young indigenous woman was the target of mocking comments such as “Minas is full of Indians living at the expense of our taxes and binge drinking in bars; if this incompetent and leech woman is an Indian, then I am a European... Lying scumbag. This must be an ONG thing.”

The victim was a graduate student at the Federal University of Acre (UFAC). During activities related to the Free Land Camp (ATL), held between April 27 and 29 on the UFAC campus, the student and 73 other indigenous people participating in the event were victims of prejudice statements and actions by university staff and students. Discriminatory comments about the event and verbal assaults against the indigenous people were posted on Facebook and WhatsApp. UFAC officials and students also criticized the fact that Soleane was attending the master’s degree program because of the quota system. The posts were of an extremely general

nature and disconnected from reality, such as: “Indians are potheads,” “worthless,” “leftists.” An employee of the university cafeteria refused to serve the indigenous people, claiming that he hated them. Reports were filed with the MPF and the indigenous movement published a Letter of Repudiation. UFAC launched an internal investigation and chastised all its employees involved in the prejudice acts.

Indigenous people of the Madiha/Kulina community often commute to the city to apply for personal documents, withdraw their salaries and social security benefits from the bank, shop, and get health care. As there is no shelter for them in the municipality, they sleep in canvas or straw shacks and in old boats on the banks of the Juruá River. The presence of indigenous people in the city inconveniences part of the population, who usually treat them with discrimination and prejudice. Social media are full of comments harassing the indigenous people and asking FUNAI to take them to the villages, because they are “pigs,” “stinky,” “they spread dirt all over the city, turning the streets into toilets.” Complaints have already been filed with the MPF. Following an interinstitutional meeting attended by representatives of the municipal Government, the Military Police, SESAI, FUNAI and CIMI, an agenda of activities was proposed, together with the proposition to fight and prevent racism in the surrounding society.

In São Paulo, the third edition of “M’ Bai,” a regional fine arts exhibition, paid tribute to the UN-declared International Year of Indigenous Languages. The event, which was attended by several indigenous artists and experts in language such as Guarani, was broken into and several pieces of artwork were damaged. One of the artists, who reported the break-in, said that most likely the attack was motivated by racism, which is a hate crime.

In Rio de Janeiro, Congressman Rodrigo Amorim called the Maracanã Village, located in the northern region of the city, “urban garbage,” and said that a thorough clean-up would be necessary to restore order in the area. According to him, the area has great commercial value and should be used for the construction of a shopping mall or parking garages. He also stated that the village poses risks to residents and tourists, since it allegedly houses criminals and outlaws.

RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

16 Cases

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM: Artemísia Barbosa Ribeiro

PEOPLE: XAKRIABÁ

DESCRIPTION: After attending the UN Climate Summit, a young indigenous woman was the target of discriminatory comments on social media, such as: “Bunch of innocents... they know nothing... they’re all puppets... in short: worthless idiots; a boy

with breasts... lol does he walk around naked?; they belong to the Faggot tribe; Minas is full of Indians living at the expense of our taxes and binge drinking in bars; if this incompetent and leech woman is an Indian, then I am a European... Lying bitch. This must be an ONG thing.”

CAUSE: Verbal assault and discrimination

Source: G1, 9/22/2019

ACRE - 1 Case

27/4/2019

VICTIM: Soleane Manchineri and 73 indigenous people

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE

MUNICIPALITY: ASSIS BRASIL

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Federal University of Acre

DESCRIPTION: The victim was a graduate student at the Federal University of Acre (UFAC). During activities related to the Free Land Camp (ATL), held between April 27 and 29 on the UFAC campus, the student and 73 other indigenous people participating in the event were victims of prejudice statements and actions by university staff and students. Discriminatory comments about the event and verbal assaults against the indigenous people were posted on Facebook and WhatsApp. UFAC officials and students also criticized the fact that Soleane was attending the master's degree program because of the quota system. The posts were of an extremely general nature and disconnected from reality, such as: "Indians are potheads," "worthless," "leftists." An employee of the university cafeteria refused to serve the indigenous people, claiming that he hated them. Reports were filed with the MPF and the indigenous movement published a Letter of Repudiation. UFAC launched an internal investigation and chastised all its employees involved in the prejudice acts.

CAUSE: Discriminatory comments on the Internet

Source: Organization of Indigenous Women of Acre; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 1 Case

2019

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people of the Madiha/Kulina community often commute to the city to apply for personal documents, withdraw their salaries and social security benefits from the bank, shop, and get health care. As there is no shelter for them in the municipality, they sleep in canvas or straw shacks and in old boats on the banks of the Juruá River. The presence of indigenous people in the city inconveniences part of the population, who usually treat them with discrimination and prejudice. Social media are full of comments harassing the indigenous people and asking FUNAI to take them to the villages, because they are "pigs," "stinky," "they spread dirt all over the city, turning the streets into toilets." Complaints have already been filed with the MPF. Following an interinstitutional meeting attended by representatives of the municipal Government, the Military Police, SESAI, FUNAI and CIMI, an agenda of activities was proposed, together with the proposition to fight and prevent racism in the surrounding society.

CAUSE: Ethnic-cultural discrimination

Source: Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

2019

PEOPLE: AKROÁ GAMELA

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARITIUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: VIANA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that when reporting the political and legal claims presented by the Akroá-Gamella people in Brasília, during a meeting at the 6th Chamber of the MPF and FUNAI, the Maracu Radio Station falsely informed that FUNAI had informed that the Akroá-Gamella people were not an indigenous tribe and therefore would be removed from the territory.

CAUSE: Radio program

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY: GRAJAÚ

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the organization of an anti-indigenous media campaign disseminated through texts and audios on social media and WhatsApp, in which indigenous people are referred to as worthless, lazy, thieves and outlaws. This is a very worrying situation, especially because it incites violence against indigenous people, saying that they "have to die."

CAUSE: Social media and WhatsApp

Source: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Men, women and children

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: MARÁIWATSÉDÉ

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JESUS DO ARAGUAIA

DESCRIPTION: A Maráiwatsédé community is concerned about the constant discriminatory comments made by farmers in the region. They threaten the indigenous people, accuse them of being lazy and claim that they don't need much land to live on. The process to evacuate the maráiwatsédé indigenous land began in November 2012 and ended in January 2013, after more than 20 years of irregular occupation by non-indigenous people.

CAUSE: Verbal assault

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

PARANÁ - 1 Case

10/8/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAVERÁ

MUNICIPALITY: TERRA ROXA

DESCRIPTION: Following a meeting with leaders of the Avá-Guarani indigenous communities, the MPF initiated a procedure to investigate allegations of discrimination and violence against the communities of Guaira and Terra Roxa. The leaders pointed out that cases of intolerance and widespread discrimination had been occurring for months and were apparently related to the stalling of the land demarcation procedure.

CAUSE: discriminatory statements

Source: MPF/PR, 10/8/2019

RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 Case

JANUARY

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLES: SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND: CITADINO

MUNICIPALITY: RIO DE JANEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Maracanã Village

DESCRIPTION: Congressman Rodrigo Amorim called the Maracanã Village, located in the northern region of the city, "urban garbage," and said that a thorough clean-up would be necessary to restore order in the area. According to him, the area has great commercial value and should be used for the construction of a shopping mall or parking garages. He also stated that the village poses risks to residents and tourists, since it allegedly houses criminals and outlaws.

CAUSE: Verbal assault; racism

Source: O Dia newspaper; Painel Notícia-AL, 1/4/2019

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

3/12/2019

VICTIM: Indigenous people

MUNICIPALITY: CACOAL

DESCRIPTION: An internet user made racist comments when referring to a hit-and-run report, in which the victim was an indigenous woman. "An Indian," bro, I think that's ridiculous! Refer to them as if they were a differentiated class. The driver did the right thing! Lol, I hate Indians. They kill animals with wood sticks, like in the video posted on the internet, as if they enjoyed it."

CAUSE: Explicit racism

Source: *G1*, 3/13/2019

RORAIMA - 2 Cases

2019

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Throughout 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro, members of his government and politicians (both federal deputies and senators) made public statements that constitute disrespect, discrimination, offense, and violence against the indigenous peoples of Roraima. These types of statements had already been heard in 2018, during Bolsonaro's presidential election campaign and throughout the lame duck period, in the last quarter of the year. In April 2019, Bolsonaro stated that "the Yanomami indigenous land is very rich, which is why there are NGOs saying that they are defending the Indians there. If it were a poor land, there would be nobody there to defend it. Nobody. As it is rich, these international opportunists, opportunists in Brazil, some opportunists in the government itself, say that they are protecting you. It's extremely rich." At the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2019, the president stated that "the Indians do not want to be poor landowners on rich lands. Especially the richest lands in the world. This is the case of the Yanomami and Raposa Serra do Sol reserves. In these reserves, there is a great abundance of gold, diamond, uranium, niobium, and rare earths, among others." Also in December 2019, defending the need for a regulation of mining in indigenous lands, Bolsonaro again stated: "Large Yanomami reserves are twice the size of Rio de Janeiro; Raposa Serra do Sol, among others, has become independent for the sake of their protection [of indigenous people], but the idea is not to protect them, but to take away their assets. Do you think foreigners are worried about their future? They are not."

CAUSE: Racism; discrimination

Source: *Agência Brasil*, 12/19/2019; *G1*, 4/17/2019; *Conectas*, 9/24/2019

JULY

PEOPLE: WAPIXANA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MOSKOW

MUNICIPALITY: BONFIM

DESCRIPTION: In July 2019, Senator Chico Rodrigues (DEM/RR), without prior consultation with the community and with the support of the mayor of Bonfim, submitted a request to the Ministry of Education for the implementation of a "Militarized Schools" project in the Moskow Indigenous Land, with the aim of offering "moral development and love for the homeland." The proposal violates the right of indigenous peoples to specific and differentiated education as well as the right to prior, free and informed consultation. The request is being reviewed by the Ministry of Education. Indigenous leaders from the Serra da Lua region and the entire state of Roraima have already spoken out against the proposal.

CAUSE: Lack of consultation

Source: *CIMI North Regional Office I*

SÃO PAULO - 4 Cases

7/16/2019

MUNICIPALITY: EMBÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mestre Assis Cultural Center - Embú das Artes

DESCRIPTION: In São Paulo, the third edition of "M'Bai," a regional fine arts exhibition, paid tribute to the UN-declared International Year of Indigenous Languages. The event, which was attended by several indigenous artists and experts in language such as Guarani, was broken into and several pieces of artwork were damaged. One of the artists, who reported the break-in, said that most likely the attack was motivated by racism, which is a hate crime.

CAUSE: Ethnic-cultural discrimination

Source: *24horasnews*, 7/22/2019

2019

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: WAPIXANA

CITY: SÃO PAULO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: School

DESCRIPTION: The child was referred for psychological evaluation without the mother's consent and/or authorization; back home, he said they had "prayed in his head." The mother complained of ethnic discrimination against her son by the teacher and school managers.

CAUSE: Cultural discrimination

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office*

2019

VICTIM: Woman and child

PEOPLE: KAIMBÉ

MUNICIPALITY: GUARULHOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Center for Early Childhood Education

DESCRIPTION: The mother reported that in a meeting at the school, the teacher asked if the child participated in some kind of ritual, because she behaved in an unusual manner. The mother added that she receives several notes from the teacher showing that her daughter is being discriminated against because she is an indigenous person.

CAUSE: Ethnic-cultural discrimination

Source: *Child's mother; CIMI South Regional Office - Team São Paulo*

11/26/2019

VICTIM: Woman and child

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: JARAGUÁ

CITY: SÃO PAULO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Lapa Region

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman and her daughter went to the downtown area of the city to solve problems related to personal documents. On the bus, three men threatened them, saying that that was not their place, that the city was a place for whites and that indigenous people had one child after another, besides calling them monkeys. The indigenous woman got off the bus with the child and, crying, they went back to her village.

CAUSE: Racism; embarrassment

Source: *Victim; CIMI South Regional Office*

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

6/18/2019

VICTIM: A student

MUNICIPALITY: ARAGUAÍNA

SITE OF CAUSE: Federal University of Tocantins (UFT)

DESCRIPTION: Two notes containing threatening sentences were found inside the backpack of an indigenous Logistics student at the Federal University of Tocantins (UFT), on the Araguaína campus. One of the notes threatens all indigenous students at the university: "Indians have no right to be here at UFT. I'm going to get all the Indians out of my way." UFT was the first Brazilian university to establish the quota system for indigenous students.

CAUSE: Explicit racism

Source: *G1*, 6/19/2019

Attempted Murder

In 2019, 25 cases of attempted murders with 81 victims were recorded in the country. In CIMI's view, the facts related to murders, bodily injuries and racism and prejudice reported last year paint a dramatic picture of violence against the person. There seems to have been a combination of social, political and economic factors that directly and explicitly increased cases of assault against indigenous peoples. An emblematic case of violence was reported in Espírito Santo, in which gunmen invaded an indigenous community and fired at all 50 people who lived there.

Cases were recorded by CIMI in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (1), Bahia (2), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (10), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1). Some of the cases illustrating coordinated actions against indigenous peoples are described below.

In Rio Branco, an indigenous young man was on his way back from school when he was shot seven times by a person in a car that pulled up by his side. One bullet hit him in the leg, and another grazed him in the head. He tried to escape but was almost lynched by locals. The victim's mother reported that the family had moved from Jordão Village to Rio Branco four months before. She was unaware of the motive for the attempted murder.

In Porto Seguro, Bahia, during an invasion of Pataxó Barra Velha Village, six men shot three indigenous people. The perpetrators were looking for a man who was not there at the time of the murder. A school was hit by several gunshots. There is no information on motive.

In Aracruz, Espírito Santo, a group of 50 indigenous people were shot by squatters living in the area demarcated as a traditional territory. According to reports, the shots were fired toward the people, but fortunately no one was hurt. The indigenous people are asking for the

removal of farmers who occupy more than 120 hectares of their 11,000-hectare demarcated territory, which had its Declaratory Ordinance issued in 2008 and its Ratification Decree published in 2010.

Invasions in the Arariboia Indigenous Land (TI), in Maranhão, by loggers and other groups have escalated since January 2019. This situation also endangers the lives of isolated and recently contacted peoples, as is the case of the Awá-Guajá. In response to the constant invasions and the ensuing destruction of the forest, in 2009 the indigenous community set up a group to inspect and control the land, called "Guardians of the Forest." On November 1st, leader Laércio Guajajara, who was accompanied by another guardian, Paulo Paulino, was ambushed by loggers. Both were shot during the attack, and Paulino died from his injuries.

The Guarita indigenous land is located between the municipalities of Redentora, Tenente Portela and Miraguaí, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. For a long time, the indigenous community has been experiencing series of intense internal conflicts, widely disseminated by the regional media. The motivation for this sequence of conflicts is the dispute over the land lease of the Kaingang territory, encouraged by external agents who are intent on growing soybean in the territory. The lease in that indigenous land dates back a long time, and time and again the MPF has tried to prevent it. With the election of a new chief in 2018, resistance to the implementation of the lease became stronger, and internal conflicts began to intensify. In October, Chief Carlinhos Taylor was the victim of an attempted murder, in which his house was burned to the ground. The crime is being investigated by the police. On November 7, a serious confrontation broke out as a result of the escalation of conflicts, which left one person dead and three seriously injured.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

25 Cases - 81 Victims

ACRE - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

4/8/2019

VICTIM: Jorge Baltazar Sena Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: RIO BRANCO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Rio Branco/AC

DESCRIPTION: In Rio Branco, an indigenous young man was on his way back from school when he was shot seven times by a person in a car that pulled over by his side. One bullet hit him in the leg, and another grazed him in the head. He tried to escape but was almost lynched by locals. The victim's mother reported that the family had moved from Jordão Village to Rio Branco four months before. She was unaware of the motive for the attempted murder.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: A Gazeta.net, 4/10/2019

9/19/2019

VICTIMS: Alcilente Correia Jaminawa and Maribel Correia Jaminawa

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIAPUCA

MUNICIPALITY: SENA MADUREIRA

DESCRIPTION: The three-month pregnant indigenous teenager and her nine-month old sister were shot in their backyard during an exchange of fire between two criminal gangs. Both were taken to the hospital, and the teenager underwent surgery, in which she had 30 percent of her liver removed. A police report was filed, and complaints were made to the MPF, the Federal Public

Defender's Office, the Civil Police and the Guardianship Council. Five criminals have been identified.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; G1-AC*

AMAZONAS - 1 Case

AUGUST

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUTINGA

MUNICIPALITY: AUTAZES

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Terra Preta Village

DESCRIPTION: In 2013, a group of Mura indigenous people from the Murutinga indigenous land occupied an area outside the demarcated boundaries, in Terra Preta Village. A farm was located between this claimed area and the Murutinga indigenous land. In August 2019, the farmer tried to build a fence, preventing the indigenous community from using a port that gives access to their crops. One of the farmer's son physically assaulted an indigenous man, who fought back. The farmer then tried to kill a member of the community using first a knife, then a machete and finally a hoe. When stopped by the villagers, the farmer called in the municipal guards, who tried to invade the village but were once again stopped by the community. Another of the farmer's son began to hover around the village, always waving a weapon.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *CIMI North Regional Office 1 - Team Borba*

BAHIA - 2 Cases - 4 Victims

5/22/2019

VICTIM: Three men

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO SEGURO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Barra Velha Village

DESCRIPTION: During an invasion of the Pataxó Barra Velha Village, six men shot three indigenous men. The perpetrators were looking for a man who was not there at the time of the murder. A school was hit by several gunshots. There is no information on motive.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *G1-BA, 5/23/2019*

17/10/2019

VICTIM: Ricardo Brito da Conceição

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: COMEXATIBA (ALDEIA CAHY)

MUNICIPALITY: PRADO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mucugê Village

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man known as "Gol" shot the victim, grazing his head. The internal conflict is a consequence of the influence of farmers in the region, who try to divide the community.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *CIMI East Regional Office*

ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case - 50 Victims

1/22/2019

VICTIM: The community

PEOPLE: TUPINIKIM

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIEIRA VELHAS

MUNICIPALITY: ARACRUZ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Caieiras Velha Village

DESCRIPTION: A group of 50 indigenous people were shot by squatters living in the area demarcated as a traditional territory. According to reports, the shots were fired toward the people, but fortu-

nately no one was hurt. The indigenous people are asking for the removal of farmers who occupy more than 120 hectares of their 11,000-hectare demarcated territory, which had its Declaratory Ordinance issued in 2008 and its Ratification Decree published in 2010.

CAUSE: Firearms

Source: *Século Diário newspaper, 1/24/2019*

MARANHÃO - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

11/1/2019

VICTIM: Laércio Souza Silva

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JESUS DAS SELVAS

DESCRIPTION: Invasions in the Arariboia Indigenous Land (TI), in Maranhão, by loggers and other groups have escalated since January 2019. This situation also endangers the lives of isolated and recently contacted peoples, as is the case of the Awá-Guajá. In response to the constant invasions and the ensuing destruction of the forest, in 2009 the indigenous community set up a group to inspect and control the land, called "Guardians of the Forest." On November 1st, leader Laércio Guajajara, who was accompanied by another guardian, Paulo Paulino, was ambushed by loggers. Both were shot during the attack, and Paulino died from his injuries.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 11/2/2019*

2019

VICTIMS: Alfredo Guajajara and Neucy Cabral Vieira

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY: BARRA DO CORDA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people were on their way back from a meeting in the Coquinho Village between FUNAI and ELETRONORTE, which supplies electricity to the region, when shots were fired from a white car. The police are investigating the case, but there is no further information on the perpetrators.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 10 Cases - 10 Victims

1/19/2019

VICTIM: Eloiza Souza

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was shot by her husband after an argument. At the time of his arrest, the accused was carrying a .22 caliber revolver. Family members said the couple fought frequently. The victim was assisted by a SESAI ambulance.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: *Ponta Porã Informa; 1/21/2019*

3/12/2019

VICTIM: Martinho Romero Lescano

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: Following an argument and a fight between two cousins, one of them ended up stabbed. The victim was assisted and taken to the hospital; the accused was arrested.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: *Dourados News, 3/13/2019*

4/9/2019

VICTIM: Raimundo
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS
MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village
DESCRIPTION: Following a fight, the indigenous man was hit in the head with a machete; he was assisted and taken to Vida Hospital. The perpetrator of the attempted murder has not been identified.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Dourados Agora, 4/9/2019

2/2/2019

VICTIM: Márcio Adriano Ramos Velasques
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Snack bar on Monte Alegre Street
DESCRIPTION: During an argument between two other men, the indigenous man ended up hit by them. According to the victim's mother, one of the perpetrators was a former rival of her son's.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Top Midia News, 2/5/2019

7/1/2019

VICTIM: A man
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
MUNICIPALITY: PANAMBI
DESCRIPTION: The victim informed the police that he had been assaulted by a stranger in a town square. With a cut caused by a cold weapon, he was taken to the local Emergency Room.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Progresso Radio Station, 7/1/2019

7/29/2019

VICTIM: Romildo Martins Ramires
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS
MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS
SITE OF CAUSE: Araticuy
DESCRIPTION: According to the report filed by the indigenous people with the PGR, during an attack on the repossessed territory, which borders the Dourados reserve, "a 14-year-old indigenous boy named Romildo Martins Ramires (son of Ventura Ramires and Marciana Martins)" was "thrown alive on a bonfire by security guards of an agribusinessman [see name is in the report]." According to the indigenous people, the boy was unable to escape the attack and was eventually thrown on the bonfire. The indigenous boy had burns on his hand and arm and was taken out of the bonfire, unconscious, by the other Guarani Kaiowá, who called an ambulance. Romildo was then taken to Vida Hospital in Dourados, where he remained for six days.
CAUSE: Burns

Source: CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office

10/13/2019

VICTIM: Young man
PEOPLE: TERENA
MUNICIPALITY: AQUIDAUANA
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Água Branca Village
DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was assaulted and stabbed twice in the shoulder by a group of ten young men as he was leaving a party in the village.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Campo Grande News, 10/13/2019

9/13/2019

VICTIM: Jhoni
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS
MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Highway MS-156
DESCRIPTION: Found agonizing on the banks of the MS-156 highway, the young man was taken to the hospital by the Fire Department. According to first responders, he was stabbed several times with a knife in his lower back. There were no leads on the perpetrators.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Campo Grande News, 9/13/2019

12/23/2019

VICTIM: Woman
PEOPLE: TERENA
INDIGENOUS LAND: GREEN LEMON
MUNICIPALITY: AQUIDAUANA
DESCRIPTION: The victim reported to the police that three days earlier she had been assaulted and stabbed in the back by her husband. Although wounded, she was kept under false arrest until she was found and rescued by her sister. Her husband was detained by indigenous leaders and handed over to the Military Police.
CAUSE: White weapon; false arrest
Source: Caçula Radio Station, 12/24/2019

10/12/2019

VICTIM: Young man
PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ
INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS
MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Avae'te Repossessed Land
DESCRIPTION: The brutality of the violence used in one of the attacks on the Guarani-Kaiowá repossessed lands on the October 12 holiday, is noteworthy. According to the indigenous people, during the attack on the Avae'te repossessed land, in the morning of that day, a 21-year-old indigenous man was shot in the left leg while trying to escape. He was then captured and taken in an armored tractor adapted into a military-style assault vehicle known as "caveirão," to an area of the farm near the repossessed land, where he was allegedly viciously tortured. The assaults were witnessed by the entire indigenous community. "He was tied to a water tank in front of us, and they kept on beating him. They said, "Come get your friend," and beat him. He was shaking and screaming. When we saw him, he had passed out," says a Guarani-Kaiowá. Another indigenous man who witnessed the assault claims that before he was put in the tractor, the young man had also been hit by the tractor shovel. "When he was on the ground, the gunmen crushed him with the tractor shovel. Then they threw him in the tractor and took him away," he recalls.
CAUSE: Torture; false arrest
Source: Indigenous community; CIMI

PARANÁ - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

9/12/2019

VICTIM: A man
PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI
MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA
PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tekoha Mirim Village
DESCRIPTION: According to the victim's report to the police, he and his cousin were inside the village. For no apparent reason, the cousin stabbed him twice in the arm and back with a knife. The police are investigating the case.
CAUSE: Cold weapon
Source: Aqui Agora, 9/13/2019

10/19/2019

VICTIM: Ilson Soares

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHÁ Y HOVY

MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Inside the village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was hit by one of the six shots fired from a car toward his home. He was assisted at a local medical unit. A police report was filed with the Guaira Civil Police.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: Leader

1/10/2019

VICTIM: Angero Karay Pires de Lima

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: ESPIGÃO D'OESTE

DESCRIPTION: According to the military and civil police, a fight broke out between two indigenous men who were drinking alcohol, and the victim was attacked with a machete. He was taken to the Municipal Hospital of Quedas do Iguaçu.

CAUSE: Cold weapon

Source: Portal Cantu

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case - 4 Victims

11/11/2019

VICTIM: Chief Carlinhos and three other indigenous men

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: TENENTE PORTELA

DESCRIPTION: The Guarita indigenous land is located between the municipalities of Redentora, Tenente Portela and Miraguaí, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. For a long time, the indigenous community has been experiencing series of intense internal conflicts, widely disseminated by the regional media. The motivation for this sequence of conflicts is the dispute over the land lease of the Kaingang territory, encouraged by external agents who are intent on growing soybean in the territory. The lease in that indigenous land dates back a long time, and time and again the MPF has tried to prevent it. With the election of a new chief in 2018, resistance to the implementation of the lease became stronger, and internal conflicts began to intensify. In October, Chief Carlinhos Taylor was the victim of an attempted murder, in which his house was burned to the ground. The crime is being investigated by the police. On November 7, a serious confrontation broke out as a result of the escalation of conflicts, which left one person dead and three seriously injured.

CAUSE: Firearms

Source: CIMI South Regional Office

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case - 2 Victims

5/19/2019

VICTIMS: Man and woman

PEOPLE: KAXARARI

MUNICIPALITY: EXTREMA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Extrema

DESCRIPTION: The Indigenous man was with his wife on a football field when they were approached by a man saying he wanted to talk to him. The two then got into an argument and the assailant pulled out a gun. The indigenous man tried to disarm the man, but a shot was fired, and the argument turned into a physical fight. When the victim's wife tried to break up the fight, she was also hit. After the incident, the couple filed a report with the civil police and said that they feared for their lives.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1, 5/20/2019

SÃO PAULO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

1/18/2019

VICTIM: An indigenous man

PEOPLE: PARESI

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO CARLOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jardim Cruzeiro do Sul

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man, who was a locksmith helper, reported that after work he went to a bar, where an argument broke out and he was threatened by a man, who accused him of having stolen R\$100. The man left the bar and came back with two other people, who began to violently beat him with a hammer in the head and all over his body, in addition to biting him in the arm and hand. He was assisted, but due to the seriousness of his injuries he had an arm amputated. No one has been arrested. The victim and his family filed a request for protection with the MPF and the Human Rights Commission of the São Carlos Bar Association.

CAUSE: Physical assault; harassment

Source: Portal Terra, 1/15/19; G1-SP, 2/23/2019

TOCANTINS - 1 Case - 1 Victim

7/26/2019

VICTIM: Shireike Morante

PEOPLE: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: GURUPI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Santa Rita Sector

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was at the door of his house when he was shot, and one of the bullets lodged in his neck. He was assisted and taken to the hospital. Witnesses said that a man drove by on a motorcycle and shot the victim four times.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1, 7/26/2019

Sexual Violence

In 2019, 10 cases of sexual violence against indigenous people were recorded in the states of Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Paraná (2), Rondônia (1), and Santa Catarina (1). In Mato Grosso, in the municipality of Campinápolis, cases of sexual exploitation of Xavante women, adolescents and children by brothels were recorded.

There are also reports of indigenous men living in the city being lured into prostitution. The situation confirms the lack of support by public authorities that should inspect and prohibit these crimes and ensure public policies that guarantee the survival and dignity of indigenous people.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

10 Cases

MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

7/4/2019

VICTIM: A child

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: SÃO MARCOS

MUNICIPALITY: GENERAL CARNEIRO

DESCRIPTION: After complaining of pain, the child was taken by the mother to an Emergency Care Unit (UPA), where the doctor found evidence of sexual violence.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: G1-MT, 7/5/2019

2019

VICTIMS: Women, teenagers and children

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: During 2019 there were several cases of sexual exploitation of Xavante women, adolescents and children by brothel owners. There are also cases of indigenous men living in the city being lured into prostitution. The situation confirms the lack of support by public authorities that should inspect and prohibit these crimes and ensure public policies that guarantee the survival and dignity of indigenous people.

CAUSE: Sexual exploitation

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

2/2/2019

VICTIM: Child

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Dourados Reserve

DESCRIPTION: After the child told the mother that she had been sexually abused by a cousin, a medical examination attested to the rape, and the victim was kept under observation in the health unit.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: O Vigilante, 2/3/2019

5/1/2019

VICTIM: Young woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: During a date, the young woman was taken by the assailant to the woods and raped. She was taken to a hospital, where the sexual assault was confirmed.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: EnfoqueMS, 5/3/2019

8/18/2019

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was raped by two men. Her sister told the police that she saw the victim coming out of the bushes and being assaulted by the pair. She was taken to University Hospital, where the rape was confirmed.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: Dourados News, 8/19/2019

NOVEMBER

VICTIM: Young woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: The 15-year-old indigenous girl was raped by her judo coach. The rapes occurred in the coach's car, when he was giving the girl a ride, and also at the gym where judo classes were taught. The teenager's entire family was forced to move out of the city. A police report was filed, but the Judo Federation of Mato Grosso do Sul punished the assailant with a mere 30-day suspension.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: Midiamax, 1/29/2020

PARANÁ - 2 Cases

3/2/2019

VICTIM: Young woman

PEOPLE: GUARANI NHANDEVA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PINHALZINHO

MUNICIPALITY: IPUAÇÚ

DESCRIPTION: The young woman was taken to São Paulo Regional Hospital for treatment and medical care, but the criminal was not located.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: Rede com SC, 2/3/2019

5/3/2019

VICTIM: A child

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: GUARAQUECABA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Village on Guaraqueçaba Island

DESCRIPTION: The child was raped by her caregiver. The man was arrested. Because the mother was an alcoholic, the child was taken into a children's shelter in Curitiba, where she is being cared by psychologists.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: Agora Litoral, 5/10/2019

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

23/1/2019

VICTIM: Child

MUNICIPALITY: VILHENA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Indigenous Health Center (CASAI)

DESCRIPTION: The victim's mother reported that three men had raped her daughter inside the CASAI building. Only one of the three assailants was located and recognized by the victim. He was arrested and taken to prison. The child was taken to the Regional Hospital ER.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: Jornal Correio do Vale newspaper, 1/24/2019

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIMS: Child and teenager

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Northern Region

DESCRIPTION: The assailant has been accused of sexually assaulting the victims for a long time. The investigation began after health professionals who provide assistance to the village reported the situation to the Guardianship Council.

CAUSE: Rape

Source: NSC Total, 3/14/2019

Chapter III



Violence Resulting from the Inaction of Public Authorities

- 150 General Lack of Support
- 161 Lack of Support for Indigenous
School Education
- 170 Lack of Health Care
- 182 Spread of Alcohol and Other Drugs
- 186 Childhood Mortality
- 187 Death from Lack of Health Care
- 191 Suicide

General Lack of Support

The Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) recorded 65 cases of general lack of support for indigenous peoples in 2019 in the states of Acre (3), Amazonas (4), Maranhão (7), Mato Grosso (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (9), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (5), Paraná (4), Pernambuco (3), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Rondônia (3), Roraima (6), Santa Catarina (5), São Paulo (4), and Tocantins (4). The victims included children, families and communities.

Below are some cases that reflect to some extent the national scenario regarding cases of lack of support, covering different aspects of the Brazilian state's denial to support and protect indigenous peoples within their lands.

In Acre, the indigenous people struggle to live in the villages, for which there are no public policies and, especially after FUNAI's office was closed, they have been moving to the city in search of a better life. However, they are experiencing a situation of total uncertainty and insecurity. Many young people are lured into crime and prostitution in order to survive in urban contexts. Entire families are at serious social risk. Alcohol consumption is another serious problem. Drunk indigenous people wandering through the streets and bars of the city, ignored by and invisible to public authorities, have become a common scene. Another

worrying problem is prejudice against children in schools. Complaints asking for measures have also been filed with competent agencies such as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) about elderly people being exploited and robbed by shop owners.

In Amazonas, the presence of evangelical missionaries is becoming increasingly common in the communities, although FUNAI prohibits preaching in the villages. They are active in at least 182 communities. In general, the missionaries enter the villages under the guise of recording and studying endangered languages, going as far as building temples in the forest, which is also prohibited by the indigenous agency. To gain credibility, some missionaries provide medicine to indigenous people, but say the power of healing comes from their prayers. Shamans are being replaced by pastors. The missionaries have no difficulty getting the children out of their villages. To that effect, the children are submitted to medical exams, which show that they are in "very poor health." Once in the city, they cut off all contact between the children and their families. They are taught Christianity, learn to read and write in Portuguese, are given clothes and toys, and their diet and way of life are substantially transformed.

Photo: Fernanda Ligabue/Greenpeace



Impacted by the collapse of the Brumadinho dam and unable to use the waters of the Paraopebas River for survival activities, indigenous leaders denounced the serious damage they are still experiencing due to this disaster: health problems, loss of animals, destruction of vegetable gardens and crops, and the impossibility of performing traditional rituals, among other hardships

In the state of Pará, violence has different faces, as seen in the Paquicamba Indigenous Land (IL) of the Juruna people, where the leaders denounced to the MPF several cases of government inaction and lack of support. Violations range from lack of infrastructure in schools and health care to poor roads and transportation. There ARE no doctors and medicines, among other things that lead to poor living conditions and even death among natives. The MPF is monitoring the situation and interceding with the responsible agencies.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the original peoples went through a historical and brutal process of deterritorialization and their areas were given away to “new” colonies, which are spaces occupied mostly by German and Italian settlers. Throughout this eviction process, all they were left with were fragments of their territory. Over the years, families have felt the need to recover the areas of traditional occupation and are seeking to take back what was stolen from them. In this context, there are countless communities living in camps on the banks of highways or in makeshift houses. Living in an environment of extreme vulnerability and invisibility in the eyes of the competent authorities, hundreds of families are landless, homeless and deprived of water, basic sanitation and food.

In Roraima, a group of homeless Warao who had no access to official shelters peacefully occupied an abandoned

public area, together with non-indigenous migrant families. Later, a group of families of the E’ñepa people also joined this spontaneous occupation, which was named Ka Ubanoko (the place where we sleep, in the Warao language). At some points in 2019, the Ka Ubanoko occupation housed as many as 500 people. The idea of the dwellers, all of them in a situation of refuge or residence, was to autonomously organize their life in the place while maintaining a dialogue with the federal government and international agencies in order to have access to protection measures and basic public policies.

However, the Brazilian government (at federal, state and municipal levels) and international agencies maintained the understanding that the area was non-recognized and illegal, thus preventing them from providing access to basic services. Despite some specific measures, there was no formal and systematic support for fundamental services such as health care (four deaths were reported in the occupation in 2019); specific and differentiated school education; food security; security and protection before third parties; and waste collection, among others. Aware of the situation and with permanent presence in the Ka Ubanoko, the Army and international agencies maintained the understanding of not recognizing the area, which ultimately meant the impossibility of implementing protection measures. In addition, they have systematically considered the possibility of dismantling the camp, which would affect the continuity of civil society initiatives.

GENERAL LACK OF SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE

65 Cases

ACRE - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, ELDERLY

PEOPLES: JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE

MUNICIPALITY: ASSIS BRASIL

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people struggle to live in the villages, for which there are no public policies and, especially after FUNAI’s office was closed, they have been moving to the city in search of a better life. Many young people are lured into crime and prostitution in exchange for favors and money. Entire families are at serious social risk. Alcohol consumption is another serious problem. Drunk indigenous people wandering through the streets and bars of the city have become such a common scene that they no longer catch the eye of the population and authorities. Another serious problem is prejudice against children in schools; elderly people being exploited and robbed by shop owners. Complaints have also been filed with the competent agencies such as the MPF and FUNAI, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of public policies; prejudice

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Contilnet; 2/10/2019

2019

VICTIMS: CHILDREN

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DO RIO CAETÉ

MUNICIPALITY: SENA MADUREIRA

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Jaminawá of Guajará, Jaminawá of Colocação São Paulino, Caiapucá

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous children are seen daily scavenging garbage

cans for food and used clothes. The situation is compounded by the delay in demarcating the lands claimed by the Jaminawá people, which contributes to invasions by farmers and loggers who threaten and evict the people from their territories, forcing them to go to the outskirts of the cities, where they will live in subhuman conditions. Complaints have been filed with the MPF and FUNAI, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of support for villages

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Contilnet, 3/7/2019

2019

VICTIMS: CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, people linked to criminal gangs such as Comando Vermelho (Red Command) and Bonde dos 13 (The 13) are infiltrating the Huni Kuí community, also known as Kaxinawá, on the border of Acre and southern Peru. Young people between 13 and 18 years old are being lured into drug trafficking and used as “mules” to transport drugs to the state’s urban centers. The superintendent of the Federal Police in Acre, Chief Officer Diana Calazans Mann, reports that the institution works to repress trafficking by arresting its leaders and attacking the main economic base of criminal organizations. However, she says that preventing indigenous youth from being lured into drug trafficking is not the responsibility of the Federal Police. The community awaits action by authorities.

CAUSE: Lack of public policies; drug trafficking; lack of oversight

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office; Contilnet, 4/2/2019

AMAZONAS - 4 Cases**2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** SEVERAL**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The presence of evangelical missionaries is becoming increasingly common in the communities, although FUNAI prohibits preaching in the villages. They are active in at least 182 communities. In general, the missionaries enter the villages under the guise of recording and studying endangered languages, going as far as building temples in the forest, which is also prohibited by the indigenous agency. To gain credibility, some missionaries provide medicine to indigenous people, but say the power of healing comes from their prayers. Shamans are being replaced by pastors. The missionaries have no difficulty getting the children out of their villages. To that effect, the children are submitted to medical exams, which show that they are in “very poor health.” Once in the city, they cut off all contact between the children and their families. They are taught Christianity, learn to read and write in Portuguese, are given clothes and toys, and their diet and way of life are substantially transformed.

CAUSE: Disrespect for culture and the traditional way of life**SOURCE:** DCM, 2/10/2019; *sit paulolopes.com.br*; *Vermelhoonline*, 2/2/19**2019****VICTIM:** Isolated people**PEOPLE:** SEVERAL**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** ISOLATED PEOPLE

DESCRIPTION: A survey based on data from the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) shows that lands inhabited by isolated indigenous peoples in the Amazon will not be visited by indigenous people and government employees. FUNAI has prohibited its employees from traveling to indigenous areas that have not yet been ratified or regularized. This decision undermines the demarcation and environmental licensing processes, which depend on the information gathered by these employees. According to the records of isolated indigenous peoples identified in the Amazon, the presence of 28 tribes has already been confirmed and, of these, five will no longer be monitored. As a result of the new decision, 51 studies will be interrupted. Among the lands with the confirmed presence of isolated indigenous peoples, who will be left at the mercy of poachers and illegal loggers and miners, are Pirititi (RR); Piripkura (MT), which is home to the last two members of this tribe; and Kawahiva do Rio Pardo (MT), located in the region known as “Deforestation Arc.”

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *O Globo newspaper*, 2/12/2019**2019****PEOPLE:** ISOLATED**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

DESCRIPTION: FUNAI’s Ethnic-Environmental Protection Front teams are receiving no operational support to ensure the physical and moral integrity of the isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples of the Vale do Javari indigenous land. The weak protection afforded to these peoples has led the MPF to request the readjustment of these front teams, claiming that the financial crisis cannot be a justification for government inaction. FUNAI’s budget has been significantly cut and nearly used up, leaving indigenous peoples increasingly without support and assistance.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect**SOURCE:** MPF/AM, 11/29/2019**FIRST HALF OF 2019****PEOPLES:** KAMBEBA, KANAMARI, KOKAMA, KULINA (MADIJA), MAKU, MIRANHA and TIKUNA**MUNICIPALITIES:** JUTAÍ, TEFÉ, MARAÃ, JAPURÁ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples claim that the government does not provide public security. In recent years, groups of traffickers have fought over the routes of the Solimões, Jutáí and Japurá rivers and their tributaries, which they use as the main trafficking route on the Triple Border region (Brazil, Peru and Colombia). Traffickers increased their activities considerably in 2019. In addition to traffickers, the communities are also affected by the action of pirates, who rob large and small boats, as well as canoes belonging to riverside and indigenous populations. The action of these two groups - traffickers and pirates - has completely changed the daily routine in the region’s villages. Indigenous people no longer fish at night or at dawn, for fear of being attacked by these groups. They have also stopped commuting to the cities as they used to in order to avoid being exposed to the sun for long periods. One indigenous man declared that “we are always very worried; when we leave home to fish or pick fruit, we do everything to avoid coming back after sunset, because we have already been attacked and it is total terror. We are not safe in our own house, which is our land. There are nights when we hear from the village the shots of machine guns, the confrontation between traffickers or between traffickers and pirates.”

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *CIMI North Regional Office I***MARANHÃO - 7 Cases****2019****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUCU/JURUÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPAVA DO GRAJAU

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the poor conditions of the roads leading to the villages, which hinders the access of indigenous people to the cities in case of health emergencies. So far, neither the state nor the municipality have provided any solution.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office***2019****PEOPLE:** KREPYM CATI JI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GERALDA/TOCO PRETO**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPAVA DO GRAJAU

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the poor conditions of the roads leading to the villages, which hinders the access of indigenous people to the cities in case of health emergencies. So far, neither the state nor the municipality have provided any solution.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office***2019****PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** TAQUARITUA**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples are being denied access to their social rights, such as retirement, sickness benefits and maternity pay, because social assistance agencies in the municipality do not recognize the Administrative Birth Certificate (RANI) issued by FUNAI as a personal identification document. Several complaints have been made, but the issue remains to be resolved.

CAUSE: Denial of rights**SOURCE:** *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019**PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

DESCRIPTION: The communities of Tremembé de Engenho report that they are not receiving any form of support from the competent agencies in any area: health, education and infrastructure, among others.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA CANELA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: The community, which lives in a Cerrado area, reports the lack of garbage collection in the region and the dumping of municipal solid waste in areas near the villages, threatening the quality of life of the indigenous population and the biome itself.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation in the villages. They have already complained to the competent agencies, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** KRENYE**INDIGENOUS AREA:** KRENYE**MUNICIPALITY:** TUNTUM

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report the lack of a drinking water supply system, since they depend on the water tank truck to provide for their needs. This situation has already been reported, but so far nothing has changed.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 4 Cases

2019**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED and KAWAHIVA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAWAHIVA DO RIO PARDO**MUNICIPALITY:** COLNIZA

DESCRIPTION: Due to the constant threats of invasions and attacks on the indigenous land, the MPF filed a Public Civil Action against FUNAI to ensure the safety of the agency's employees and indigenous peoples, who are in a situation of extreme vulnerability. The region has been historically known for land and political-social conflicts. After a serious armed confrontation between FUNAI employees and invaders of the Ethnic-Environmental Support and Protection Base (BAPE) in October 2018, which resulted in the death of one indigenous person and serious injuries to another, a National Force team was deployed to the area, where it remained for 30 days. However, since then the BAPE has been unprotected again.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect**SOURCE:** MPF/MT, 2/25/2019**2019****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: Several bridges are in poor conditions in the Parabubure indigenous land, posing serious risks for the Xavante population in their commutes; there are two bridges over the São Filipe Stream (near the Santa Clara and São Filipe villages); three bridges over the Parabubu Stream (near the São Jorge, Palmeiras and Santos do Céu villages); and a bridge over a stream near the Star Village. The neglect towards indigenous people is emphasized by the fact that the dirt roads and bridges that cross the indigenous lands towards some large farms are very well maintained, with regular services provided by the local government. However, no maintenance services are provided on the roads leading to the villages.

CAUSE: Lack of maintenance services**SOURCE:** Salesian missionaries; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: As there are no public transportation lines to the villages, the indigenous people are required to pay for non-indigenous transportation when they go shopping in the city. As jitney drivers charge abusive prices, The Municipal Council was asked to set a fixed price. However, because some councilors are linked to jitney drivers, the situation remains unresolved.

HALF EMPLOYEE: Irregular charges**SOURCE:** Indigenous leaders; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** SABANÊ**INDIGENOUS AREA:** PIRINEUS DE SOUZA**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Aroeira, Acorizal, Serradinho, Ike, São João and Taquaral villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have called on public agencies to restore and maintain roads that connect their communities to surrounding cities. The commute of students to schools is compromised, as well as all the agricultural production of the communities, which need to take the products to the markets to be sold and in order to ensure the livelihood of their families. The neglect of public authorities is evident by the lack of satisfactory answers.

CAUSE: Lack of general infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 9 Cases

JANUARY**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: Prison conditions for indigenous people in the country are expected to deteriorate under Jair Bolsonaro, say activists and lawyers from the Thomson Reuters Foundation. Members of this foundation made an authorized visit to the State Penitentiary of Dourados (MS), where they interviewed five indigenous inmates who reported that they had had no access to a lawyer when they first were arrested. They denounced the lack of medicines and violent threats by the police; some claimed that they had been forced to confess to crimes they never committed. The federal prosecutor in Mato Grosso do Sul, Marco Antônio Delfino de Almeida, warned that the position of the new government against indigenous peoples can influence legal cases and trigger a mass imprisonment of indigenous people. Public defender Neyla Ferreira Mendes reviewed the cases of 131 indigenous inmates at the Dourados State Penitentiary, which has a capacity for 2,400

inmates, and reported that none of them had an interpreter and that no anthropological expert report - both of which are required by law - had been requested.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: *Alternativa online*, 1/28/2019

MAY

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUYRAROKA

MUNICIPALITY: CAARAPÓ

DESCRIPTION: The community reports intoxication due to pesticide dumped on crops near a school in Guyraroká Village. For CIMI, the decision issued by the Supreme Court in 2014 that annulled the demarcation of the Guyraroka indigenous land left indigenous people unprotected. About 15 children between 6 and 9 years old were having breakfast in the village's indigenous school when they were surprised by a white cloud of limestone and pesticide dust blown in by the wind from an area surrounding the community. Within a few minutes the whole village was covered, and remained like that from May 6 to 11, with several indigenous people, especially children and the elderly, showing symptoms of intoxication. The community school is just 50 meters from Remanso II Farm, where the pesticide was used. Community vegetable gardens and food were totally damaged. As 80-year-old Erileide Guarani-Kaiowá said: "We don't have much food in the village. It's hard to throw it away, because that's what we have to eat. We tried to protect it, but the dust covered everything." Residents also claimed that 15 chickens and two dogs belonging to the families died of poisoning.

CAUSE: Poison dump

SOURCE: *El País*, 8/2/2019

JULY

VICTIMS: Men

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: CORGUINHO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous workers were found in slave-like conditions on a farm located in the rural area of Corguinho whose owner lives in Canada. One of the natives filed a complaint with the Public Labor Ministry of Mato Grosso do Sul (MPT-MS) saying that the water supplied to workers came from a truck used for cleaning cesspools. He also said that in the place where they were staying there was only one weir, forcing them to drink the same water drunk by the cattle. He also reported that food had to be bought by the workers, who not always got paid, and that they felt very cold when it rained, because the shacks were made of canvas.

CAUSE: Slave labor

SOURCE: *Midiamax*, 7/30/2019

2019

VICTIMS: Indigenous men

PEOPLE: TERENA

MUNICIPALITY: AQUIDAUANA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous men were rescued from slave-like conditions. They worked clearing land for pasture. According to a statement by labor inspector Antonio Maria Parron, "They didn't have chains on their feet, but everything else was just like ancient slavery. In practice, they worked in exchange for food only." According to the inspection team, the indigenous men lived in straw-covered wood and canvas shacks, which they had to build themselves. There was no toilet and the well water used to drink, cook, bathe and wash clothes was brown. They couldn't afford to buy meat, which was too expensive, and therefore had to fish and hunt in order to eat. They were paid less than the minimum wage and had no working papers.

CAUSE: Slave labor

SOURCE: *Sakamoto Blog*, 9/15/2019

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM: Men

PEOPLE: TERENA

INDIGENOUS AREA: TAUNAY/IPEGUE

MUNICIPALITY: AQUIDAUANA

DESCRIPTION: "They didn't have chains on their feet, but everything else was just like ancient slavery. In practice, they worked in exchange for food only," said the labor inspector when rescuing nine indigenous workers from a farm. According to the inspection team, the indigenous men lived in straw-covered wood and canvas shacks, which they had to build themselves. With no toilet, they had to do their business in the woods. The well water used to drink, cook, bathe and wash clothes was brown. Although it was a cattle ranch, the employer said they had to pay "full price" if they wanted to buy a cow to eat. So, they had to fish and hunt. When the inspection team found them, they were eating an armadillo.

CAUSE: Slave labor

SOURCE: *Sakamoto Blog*, 9/15/2019

2019

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: With difficulty to understand and speak Portuguese, indigenous people are deprived of access to basic services. Among the main issues, according to the MPF, is the lack of personal documents and anthropological reports and interpreters to understand the requests of indigenous people. Many indigenous people don't even have a birth certificate. They no longer live in the villages but cannot seek the services of the registry office because they don't speak Portuguese.

CAUSE: Lack of personal documents; deprivation of basic rights

SOURCE: *Midiamax*, 11/30/2019

12/17/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS AREA: PYELITO KUE

MUNICIPALITY: IGUATEMI

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported to the MPF that a school open in 2019 in the village did not have enough drinking water for the community. A Public Civil Action filed by the MPF orders the federal government to supply water, continuously and sufficiently, for the full operation of the school. The coordinator of DSEI claimed "unavailability of funds and impossibility of doing construction works in non-regularized areas." The MPF stressed that it is the responsibility of the federal government, through SESAI, to supply water to the indigenous community, regardless of the status of the land they occupy. The MPF also stressed that the lack of drinking water in the school puts indigenous people in a situation of vulnerability, since they will end up using water that is unfit for consumption, putting children at risk. In addition to the health of pyelito kué's children, the MPF adds that bilingual and differentiated education, which must be linked to the customs and traditions of the people, is also threatened.

CAUSE: Lack of water in the school

SOURCE: *MPF/MS*, 12/17/2019

2019

VICTIM: Communities

PEOPLES: SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION: Twenty years into the promulgation of Presidential Decree 3,156/99, its Article 8 was applied for the first time to

the indigenous population of Mato Grosso, especially as regards funerals. According to the president of the Local Indigenous Health Council, Elisângela Candelária, the return of the decree 20 years later caught the indigenous people by surprise and violates the Federal Constitution of 1988. The decree makes it difficult to hold funerals according to indigenous culture. As they explain, according to the social funeral rules of the municipality, wakes are limited to no more than two hours. "For us indigenous people, burying our dead in the village is a tradition, and gathering the family for the funeral requires time; and we won't have that with the social funeral." Burial in the village is not prohibited; however, they no longer receive aid to transfer the body. The indigenous people will have to bear this expense themselves.

MEDIUM EMPLOYED: Disrespect for culture and traditional way of life

SOURCE: *Midiamax*, 11/1/2019

11/26/2019

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS AREA: ÑANDE RU MARANGATU

MUNICIPALITY: ANTÔNIO JOÃO

DESCRIPTION: Contrary to the institutional mission of the agency, the current president of FUNAI, Federal Police commissioner Marcelo Augusto Xavier da Silva, signed an order on November 26 requiring the Specialized Prosecutor's Office of the indigenous agency to drop a court order that keeps the Guarani-Kaiowá in the Ñande Ru Marangatu indigenous land.

CAUSE: Inaction

SOURCE: *CIMI Mato Grosso do Sul Regional Office*

MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case

JANUARY

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO JOAQUIM DE BICAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Naô Xohã Village

DESCRIPTION: Impacted by the collapse of the Brumadinho dam, indigenous denounced the serious losses this disaster has caused them. The community is unable to use the waters of the Paraopebas River - which is virtually dead - for any survival or daily activities, as the contamination of the waters also killed the fish. They also report several health problems, the proliferation of vector-borne diseases, the death of animals, the poor conditions of the roads, and the loss of crops, among others.

CAUSE: Contaminated water, lack of support

SOURCE: *MPF/MG*, 2/18/2019

PARÁ - 5 Cases

8/6/2019

VICTIMS: Newborns

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY: AVEIRO

DESCRIPTION: The Buri Indigenous Association (Munduruku community) filed a report with the MPF about the difficulties they face to register their children as indigenous people. When investigating the case, the MPF found that in order to register the child's birth, both the hospitals and the notary public were requiring the Administrative Indigenous Birth Certificate (RANI). Self-declaration as indigenous is provided for in Brazilian laws and international instruments to which Brazil is a signatory.

CAUSE: Neglect

SOURCE: *MPF/PA*, 8/6/2019

SEPTEMBER

PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY: JACAREACANGA

DESCRIPTION: The Tapajós River DSEI reported to the MPF that the Civil Registry Office in the Municipality of Jacareacanga was refusing to issue the Death Certificate of an indigenous man. The registrar claimed that the deceased did not have a Civil Birth Certificate and also refused to issue the man's birth certificate based on the Administrative Indigenous Birth Certificate issued by FUNAI. The MPF issued a recommendation to civil registry offices in southwestern Pará to accept RANI as a sufficient document for issuing the civil birth certificate for indigenous people at any time. The indigenous family had been waiting for the document for a year and was unable to apply for the social security benefits that are rightly theirs.

CAUSE: Refusal to issue indigenous document

SOURCE: *MPF/PA*

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: CARA PRETA

INDIGENOUS AREA: ESCRIVÃO

MUNICIPALITY: AVEIRO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Munduruku-Cara Preta

DESCRIPTION: The Buri Indigenous Association reported to the MPF that Munduruku-Cara Preta indigenous people are having the issuance of civil birth certificates refused by the Aveiro registry office, which claims it has no proof of the child's indigenous origin. The MPF recommended that in the absence of the Declaration of Live Births, the Administrative Certificate of Live Birth (RANI), issued by FUNAI, should be accepted.

CAUSE: Refusal of indigenous document

SOURCE: *MPF/PA*, 8/2/2019

1/25/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: KAYAPÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAPOTINHINORE

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Kayapó

DESCRIPTION: A group of more than 80 Kayapó went to the Municipality of São Félix do Xingu to denounce the official agencies' failure to comply with legislation providing for health care and education; they reported lack of medical, school and infrastructure support in those areas.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 2*

JUNE

VICTIMS: Communities

PEOPLE: JURUNA

INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA

MUNICIPALITY: SENADOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Paquiçamba; Muratu; Dry Bore; Zacaricá

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounced to the MPF several cases of inaction and lack of support by public authorities. Violations range from lack of infrastructure in schools and health care to poor roads and transportation. There are no doctors and medicines, among other factors that lead to poor living conditions and even death among the natives. The MPF is monitoring the situation and interceding with the responsible agencies.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 2*

PARANÁ - 4 Cases

March

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHÁ ANETETE

MUNICIPALITY: DIAMANTE D'OESTE

DESCRIPTION: About 80 families living in canvas shacks and makeshift houses are awaiting measures by the government of Paraná to be included in the state's housing program.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: *Community leader*

2019

VICTIMS: Residents

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO MIGUEL DO IGUAÇÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tekoha Ocoy

DESCRIPTION: About 50 families of this tekoha are living in canvas shacks or in makeshift houses. The leaders have been asking the government of Paraná to include the community in the state's housing program.

CAUSE: Lack of housing

SOURCE: *CIMI South Regional*

2019

VICTIMS: Residents

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA HELENA

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Tekohas Curva Guarani, Pyau, Ara Porã, Mokoy Joegua

DESCRIPTION: Members of the 50 indigenous families living in canvas shacks or makeshift houses in these communities have requested housing kits (tiles, boards and nails) from FUNAI in order to build their houses.

CAUSE: Lack of housing

SOURCE: *CIMI South Regional Office*

2019

PEOPLE: GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: ITAIPULÂNDIA

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Tekohas Aty Mirim and Yva Renda

DESCRIPTION: Members of the 45 indigenous families living in canvas shacks or makeshift houses in these communities have requested housing kits (tiles, boards and nails) from FUNAI in order to build their houses.

CAUSE: Lack of housing

SOURCE: *CIMI South Regional Office*

PERNAMBUCO - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARARU

MUNICIPALITY: JATOBÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Pankararu Opará

DESCRIPTION: The community has reported cases of government inaction at all levels - municipal, state and federal. The indigenous people have lived on the banks of the São Francisco River since 2011, in their traditional territory. However, FUNAI has not yet taken steps for the identification and regularization of the area. Several cases of lack of assistance and support have been reported, such as a total lack of public policies; lack of basic sanitation, which causes a high rate of diarrhea, especially among children; difficulty of access to the community; children, young people and adults out

of school because there is none in the area; and high illiteracy rate. A meeting was held between the community, CIMI and the MPF of Serra Talhada with the aim of speeding up the land regularization process and access to public policies.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: *Leaders*

11/1/2019

PEOPLE: TUXI

INDIGENOUS LANDS: ILHA DA VARGE, CAXOI and CANA BRAVA

MUNICIPALITY: BELÉM DE SÃO FRANCISCO

DESCRIPTION: The Tuxi Technical Group, which is responsible for identifying and delimiting the area claimed by the Tuxi people (FUNAI Ordinance No. 1,077 of August 15, 2019), was discontinued. According to the documents to which the Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA) had access, the decision would have been made by FUNAI's president, who asked that the members of the technical group - which had been created by a FUNAI ordinance - be replaced by "reliable anthropologists." The ABA clarifies that the so-called "anthropologists" are not actually anthropologists. Apparently, they simply attended an "anthropology specialization" course, which from the point of view of this association is insufficient for carrying out scientific work that involves ethnic-historical, sociological, legal, cartographic, and environmental studies, all of which are necessary for the identification and delimitation of indigenous land.

CAUSE: Inaction

SOURCE: *Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA)*

11/1/2019

PEOPLE: PANKARÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: SERROTE DOS CAMPOS

MUNICIPALITY: ITACURUBA

DESCRIPTION: The Serrote dos Campos Technical Group, which is responsible for identifying and delimiting the area claimed by the Tuxi people (FUNAI Ordinance No. 1,302 of October 10, 2019), was discontinued. According to the documents to which the Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA) had access, the decision would have been made by FUNAI's president, who asked that the members of the technical group - which had been created by a FUNAI ordinance - be replaced by "reliable anthropologists." The ABA clarifies that the so-called "anthropologists" are not actually anthropologists. Apparently, they simply attended an "anthropology specialization" course, which from the point of view of this association is insufficient for carrying out scientific work that involves ethnic-historical, sociological, legal, cartographic, and environmental studies, all of which are necessary for the identification and delimitation of indigenous land.

CAUSE: Inaction

SOURCE: *Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA)*

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 Cases

2019

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Passo Grande do Rio Forquilha, Carazinho, Kandóia, Sertão and others

DESCRIPTION: The colonization period in Rio Grande do Sul was brutal and violent for the indigenous people in that state. The Kaingang were evicted from their traditional territory, giving way to "new" colonies, or spaces occupied mostly by German and Italian settlers. All they were left with were fragments of their territory. Over the years, families have felt the need to recover the areas of traditional occupation and are seeking to take back what was stolen from them. In this context, there are countless communities living in camps on the banks of highways or in makeshift houses. Living in an environment of extreme vulnerability and

invisibility in the eyes of the competent authorities, hundreds of families are landless, homeless and deprived of water, basic sanitation and food.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: GUARANI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Camps

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani have fought relentlessly to maintain their traditional ways of life, despite the intense fragmentation of their territory and the denial of their rights to the demarcation of their areas of traditional occupation. In the Lami, Estiva, Maquiné, Ponta do Arado, Irapuá, Capivari and Itapuá camps, among others, hundreds of families live in small plots of land, on the banks of highways, in parks or in ecological compensation areas - due to the construction of highways, pipelines and whatnots. These hundreds of families are living in a scenario of extreme vulnerability and invisibility in the eyes of the competent spheres, landless, homeless and deprived of assistance, water, basic sanitation and food.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

2019

PEOPLES: CHARRUA, MBYA GUARANI, KAINGANG

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Indigenous camps in urban areas

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous communities living in urban camps make up a large universe of different realities. Formed by hundreds of families, they live in the Núcleo Agronomia (Kaingang), Oré Kupri (Kaingang), Fag Nhin (Kaingang), and Anhetengua (Guarani) camps, among others. They migrated to the cities, where they have regrouped and developed their economic, cultural and religious activities, claiming the right to land and housing, and access to differentiated public policies. In general, these families also live of making and selling traditional handicrafts and/or other jobs, which are often informal. These communities live in places of extreme vulnerability, deprived of assistance, water, basic sanitation and food; and families generally live in makeshift shacks. Parallel to this tragic reality, they still face discrimination, prejudice and invisibility.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLES: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO VELHO

DESCRIPTION: The Indian Support House is a temporary facility for indigenous people who need to go to the city. Recently, it has also served as temporary housing for indigenous students attending college in the state capital. However, the building facilities are at risk of collapsing. According to the MPF, people there are living in subhuman conditions and exposed to various risks. Recommendations have been made to the Civil Defense and the Fire Department to inspect the place and, if necessary, take steps to prohibit access to the building; measures to protect and prevent accidents have also been suggested to FUNAI.

CAUSE: Lack of structure in the Indian House

SOURCE: MPF/RO, 12/6/2019

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

INDIGENOUS AREA: KARIPUNA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO VELHO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Panorama Village

DESCRIPTION: The neglect in maintaining the road that gives access to the village leaves the community in a situation of vulnerability, especially in the rainy season; the other access route, through the Jaci Paraná River, requires a much longer commuting time, and is not the most recommended in cases of medical emergencies.

CAUSE: Substandard roads

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARASUGWE

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARASUGWE

MUNICIPALITY: PIMENTEIRAS DO OESTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Pimenteiras

DESCRIPTION: The territory in question has been claimed since 2012 and, so far, no action has been taken. Since then, the indigenous people have been asking FUNAI to issue the Administrative Indigenous Birth Certificate (RANI), especially for people who have no other identification document. Several children and adolescents are having difficulty accessing their rights to both education and health due to the lack of this document. Leaders have filed numerous complaints with FUNAI in Brasília and the 6th Federal Chamber of the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: Indigenous Community and CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

RORAIMA - 6 Cases

1/5/2019

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY: BOA VISTA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Vicente Neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: Water used to clean fish was thrown at Yanomami people in a producer's market in a neighborhood of Boa Vista. A regular at the fair filmed the moment when the indigenous people, angry and aggrieved, threw sticks, fruits and stones at the stall keepers, in retaliation for the way they had been treated. Without any support, the Yanomami roam the city hungry, susceptible to diseases and addicted to alcohol. FUNAI has not commented on the case.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 12/1/2019

SEPTEMBER

VICTIMS: Men, women and children

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS AREA: YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY: CARACARÁ

DESCRIPTION: Forced to migrate due to the lack of decent living conditions in the villages, Yanomami adults and children roam the banks of highway BR-174 towards the city, in search of public services and social programs. Many of them never make it, victims of hit-and-run and starvation. Those who get to the urban centers set up camps and remain on the outskirts of cities, vulnerable to violence and addiction to alcohol and other drugs. For the Attorney General Manoela Lamemha, the national government, in addition to its direct contribution to this intense process of cultural degradation, has been totally negligent in taking the necessary measures to address the situation.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: MPF/RR, 9/4/2019

2019**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** YANOMAMI**MUNICIPALITIES:** CARACARAÍ, MUCAJAÍ, IRACEMA, BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: The Yawari, a Yanomami subgroup living in Xexena, Maimasi and Ajarani villages, were strongly impacted in the 1970s by the construction of the northern section of the BR-210 highway in the municipality of Caracarái, with the works nearly decimating the entire tribe. This situation has structurally separated the indigenous people, and in recent years they have gone to the cities much more frequently, in search of social security benefits or to buy industrialized goods or find a place to live between municipalities. The proximity to farms, mines and poaching that are currently devastating their territories is putting strong pressure on the people and further promoting their social and cultural disorganization. Many villages have been abandoned. Due to this mobility and government inaction, the Yanomami DSEI has been unable to provide health care to the communities. FUNAI has also failed to respond effectively to this situation, especially regarding alcohol addiction, which has deeply affected this population. This situation has also led to tragic consequences such as hit-and-runs on highways, murder and other forms of violence against indigenous people in the cities, in addition to labor exploitation. Children are separated from their alcohol-addicted mothers and taken to shelters. Given this scenario of vulnerability, the Yawari have stayed in the cities for longer periods of time and are being increasingly affected by a reality of violence, exclusion and marginalization. Furthermore, women are still susceptible to some specific forms of violence, such as sexual exploitation.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office I**2019****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Ten communities

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous communities of Arapuá, Anta I and II, Livramento, Pium, Mangueira, Barata, Sucuba, and Raimundão I and II, located in the Tabão region, are considered rural areas. However, in 2019, according to reports from residents, since the privatization of the electricity company their electricity bills have been very high because they follow the parameters of the urban area.

CAUSE: Irregular charges**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office I**MARCH****PEOPLES:** E'ÑEPÁ, WARAO**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: In March 2019, a group of homeless Warao who had no access to official shelters peacefully occupied an abandoned public area, together with non-indigenous migrant families. Later, a group of families of the E'ñepa people also joined this spontaneous occupation, which was named Ka Ubanoko (the place where we sleep, in the Warao language). At some points in 2019, the Ka Ubanoko occupation housed as many as 500 people. The idea of the dwellers, all of them in a situation of refuge or residence, was to autonomously organize their life in the place while maintaining a dialogue with the federal government and international agencies in order to have access to protection measures and basic public policies. However, the Brazilian government (at federal, state and municipal levels) and international agencies maintained the understanding that the area was non-recognized and illegal, thus preventing them from providing access to basic services. Despite some specific measures, there was no formal and systematic support for fundamental services such as health care (four deaths were reported in the occupation in 2019); specific and differentiated

school education; food security; security and protection before third parties; and waste collection, among others. Aware of the situation and with permanent presence in the Ka Ubanoko, the Army and international agencies maintained the understanding of not recognizing the area, which ultimately meant the impossibility of implementing protection measures. In addition, they have systematically considered the possibility of dismantling the camp, which would affect the continuity of civil society initiatives.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office 1**2019****PEOPLES:** E'ÑEPÁ, WARAO**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pintolândia Shelter

DESCRIPTION: During 2019, the issue of overcrowding in the Pintolândia Shelter remained unresolved. Established in the state capital to welcome Venezuelan migrants from the Warao and E'ñepa indigenous peoples and with a capacity for 448 people, the shelter had approximately 700 occupants at various times over the year. Since 2018, the poor conditions of the shelter have led to cases of internal violence and use of alcohol and other drugs by residents. In 2019, despite all improvement efforts, there were still limitations to ensuring the right of indigenous peoples to participate in decisions that affect them. Reports from some residents show situations of abuse of power, punishments and rotten or expired food. In 2018, the MPF issued a series of recommendations to the shelter, which have not yet been met.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Gazeta do Povo* newspaper, 1/15/2019; CIMI North Regional Office I**SANTA CATARINA - 5 Cases****1/11/2019****PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIMBANGUE AWNING**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Court fined the Government of the State of Santa Catarina R\$356,000 for failing to carry out emergency housing and basic sanitation works in the Toldo Chimbangue indigenous land. The lawsuit has been going on for five years and, in 2016, the improvement works were budgeted at R\$153,518.92. The Federal Court has determined that this amount should come out of the state's budget.

CAUSE: Lack of transfer of funds**SOURCE:** G1-SC, 1/15/2019**10/7/2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** FLORIANÓPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples have denounced the failure of the city of Florianópolis to comply with a term of commitment for the construction of a Temporary House near the Integration Terminal of Saco dos Limões, which would ensure safety and shelter for the Kaingang people who commute to the city to sell handicrafts.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** MPF/SC, 10/7/2019**25/6/2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO MIGUEL D'OESTE**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF of São Miguel do Oeste opened a civil inquiry to

investigate the situation of Kaingang families who commute to the city to sell handicrafts. The families camp out in private areas without safety, drinking water, electricity and toilets.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: MPF/SC

2019

VICTIMS: Families

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: CHIMBANGUE AWNING

MUNICIPALITY: CHAPECÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Mbya Guarani Araputã Camp

DESCRIPTION: Approximately 90 people, including 30 children, from about 15 families of the Mbya Guarani people are camped in the Toldo Chimbangu indigenous land, in a very precarious area and in conditions of extreme vulnerability, in which hunger is a daily reality. In 2019, a 9-year-old child died from lack of basic resources in the community. The community relies almost exclusively on the sale of handicraft, as they do not have enough land to guarantee their livelihood. Following their traditional way of life, these Mbya Guarani families left the Missões region, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in search of an area where they could experience the real Land Without Evils.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Families

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO MIGUEL D'OESTE

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Camps

DESCRIPTION: The group of 13 Kaingang families camped in São Miguel do Oeste came from the Irai indigenous land, in the neighboring state of Rio Grande do Sul. Only 279 hectares long and with more than 200 families, The Irai IT no longer has enough space to ensure the physical and cultural survival of the indigenous people, forcing countless families to leave in search of other areas to ensure the livelihood of the communities. One of the main characteristics of the western region of Santa Catarina is discrimination against indigenous peoples. Despite having handicrafts as a source of income, these families live in extreme vulnerability and are invisible in the eyes of the government. Despite these conditions, they have resisted and fought for recognition for more than seven years. After strong pressure, support groups have succeeded in having a project approved for the construction of an area for the sale of handicrafts. Another camp was set up in the municipality of Mafra, in the northern region of Santa Catarina, where 19 families from the Condá Village in Chapecó are currently living. These families, which have migrated also in search of space to ensure their livelihoods, have been living in camps for more than two decades, in situations of extreme vulnerability and fighting for the right to a decent life.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office - Team Chapecó

SÃO PAULO - 4 Cases

9/3/2019

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: DESANO

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS

DESCRIPTION: Fiscal inspectors of the Regional Labor Management office, together with the Federal Police and the Public Labor Prosecutor's Office, rescued an indigenous woman from domestic work. She said she had been hired in February 2018 in the Village Santa Rosa, five days away by canoe from São Gabriel

da Cachoeira, in Amazonas. Initially, she worked for a couple in Manaus and, in July 2018, moved with them to the interior of São Paulo. The agreed wage was R\$500, which is already less than the minimum wage. She worked Sunday through Sunday, with no time off. Since February 2019, she has had no contact with her parents and has not been paid. The inspection team also found that she had her freedom restricted, in addition to working exhausting hours, two elements which, under Brazilian legislation, characterize slave-like conditions.

CAUSE: Slave labor

SOURCE: Sakamoto Blog, 9/15/2019

2019

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS AREA: JARAGUÁ

CITY: SÃO PAULO

DESCRIPTION: The 532-hectares Jaraguá indigenous land, which is yet to be demarcated, currently houses six villages: Itu, Pyau, Itawera, Itaendy, Itakupe, and Yvy Porã, where the Guarani face the daily challenge of strengthening their traditional way of life. Overlapping Pico do Jaraguá State Park (which is a conservation unit area), the indigenous land has been directly affected by the privatization policy of the government of the state of São Paulo. The advance of the city increasingly makes the surroundings of the Guarani villages more and more vulnerable and dangerous, in addition to generating and escalating direct violence against the people. The community is affected by real estate developments, which do not respect the right to free, prior and informed consultation endorsed by ILO Convention 169, resulting, for example, in the opening of areas for deforestation and threats to springs. The differentiated education policy supported by Article 231 and 232 of the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 does not meet the needs of the six villages and does not provide proper transportation for children from all villages to attend school. Leaders also report that social assistance services often fail to take into account specific aspects of the Guarani way of life.

CAUSE: Denial of Rights

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: PANKARARU

CITY: SÃO PAULO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Pankararu Real Park Community

DESCRIPTION: The Pankararu community in Real Park totals about 700 people. Its political organization lies with the SOS Pankararu Association, which provides information and holds debates on basic rights, such as housing and health, in addition to promoting traditional practices and the annual feast of the Pankararu people. It also offers follow-up to families in need of support. The community does not have a differentiated education policy nor a specific physical space that can be used in a traditional way in its meetings and festivities. There are families in situations of extreme vulnerability, with no home and living in wooden shacks deprive of basic sanitation and social assistance.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Population in an urban context

PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES

CITY: SÃO PAULO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Greater São Paulo region

DESCRIPTION: The presence of indigenous people in the urban context of the city of São Paulo started in the 1960s. This displacement occurs mainly due to the lack of state government support for the villages and to conflicts with squatters and/or companies that, at different scales, have constantly invaded the territories. This

situation, especially due to the lack of access to land and to differentiated assistance policies, leads the families to generate income to ensure their livelihood; the city is then seen as a possibility of employment. In this scenario, indigenous communities settle on the outskirts of the city of São Paulo and in the so-called Greater São Paulo region. There are more than 12,000 indigenous people in these regions, from more than 30 ethnic groups. Some of these groups migrated individually while others did it collectively, forming communities according to their ethnic origin. Government agencies at all levels (municipal, state or federal) are negligent with regard to public policies and significant affirmative actions that guarantee the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples, such as health care and specific education. FUNAI does not work with families living in the urban context. The municipalities do not have reference centers for indigenous peoples, nor specific public spaces for holding meetings and cultural activities or selling their handicrafts. In view of the federal government's inaction and the vulnerability to which they are exposed due to social inequalities, indigenous families and individuals still face a lot of discrimination and prejudice. These families are in places and situations of extreme social vulnerability, deprived of basic sanitation and housing and struggling with transportation problems and difficulties to access public policies.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

TOCANTINS - 4 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLES: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: ARAGUAÍNA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Indigenous Student's House

DESCRIPTION: According to FUNAI, since 2012 the Indigenous Student House has been in a very poor state of repair, with buildings about to collapse, internal leaks and broken roof tiles that can fall down at any time. Among the 26 students staying in the house are six children. Since it was transferred to the public sphere more than 34 years ago, no repair services have been carried out. Leaders have denounced the situation to the MPF, which filed a Public Civil Action against FUNAI and the federal government, aiming to force them to carry out the necessary renovation works or to reconstruct the Student House and relocate residents to another house.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure and inaction

SOURCE: MPF/TO, 12/2/2019

2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: PALMAS

DESCRIPTION: A complaint was filed with the 6th Chamber of the Attorney General's Office and FUNAI, reporting that the Military Police of Miracema had conducted a training session for students of the Xerente High School Center (CEMIX) using restricted firearms.

CAUSE: Militarization of education

SOURCE: Indigenous students

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAOLÂNDIA

MUNICIPALITY: ITACAJÁ

DESCRIPTION: The Department of Public Security of the State of Tocantins held several meetings with Krahô leaders for the implementation of a pilot militarization project in the villages, which entails building a prison. According to the public agency, the idea is to arrest drunken indigenous people in order to prevent violence against women and other types of attacks in the village. A complaint was filed with the 6th Chamber of the Attorney General's Office and FUNAI.

CAUSE: Militarization in the village

SOURCE: Indigenous leaders

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAHÔ

MUNICIPALITY: LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Takaywrá Village

DESCRIPTION: The people living in the village face the lack of basic sanitation and adequate water catchment infrastructure. The community uses the water of tributary streams of the Formoso River, which is contaminated with pesticides from local crops, and there are several reports in the community of water-related disease, such as diarrhea, verminosis and skin rash.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Lack of support for indigenous school education

A total of 66 cases of lack of support for indigenous school education were recorded in 2019 in the states of Acre (16), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (18), Maranhão (7), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (1), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (4), Roraima (7), Santa Catarina (4), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (2).

Some of the cases that best illustrate the federal government's neglect towards indigenous school education throughout Brazil are described below.

In Acre, there is a lack of training for teachers attending indigenous education courses and of the continued education for those who have already graduated, in addition to the lack of pedagogical support for teachers. Secondary education has not yet been implemented in most communities. The lack of infrastructure in schools is widespread, and teachers in some communities use their own houses as classrooms.

As reported by teachers, tuxauas, parents and students, in Amazonas, in 2019, the government failed to implement indigenous school education in the municipalities of Itamarati, Carauari, Tefé, Maraã and Japurá. The peoples reported the following situations that constitute violations of the right to education: lack of teachers, which leads to losses in multi-serial education - an inadequate system for

indigenous schools; lack of school meals, which are insufficient for the school year and unsuitable for the communities; lack of equipment, such as desks, blackboards and cabinets, among others; lack of adequate teaching material; poor infrastructure in most schools in the villages. Most schools need structural repairs. Because less than 40 percent of the schools are effectively recognized by the municipalities as indigenous schools (the percentage is even lower when recognition by the state is factored in), the MPF has requested information about this situation from the municipal secretariats. In the municipalities of Maraã and Japurá, the State Council of Education has also investigated the situation and held a dialogue with the secretariats and mayors of these municipalities to discuss various demands related to indigenous education. In Tocantins, the indigenous people reported that the Ministry of Education has made cuts to the Bolsa Permanência Program, which is essential to ensure the access of indigenous and Quilombola students to funds that will allow them to continue their studies in the cities and ensure their survival outside their villages. The freeze of spending by the Bolsonaro government is another strategy to dismantle social policies that favor the most impoverished populations.

Photo: Tiago Miotto Cimi



Indigenous peoples took to the streets of Brasília to denounce cuts by the Ministry of Education in the Bolsa Permanência program, which is essential to ensure that indigenous students can continue their studies in the cities; despite the peaceful demonstration, the students were attacked by the military police

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

66 Cases

ACRE - 16 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Teachers, students**PEOPLE:** KAMPA**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** KAMPA and ISOLADOS DO RIO ENVIRA**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Various

DESCRIPTION: Since 2014, the training of teachers attending indigenous education courses and the continued education of those who have already graduated has been suspended. In 2019, with the new federal government, the situation got even worse. The government issued a determination prohibiting indigenous teachers who have not completed secondary education from being hired, meaning that many communities will have no teachers and no classes. In addition, there is a lack of adequate infrastructure for setting up classrooms, and classes are often taught in prayer or ritual spaces in the villages. Lack of electricity and materials, such as books, notebooks, pens and blackboards, among others, is another serious issue. Complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA ENVIRA**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: In the Madihá communities, formal education is not provided after the 5th grade of elementary school. Since 2014, the training of teachers attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated has been suspended. In 2019, the situation got even worse. The government issued a determination prohibiting indigenous teachers who have not completed secondary education from being hired. As a result, many communities were left without teachers and classes. In addition, there is a lack of adequate infrastructure for setting up classrooms, and classes are often taught in makeshift classrooms, including ritual spaces. In general, the communities are without electricity and materials, such as books, notebooks, pens and blackboards, among others. Complaints have been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Secondary education is not provided in most communities, forcing young people to move to the city to continue their studies. There is no training for teachers attending indigenous education courses and continued education for those who have already graduated. In 2019, the government issued a determination prohibiting indigenous teachers who have not completed secondary education from being hired, leaving many communities without teachers. To aggravate the situation, the infrastructure is very poor, compromising the classes. There is no electricity and teaching materials such as books, notebooks, pens and blackboards are insufficient to meet the needs. The MPF and the State Secretariat of Education have been informed of the situation.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** SHANENAWA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: In general, secondary education in these communities is deficient and insufficient. As a result, young people are forced to move to the cities to continue their studies. The measures adopted by the Bolsonaro government made the situation even worse, especially the prohibition to hire indigenous teachers who have not completed secondary education. Added to the lack of teachers are other structural challenges facing indigenous school education: schools in very poor conditions and lack of teaching materials and spaces for afterschool activities. All these problems have already been properly reported to public agencies.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Apolima-Arara

DESCRIPTION: According to the leaders, the main problems are lack of training for teachers attending indigenous education courses and of continued education for those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers; lack of secondary education in most communities; lack of infrastructure and schools; in some communities, teachers use their own houses as classrooms.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Children, young people, teachers**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Lack of support in the training of teachers who are attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers; lack of secondary education in most communities; lack of infrastructure and schools; in some communities, teachers use their own houses as classrooms.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Children, youth, teachers**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Lack of support in the training of teachers who are attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers; lack of secondary education in most communities; lack of infrastructure and schools; in some communities, teachers use their own houses as classrooms.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019**VICTIMS:** Children, youth, teachers**PEOPLE:** ARARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: The teachers who are attending indigenous education courses lack assistance and any other type of pedagogical support. In addition, in most communities there is no secondary education. The infrastructure to meet the needs of school education is insufficient, and in some communities, teachers use their own houses or the community party house as classrooms.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Teachers**PEOPLE:** NAUA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

DESCRIPTION: Lack of support in the training of teachers who are attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers.

CAUSE: lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Teachers**PEOPLE:** NUKINI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** NUKINI**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

DESCRIPTION: Lack of support in the training of teachers who are attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers.

CAUSE: lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Teachers**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** CAMPINAS/KATUKINA**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

DESCRIPTION: Lack of support in the training of teachers who are attending indigenous education courses and the continued training of those who have already graduated; lack of pedagogical support for teachers.

CAUSE: lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIM:** Children, youth, teachers**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GREGÓRIO RIVER**MUNICIPALITY:** TARAUCÁ

DESCRIPTION: Six years ago, a group of the Katukina people migrated from the Campinas Katukina indigenous land to the Rio Gregório indigenous land. Today they are divided into six communities. Of these, only one has a school; in two, teachers use in their own houses as classrooms; and three have neither teachers nor schools. The leaders have demanded action by the competent agencies for the realization of this right, but so far, the situation has not changed and the number of illiterate children has been growing on an annual basis.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA OF THE CAETÉ RIVER**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state government has not provided effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CABECEIRA DO RIO ACRE**MUNICIPALITY:** ASSIS BRASIL

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state government has not provided effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; Neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Regional Western Amazon**2019****VICTIM:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MAMOADATE**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state government has not provided effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Children, young people**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BOCA DO RIOZINHO IL

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state government has not provided effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

ALAGOAS - 2 Cases

2019**VICTIMS:** Men, women

DESCRIPTION: Since 2013, the indigenous teachers of Alagoas have been asking for the regularization of the teaching career, to no avail. According to them, they are hired through a simplified process as assistant teachers and work without a formal contract, which is against the law. The MPF was contacted and held a meeting between the indigenous people and the State Secretary of Education, who undertook to regularize the situation of the teachers, as well as to provide a solution to the process of schools to be repaired and/or built.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Northeast Regional Office

JUNE**VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLE:** KARUAZU**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARUAZU**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campinhos

DESCRIPTION: The leader has denounced that the community had its ethnic recognition in 1999, but so far the area has not been identified and the families are living in a non-designated area. He also reported that since 2015 they have been requesting the construction of an indigenous school, as there are around 45 children who need to commute daily to the city's schools. In addition to the danger that children face along the way, they are also affected by prejudice and discrimination in the schools.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education**SOURCE:** Paulo César, president of the Karuazu Association**AMAZONAS - 18 Cases****AUGUST****VICTIMS:** Indigenous people**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

DESCRIPTION: The Legislative Assembly of Amazonas (ALEAM) deviated R\$65 million from the state government's Law of Guidelines and Bases for National Education that should go to indigenous populations. According to Gerssem Luciano Baniwa, technical advisor to the Forum of Indigenous Education and Health of Amazonas (FOREEIA), the decision made by ALEAM shows that the government of Amazonas will insist on a "belittling, marginalizing policy, insensitive to indigenous demands." Gerssem informed that the state of Amazonas has the worst rates of indigenous school education and that almost half the schools, around 1,100, have no facilities of their own. Most communities (about 90 percent) lack secondary education to meet the needs of students who come from basic and elementary education.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education**SOURCE:** *Amazônia Real*, 8/19/2019**MAY****PEOPLES:** DENI, KAMBEBA, KANAMARI, KULINA (MADIJA), MIRANHA**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Towns of Itamarati, Carauari, Tefé, Maraã and Japurá

DESCRIPTION: As reported by teachers, tuxauas, parents and students, in Amazonas, in 2019, the government failed to implement indigenous school education in the municipalities of Itamarati, Carauari, Tefé, Maraã and Japurá. The peoples reported the following situations that constitute violations of the right to education: lack of teachers, which leads to losses in multi-serial education - an inadequate system for indigenous schools; lack of school meals, which are insufficient for the school year and unsuitable for the communities; lack of equipment, such as desks, blackboards and cabinets, among others; lack of adequate teaching material; poor infrastructure in most schools in the villages. Most schools need structural repairs. Because less than 40 percent of the schools are effectively recognized by the municipalities as indigenous schools (the percentage is even lower when recognition by the state is factored in), the MPF has requested information about this situation from the municipal secretariats. In the municipalities of Maraã and Japurá, the State Council of Education has also investigated the situation and held a dialogue with the secretariats and mayors of these municipalities to discuss various demands related to indigenous education.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education**SOURCE:** *CIMI North Regional Office I***2019****PEOPLES:** DENI, KATUKINA, PAUMARI**MUNICIPALITY:** TAPAUÁ**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Deni and Paumari of the Cuniuá River

DESCRIPTION: Since 2014, indigenous people of the Deni, Lago do Manissuã, Paumari do Rio Cuniuá and Paumari do Lago Paricá indigenous lands have been asking the Education Secretariat of Tapauá to hire indigenous teachers, build schools and respect their culture and customs. In indigenous lands, the number of non-indigenous teachers is higher than that of indigenous teachers; and the school curricula are not in accordance with the peoples' language, traditions and customs. There is also neglect in the construction of adequate schools. Indigenous peoples have reported several cases of verbal assault and prejudices by non-indigenous teachers. Complaints have been filed with Tapauá's Education Secretariat and the MPF.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education**SOURCE:** *CIMI North Regional Office I - Team Deni***2019****PEOPLE:** KANAMARI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** TUMIÃ**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aldeinha and Raiz

DESCRIPTION: The building that houses the school attended by children and adolescents from the villages of Aldeinha and Raiz of the Tumiã indigenous land was built about three years ago by the indigenous people themselves but collapsed due to lack of maintenance. Since then, classes have been taught in the house of a Raiz Village resident. The indigenous people are requesting the construction of a school building suitable for a quality indigenous school education. In March, a document denouncing the situation was drafted and delivered to the secretary of education and the municipal government. CIMI's local team ratified the request in a later meeting with the deputy mayor. Another document was drafted during the 13th Meeting of the Chiefs of the Tumiã Outpost, on May 28, and delivered to the same agencies. However, no measures have been taken.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Leaders of the Aldeinha Community***2019****VICTIMS:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ**INDIGENOUS AREA:** VALPARAISO**MUNICIPALITY:** BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** *CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office***2019****VICTIMS:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAJUEIRO**MUNICIPALITY:** BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: U Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** *CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office***2019****VICTIM:** Children, young people**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** IQUIREMA**MUNICIPALITY:** BOCA DO ACRE**DESCRIPTION:** The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for

indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: JAMAMADI

INDIGENOUS AREA: MARACAJU II

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: JAMAMADI

INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ CAPANA

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: JAMAMADI

INDIGENOUS LAND: INAUINI/TEUNI

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: U Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: BOCA DO ACRE

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: BR-317 Highway

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

INDIGENOUS AREA: CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the

village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DO CAIAPUCÁ

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, young people

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA OF PLACEMENT ARE PAULINO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state does not provide effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Children, youth, teachers

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

DESCRIPTION: In many Madiha communities there is no indigenous school education because the Brazilian state does not provide training for indigenous teachers; consequently, there are no schools, and many are in shambles, with no infrastructure at all.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, youth, teachers

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: The Brazilian state has not provided effective training for indigenous teachers; consequently, indigenous school education is not complying with the law. Without formal education in the village, many young people migrate to the city to study, where they become vulnerable to external threats.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Children, youth, teachers

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: In many communities there is no indigenous school education, because the Brazilian state does not provide training for indigenous teachers; consequently, there are no schools, and many have collapsed, with no infrastructure at all.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019**VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLES:** MARUBO, MATIS, MATSÉS, TÜKÜNA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAVARI VALLEY**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

DESCRIPTION: In 2019, indigenous leaders requested the Coordination of Indigenous State School Education to hire teachers to work in the indigenous land, but their request was never met. In 2019, 206 students from ten 6th grade classes of the Matis, Matsés (Mayuruna), Tüküna (Kanamary) and Marubo peoples were without classes for lack of teacher.

CAUSE: Lack of indigenous teacher**SOURCE:** UNIJAVA; CIMI North Regional Office I

MARANHÃO - 7 Cases

2019**VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** ARARIBOIA**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JESUS DAS SELVAS

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the poor physical and structural conditions of the school building: broken roof tiles and windows, exposed electrical wiring, broken fans and chairs, and damaged bathrooms are some of the problems found. Indigenous leaders have contacted the state education secretariat but are not getting satisfactory answers.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** TAQUARITIUA**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the lack of specific indigenous school education in their territory. In some cases, indigenous students have to attend school in neighboring municipalities.

CAUSE: Lack of school and indigenous teacher**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA CINNAMON**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that the school building has only two rooms, no adequate lighting, bathrooms or kitchen, and the physical space is insufficient to accommodate the more than 500 students living in the village. They have made numerous requests to the state department of education, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of school in the village**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** MEMORTUNRÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the poor physical and structural conditions of the school building, which is attended by more than 600 students. Broken roof tiles and windows, exposed electrical wiring, broken fans and chairs, and damaged bathrooms are some of the problems found. Indigenous leaders have contacted the state education secretariat but are not getting satisfactory

answers. The community has decided to suspend classes because the building is not safe for students and teachers.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** KREPYM CATI JI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GERALDA/TOCO PRETO**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPAVA DO GRAJAÚ

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that the Cibirino community school has been operating in extremely poor conditions, requiring urgent repairs. Students and teachers are afraid of going into the building, which is at risk of collapse. Complaints have already been made to the state education secretariat, but no action had been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLES:** APÂNJEKRA CANELA, MEMORTUNRÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that teachers are not following the school calendar in the villages as regards school days; classes were being taught only from Tuesday to Thursday, when the teachers went back to the town of Barra do Corda.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers**PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (Hawk)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNOR**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** 12 Irmãos, Bom Jardim and Marajá villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that school facilities schools are totally inadequate, in very poor conditions, and without desks, blackboards or any adequate infrastructure. They have already filed complaints with the education secretariat, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

2019**VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLE:** MYKY**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Myky

DESCRIPTION: Myky students enrolled in the Technical course in Agroecology since 2016 denounce that the course has been interrupted because the state education secretariat did not allow the hiring of teachers for 2019. The students, who were supposed to graduate at the end of 2020, felt they have been profoundly affected and have no expectations of completing their course.

CAUSE: Lack of teacher**SOURCE:** CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

PARÁ - 1 Case

6/3/2019**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PRAIA DO MANGUE

MUNICIPALITY: ITAITUBA

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Praia do Índio, Sawré Muybu, Dajeka PA, Waroy Iboybu, Praia do Mangue, Dacê Watpu

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounced to the MPF the situation of total lack of support, neglect and inaction by the federal, state and municipal governments in the region's indigenous lands with respect to investments in the area of education. Reports describe a reality of total absence: lack of schools to meet the demands; lack of infrastructure; need to repair existing schools; lack of school meals; lack of secondary education in the villages; lack of school transport. The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action to guarantee the right of indigenous people to education.

CAUSE: lack of support for education

SOURCE: CIMI North Regional Office 2; MPF/PA; MPF/MT

PARANÁ - 1 Case

4/15/2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS AREA: TEKHOHA GUASÚ GUAIVIRÁ

MUNICIPALITY: GUAÍRA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people protested in front of City Hall, preventing civil servants from entering the building. They were requesting a permit for the expansion of a school in the Eletrosul Village. The permit was denied because the property has not been registered.

CAUSE: School expansion

SOURCE: Portal Guaira, 4/15/2019

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

8/21/2019

VICTIMS: Children

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA MARIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Arroio Grande

DESCRIPTION: The school had been without electricity for more than six months, which prevented the start of the school year. According to a Public Civil Action filed by the MPF, FUNAI and the government of Rio Grande do Sul will have to pay a R\$50,000 fine, as way of compensation for the inconveniences caused by the lack of electricity.

CAUSE: Lack of electricity

SOURCE: GaúchaZH, 8/22/2019

2019

VICTIMS: Children

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Capivari, Lami, Irapuá, Guadjuyvi communities, among others

DESCRIPTION: The schools of the Mbya Guarani indigenous communities that are not located in demarcated areas or that live in improvised areas, camped on the banks of highways or in lands loaned by the federal government are in a situation of total precariousness, with small, fragile buildings and without basic sanitation, garbage collection, water, bathrooms and kitchen to prepare meals.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: CIMI South Regional Office

RONDÔNIA - 4 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Students and teachers

PEOPLE: KARITIANA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KARITIANA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO VELHO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Candeias River

DESCRIPTION: The leaders have informed that they have long sought support for immediate action from the education secretariat to build a school with decent infrastructure for students and teachers. The current school - with straw ceiling and wire netting walls - is not suitable for use. The leaders have submitted a document to the MPF requesting action.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure and inaction

SOURCE: Teachers; Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students and teachers

INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO GUAPORÉ

MUNICIPALITY: COMODORO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Central Mamaendê

DESCRIPTION: The leaders have denounced that, although elementary and secondary education are provided in the village, there is not a single classroom to accommodate the students; classes are taught in makeshift classrooms. More than 250 indigenous people live in the village, which houses about 40 families and has drinking water; but there is no school structure and no health care to serve the community. The indigenous people are requesting the construction of a school with six classrooms, an office, a teachers' lounge, a kitchen, a cafeteria, a meeting room, bathrooms, and accommodation for teachers who come from the city. This village has existed for over 30 years and the education secretariat has never built a classroom there. The community has filed complaints with the MPF and awaits action.

CAUSE: Lack of school in the village

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students and teachers

PEOPLE: PURUBORÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PUROBORÁ

MUNICIPALITY: SERINGUEIRAS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Aperoy Village

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported that the First Cycle of elementary education - from grades 1 to 5 - and secondary school with technological education are provided in the village. However, there are no plans for the implementation of the Second Cycle of elementary education cycle and, in this case, young people and adolescents who intend to continue their studies will have to commute to the town of Seringueiras or drop out of school. This fact has been reported to the MPF and the education secretary, requesting immediate action for the provision of complete education, in addition to the construction of an adequate and decent school, because currently there is only one study room, which is in very poor conditions.

CAUSE: Lack of school and indigenous teachers

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students and teachers

PEOPLE: ORO WARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: RIO NEGRO OCAIA

MUNICIPALITY: GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the lack of support in the area of education in all indigenous communities and peoples of the region. The lack of adequate schools, especially secondary schools in the villages, forces young people to attend school in the city, where they are exposed to a series of external threats. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education

SOURCE: CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

RORAIMA - 7 Cases**2019****VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI

DESCRIPTION: An inspection carried out by the MPF/RR found that the place where students attend classes is a threat to their and their teachers' safety. The following problems have been found: exposed electrical wiring, risk of collapse, lack of transportation, and insufficient supply of school meals.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** MPF/RR, 5/17/2019**AUGUST****VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANINGAL**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI

DESCRIPTION: Among the various problems facing indigenous education schools found by the MPF are those related to physical infrastructure, such as loose wires, with risk of fire; water damage and cracks in the wall; part of the ceilings at risk of collapse; broken glass windows and irregular or non-existent fire extinguishers. The schools also lack basic operating conditions, such as drinking water, fans, furniture, doors, locks, cleaning material, and bathrooms with adequate sewage system, in addition to teaching materials, school meals and a support personnel for the preparation and supply of materials.

CAUSE: Lack of support and infrastructure**SOURCE:** MPF/RR**FIRST HALF OF 2019****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: In 2019, the school year in Roraima began in mid-May. The State Secretariat of Education and Sports (SEEED) attributed the delay in assisting indigenous communities to problems related to the hiring of school transport, school meals and the difficulty to hire indigenous teachers through a differentiated selection process. The impacts of this inaction by the state secretariat caused serious losses to students, parents and teachers, compromising the entire school year and the access of indigenous students to other formative stages, such as higher education, within the established timelines. Catch-up classes were held on weekends, festive days and leisure times, which ended up stressing the indigenous communities, as it disturbed their way of being and their life pace. Added to this serious problem are the demands for improvements in indigenous schools. Of the 260 indigenous schools in Roraima, only 92 have their own building, which are mostly damaged. After a public hearing in April 2019, the MPF issued four recommendations to the governor and SEEED requesting improvements in indigenous school education, including measures for the continuous supply of school meals and teaching-pedagogical material to all indigenous schools in the state network; compliance with the deadline for the publication of a differentiated selection process notice to hire indigenous teachers; and compliance with the deadline for the beginning of the school year, with the date of May 15 set at the hearing.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 5/23/2019; MPF/RR, 4/8/2019**2019****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** CANAUANIM**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Canauanim Community, Serra da Lua Region

DESCRIPTION: For four years, the Tuxaua Luiz Cadete Indigenous State School in the Canauanim community has not received government funds for repairs and improvements. In addition, there are no teaching and cleaning materials, school meals, equipment, and the rooms have no ventilation or furniture.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Community***2019****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SANTA INÊS**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Leão de Ouro Community

DESCRIPTION: Students and teachers of the Leão de Ouro community face the precarious situation of the small and open-sky school space, often used as an animal refuge. The area is unsuitable for its pedagogical purposes. Measures have been requested from the responsible agencies, but no action has been taken by the government.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Team Missionária Amajari; Regional Assembly; Amajari leaders***2019****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAIMUNDÃO**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Raimundão I

DESCRIPTION: The municipal school built in the indigenous community lacks electricity and basic items (sockets, switches, lamps) to ensure adequate and quality education. The community rejected the final product and twice has managed to prevent its opening as a way to demand their fundamental rights in the area of school education, with respect and dignity. Despite that, the government opened the school in absentia of the community and delivered it without solving its problems.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *CIMI North Regional Office I***MAY****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS AREA:** ARAÇÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Três Corações, Urucuri, Mangueira and Araçá

DESCRIPTION: The communities blocked traffic on the BR-174 highway to demand reforms in indigenous schools and the start of classes for the 2019 school year. The residents denounced the poor conditions of schools in the communities, which make it impossible for classes to be taught. In a note, the State Secretariat of Education and Sports (SEEED) informed that it was seeking funds from the federal government.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 5/23/2019**SANTA CATARINA - 4 Cases****JUNE****PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** M BYGUAÇU**MUNICIPALITY:** BIGUAÇÚ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Yynn Moroti Whera Village

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Regional Court of the 4th Region (TFR-4) denied a federal government appeal and maintained its decision determining the remodeling and regularization of the Whera Tupã - Poty Dja Indigenous Elementary School and giving the federal

government six days to allocate the necessary funds, and the state of Santa Catarina 180 days, after the money became available, to completely remodel the school. In case of non-compliance with the decision, the defendants would have to pay a daily fine of R\$3,000, to be earmarked for the indigenous community.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: TRF-4th, 6/21/2019

JULY

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALDEIA KONDA

MUNICIPALITY: CHAPECÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Condá Village

DESCRIPTION: Sãpe Ty Kó Indigenous Elementary School has cracks and is at risk of collapse. The chief fears for the lives of more than 250 indigenous students, teachers and staff. The MPF has ordered an investigation of school's structural problems.

CAUSE: Lack of maintenance

SOURCE: G1, 7/22/2019

2019

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS AREA: ITANHAÉM

MUNICIPALITY: BIGUAÇÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Guarani

DESCRIPTION: Public authorities have been neglectful of the needs for repairs in the Taguató Primary Indigenous School, which has been awaiting measures since an inspection was carried out in 2018. After more than a year into the investigation, the school continues to pose risks to students due to electrical problems, a non-functioning drinking fountain, an open cesspool in the back of the school, drips and water damage, as well as desks in very poor conditions.

CAUSE: Lack of general infrastructure

SOURCE: Indigenous leader

2019

VICTIMS: Adolescents and adults

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: PINDOTY

MUNICIPALITY: ARAQUARI

DESCRIPTION: Adolescent and adult indigenous students denounce the lack of support for indigenous education. There is no school and because there is only classroom, classes have to be taught to in turns. The waiting room of the health clinic also doubles as a classroom. There is no place to store school supplies and early childhood education is not provided. The school meals are only enough for fifteen days. Indigenous people report that a state project has been approved for the construction of the school, but that they cannot start the works because the land has not been demarcated. Several meetings have already been held with the agencies involved and indigenous communities, but with no positive results.

CAUSE: Lack of support for education

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

10/23/2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TAKUARITY

MUNICIPALITY: CANANEIA

DESCRIPTION: According to a report by the Federal Court, the current school building is in very poor conditions. There are 29 children

of different ages grouped together to attend classes in different grades. The community has already requested measures; a decision has also been issued by federal judge João Batista Machado, ordering the federal Government and the state of São Paulo to build a school in the village.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect

SOURCE: G1/SP, 10/24/2019

TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Indigenous students

PEOPLES: JAVAE, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ, KRAHÔ-KANELA, XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: PALMAS

DESCRIPTION: Leaders and students reported that the Ministry of Education has made cuts to the Bolsa Permanência program, which will impact indigenous and Quilombola students. The freeze of spending by the Bolsonaro government is another strategy to dismantle social policies that favor the most impoverished populations. The cuts to these scholarships will prevent indigenous students from continuing their courses, as they don't have the wherewithal to survive outside their villages.

CAUSE: Lack of transfer of funds

SOURCE: Indigenous students; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Students

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTINÓPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São José Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous students in primary and secondary education had their school year compromised by the impossibility of attending schools for four months on account of the poor conditions of the roads and the lack of adequate transportation. The municipalities of Tocantinópolis and Marilândia did not take responsibility for maintaining the roads in the Apinajé territory, even after meetings with the MPF. Following the complaints, only a few of the roads began to be repaired. The communities are awaiting a final solution.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Lack of Health Care

In 2019, CIMI recorded 85 cases of lack of health care. These data are partial, as in general the responsibility for recording information related to indigenous health lies with the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) and the Special Health Districts (DSEI). Although limited, the data available to us give a national overview of the neglect towards indigenous health care in 2019. Cases were recorded in the states of Acre (9), Amapá (2), Amazonas (22), Federal District (2), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso (8), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Pará (9), Paraná (2), Rondônia (4), Roraima (5), Santa Catarina (5), São Paulo (2), Sergipe (1), and Tocantins (2).

In several regions of the state of Acre, populations living along the Envira River are forced to live with the contamination of their waters, where sewage from farms and the municipality of Feijó is dumped. According to the leaders, since the beginning of 2019 there have been plans for the construction and maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI. However, these measures have not been taken. As a result of the use of water unfit for consumption, the indigenous population has serious health problems, such as gastrointestinal diseases. Several complaints have already been made to the Federal Public Ministry (MPF) and DSEI Juruá, but no effective action has been taken.

In the Federal District, where indigenous people commute to in search of specialized treatments, the main health care unit charged with receiving and monitoring indigenous people undergoing treatment and their families has been experiencing a financial crisis since the beginning of the Bolsonaro government, with no money to pay for food and staff salaries. With no alternative, the shelter began to send relatives and indigenous people back to their villages, despite the severe cases that required urgent care and treatment. An 11-year-old Makuxi child was awaiting a bone marrow transplant to be performed in another state. Five children were undergoing cancer treatment. An indigenous man lost his right arm during a physical assault and could not go back to his village because he was being threatened and still needed medical care.

In Maranhão, leaders reported that DSEI's health team would be forcing pregnant women to have a cesarean section, without prior communication to family members. Two of these cases involved Awá women, who generally are unable to express themselves in Portuguese; one woman was from the Tiracambu Village and the other from the Awá Village. The indigenous people have made it clear that they disapprove of such conduct and expect to be respected. They have also reported poor prenatal care, which led to newborn deaths and miscarriages, in flagrant neglect of health care and prevention.

In Mato Grosso, the entire staff of DSEI Cuiabá was dismissed and new contracts depended on new agreements



Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi

The right of indigenous peoples to specific and differentiated health care that respects their customs, spiritualities and traditional knowledge is totally detached from the reality seen in the territories or cities, where not even care for the most basic diseases is provided; neglect and discrimination further aggravate this situation

and official selection processes. As a result, there is no doctor, dentist, or pharmacist working in the municipal center, which relied only on a technician who spent only 10 days of the month in the village. Myky indigenous Health Agents (AIS) and Indigenous Sanitation Agents (AISAN), who had been working in health since the 1980s, were dismissed without notice. Because of the problems they have with the Portuguese language, it is very difficult for them to participate in selection processes.

DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul has the lowest per capita budget in Brazil - despite concentrating the second largest indigenous population in the country - and an annual deficit of R\$27 million. Indigenous people are the main victims of the many consequences of inaction in health care: child malnutrition; embezzlement of public money;

lack of medicines; lack of vehicles to transport patients; deterioration of the existing fleet; supply of spoiled food; waiting list of more than one year for medical appointments. This whole situation is further aggravated by the lack of access to drinking water. According to Lindomar Terena, the primary care provided by the DSEI is no longer sufficient to meet the demands of indigenous health. “A long time ago, this primary care alone was doing the job. However, in our indigenous communities there are people dying from diseases that the community has never seen before and that require medium and high complexity care.”

In Pará, leaders denounced the contamination of water and fish with mercury used in illegal prospecting and mining operations carried out by invaders inside their traditional

territories. In the second half of 2019, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) drew attention to preliminary data from a survey that shows mercury contamination in indigenous women and children at a level well above that established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Several diseases are affecting the state’s indigenous people due to the consumption of contaminated water and fish; people are suffering from diarrhea, neurological and cardiac disorders, and there are cases of women having miscarriages. In addition to being a hazard to the health of the region’s indigenous peoples, mercury contamination is also the cause of a chain of serious environmental changes and of the collapse of their social and cultural structures. The case is being monitored by the MPF of Pará.

LACK OF HEALTH CARE

85 Cases

ACRE - 9 Cases

2019

PEOPLE: ASHANINKA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMPA AND ISOLADOS DO RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The populations living along the Envira River are forced to live with the contamination of their waters, where sewage from farms and the municipality of Feijó is dumped. According to the leaders, since the beginning of 2019 there have been plans for the construction and maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI. However, these measures have not been taken. As a result of the use of water unfit for consumption, the indigenous population has serious health problems, such as gastrointestinal diseases. Several complaints have already been made to the Federal Public Ministry (MPF) and DSEI Juruá, but no effective action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA/ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The populations living along the Envira River are forced to live with the contamination of their waters, where sewage from farms and the municipality of Feijó is dumped. According to the leaders, since the beginning of 2019 there have been plans for the construction and maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI. However, these measures have not been taken. As a result of the use of water unfit for consumption, the indigenous population has serious health problems, such as gastrointestinal diseases. Several complaints have already been made to the Federal Public Ministry (MPF) and DSEI Juruá, but no effective action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The populations living along the Envira River are forced to live with the contamination of their waters, where sewage from farms and the municipality of Feijó is dumped. According to the

leaders, since the beginning of 2019 there have been plans for the construction and maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI. However, these measures have not been taken.

CAUSE: lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER PURUS RIVER

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: HUNI KUI and MADIHA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples living in the Upper Purus River region are affected by water pollution and lack of basic sanitation in the villages. There is no maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI and no date has been set for the construction of new wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, with a very high rate of infant/child mortality among the population. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the MPF representatives who visited the region, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ESTIRÃO

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples living in the Upper Purus River region are affected by water pollution and lack of basic sanitation in the villages. There is no maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI and no date has been set for the construction of new wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, with a very high rate of infant/child mortality among the population. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the MPF representatives who visited the region, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MAMOADATE**MUNICIPALITY:** ASSIS BRASIL

DESCRIPTION: The population in this region is affected by the lack of basic sanitation in the villages. Few communities have artesian wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BOCA DO RIOZINHO**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BOCA DO RIOZINHO

DESCRIPTION: The population in this region is affected by the lack of basic sanitation in the villages. Few communities have artesian wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: The population in this region is affected by the lack of basic sanitation in the villages. Few communities have artesian wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**3/10/2019****VICTIM:** C. Kulina**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO PURUS**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA ROSA DO PURUS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Maronawa Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of support for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without ever knowing the cause of death. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office**AMAPÁ - 2 Cases****6/4/2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLE:** SEVERAL**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** MACAPÁ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** DSEI

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people occupied and closed the DSEI building in Amapá to demand health care improvements. They denounced the poor health care structure, the lack of medicines, and the impacts of the departure of Cuban doctors from the More Doctors Program, although some professionals have been replaced. They also expressed their opposition to the municipalization of indigenous health, because they fear that the difficulties to receive health care will be even greater.

CAUSE: Lack of health care and medicines**SOURCE:** G1-AP, 6/6/2019**2019****VICTIMS:** Indigenous people**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** MACAPÁ

DESCRIPTION: Malaria among indigenous people has increased 70 percent in Amapá as compared to 2018 data.

CAUSE: Lack of health care and medicines**SOURCE:** Rádio Nacional da Amazônia, 10/3/2019**AMAZONAS - 22 Cases****2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLE:** HIXKARYANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NHAMUNDÁ/MAPUERA**MUNICIPALITY:** PARINTINS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kassawá

DESCRIPTION: With the suspension of the More Doctors Program, the indigenous community expressed concerns about the lack of qualified people to provide health care in the villages. According to information published on the media, Brazilian doctors are apparently unwilling to work in the villages.

CAUSE: Lack of health care**SOURCE:** G1-AM, 4/30/2019**2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

DESCRIPTION: According to indigenous leader Kora Kanamari, the DSEI has run out of funds, and the situation of indigenous health care is chaotic, having worsened in recent months. According to him, there were about 15 indigenous people seriously ill in Tabatinga who needed to be removed to specialized hospitals; however, emergency care cannot be provided by plane.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 8/12/2019**2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRA-MARAU**MUNICIPALITY:** BARREIRINHA**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Ponta Alegre Village and others

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous areas under the jurisdiction of DSEI Parintins, which is responsible for providing health care to 17,000 indigenous

people, such as the Sateré-Mawé, have had only one Brazilian doctor since the More Doctors Program was suspended by the federal government. The region was primarily assisted by Cuban professionals, and after the suspension of the program, Brazilian physicians showed no interest in working in indigenous areas. According to the indigenous people, the situation in the region is chaotic.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect

SOURCE: G1, 1/16/2019; CIMI North Regional Office I

FIRST HALF OF 2019

PEOPLES: DENI, KAMBEBA, KANAMARI, KULINA (MADIJA), MIRANHA

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Towns of Itamarati, Carauari, Tefé, Maraã and Japurá

DESCRIPTION: Information passed on by leaders, local and district councilors, and indigenous health agents to CIMI's teams shows that the health care policy in the municipalities of Itamarati, Carauari, Tefé, Maraã and Japurá are in dire need of improvements. It is public knowledge that over the years, malaria outbreaks have occurred in the villages of these five municipalities. The measures taken by the Middle and High Solimões DSEI are not enough to assist all cases. The structures of most of the primary health care centers are in very poor conditions, in need of renovations or new buildings. The equipment is also in poor condition and does not meet the needs of patients. According to the indigenous community there is the lack of medicines in the villages, and fuel is insufficient to transport patients that need to be transferred. The municipalities and their health secretariats are often negligent and do not provide health care to indigenous patients, claiming that it is SESAI's responsibility to do so.

CAUSE: Lack of support

SOURCE: CIMI North Regional Office I

2019

VICTIM: Young man

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS AREA: ITIXI XAPIRITI

MUNICIPALITY: BERURI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São Francisco Chaviana

DESCRIPTION: There was a delay in transferring the young man, a victim of snake bite who needed emergency care; the case was filed by the young man's family with the local court.

CAUSE: Delay in health care

SOURCE: CIMI North Regional Office I

2019

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS AREA: VALPARAISO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Due to the claim that the land has not been demarcated, the indigenous community is denied health care, despite the requests made years ago by the leaders to SESAI and the MPF. The community is also requesting the hiring of an Indigenous Health Agent. DSEI Purus claims that the indigenous population is not included in its budget. Indigenous families were also denied health care during a visit of the health team to a land adjacent to the area. Complaints have been made to the MPF and DSEI Purus; SESAI has registered the families, but they are not receiving health care yet.

CAUSE: Lack of health care

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO PAULINO

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

PLACES OF INCIDENT: CAIAPUCÁ IL; Caeté and IL; Cabeceira do Acre

DESCRIPTION: This population is affected by the lack of basic sanitation in the villages. Few communities have artesian wells. The

consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Western Amazon Office

2019

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: MAWETEK IL

DESCRIPTION: This population is affected by the lack of basic sanitation in the villages. Few communities have artesian wells. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in the region is the lack of regular presence of physicians and multidisciplinary teams in the most populated villages. In addition, there is lack of health care infrastructure, such as transportation for the transfer of patients, besides medicines and equipment. Several complaints have been made to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

9/15/2019

VICTIM: O. F. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: The lack of health care in the villages, coupled with the lack of transportation for the transfer of emergency patients, lead many indigenous people to die without the cause of death ever being known. This indigenous man was taken to the city hospital but succumbed to the disease.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

9/27/2019

VICTIM: A. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Piau Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of health care in the villages, coupled with the lack of transportation for the transfer of emergency patients, lead many indigenous people to die without the cause of death ever being known. This indigenous woman was diagnosed with pulmonary edema.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

1/2/2019

VICTIM: W. M. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of

transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

7/1/2019

VICTIM: M. B. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; Neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

12/18/2019

VICTIM: TI. Kanamari District

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Trucuá Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2/26/2019

VICTIM: D. S. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Aruanã Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2/2/2019

VICTIM: C. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Aruanã Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause

of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

7/30/2019

VICTIM: S. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Aruanã Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

6/18/2019

VICTIM: Z. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: IPIXUNA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jari Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

1/1/2019

VICTIM: Z. K. Deni

PEOPLE: DENI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morada Nova Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office.

4/10/2019

VICTIM: B. S. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São João Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of

transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

6/28/2019

VICTIM: K. V. K. Deni

PEOPLE: DENI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morada Nova Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

12/25/2019

VICTIM: S. H. Deni

PEOPLE: DENI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Boiador Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

3/22/2019

VICTIM: M. B. J. Shanenawá

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without the cause of death ever being known. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

FEDERAL DISTRICT - 2 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Indigenous people

MUNICIPALITY: BRASÍLIA

DESCRIPTION: The main health care unit charged with receiving and monitoring indigenous people undergoing treatment and their families has been experiencing a financial crisis since the beginning of the Bolsonaro government, without money to pay for food and staff wages. With no alternative, the shelter began to send relatives and indigenous people back to their villages, despite the severe cases that required urgent care and treatment. An 11-year-old Makuxi child was awaiting a bone marrow transplant

to be performed in another state. Five children were undergoing cancer treatment. An indigenous man lost his right arm during a physical assault and could not go back to his village because he was being threatened and still needed medical care.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care and food

SOURCE: Bahia News, 3/23/2019

9/7/2019

VICTIMS: Indigenous people

PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLE

MUNICIPALITY: BRASÍLIA

DESCRIPTION: An internal report prepared by FUNAI found nine deteriorated aircraft that should guarantee medical care to indigenous populations throughout the country: three are beyond repair; one had an accident; and the other five are out of commission. The planes should be used to transport vaccines, medicines and medical and technical teams to indigenous areas. The amount owed in unpaid rent for the aircraft parking area alone totals R\$3 million, which is three times the amount estimated to be recovered from the auction of the aircraft, as stated by the president of FUNAI.

CAUSE: Government inaction

SOURCE: Midiamax, 7/9/2019

MARANHÃO - 8 Cases

2019

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JARDIM

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Awá and Tiracambu villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the delay in making medical appointments at CASAI, which can take as much as three months. As a result, children have been suffering from pneumonia and the flu, since they are exposed for long periods of time in these spaces with sick relatives from other ethnic groups.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

PEOPLE: APÂNJEKRA CINNAMON

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

MUNICIPALITY: FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the lack of dental care in the villages, which compromises the oral health of the indigenous people. In many cases, physical health itself is affected by dental infections. This situation causes the majority of indigenous people to have their teeth extracted in their youth, instead of having them restored.

CAUSE: Lack of dental care

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Women

PEOPLES: APÂNJEKRA CANELA, MEMORTUNRÉ, PYHCOP CATI JI (Hawk)

INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR

MUNICIPALITY: AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Pyhcop Cati Ji Peoples; Memortumré Canela and Apânjekra Canela

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that indigenous women have not undergone cancer screening tests, for lack of orientation by the multidisciplinary team.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Indigenous population

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JARDIM

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Awá and Tiracambu Villages

DESCRIPTION: Families of patients undergoing treatment outside the villages complain that they are not informed of their clinical condition, due to lack of communication between health teams in the hospitals, CASAI and primary care centers.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIM: Women

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JARDIM

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Awá and Tiracambu villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported that DSEI's health team would be forcing pregnant women to have a cesarean section, without prior communication to family members. Two of these cases involved Awá women, who generally are unable to express themselves in Portuguese; one woman was from the Tiracambu Village and the other from the Awá Village. The indigenous people have made it clear that they disapprove of such conduct and expect to be respected. They have also reported poor prenatal care, which led to newborn deaths and miscarriages, in flagrant neglect of health care and prevention.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIMS: Children

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JARDIM

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Awá and Tiracambu villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that indigenous children with disabilities have been denied the right to the Social Security Continued Benefit (BPC) and point out that they have not received proper care according to their disabilities.

CAUSE: Denial of rights

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

PEOPLES: APÂNJEKRA CANELA, MEMORTUNRÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

MUNICIPALITY: FERNANDO FALCÃO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Escalvado Village

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that screening for sexually transmitted infections is not being provided by the multidisciplinary health team in the Porquinhos and Kanela villages.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office*

2019

VICTIMS: Awá and Tiracambu Communities

PEOPLE: AWÁ-GUAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU

MUNICIPALITY: BOM JARDIM

DESCRIPTION: Many Awá-Guajá indigenous people still do not have basic personal documents. During the II Health Seminar of the Awá People, health professionals reported that this situation hinders the provision of health care to the communities and suggested that representatives of the registry office should go to the villages more often to issue birth certificates. They also reported that the Declaration of Live Birth (DNL) has been required since 2017. Another health professional pointed out that the allocation of resources to the municipality depends on the SUS card, and that this document is only issued upon presentation of the birth certificate.

CAUSE: Lack of document

SOURCE: *Health professionals during the II Health Seminar of the Awa People*

MATO GROSSO - 8 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAPUÍRA

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Village

DESCRIPTION: The entire staff of DSEI Cuiabá was dismissed and new contracts depended on new agreements and official selection processes. As a result, there is no doctor, dentist or pharmacist working in the municipal center, which relied only on a technician who spent only 10 days of the month in the village. Myky indigenous Health Agents (AIS) and Indigenous Sanitation Agents (AISAN), who had been working in health since the 1980s, were dismissed without notice. Because of the problems they have with the Portuguese language, it is very difficult for them to participate in selection processes.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: *CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office*

1/9/2019

VICTIM: Marina Okenazokaero

PEOPLE: PARESI

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARECI

MUNICIPALITY: TANGARÁ DA SERRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Formoso Village

DESCRIPTION: With the suspension of the More Doctors program by the federal government and the consequent departure of Cuban doctors, who have not been replaced, more than 200 indigenous people were left without health care for almost two months. To get care, the indigenous people need to travel 80 km to the municipality. Suffering from a severe skin infection, Marina is in great pain and cannot move her left arm, requiring treatment. The offices and equipment were idle and medicines and other items were lying unused and may expire at any time. The situation is also worrying in relation to emergency cases.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care and medicines

SOURCE: *G1-MT, 1/9/2019*

5/14/2019

PEOPLE: ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Halataikwa Village

DESCRIPTION: More than 40 indigenous people of the Enawenê-Nawê group of the Halataikwa Village occupied the DSEI's head office in Cuiabá, demanding the dismissal of coordinator Argon Norberto Hachmann, as well as investments in health. They report that health care is precarious and qualified professionals are lacking. They also requested the construction of a support center in the region where they live.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *G1-MT, 5/14/2019*

2019

VICTIMS: Children

PEOPLE: MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU (MYKY)

MUNICIPALITY: BRASNORTE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Japuíra Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the neglect by DSEI Cuiabá and Brasnorte primary care center, children have been without neurological treatment, physiotherapy and speech therapy since 2017.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: *CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office*

11/14/2019**VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** SEVERAL**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** CUIABÁ

DESCRIPTION: A group of indigenous people comprised of several tribes of Mato Grosso occupied the head office of DSEI Cuiabá to question the current situation of indigenous health in the state. According to the report, the current measures of the federal government are harmful to the communities and seriously threaten the populations of the region, due to the loss of rights and the scarcity of care in indigenous areas. They also stated that the hiring of service providers in indigenous health is stalled. Another issue discussed by the indigenous people was the cut to SESAI's budget, which will further affect the villages that in many cases are far from the cities.

CAUSE: Lack of health care**SOURCE:** G1-MT, 11/14/2019**2/28/2019****VICTIM:** Camilo Wa ané Tsirobo**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Nossa Senhora Aparecida Village

DESCRIPTION: On a visit by the missionary priest Eloir to the Nossa Senhora Aparecida Village, it was found that an elderly man was sick and unattended. Taken to the health center of the nearby São Pedro Village, the man was attended to by the only nurse in the Jesus de Nazaré Village, in the São Marcos indigenous land and diagnosed with hypertension. For lack of an ambulance, medicine and a doctor to better assess the patient's condition, he was taken by the priest and the nurse to the town of Campinópolis. Much later on, the elderly man was treated and admitted to the city hospital. The lack of means of communication and vehicles for the transport of patients compromises the health of indigenous people. Had the missionary not arrived on that day and time, the man's health could have gotten a lot worse.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Father Eloir Oliveira; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Frederico Ruwabzu Tseretomodzatse, other indigenous people**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro Village; Santa Clara Village

DESCRIPTION: Throughout 2019 there was a delay in the delivery of medicines for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, diabetes and hypertension, with the consequent worsening of the general health conditions of patients. On some occasions, the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso and Operation Mato Grosso purchased these drugs to mitigate the severity of this situation. This is a common reality in most villages in the region - lack of doctors, equipment, medicines, transportation and infrastructure. Complaints have already been made to CASAI and SESAI.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care and medicines**SOURCE:** Father Eloir Oliveira; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office**2019****PEOPLE:** SABANÊ**INDIGENOUS AREA:** PIRINEUS DE SOUZA**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Aroeira; Serradinho; Ike, Acorzal; São João and Taquaral villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the lack of health infrastructure in the villages and requested the construction of bathrooms and laundry rooms for use by the communities. A complaint

has been filed with the MPF and SESAI, and the community is awaiting measures.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases****2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous people of Mato Grosso do Sul

DESCRIPTION: DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul has the lowest per capita budget in Brazil - despite concentrating the second largest indigenous population in the country - and an annual deficit of R\$27 million. Indigenous people are the main victims of several consequences of inaction in health care: child malnutrition; embezzlement of public money; lack of medicines; absence of vehicles to transport patients; deterioration of the existing fleet; supply of spoiled food; waiting list of more than one year for medical appointments. This whole situation is further aggravated by the lack of access to drinking water. According to Lindomar Terena, the primary care provided by the DSEI is no longer sufficient to meet the demands of indigenous health. "A long time ago, this primary care alone was doing the job. However, in our indigenous communities there are people dying from diseases that the community has never seen before and that require medium and high complexity care."

CAUSE: Lack of transfer of funds**SOURCE:** Dourados Agora, 2/5/2019; Correio do Estado newspaper/MS, 2/7/2019**2019****VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION: With the departure of Cuban doctors, the indigenous areas were left without health care. The technical coordinator of the primary care center, Eliseu Alexandre Jr., explains that one of the biggest challenges is the care of tuberculosis patients, coupled with infant/child mortality and emergency care. In addition, water supply is very precarious. Without drinking water, children drink the often-contaminated river waters and are the hardest hit by various diseases

CAUSE: Lack of doctors and drinking water**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 1/14/2019**JUNE****VICTIMS:** Indigenous people**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: The R\$2.1 billion transferred by the federal government to the Caiuá Evangelical Mission organization in recent years does not reflect the medical care provided to the 17,000 indigenous people in the Dourados reserve. The poor service provided is seen in the poor conditions of health clinics and in the lack of medicine, equipment and even fuel for the vehicle. The situation is considered deplorable by the organization's staff. The problems found include broken doors, plank-covered windows and lack of testing equipment. Without fuel and with only one vehicle to provide home care in the villages, many of the organization's professionals are idle.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 6/30/2019**MAY****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUYRAROKA

MUNICIPALITY: CAARAPÓ

DESCRIPTION: Following the intake of pesticides sprayed on the crops of Remanso II Farm, located only 50 meters from the indigenous school, the students who had breakfast in the school in the morning as well as the entire community, especially children and the elderly, showed symptoms of pesticide poisoning, such as skin irritation, nausea, diarrhea and headache. Within minutes, the entire village was covered by a white “cloud,” which lasted from May 6 to 11. Surrounded by sugarcane, soybean and corn plantations, the indigenous people are exposed to pesticides often sprayed by airplanes and tractors. Without access to doctors and medicines, Elaine Guarani Kaiowá, 80, reports that she used the medicinal roots and to treat the symptoms but feared that the expansion of plantations into indigenous areas would exhaust the natural options for traditional treatments as well. According to the indigenous people, when they call SESAI, they are informed of the impossibility of receiving health care due to the lack of gasoline, money to buy it, medicines and staff.

CAUSE: Poison intake

SOURCE: *El País newspaper*, 8/2/2019

PARÁ - 9 Cases**7/22/2019****PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEMBÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** PARAGOMINAS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cajueiro Village

DESCRIPTION: The suspension of medical care triggered a protest by the Tembê people, who denounced the non-renewal of contracts with companies that provide services to CASAI, including the payment of administrative personnel, doctors and nurses, as well as transportation between the villages and the city and meals during the treatment period. Without medical attention, the patients were sent back to the villages.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care and meals

SOURCE: *G1*, 7/22/2019

2019**VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** BORARI, MUNDURUKU, OTHERS**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BORARI ALTER DO CHÃO**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

DESCRIPTION: About 13 indigenous peoples from claimed territories that are yet to be demarcated await the implementation of health care services. According to the MPF, the secretary of SESAI, Sílvia Nobre Lopes, violated a court order by preventing the teams already selected from being hired.

CAUSE: Lack of support in villages

SOURCE: *Rádio Nacional da Amazônia*, 12/2/2019

11/21/2019**VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ENCANTADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

DESCRIPTION: At a hearing of the City Council’s Committee on Participatory Legislation, indigenous people from the regions of the Tapajós and Arapiuns rivers denounced SESAI’s neglect towards their communities. According to them, both DSEI and CASAI lack the necessary structure to provide health care. Chief Marion said that large territories do not have a health center and added: “we go to the whites’ health center: we get there and are denied care. This is the suffering we experience in the village and in the territory of Encantado, which is home to more than 600 people.”

CAUSE: Lack of health care

SOURCE: *Agência Câmara de Notícias*, 11/21/2019

11/6/2019**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** ZO’É**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ZO’É**MUNICIPALITY:** ÓBIDOS

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that without prior consultation or any agreement with the indigenous people, the schedule of a doctor who had been working in the community for seventeen years was reduced in such a way that he could no longer care for patients. The MPF was informed and recommended that SESAI reverse the decision by reinstating the doctor’s previous schedule, and that professionals from multidisciplinary teams not be replaced without free, prior, informed and culturally appropriate consultation with the communities of the people directly involved.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: *MPF/PA*

3/13/2019**VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** AMANAYE, ANAMBÉ, ATIKUM, GAVIÃO, GUAJAJARA, GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BARREIRINHA**MUNICIPALITY:** PARAGOMINAS**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro, Vila Franca, Arapiranga, Alter do Chão, Escrivão and Camarão, among others

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported the dissatisfaction of all indigenous communities and peoples served by DSEI Guamá-Tocantins. According to them, they were not consulted on the choice of the DSEI’s coordinator and that even after protests by the communities, SESAI did not take any conciliatory measures, thus compromising health care for indigenous peoples. The MPF has been informed and filed a Public Civil Action against SESAI for the payment of compensation for non-economic damages.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect

SOURCE: *MPF/PA; CIMI North Regional Office 2*

11/26/2019**VICTIMS:** Communities**PEOPLES:** ARAPIUM, RED MACADS, BORARI, KUMARUARA, MUNDURUKU, TAPUIA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** COBRA GRANDE**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that the 13 ethnic groups in Santarém are without medical care. The Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office has been informed and filed a Public Civil Action ordering the federal government to provide differentiated public health services to all indigenous peoples living in the region of the lower Tapajós River, the Arapiuns River and the Santareno Plateau. It also mentions the obligation to ensure health care for indigenous people living in urban centers.

CAUSE: Lack of health care

SOURCE: *MPF/PA; CIMI North Regional Office 2*

9/12/2019**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Various

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of several indigenous peoples of Pará have informed the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office that the provision of meals to the more than 70 indigenous people staying in the Icoaraci CASAI had been interrupted. The MPF recommended that SESAI take measures to restore the provision of meals and investigate the situation to hold accountable those responsible for the interruption.

CAUSE: Lack of meals and care

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 2*

JUNE**PEOPLE:** JURUNA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAQUIÇAMBA**MUNICIPALITY:** SENADOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ilha da Fazenda Island

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced lack of health care in the Ilha da Fazenda Community. According to them, the health center was closed by the municipal government, and several pieces of equipment are deteriorating due to neglect. Indigenous people in need of even the most basic health care have to commute to Ressaca Village, where there are no medicines and community health agents, nursing technicians, nurses or doctors. The MPF went to inspect the health center, but it was locked and no one in the village had the keys. Indigenous people await action.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office 2; MPF/PA**9/18/2019****VICTIMS:** Men, children, the elderly, women**PEOPLES:** APIAKÁ, ARAPIUM, MUNDURUKU, TUPINAMBÁ, ZO'É**MUNICIPALITY:** JACAREACANGA

DESCRIPTION: The leaders have denounced the contamination of water and fish with mercury used in illegal prospecting and mining operations carried out by invaders inside their traditional territories. In the second half of 2019, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) drew attention to preliminary data from a survey that shows mercury contamination in indigenous women and children, at a level well above that established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Several diseases are affecting the state's indigenous people due to the consumption of contaminated water and fish; people are suffering from diarrhea, neurological and cardiac disorders, and there are cases of women having miscarriages. In addition to compromising the health of the region's indigenous peoples, mercury contamination is also the cause of a chain of serious environmental changes and collapse of their social and cultural structures. The case is being monitored by the MPF of Pará.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** CIMI North II Regional Office**PARANÁ - 2 Cases****3/4/2019****VICTIM:** Claricinda**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**MUNICIPALITY:** IRATI

DESCRIPTION: The complainant reported the problems she had to get treatment for a two-year-old child who was infected by a fly parasite. She reported the comings and goings to and from the GUARAPUAVA UPA, the emergency room and the hospital, in addition to the lack of transportation to those places and neglect towards her. Finally, the child was taken back to the village; but the disinterest of health agents persisted, preventing the child from taking the prescribed antibiotic on the day she was supposed to start treatment.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Jéssika Cristina de Oliveira, online complaint - CIMI website, 4/11/2019**JANUARY****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHÁ ANETETE**MUNICIPALITY:** DIAMANTE D'OESTE

DESCRIPTION: About 75 Guarani families were without specialized medical care, nurses, health agents and dentists after the suspension of the More Doctors program. The community asked SESAI to

build sanitary modules and a drinking water pipeline to supply the homes.

CAUSE: General lack of support**SOURCE:** Community leaders**RONDÔNIA - 4 Cases****2019****VICTIM:** Mbauajup Uru Eu Wau**PEOPLE:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU**INDIGENOUS AREA:** KARIPUNA**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man has been waiting for surgery since the beginning of 2018. He underwent numerous tests, some of which were paid for by his own relatives. Because he missed an appointment with the ophthalmologist due to a mix-up by CASAI's staff, he went blind.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Community; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office**2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Mamaendê

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the lack of basic sanitation and infrastructure in the village, where there are more than 250 people from about 40 families. They complained about the lack of health assistance to the community and requested SESAI to build bathrooms, laundry rooms and accommodation for the medical team during their stay in the village. A complaint has been filed with the MPF and the indigenous people are awaiting action.

CAUSE: Lack of health care and infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Chronic patients**PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** RIO NEGRO OCAIA**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the lack of doctors, infrastructure, medicines, tests and transportation to serve the indigenous peoples in the region. They also report that patients with chronic hepatitis are without medical care and adequate medications, which may further aggravate their medical conditions and even lead to death. Complaints have been filed with the MPF and SESAI, but the situation remains unresolved.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office**2019****VICTIMS:** Men, women, young people, children**PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** RIO NEGRO OCAIA**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that the indigenous people in the region are not receiving any health care services from SESAI. They reported that, due to lack of access to tests provided by the Unified Health System (SUS), they have no choice but to pay themselves for doctor appointments and medical tests, if and when they can get the money for it. No money means no health care and the imminent risk of having their condition aggravated or even of dying. They have already filed a complaint with SESAI and the MPF, but so far no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Rondônia Regional Office

RORAIMA - 5 Cases**3/18/2019****PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** YANOMAMI**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: About 60 health agents working at DSEI Yanomami protested in front of the SESAI building in Boa Vista for late salaries. During the protest, the president of the Yanomami District Council of Indigenous Health (CONDISI), Beto Góes, also called for the non-municipalization of indigenous health, which would further worsen the services provided.

CAUSE: Lack of support**SOURCE:** *G1-RR*, 3/18/2019**8/1/2019****VICTIMS:** Indigenous people**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Various

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Police launched Operation Chiron with the aim of combating the embezzlement of public funds earmarked for indigenous health at DSEI Leste, in Roraima. The investigations began following a complaint by DSEI employees about possible fraud in the contract of the company responsible for supplying medical-hospital material and outsourced labor. The company has been working with DSEI for more than four years. A former coordinator and a pharmacist from the indigenous health agency and an employee of the contracted company were allegedly involved in the fraud; they were being investigated for corruption, bidding fraud, embezzlement, money laundering, and criminal organization.

CAUSE: Embezzlement of public funds**SOURCE:** *Federal Police Department*, 8/1/2019**2019****PEOPLES:** INGARIKÓ, MAKUXI, PATAMONA, TAUREPANG, WAI, WAPIXANA

DESCRIPTION: In Roraima, the “Indigenous Peoples Vaccination Month” campaign, an initiative implemented by the Ministry of Health, reached only 55 percent of the population assisted by DSEI Leste, when the national target is 95 percent. Among the arguments for the low vaccination rate is the lack of both doctors and sufficient vaccination doses to ensure the expected result.

CAUSE: Lack of support**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 4/26 and 5/16/2019**DECEMBER****PEOPLE:** MAWAYÁNA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAI-WAI**MUNICIPALITY:** CAROEBE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Macará

DESCRIPTION: A doctor working in the Entre Rios district (southeastern Roraima) warned about a malaria outbreak that has already affected more than 25 people of the Wai group. The only possible access to the community is by river; the indigenous people requested fuel to take the sick to the health clinic. But neither the municipal health agencies nor DSEI Leste, which is responsible for ensuring health care in the indigenous land, provided the necessary support to treat the patients in the community or transfer them the health clinic in Entre Rios. As a result, the community opened a trail in the forest in order to get to the clinic.

CAUSE: Government inaction**SOURCE:** *Folha de Boa Vista newspaper*, 12/16/2019**2019****PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS AREA:** YANOMAMI**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

DESCRIPTION: In late 2019, the first year of the Bolsonaro government, the number of malaria cases among the Yanomami increased 473 percent as compared to 2014, reaching a record high of 16,613 cases. Between 2018 and 2019, the increase was 71.7 percent. Considering the 36,384 malaria cases recorded in 2019 in all indigenous lands in Brazil, 45 percent of this total was reported in the Yanomami indigenous land. In this indigenous land alone, the API index, which determines the Annual Parasite Incidence, was 628 in 2019. According to the WHO, the risk of contamination is low in an endemic area when the API is less than 10; medium when it ranges from 10 to 49.9; and high when it is above 50. At least two factors indicate this escalation of the disease: the invasion of the Yanomami indigenous land by more than 20,000 miners, which causes the spread of diseases, devastation and severe changes in the environment, as well as the collapse of health prevention and treatment services. The situation is extremely serious and requires firm action by the federal government to protect the indigenous territory and the urgent removal of invaders, as well as proper and effective medical care to control and treat the disease.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect**SOURCE:** <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/rubens-valente/2020/02/08/>; CIMI North Regional Office 1**SANTA CATARINA - 5 Cases****2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TOLDO IMBU**MUNICIPALITY:** ABELARDO LUZ

DESCRIPTION: In September 2015, in response to a request from the MPF, health surveillance agents prepared a health inspection report concluding that the Basic Health Unit (UBS) in the indigenous land “did not meet the minimum health care conditions due to poorly maintained physical facilities that do not respect the basic principles for proper operation.” As a result of this evaluation, the health unit was eventually prohibited from operating. According to a recent court decision setting a fine for any delays in starting construction of the unit, the procedures for construction of the UBS have been dragging on since 2014 – therefore, for six years. In view of this delay, the indigenous community is still deprived of adequate medical care.

CAUSE: Neglect**SOURCE:** *MPF/SC*, 2/6/2019**10/18/2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** M BYGUAÇU

DESCRIPTION: The MPF has filed a Public Civil Action asking SESAI to build a health clinic inside the M'biguaçu indigenous land. The agreement, although ratified in 2018, is yet to be implemented.

CAUSE: Lack of health care**SOURCE:** *CIMI South Regional Office***2019****PEOPLE:** MBYA GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO ALTO**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** Yvy Ju-Reta; Conquest; Yaka Porã, Pindoty-Yvapuru, Pindoty-Jabuticabeira, Tarumã

DESCRIPTION: The 10 communities on the north coast of Santa Catarina have denounced that due to the lack of physicians, the primary health care unit of SESAI refers patients from the villages to SUS hospitals, which have a limited bed capacity. They have also reported the lack of infrastructure of health and sanitary services and that they are being discriminated against because they are indigenous people and are using SUS services.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Sandra da Silva

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: YVY DJU/RETA

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL

DESCRIPTION: A patient diagnosed with gallbladder stones since 2016 had surgery scheduled more than two years before, to be performed during a so-called a surgical task force. However, her surgery was not performed because, as informed by SUS, there was not enough equipment to operate on all patients. She is still awaiting surgery, suffering from acute crises. The village chief has filed a complaint with SESAI, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Tania

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MORRO ALTO

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morro Alto Village

DESCRIPTION: While working in the fields, a pregnant young woman was bitten by a spider, passed out and fell to the ground. She was taken to the hospital but ended up paraplegic. Two years after the accident, she was referred for treatment to a specialized public health center but made no progress in her recovery. Her condition was further aggravated due to the lack of a wheelchair or any other equipment or care to help her mobility.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

SAO PAULO - 2 Cases

3/27/2019

VICTIMS: Indigenous peoples

PEOPLE: GUARANI

INDIGENOUS AREA: JARAGUÁ

CITY: SÃO PAULO

DESCRIPTION: During a public demonstration in the city of São Paulo, the Guarani vehemently denounced the municipalization of indigenous health, the deterioration of SESAI, the poor conditions of health care and the vulnerability to which indigenous peoples are exposed in Brazil for lack of health care, which in turn is due to delays in the payment of health professionals' wages, as well as in transfers related to agreements with civil organizations. On the occasion, the Guarani leaders also denounced the lack of medicines, transportation and vaccines.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI

2019

PEOPLE: MBYA GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKHOA ITAPUÁ/YVY UM

MUNICIPALITY: IGUAPE

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Ka'aguy Hovy - Tekoa Itapuá

DESCRIPTION: The community has denounced the lack of a health care unit and of adequate health care infrastructure. The old school had

been made available to be remodeled and serve as a medical and dental unit, but no action has been taken by SESAI in this regard.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care and infrastructure

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI South Regional Office

SERGIPE - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: XOKÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: CAIÇARA/ILHA DE SÃO PEDRO

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO DA FOLHA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Xokó Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of physicians in the indigenous health unit was the main complaint of the Xokó community to the Sergipe Cultural Heritage and Traditional Communities team. The indigenous people said that, since the end of the More Doctors program, the community had been without any health professionals for more than six months; and that it took them about an hour to get to the nearest health unit in the municipality of Pão de Açúcar, in the state of Alagoas. They also reported that due to the cut in SESAI's funds for transportation, they could no longer take the 15-minute boat trip to the health unit in the municipality.

CAUSE: Lack of physicians

SOURCE: MPF/SE, 11/13/2019

TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Communities

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: FUNNEL

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Funil e Barra Funda

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the poor quality of the health care services provided by the primary care unit in Tocantínia. They also reported that patients are not receiving systematic medical care, especially the elderly with chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension; and that transportation and emergency care services are deficient.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Predi Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: PEDRO AFONSO

PLACE OF INCIDENT: São José Village

DESCRIPTION: While pregnant, the victim did not get systematic prenatal care, having been to only two prenatal visits, one at the beginning and another at the end of her pregnancy, when she was in great pain. The doctor who saw her at the primary health care unit said that the pain was normal and that she could go back home. As the pain persisted, the woman returned to the primary health care unit in the village three times and was again told to go back home. As she continued to feel very ill, and due to the delay of the emergency care vehicle, her husband chartered a car in the village and took her to the hospital in Miracema. After a long wait she was referred to a doctor who claimed that his shift was over and there was no pediatrician to see her. After another long wait she was referred to the Mother-Child Hospital in Palmas, 75 km from Miracema. Soon after delivery, the nurse took the child elsewhere. Then the doctor came into the room and said that the child had been born dead.

CAUSE: Malpractice in health care

SOURCE: The indigenous woman; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office

Spread of alcohol and other drugs

The spread of alcohol has caused great suffering in indigenous communities. Some records included in this Report indicate cases of drowning and internal violence in different regions of Brazil. The most emblematic cases are highlighted here, with an emphasis on the regions of Acre and southern Amazonas, where this problem has gotten worse in recent years, as people began to leave their communities and commute to the cities to receive social benefits, such as the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) program.

In 2019, 20 of such cases were recorded in the states of Acre (8), Amazonas (4), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (3), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (1), and Roraima (1).

Due to the long distances between the villages located on the Upper Envira River and the municipality of Feijó, in the state of Acre, and also because of the lack of government support for this population, families of the Ashaninka people commute to the city for different purposes (receive social benefits; apply for personal documents; get health care; do their shopping) which sometimes, for bureaucratic reasons, ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. As a result, indigenous

people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who sell them alcoholic beverages, although it is against the law. This situation has contributed to increased intolerance and discrimination, which are already common in local society, against the indigenous people who go to Feijó. They have been considered “unwanted visitors, who tarnish the image of the city.” Several reports have already been filed with the MPF.

A similar situation is faced by families of the Kanamari people, from southern Amazonas, when they go to the cities to try to access public services or receive social benefits.

In Maranhão, leaders denounce that the use of alcoholic beverages by indigenous people has become a problem in the villages and led to conflicts in communities and families. Often, drunk indigenous people turn violent and cause serious problems. Access to alcohol is facilitated by non-indigenous people in the cities and around the villages, who provide it illegally. The lack of supervision by public authorities and the non-punishment of offenders are contributing factors to the spread of alcohol in indigenous areas.

SPREAD OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

20 Cases

ACRE - 8 Cases

April

VICTIMS: Young people

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: According to reports, people linked to criminal gangs such as Comando Vermelho (Red Command) and Bonde dos 13 (The 13) are infiltrating the Huni Ku community, also known as Kaxinawá, on the border of Acre and southern Peru. Young people between 13 and 18 years old are being lured into drug trafficking and used as “mules” to transport drugs to the state’s urban centers. The superintendent of the Federal Police in Acre, Chief Officer Diana Calazans Mann, reports that the institution works to repress trafficking by arresting its leaders and attacking the main economic base of criminal organizations. However, she says that preventing indigenous youth from being lured into drug trafficking is not the responsibility of the Federal Police.

CAUSE: Drug trafficking; lack of inspection

SOURCE: *Contilnet*, 4/2/2019

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, elderly, children

PEOPLE: ASHANINKA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMPA AND ISOLATED OF THE ENVIRA RIVER

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Due to the long distances between the villages located on the Upper Envira River and the municipality of Feijó, in the state of Acre, and also because of the lack of government support for this population, families of the Ashaninka people commute to the city for different purposes (receive social benefits; apply for personal documents; get health care; do their shopping) which sometimes, for bureaucratic reasons, ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. As a result, indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who sell them alcoholic beverages, although it is against the law. This situation has contributed to increased intolerance and discrimination, which are already common in local society, against the indigenous people who go to Feijó. They have been considered “unwanted visitors, who tarnish the image of the city.” Several reports have already been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: *CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, elderly, children

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Kulina indigenous lands of the Envira River; Jam-inawá Envira

DESCRIPTION: Due to the long distances between the villages located on the Upper Envira River and the municipality of Feijó, in the state of Acre, and also because of the lack of government support

for this population, families of the Ashaninka people commute to the city for different purposes (receive social benefits; apply for personal documents; get health care; do their shopping) which sometimes, for bureaucratic reasons, ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. As a result, indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who sell them alcoholic beverages, although it is against the law. This situation has contributed to increased intolerance and discrimination, which are already common in local society, against the indigenous people who go to Feijó. They have been considered “unwanted visitors, who tarnish the image of the city.” Several reports have already been filed with the MPF.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, elderly, children

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

INDIGENOUS AREA: CAMPINAS/KATUKINA

MUNICIPALITY: CRUZEIRO DO SUL

DESCRIPTION: The BR-364 highway cuts through the indigenous territory and the 8 villages are located exactly on the banks of the highway. In the vicinity of the territory, along the road, there are several shops selling alcoholic beverages (prohibited by law), which can also be exchanged for food. Alcohol abuse has caused several traffic accidents and contributed to internal violence, mostly against women and children. Complaints have been made to the MPF and the Federal Police. The PF has prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages along the highway. A network has also been set up with several institutions to implement prevention actions and combat this problem, but the situation still persists.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, elderly, children

PEOPLE: ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

MUNICIPALITY: MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Families of the Arara do Bagé people commute to the city to receive social benefits, salaries, apply for personal documents, get health care, and shop. During their stay in the city, they become vulnerable to alcohol consumption and when they contact shop owners, they are often offered alcoholic beverages. There are situations in which men and women get drunk in the city. In addition, in the territory itself, neighbors from surrounding areas also exchange alcoholic beverages for products from the villages. This situation of alcohol abuse has fostered internal violence in the villages and in the city, leading to increased discrimination and intolerance against indigenous people. Reports have been filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, the elderly, children

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND: UPPER PURUS RIVER

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Madiha and Huni Kui

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of assistance from the government, families of the Madiha and Huni Ku peoples commute to the

city to receive social benefits; apply for personal documents; get health care; shop, which sometimes ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. In this situation, the indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who, despite the law that prohibits it, sell alcohol to men, women, children and the elderly. In addition, they are discriminated against by local society. Reports have already been filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, the elderly, children

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: ESTIRÃO

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of assistance from the government, families of the Madiha and Huni Ku peoples commute to the city to receive social benefits; apply for personal documents; get health care; shop, which sometimes ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. In this situation, the indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who, despite the law that prohibits it, sell alcohol to men, women, children and the elderly. In addition, they are discriminated against by local society. Reports have already been filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE

MUNICIPALITY: ASSIS BRASIL

DESCRIPTION: Due to government inaction and lack of support for the communities, dozens of families of the Jaminawá and Manchineri people commute to the city to receive social benefits and wages, apply for personal documents, and get health care and end up staying there for long periods. Indigenous people eventually become the victims of the greed of shop owners, who sell them alcoholic beverages. In addition, they still face prejudice and discrimination by local society. Complaints have already been made to the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

2019

VICTIMS: Men

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: BOCA DO ACRE

PLACES OF INCIDENT: Caiapucá, Caete, and Cabeceira do Acre indigenous lands

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of government support, families of the Jaminawá people commute to the city to receive social benefits and wages, apply for personal documents, and receive health care which, often for bureaucratic reasons ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay there for long periods of time. In this situation, the indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who, despite the law that prohibits it, sell alcohol to men, women, children and the elderly. In addition,

they are discriminated against by local society. Reports have already been filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIM: Men, women, the elderly, children

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of government support, families of the Madiha people commute to the city to receive social benefits, apply for personal documents and get health care, which sometimes for bureaucratic reasons ends up taking longer than expected, forcing them to stay in the city for long periods. As a result, the indigenous people become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money, and in permanent contact with shop owners who, despite the law that prohibits it, sell alcohol to men, women, children and the elderly. In addition, they are discriminated against by local society. Reports have already been filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, the elderly, children

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: Due to the absence of support agencies, families of the Kanamari people end up commuting to the cities to receive social benefits such as retirement pensions and apply for personal documents, get health care and, generally, for bureaucratic reasons, end up staying in the city for long periods of time. There they become vulnerable, in addition to starving and running out of money. Their relations with shop owners give them access to alcohol, despite the law that prohibits it. In addition, they still face prejudice and discrimination by local society. Complaints have already been made to the MPF but so far, to no avail.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

9/13/2019

VICTIM: A. S. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA OF MÉDIOJURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Açaí Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous person suffered from mental disorders due to alcohol use and died.

CAUSE: Lack of support

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

MARANHÃO - 1 Case

2019

PEOPLES: APÂNJEKRA CANELA, MEMORTUNRÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

MUNICIPALITY: FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that alcoholic use by indigenous people has become a problem in the villages and led to conflicts in communities and families. Often, drunk indigenous people turn violent and cause serious problems. Access to alcohol is facilitated by non-indigenous people in the cities and around the

villages, who offer it illegally. The lack of supervision by public authorities and non-punishment of offenders are contributing factors to the spread of alcohol in indigenous areas.

CAUSE: Spread of alcohol

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Maranhão Regional Office

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

2019

VICTIMS: Men, women, the elderly, children

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: Throughout 2019, most shop owners in the region illegally sold alcoholic beverages to the Xavante people, leading to situations of lack of emotional control, traffic accidents, domestic violence and neglect to family, community and cultural obligations. Complaints have been made to public authorities asking for supervision and measures but, so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Illegal sale of alcohol

SOURCE: Salesian missionaries; CIMI Mato Grosso Regional Office

PARÁ - 3 Cases

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA

MUNICIPALITY: URUARA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Arara

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that the constant presence of fishermen around the territory has led indigenous people to alcohol abuse. Non-indigenous people offer alcohol to indigenous people in order to gain access to the area. Another factor that facilitates access to alcohol is the fact that indigenous people need to commute to the city, to do different tasks and meet with representatives of subsidiary companies of Norte Energia. Alcohol is offered by fishermen and other non-indigenous people, in addition to being sold in commercial establishments in the region, which is prohibited by law. The spread of alcohol has increased intrafamily violence, fights and various conflicts in the indigenous community.

MEDIUM EMPLOYED: Use of alcohol and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI North Regional Office 2 - Team Altamira

2019

VICTIM: Community

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Parakanã

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that the constant presence of people involved in construction works inside the villages has led indigenous people to alcohol abuse. Invaders offer alcohol to the indigenous people in order to have access to the area. Another factor that facilitates access to alcohol is the fact that indigenous people need to commute to the city, to do different tasks and meet with representatives of subsidiary companies of Norte Energia. Alcohol is offered by fishermen and other non-indigenous people, in addition to being sold in commercial establishments in the region, which is prohibited by law. The spread of alcohol has increased intrafamily violence, fights and various conflicts in the indigenous community.

CAUSE: Use of alcohol and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI North Regional Office 2 - Team Altamira

2019**VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** ARARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE**MUNICIPALITY:** SENADOR JOSÉ PORFÍRIO

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced that the constant presence of fishermen in the area has led indigenous people to alcohol abuse. Non-indigenous people offer alcohol to indigenous people in order to gain access to the area. Another factor that facilitates access to alcohol is the fact that indigenous people need to commute to the city, to do different tasks and meet with representatives of subsidiary companies of Norte Energia. Alcohol is offered by fishermen and other non-indigenous people, in addition to being sold in commercial establishments in the region, which is prohibited by law. The spread of alcohol has increased intrafamily violence, fights and various conflicts in the indigenous community.

MEDIUM EMPLOYED: Use of alcohol and other drugs**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office 2 - Team Altamira**PARANÁ - 1 Case****04/04/2019****PEOPLE:** MBYA GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TERRA ROXA AND GUAIRÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** TERRA ROXA

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Highway Police, together with the Police and Border Battalion and the Federal Police (PF), seized irregular products in an indigenous village in Terra Roxa. At the scene, the agents found 6,500 packs of cigarettes, 105 tires and 255 kilograms of pesticides. The smuggled items and a pickup truck were seized, but no one took responsibility for the material. The products were sent to the Federal Internal Revenue Secretariat.

CAUSE: Smuggling**SOURCE:** Massa News, 4/5/2019**PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case****2019****VICTIM:** Community**PEOPLE:** KAPINAWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAPINAWÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** BUIQUE

DESCRIPTION: The community has denounced the increase in commercial establishments selling alcohol inside the indigenous area. In addition, alcohol is also being sold during events held in the territory. The leaders report that the Federal Police already have a list of possible alcohol sellers and will launch an operation to repress the sale of alcohol in the indigenous land, which is prohibited by law.

CAUSE: Use of alcohol and other drugs**SOURCE:** Leaders**RORAIMA - 1 Case****2019****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, SAPARÁ, TAUREPANG, WAPIXANA**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAJARI

DESCRIPTION: Três Corações Village, located on the banks of highway BR-174, is the point of entry of illicit products into the municipality of Amajari. Drug use is high in this community and in the Araçá and Guariba villages, mainly among young people.

MEDIUM EMPLOYED: Use of alcohol and other drugs**SOURCE:** CIMI North Regional Office 1

Childhood mortality

Based on the Law on Access to Information (Law 12,527/2011), the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) obtained official data on childhood mortality among children aged 0 to 5 years. The partial data provided by SESAÍ show that 825 children died in 2019 in the states of Acre (66), Alagoas (3), Amazonas (248), Amapá (9), Bahia (16), Ceará (3), Maranhão (29), Minas Gerais and Espírito (24), Mato Grosso do Sul (51), Mato Grosso (100), Pará (49), Paraíba (4), Pernambuco (17), Paraná (11), Rio Grande do Sul (18), Rondônia (7), Roraima (133), Santa Catarina (7), São Paulo (6), and Tocantins (24).

The highest number of casualties occurred among boys, with 447 deaths. Among girls the number was 378. The state of Amazonas recorded the highest number of deaths of indigenous children, with 248 casualties, followed by Roraima, with 133. Mato Grosso came next, with 100 children dead, especially among the Xavante people, with 71 deaths.

Several deaths were caused by treatable diseases such as bronchopneumonia, malnutrition, diarrhea, malaria, or pneumonia. A total of 114 children died of different types of pneumonia. Another 53 died of diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin. The health care agency also recorded 28 deaths due lack of health care. In the states of Acre and Mato Grosso do Sul, 5 children died of influenza.

Although partial, the data show an increase in mortality rates among children 0 to 5 years old as compared to 2017 and 2018, as seen in the table below.

The survey conducted by SESAÍ does not include the situation of extreme vulnerability of children of the Warao people, who came to Brazil fleeing the Venezuelan crisis. Since 2016, when the first group arrived in the North region, there have been at least 19 deaths in the country, according to a survey carried out by *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper, based on official figures collected by volunteers and on information from the Warao themselves.

In the overcrowded municipal shelter (on the outskirts of Manaus) alone, four cases were recorded in 2019. According to the indigenous people, the main problem is lack of food, with insufficient distribution, and lack of water. "We are desperate," said a leader. To get food, women have to beg in the streets, often accompanied by children. According to a statement by Mirella Lauschner, director of Social Protection from the Municipality of Manaus, assistance by the city has decreased due to the exhaustion of federal government funds. She also said that of the R\$7 million requested by the Ministry of Citizenship in 2019, the federal government disbursed only R\$960,000. Many Warao have also been struggling to survive in Belém, the capital of Pará, which has precarious shelters and the largest number of deaths among children, with 8 cases in the last two years, of which 6 were infants.

Number of deaths among indigenous children aged 0-5 years assisted by SASISUS, according to FU and DSEI, 2017-2019¹

FU	DSEI	2017	2018 ²	2019 ³
AC	Upper Juruá River	25	15	32
AC	Upper Purus River	13	22	34
AL	Alagoas and Sergipe	4	6	3
AM	Upper Negro River	24	41	28
AM	Upper Purus River	1	3	5
AM	Upper Solimões River	89	82	88
AM	Manaus	13	12	9
AM	Middle Purus River	13	13	5
AM	Medium Solimões River and Tributaries	56	54	38
AM	Parintins	18	23	18
AM	Old Port	1	0	
AM	Javari Valley	22	15	11
AM	Yanomami	55	64	46
AP	Amapá and North of Pará	9	4	9
BA	Bahia	5	6	16
EC	Ceará	7	8	3
ES	Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	0	1	1
MA	Guamá-Tocantins	1	0	
MA	Maranhão	57	33	29
MG	Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	11	13	23
MS	Mato Grosso do Sul	43	55	51
MT	Araguaia	2	0	
MT	Cuiabá	2	9	8
MT	Kaiapó of Mato Grosso	7	3	5
MT	Vilhena	12	5	3
MT	Xavante	85	65	71
MT	Xingu	6	8	13
PA	Altamira	10	5	4
PA	Amapá and Northern Pará	1	2	1
PA	Guamá-Tocantins	4	6	8
PA	Kaiapó of Mato Grosso	1	1	1
PA	Kaiapó of Pará	10	27	18
PA	Tapajós River	22	18	17
PB	Potiguara	7	7	4
PE	Pernambuco	13	14	17
PR	South Coast	15	9	11
RJ	South Coast	0	1	
RO	Upper Purus River	0	1	
RO	Porto Velho	7	16	4
RO	Vilhena	2	4	3
RR	Eastern Roraima	50	20	42
RR	Yanomami	57	78	91
RS	South Interior	9	12	18
SC	South Interior	2	3	7
SP	South Coast	7	2	6
TO	Araguaia	8	4	10
TO	Tocantins	13	14	14
General Total		819	804	825

1 SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. 2017- Retrieved on 8/1/2019.

2 SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Retrieved on 4/9/2019. Preliminary data, subject to review.

3 SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Retrieved on 2/4/2020. Preliminary data, subject to review.

Death from Lack of Health Care

Em In 2019, 31 cases of death from lack of health care were recorded by CIMI in indigenous communities in the states of Acre (11), Amazonas (7), Bahia (1), Pará (3), Rondônia (1), Roraima (2), and Tocantins (6).

In Acre there is no basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This was the case of the death of a woman who presented diarrhea and vomiting, but whose cause of death remains unknown.

A young woman in Pará fell ill, but due to the delay in

performing specific tests, she was not diagnosed in time and died. The cause of death was tuberculosis, which could have been treated. Leaders denounce that the Altamira Special Health District (DSEI) cannot provide adequate care to patients due to lack of structure to accommodate the considerable increase in local population after the construction of the Belo Monte Dam in the region. The Ministry of Health confirmed that malaria cases in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (IL) increased by 70 percent from the previous year, and that at least four indigenous people died of the disease. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) is monitoring the fast escalation of the disease in that indigenous land within such a short period of time. Malaria affects several indigenous areas of the Northern region but is especially high in Cachoeira do Aracá. The Yanomami DSEI informs that it has no equipment and materials to fight the disease in the region affected by the outbreak.

DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

31 Cases

ACRE - 11 Cases

10/31/2019

VICTIM: J. S. P. Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The pregnant woman went into labor in the village but died before she could be transferred to the city.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

20/3/2019

VICTIM: M. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Maronowa Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This was the case of the death of this indigenous woman, whose probable cause of death was tuberculosis.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: J. Jaminawá

PEOPLE: JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: ESTIRÃO

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

DESCRIPTION: The lack of basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious

structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This was the case of the death of this indigenous woman, whose cause of death remains unknown.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

6/7/2019

VICTIM: N. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tucandera Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This was the case of the death of this indigenous woman, whose probable cause of death was pneumonia, although it has not been confirmed.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

8/8/2019

VICTIM: W. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Maronawa Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. The cause of death of this indigenous woman also remains unknown, although she presented severe diarrhea and vomiting.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Indigenous health agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

8/10/2019

VICTIM: L. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO DO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Kanamary Village

DESCRIPTION: The lack of basic sanitation in the villages and the precarious structure of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) translates into total lack of health care for the peoples. The health teams lack physicians as well necessary medicines and equipment such as boats, engines and fuel to transport the teams and for health agents to transfer patients in serious conditions to the municipalities. The lack of health care in the village, coupled with the lack of transportation to transfer sick people, has caused many indigenous people to die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This was the case of the death of this indigenous woman, whose probable cause of death was tuberculosis, although it has not been confirmed.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Indigenous Health Agents; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

10/20/2019

VICTIM: M. B. Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ NOVA OLINDA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Boa Vista Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death, as was the case of this young indigenous woman.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

1/3/2019

VICTIM: K. Ashaninka

PEOPLE: ASHANINKA

INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMPA AND ISOLATED FROM THE ENVIRA RIVER

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Simpatia Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death, as was the case of this young indigenous man.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

8/1/2019

VICTIM: J. A. L. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: General Hospital of Feijó

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was presenting fatigue and a swollen abdomen; he was taken to the hospital in the city and was hospitalized but succumbed to his disease. Probable causes of

death included septic shock, liver failure, pneumonia, and severe malnutrition.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

6/27/2019

VICTIM: B. C. P. Kaxinawá

PEOPLE: HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL CURRALINHO

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Juruá Regional Hospital

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man had been in the hospital for more than ten days, where he was being treated for thrombosis, which developed into an embolism and he died.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

4/10/2019

VICTIM: M. B. SHANENAWA

PEOPLE: SHANENAWA

INDIGENOUS AREA: KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

MUNICIPALITY: FEIJÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morada Nova Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death, as was the case of this young indigenous man.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *DSEI Juruá; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

AMAZONAS - 7 Cases

4/17/2019

VICTIM: M. N. L. Apurinã

PEOPLE: APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND: INAUINI/TEUNI

MUNICIPALITY: PAUINI

DESCRIPTION: On April 11, 2019, the victim underwent surgery to have her uterus removed in the city of Pauini. Three days later she was transferred to Rio Branco, in Acre, in very serious conditions; on April 17, she died. The alleged cause of death was multisystem organ failure. The victim's husband denounced malpractice by the doctor who operated on her in Pauini, and states that when he asked about the cause of death, a health professional informed him that it had been neglect during surgery, because the doctor had reportedly severed an area between the kidney and the bladder and also affected a bone in the pelvic region.

CAUSE: Malpractice

SOURCE: *In Time; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

7/11/2019

VICTIM: A. M. L. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Torre da Lua Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. In the case of this indigenous woman, the probable cause of death was unspecified septicemia.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office*

2/6/2019

VICTIM: T. E. Kulina

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ENVIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Macapá Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of

transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. This specific indigenous man was diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

4/12/2019

VICTIM: V. B. Deni

PEOPLE: DENI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morada Nova Village

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death, as was the case of this young indigenous man.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

10/12/2019

VICTIM: K. K. Deni

PEOPLE: DENI

INDIGENOUS LAND: DENI

MUNICIPALITY: TAPAUÁ

DESCRIPTION: Due to the lack of health care in the village as well as of transportation to transfer the sick, many indigenous people die without a diagnosis of the cause of death. In the case of this indigenous woman, the probable cause of death was severe protein-caloric malnutrition.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

3/3/2019

VICTIM: D.R. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure leads to total lack of health care for indigenous peoples. There is a lack of doctors, medicines, equipment and transportation for the displacement of teams and critically located patients to the city's headquarters. Due to the lack of assistance in the village and the lack of transportation for transfer, many indigenous people will die without the diagnosis of the cause of death, as was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of support; inaction; Neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

17/2/2019

VICTIM: K. R. Kanamari

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY: EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Bola Village

DESCRIPTION: SESAI's lack of structure is the cause of the total lack of support for indigenous peoples. There are no doctors, medicines and equipment, nor transportation for teams and patients to the municipal capital in emergency situations. Due to the lack of support in the villages, coupled with the lack of transport, many indigenous people will die without ever knowing the cause of death. This was the case of this pregnant woman, who lost her baby.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: SESAI; CIMI Western Amazon Regional Office

BAHIA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND: BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO SEGURO

DESCRIPTION: With the suspension of the More Doctors program by the federal government and the consequent departure of Cuban doctors, who have not been replaced, the lack of medical care caused the death of a young man who worked on a papaya plantation applying pesticides without protective equipment. The chief declares that not even the medical teams, composed of professionals from different areas, reach the village.

CAUSE: Lack of medical care

SOURCE: *The Intercept*, 4/9/2019

PARÁ - 3 Cases

SEPTEMBER

VICTIMS: Woman, Man

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

MUNICIPALITY: ALTAMIRA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Villages in the Middle Xingu region

DESCRIPTION: Of seven registered cases of tuberculosis, two resulted in death due to an outbreak of the disease in several villages in the middle Xingu River. At the request of Parakaná indigenous leaders, a task force of doctors and nurses was created to try to prevent and fight the disease.

CAUSE: General lack of support

SOURCE: *G1*, 9/23/2019

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Woman

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Parakaná

DESCRIPTION: The young woman presented symptoms of tuberculosis, but due to the delay in performing specific tests, the disease was not diagnosed in time and she died. The cause of death was tuberculosis, which could have been treated. Leaders denounce that the Altamira Special Health District (DSEI) cannot provide adequate care to patients due to its lack of structure to accommodate the considerable increase in local population after the construction of the Belo Monte Dam in the region.

CAUSE: Lack of medical tests

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 2 - Team Altamira*

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Man

PEOPLE: PARAKANÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Parakaná

DESCRIPTION: The elderly man presented symptoms of tuberculosis, but due to the delay in performing specific tests, the disease was not diagnosed in time and she died. The cause of death was tuberculosis, which could have been treated. Leaders denounce that the Altamira Special Health District (DSEI) cannot provide adequate care to patients due to its lack of structure to accommodate the considerable increase in local population after the construction of the Belo Monte Dam in the region.

CAUSE: Lack of medical tests

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 2 -Team Altamira*

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

2019

VICTIM: Marciana Oro Waran

PEOPLE: ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ LAGE

MUNICIPALITY: NOVA MAMORÉ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Limão Village

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have denounced the lack of support in the health area, such as lack of doctors, equipment, medicines, transportation and delay in getting tests and treatments. The patient presented

pain and bleeding. After a long delay, she was seen by an OB-GYN, had a pap smear, but there was a delay in delivering the test results. She had to be taken to the hospital in an emergency situation and underwent spinal surgery; however, the test results later indicated metastatic cervical cancer. The indigenous woman started chemotherapy treatment but succumbed to the disease.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Rorônia Regional Office*

RORAIMA - 2 Cases

2019

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS AREA: YANOMAMI

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cachoeira do Aracá

DESCRIPTION: The Ministry of Health confirmed that malaria cases in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (IL) increased by 70 percent from the previous year, and that at least four indigenous people died of the disease. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) is monitoring the fast escalation of the disease in that indigenous land within such a short period of time. Malaria affects several indigenous areas of the Northern region but is especially high in Cachoeira do Aracá. The Yanomami DSEI informs that it has no equipment and materials to fight the disease in the region affected by the outbreak.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect

SOURCE: *O Globo newspaper, 2/4/2020; CIMI North Regional Office 1*

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM: Amokore - Tore

PEOPLE: YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS AREA: YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY: BOA VENTURA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Hehu

DESCRIPTION: The victim went to Boa Vista accompanying relatives who were staying at CASAI awaiting medical care. The patients and their accompanying caregivers were not being flown back to the village. The victim had been waiting weeks to be brought back to his village when he died. The coroner said there was no sign of sudden death.

CAUSE: Lack of health care

SOURCE: *CIMI North Regional Office 1*

TOCANTINS - 6 Cases

4/6/2019

VICTIM: Arnaldo Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Rio Sono Village

DESCRIPTION: The old indigenous man was hypertensive and felt ill in the village. The health vehicle took too long to arrive, and he died. According to the indigenous people, there are many diabetic and hypertensive elderly patients, who are not monitored by the primary health care unit team to control these diseases. There are no doctors in the primary health care unit to attend to emergencies, and care is provided at Miracema hospital.

CAUSE: Lack of transport

SOURCE: *CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

5/26/2019

VICTIMS: Ana Pizati Xerente, baby

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Recanto

DESCRIPTION: The victim was 9 months pregnant when she felt ill and emergency care providers were called in; however, it took too long for her to be transferred to the hospital, where she was

admitted to the ICU. By then the baby was already dead, and the mother also died.

CAUSE: Lack of emergency care

SOURCE: *Chief of Salto Village; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

FEBRUARY

VICTIM: Raimundo Karamsê Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: FUNNEL

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

OCCURRENCE SITE: Funil

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported that the victim, an elderly man, had felt ill several times in the village and that on that specific occasion, help was too late, and he died. On previous occasions, he had been taken to the Primary Health Care Unit of Tocantína, but he only received palliative care and was sent back to the village, without having the real cause of his illness investigated.

CAUSE: Government inaction and neglect

SOURCE: *Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

3/11/2019

VICTIM: Rondon Wazaru Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Baixa Funda

DESCRIPTION: Leaders have reported that the victim, an elderly man, had felt ill several times in the village. On the day he died, the ambulance took too long to come, and he died for lack of care. On previous occasions, he had been taken to the Primary Health Care Unit of Tocantína, where he was attended to by nurses, who gave him only palliative medication and sent him back to the village.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Indigenous leaders; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

MARCH

VICTIM: Maria Simikidi Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Morrão Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman was diabetic and hypertensive and felt ill in the village several times. Every time she went to the primary health care unit, she was given pain medication and sent back to the village. Last time, the health vehicle took too long time to pick her up, and she died. According to the indigenous people, there are many diabetic and hypertensive elderly patients, who are not monitored by the primary health care unit team to control these diseases. There are no doctors in the primary health care unit to attend to emergencies, and care is provided at Miracema hospital.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Indigenous report; CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

APRIL

VICTIM: Thelma Krahô, baby

PEOPLE: KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAHÔ

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTINÓPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Barra Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman had a risky pregnancy and was hospitalized at the Itacajá Primary Health Care Unit for a few days; when discharged, she returned to the village. Two days later she felt ill again, and her husband called the health care unit's ambulance. As the ambulance was taking too long, the husband got a private car and drove the patient to the city. On the way, the car broke down and the ambulance didn't come in time. The patient had a cardiac arrest, and both mother and child died.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

SOURCE: *Júlio Krahô and CIMI Goiás/Tocantins Regional Office*

Suicide

Information obtained from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) shows 133 cases of self-inflicted injuries/suicides among indigenous peoples in 2019. According to SESAI, these data are preliminary and therefore subject to review.

Once again, special mention should be made of the high number of cases in the state of Amazonas, where 59 cases were recorded, 34 of them in the Upper Solimões region alone. The same number was found in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, which ranks second in number of suicide cases in Brazil.

Data received from SESAI show that the victims died of self-intoxication by alcohol or self-inflicted injuries, especially hanging. Cases of suicide from self-intoxication by alcohol and self-inflicted gunshot wounds were also recorded. Of the 133 cases, 103 victims were men and 30 were women.

The cases occurred predominantly in the North region, with 75 cases, followed by the Midwest region, with 37 victims; the Northeast region, with 11 victims; the South region, with 9 victims; and the Southeast region, with 1 victim.

In a hearing held in the Kaingang Community of Carazinho, Kairú Village, on November 21, 2019, by the Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights Commission of the State Council of Human Rights of Rio Grande do Sul, leaders and representatives of the Kaingang communities expressed concerns over the increase in suicide cases in indigenous communities.

State	Number of suicides
Acre	6
Amazonas	59
Ceará	3
Maranhão	5
Mato Grosso do Sul	34
Minas Gerais	1
Pará	1
Paraná	2
Pernambuco	2
Rio Grande do Norte	1
Rio Grande do Sul	4
Roraima	9
Santa Catarina	3
Tocantins	3
Total	133

* SOURCE: SIM/SUVIGE/CPS/Sesap-RN.

They mentioned, although empirically, seven cases of suicide in 2019 in Kaingang communities alone. The identified cases were reported in the Guarita (municipalities of Redentora and Tenente Portela), Nonoai (Planalto, Nonoai, Rio dos Índios and Gramado dos Loureiros), Votouro (Benjamim Constant do Sul), and Goj Veso (Iraí) Indigenous Lands (IL), all located in Rio Grande do Sul. The main motives were reportedly “despair” and “hopelessness,” in addition to the degradation of identity and cultural experience arising from the “territorial” issue, due to either the sluggishness in guaranteeing indigenous people their right to their traditional territory, or the ineffectiveness or lack of sustainability

policies and territorial management.

As a result of this situation, there has been an increase in cases of mental disorders; drug addiction; sexual violence; prostitution; and economic insecurity, among others. Community leaders and representatives also pointed out the need to develop qualified and comprehensive studies on this subject, so that they can better understand this situation and investigate their perceptions and impressions. However, they emphasized the need for SESAI to improve specialized physical and mental health care by ensuring and promoting spaces for the revitalization and valorization of spirituality, with the Kaingang people as protagonists and in accordance with their traditional practices.

Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi



In 2019, there was an increase in suicide rates among indigenous peoples; noteworthy again is the high number of cases in the state of Amazonas, especially in the Upper Solimões region, and in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, which ranks second in number of reported cases of suicide in Brazil

Chapter IV

Violence Against Free and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples

- 195 The Government's
Anti-Indigenous Politics Threatens
Free Indigenous Peoples
- 197 List of Free or Isolated
Indigenous Peoples

“Data collected by CIMI show that 24 indigenous lands with the recorded presence of 48 isolated peoples have been invaded by loggers, miners, land grabbers, poachers or extractivists. CIMI has records of the presence of 116 isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil. FUNAI officially confirms the existence of 28”

Isolated Maloca People - Yanomami indigenous land - Photo: FUNAI



The Government's Anti-Indigenous Politics Threatens Free Indigenous Peoples



*Free People support team**

The worst-case scenario for indigenous peoples was confirmed with the inauguration of the new federal government in January 2019. Deforestation, fires and invasions of indigenous lands and conservation units are escalating at a frightening pace and under the shadow of impunity in the Amazon, stimulated by government action and inaction that favor the predatory exploitation of the region's natural wealth. On a daily basis, inspection agencies are dismantled to prevent them from fulfilling their institutional purpose. The National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) is increasingly acting as an extension of the economic interests of third parties within indigenous lands. Indigenous peoples, traditional communities, their allies and environmental advocates are seen as enemies to be fought.

To ensure rights and collectively benefit indigenous peoples, all aspects of previous indigenous politics are now openly fought or undermined so as to prevent them from materializing. The objective of this anti-indigenous politics is to promote a new wave of expropriation of indigenous lands and favor their appropriation by third parties, in addition to the indiscriminate exploitation of their natural wealth.

This anti-indigenous politics is also strongly detrimental to free or isolated indigenous peoples. The free peoples' protection system, which although relatively autonomous has already become totally insufficient, suffers from scarcity of human and financial resources and is becoming unfeasible.

The integrationist perspective, which violates indigenous forms of social organization, although overturned by the Constitution, is defended by the government and points to the resumption of forced contacts with isolated tribes. This is corroborated by the appointment of an evangelical pastor - who comes from a fundamentalist sector that insists on imposing religious values on these peoples - as head of the General Coordination of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples (CGIIRC).

* *Team of the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI)*

Environmental criminals and all types of illegal exploiters of natural wealth feel supported by the official discourse and the dismantling of the state's inspection apparatus encourages them to invade and exploit indigenous lands, including those occupied by isolated tribes. As a cry of warning about the frightening situation of threat to the lives of isolated indigenous peoples, the employees of FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts (PEF) wrote a letter on November 28 to "Brazilian society and the competent authorities," expressing their anxiety and powerlessness before the lack of conditions and safety to fulfill their role of protecting the territories.

One of the measures taken by the government with enormous threatening potential for isolated peoples is Bill (PL) 191/2020, already submitted to the National Congress, which authorizes mining operations - including gold mining - in indigenous lands.

Data collected by CIMI show that 24 indigenous lands with the recorded presence of 48 isolated peoples have been invaded by loggers, miners, land grabbers, poachers or extractivists. CIMI has records of the presence of 116 isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil. FUNAI officially confirms the existence of 28.

Some of the most critical situations of particularly serious threats against isolated tribes are described below.

1. In the Vale do Javari (AM) indigenous land, which concentrates the largest number of isolated tribes in the country (18 in 2019), four shooting attacks against the Ituí-Itacoáí River Ethno-Environmental Protection Base were reported by the Union of Indigenous Nations of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA) and confirmed by FUNAI employees working at these bases. A FUNAI employee in this Protection Base was murdered in September 2019 in Tabatinga (AM).
2. Paulo Paulino Guajajara, a guardian of the forest, was shot dead on November 1st, 2019, in an armed ambush by invaders inside the Arariboia (MA) indigenous land occupied by the Tenetehara/Guajajara people and free Awá-Guajá groups. Laércio Guajajara, who was accompanying Paulo Paulino, was shot twice in the arm and back. The Arariboia indigenous land has been invaded by loggers and hunters for decades. These are individuals who feel comfortable attacking indigenous people inside their lands and are a major threat to isolated groups.
3. In the Yanomami indigenous land, which is home to apparently at least five isolated indigenous groups (one confirmed by FUNAI), miners continue to openly invade the land, degrading the forest, contaminating the waters and fish with mercury and spreading

diseases in the community. In 2019, Yanomami leaders reported that more than 20,000 miners were operating illegally inside their traditional territory, which should be protected by the State.

4. In the central region of Rondônia, the risks to the survival of three isolated peoples located inside the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau indigenous land are becoming increasingly greater. Since 2019, there has also been a significant increase in the number of invaders, who feel supported by the federal government's anti-indigenous discourse. The current number of invaders directly associated with the escalation in deforestation in that indigenous land is estimated at more than 1,000.
5. In the Xingu River basin in the state of Pará, deforestation spiked in 2019 in the Ituna-Itatá indigenous land, which is under a use restriction ordinance issued by FUNAI due to the presence of an isolated indigenous group. According to the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), deforestation in this area increased by 666 percent from 2018 levels. With the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, the region has become the target of land grabbers and loggers, who have massively invaded the indigenous territory.
6. In the Ininãwébohona indigenous land located on Bananal Island, the sighting of 8 isolated indigenous tribes by a member of the PrevFogo brigade in 2019, during the fight of a large forest fire, evidences the risk to which these people are exposed. FUNAI, which has been permanently informed in recent years of the presence of this isolated indigenous people on the island, by both indigenous people from the region and CIMI, has never confirmed their existence, let alone taken any protection measure. Even when prompted to act by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and despite the obvious threats to the lives of these isolated posed by the large number of invaders, coupled with devastating fires during the dry season, the responsible authorities remain silent and ommissive.

Isolated indigenous peoples, who have moved to the most inaccessible places in the Amazon to escape the violence of capitalist economic expansion fronts and to maintain their freedom, have the right to life and to their territories and must be respected in their choices, as guaranteed by Brazilian legislation and international treaties and conventions to which Brazil is a signatory. No one should disrespect them, least of all those entrusted with the ensuring compliance with the law and with the protection of original peoples and nature, as determined by the Federal Constitution. u

List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Reference / people	Municipality	FU	Land situation	Source	
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
2	Isolated of the Upper Tarauacá	Jordão and Feijó	AC	Upper Tarauacá indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI reports and information from the Kaxinawá indigenous people.
3	Isolated of Xinane	Santa Rosa and Feijó	AC	Kampa indigenous land of Isolated people of Envira River	CIMI, FUNAI. Contact made by FUNAI in 2014
4	Isolated in the Mamoadate Indigenous Land	Assis Brasil and Sena Madureira	AC	Inside and outside Mamoadate indigenous land – (Manchineri and Jaminawa peoples). Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples
5	Isolated of the Chandless River	Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa	AC	Pending action	Kulina people, riverside communities and CIMI.
6	Isolated of the Tapada Stream	Mancio Lima	AC	Pending action	Nawa and Nukini peoples, CIMI and FUNAI.
7	Isolated of the Inauini River	Boca do Acre and Pauini	AM	Inside and outside Inauini/Teuini indigenous land. Registered	Indigenous people, FUNAI and CIMI.
8	Hi-Merimã	Tapauá	AM	Hi-Merimã indigenous land. Registered.	CIMI and FUNAI
9	Isolated of the Jacareúba/ Katauxi Stream	Lábrea and Canutama	AM	Use restriction. FUNAI Ordinance	CIMI and FUNAI
10	Isolated of the Itaparaná/ Ipixuna River	Tapauá and Canutama	AM	Pending action	CIMI, riverside and FUNAI
11	Isolated of the Upper Marmelos River	Humaitá, Manicoré and Machadinho do Oeste	AM RO	Pending action	Tenharim people and CIMI
12	Isolated of Kurekete	Lábrea	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
13	Isolated of the Ituxi River	Lábrea	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
14	Isolated of the Waranaçu Stream	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	Upper Negro River indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
15	Isolated of the Uauapés River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	Upper Negro River indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
16	Isolated of the Curicuriari River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	Upper Negro River indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
17	Isolated of the Natal Stream	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
18	Bafuanã Stream	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
19	Isolated of the lower Cauaburi River	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro	AM	Yanomami indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
20	Isolated of the Cauaburi River	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI
21	Isolated of the Bararati River	Apui	AM	Pending action	FUNAI and CIMI
22	Isolated of the Pardo River	Apui and Colniza	AM MT	Kawahiva do Rio Verde indigenous land. Declared	CIMI, FUNAI, Arara and Cinta Larga peoples and forest guardians.
23	Isolated of the Copaca/Uarini River	Uarini	AM	Pending action	Tuxaua of Miratu village/ CIMI
24	Isolated of the Mataurá River	Manicoré	AM	Inside and outside Pinatuba indigenous land. Registered	Indigenous people of Tracua village/ CIMI
25	Isolated of the Upper Xeruã River	Itamarati	AM	Deni and Kanamari do Juruá River indigenous land. Registered	Kanamari and Den peoples/ CIMI
26	Isolated of the Naua Stream	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
27	Isolated of the Branco/Itaquai River	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	Indigenous peoples of the Javari Valley, Univaja, CIMI, FUNAI.
28	Isolated of the Urucubaca Stream	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI

List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Reference / people	Municipality	FU	Land situation	Source	
29	Isolated of the Alerta Stream	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
30	Isolated of the Inferno Stream	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
31	Isolated of the Lambança Stream	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
32	Isolated of the Pedra River	Benjamin Constant, North Atalaia	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
33	Isolated of the Itui River	North Atalaia	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
34	Isolated of the Quixito River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
35	Isolated of the São Salvador Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
36	Isolated of the Cravo Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
37	Isolated of the Amburus Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
38	Isolated of the Flecheiras Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
39	Isolated of the Bóia River	Jutaí and São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
40	Isolated of the Urupadi River	Maués and Itaituba	AM PA	Pending action	FUNAI
41	Isolated in the Waiãpi Indigenous Land	Rio Muruturá	AP	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	Caru indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
43	Isolated Awá Guajá group	Bom Jardim, Zé Doca, Centro Novo and São João do Caru	MA	Awá-Gujá indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
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
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	Arariboia indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
46	Isolated of the Serra da Desordem Mountain Chain in the Krikati Indigenous Land	Montes Altos, Sitio Novo, Lajeado Novo	MA	Kkrikati indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and Krikati people
47	Isolated of the Jararaca Stream in the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo and Zé Doca	MA	Alto Turiaçu indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and Ka'apor people
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	Caru indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
49	Isolated of the Moreru/Pacutinga River	Cotriguaçu	MT	Inside and outside Escondido indigenous land. Registered	CIMI
50	Isolated of the Apiaká River	Apiacás and Alta Floresta	MT	Apiaká do Pontal and Isolated indigenous land. Bounded	CIMI, FUNAI and Apiaká people
51	Isolated of Piripikura	Colniza and Rondolândia	MT	Piripikura indigenous land. Restriction of Use	CIMI, FUNAI and Opan
52	Isolated of Pontal	Apiacás	MT	Pending action	FUNAI
53	Isolated "Baixinhos" people in Aripuanã IL.	Aripuanã	MT	Aripuanã indigenous land. Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Cinta Larga and Arara peoples

List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Reference / people	Municipality	FU	Land situation	Source	
54	Isolated in the north of Zoró Indigenous Land	Rondolândia and Colniza	MT	Zoró indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and Zoró people
55	Isolated of the Tenente Marques River	Juina	MT	Aripuanã Indigenous Park. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
56	Isolated of the Cabixi River	Comodoro	MT	Pending action	CIMI and Mamaindé people
57	Isolated of the Iquê River	Juina	MT	Enawene Nawe indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
58	Isolated in the Kaiapó Indigenous Land	São Felix do Xingu and Ourilândia do Norte	PA	Kaiapó indigenous land. Registered	ISA and FUNAI
59	Isolated in the Ituna-Itatá indigenous land	Altamira	PA	Ituna-Itatá indigenous land – Use restriction.	CIMI
60	Isolated in the Menkranoti Indigenous Land of the Iriri Novo River.	Altamira, S. Félix do Xingu, Peixoto de Azevedo and Matupá	PA	Menkranoti indigenous land. Registered	ISA and FUNAI
61	Isolated at Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Óbidos	PA	Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	ISA and FUNAI
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	Bacajá indigenous land. Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI
67	Isolated of the Small Anfrisio River	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
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	On the borders of the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	FUNAI
70	Isolated of the Upper Ipitinga River	Almeirin, Monte Alegre and Alenquer	PA	On the borders of the Rio Paru d'Este indigenous land	CIMI and FUNAI
71	Isolated of the Tanauru River – “índios do buraco”	Chupinguaia	RO	Restriction Ordinance from FUNAI	CIMI and FUNAI
72	Isolated of the swamps of the Guaporé River	Pimenteiras	RO	Pending action	CIMI and settlers
73	Isolated “Sirionó” people – Simão River	Alta Floresta do Oeste	RO	Massaco indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
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
75	Isolated of the Yraparaquara River	Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé, Costa Marques, Guajará Mirim	RO	Uru-eu-wau-wau indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
76	Isolated of the Serra da Cotia Mountain Range	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Tupari people
77	Isolated of the Novo River and Waterfall of the Pacas Novas River	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Oro Wari people
78	Isolated of Guajará Mirim State Park	Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré	RO	Pending action	CIMI and I Oro Wari people
79	Isolated of the Mutum River	New Mamoré and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI, CUNPIR
80	Isolated people in Bom Futuro National Park	Porto Velho and Buritis	RO	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Karitiana people
81	Isolated of the Formoso and Jaci – Paraná Rivers	Nova Mamoré, Buriti and Campo Novo	RO	Pending action	CIMI and s Pacas Novas people and CUNPIR
82	Isolated of the Karipuninha Stream	Porto Velho and Lábrea	RO AM	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
83	Isolated of the Jacundá River	Cujubim, Itapuã, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
84	Isolated people in the Jaru Biological Reserve	Ji-Paraná	RO	Pending action	CIMI and indigenous Gavião and Arara

List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Reference / people	Municipality	FU	Land situation	Source	
85	Isolated of the Upper Alalaú River (Pirititi)	Rorainópolis	AM RR	Pirititi indigenous land – Use restriction from FUNAI	FUNAI
86	Isolated of Caburaí Mountain	Uiramutã	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol indigenous land. Registered	Ingaricó Indians
87	Isolated of the Serra da Estrutura Mountain Range	Mucajá	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	Inãwébohona indigenous land. Registered.	Karajá and Javaé peoples/ CIMI
90.	Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	Minaçu	GO	Pending action	FUNAI
91	Isolated of Pau Pixuna	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI
92	Isolated of the Pirahã Indigenous Land	Humaitá	AM	Pirahã indigenous land. Registered	CIMI/Pirahã peoples
93	Isolated of the headwater of the Jutai River (Itacoai interfluve)	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
94	Isolated of the headwater of the Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land.	FUNAI
95	Isolated of the Upper Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land.	FUNAI
96	Isolated of the Kumaia Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land.	FUNAI
97	Isolated of the Paraguai Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Vale do Javari indigenous land.	FUNAI/CIMI
98	Isolated in Yanomami Indigenous Land	Amajari	RR	Yanomami indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
99	Isolated of the Branquinho River	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami indigenous land	FUNAI
100	Isolated of the Surucucu River	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami indigenous land	FUNAI
101	Isolated of the Auaris River	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami indigenous land	FUNAI
102	Isolated of the Barawa'u River	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami indigenous land	FUNAI
103	Isolated of Surucucu/Kataroá	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami indigenous land	FUNAI
104	Isolated of the Urubu Branco Indigenous Land	Confresa	MT	Urubu Branco indigenous land. (Tapirapé). Registered	CIMI/Tapirapé people
105	Isolated of the Arinos River	Brianorte/Diamantino	MT	Pending action	CIMI/FUNAI and indigenous people
106	Isolated of Cana Brava Indigenous Land	Grajaú/Corda do Corda	MA	I Cana Brava indigenous land (Awá). Registered	FUNAI
107	Isolated of the Serra do Cipó Mountain Range	Centro Novo do Maranhão	MA	Alto Turiaçu indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
108	Isolated of the Upper Abacaxis River	Apuí	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Maraguá people
109	Isolated of the Branco and Manicoré rivers	Manicoré	AM	Pending action	CIMI
110	Isolated of the Sawre Muybu Indigenous Land	Itaituba/Trairão	PA	Sawre Muybu indigenous land (Munduruku). Identified	CIMI and Munduruku people
111	Isolated of the Piranhaquara River	Altamira	PA	Araweté of Ipixuna Igarapé indigenous land	FUNAI
112	Isolated of the Bananeira River	Seringueiras	RO	Uru I Wau indigenous land. Registered	FUNAI
113	Isolated of the Preto Stream	Novo Aripuanã	AM	Tenharim of Preto Igarapé indigenous land. Registered	CIMI
114	Isolated of the Mutum Stream	Jacareacanga	PA	Munduruku indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and Munduruku people
115	Isolated of Bararati	Apui and Contriguaçu	AM MT	Pending action	CIMI
116	Isolated of the lower Manicoré-Marmelos River	Manicoré	AM	Torá indigenous land. Registered	CIMI and indigenous people

Chapter V

Memory and Justice



202 Integration of Indigenous
People, Guardianship and
Demographic Void: Concepts of
Denial of Rights

Integration of Indigenous People, Guardianship and Demographic Void: Concepts of Denial of Rights

Marcelo Zelic*

“Official documents and data on the so-called Grande Carajás Program (and the Ferro Project) often allude to the Amazon as an uninhabited region. The myth of the “demographic void” in this region of the country has been the basis for the implementation of official colonization and economic exploitation projects that, in practice, are faced with the presence of numerous different indigenous nations and an entire group of backwoods dwellers who, prior to the planners, had already occupied the forest.”

IBASE Document - 19851

In the Bolsonaro government elected for the 2019-2022 term, we are reliving the resumption of a vision of predatory development without respect for life, based on concepts overturned by the 1988 Constitution's definition of the rights of indigenous peoples and the right to the environment. Terms such as “integration of indigenous peoples,” “guardianship” and “demographic void” are not provided for in the Brazilian Constitution that has been in force for 34 years.

The “integration of indigenous peoples” was replaced by recognition and respect for the cultural diversity and social organization that indigenous peoples represent to our country. As for “guardianship,” full equal rights were established. And against “the demographic void,” the Constitution provides for prior, free and informed consultation with the original peoples in all actions that may affect their traditional ways of life, in addition to determining the obligation of the Brazilian state to recognize their original lands and protect them as well as their environment.

The interventions by Environment Minister Ricardo Salles at the famous Ministerial meeting of April 22, 2020, explain what the current federal government intends to implement. Transcribed in an expert report, it exposes methodology and attitudes, implemented and to be implemented, to foster a strategic project focused on the

resumption of the concept of “demographic void” to underpin its development policy for indigenous peoples, but now also extended to society at large: “herding the cattle and changing the regulation and simplifying norms....”²

The concepts of “integration of indigenous peoples,” “guardianship” and “demographic void” bring in themselves the denial of the other, of the existence of the other, the denial of diversity, of established rights and of citizenship.

The Bolsonaro government wants to use the Brazilian courts as if they were members of a working group created by the Executive to stop the rights control and enforcement mechanisms provided for in the Constitution.

The judicialization of measures is also part of the government's strategy, because as long as it is not stopped, it is in force. While it is under discussion in the courts, the measure is being implemented in practice, disrupting and disinforming society, confusing and jumbling the established law, insulting citizenship, generating violence and bias, and encouraging disrespect for the legislation and for the “right of the other,” which is in the way of the objectives established by the government and of its goals for a perverse and exclusionary “development.”

Amendments promoted by Normative Instructions and Ordinances determining new rules and administrative procedures and conducts with understandings contrary to rights, have been common practice in the federal government, together with the use of provisional decrees.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also an active stakeholder in this policy of deconstructing the State, rights and control mechanisms and, aiming to expand the useful territorial extension of the sector, has authorized the use of pesticides and many other dangerous measures that guarantee the interests of the rural caucus.

In relation to the rights of indigenous peoples, attacks have been carried out on a daily basis since the first day of the Bolsonaro administration, precisely through the use of provisional decrees submitted to the National

Congress as well as ordinances and normative instructions. Thus, indigenous peoples are affected countrywide, having their rights to health, education, food baskets, financial

“The National Truth Commission found that serious violations were committed against indigenous peoples between 1946 and 1988, and shows the harmful consequences of the development policies of the dictatorship period, which not only attacked indigenous peoples, their villages and communities but put economic development in the center of their actions”

1 IBASE Document 1985, available at: http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/bmn_arquivonacional/206958

2 Report No. 1242/2020 - NC/DITEC/PR

* Member of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of São Paulo and coordinator of the Armazém Memória project.



When a picture is worth more than a thousand speeches and calls into question the real willingness to “mediate” opposing interests: on one side of the table, indigenous people fight for respect for their territorial rights; on the other, the government and the rural oligarchy try to convince them of the need to dialogue

resources and, especially, to land, denied. Added to that is the total dismantling of the mechanisms of social participation and the weakening of social structures. At FUNAI, people totally unfamiliar with the indigenous issue and its purposes are being appointed for top positions, as long as they meet the criterium of agreeing with the development proposed by the President’s office, even if it goes against the specialized opinion of FUNAI’s technical staff.

The National Truth Commission (CNV), in its final report that investigated some of the serious violations against indigenous peoples between 1946 and 1988, shows the harmful consequences of Brazil’s development policies during the dictatorship period, which so harshly attacked indigenous peoples, their villages and communities, and had economic development as the main focus of their agenda. At least 8,350 indigenous people were killed back then, many of whom have gone missing. It is noteworthy that this number of victims refers only to ten indigenous tribes studied by the National Truth Commission, of the 305 existing ones; even so, the number of deaths and disappearances among indigenous people is 20 times higher than among political opponents of the military regime.³

The Kaxuyana people, for example, who at the time of the military dictatorship were on the development path intended by the generals, had their territory occupied by federal government projects for the mining area. They lost their land, and their dead are not included in the CNV report. Bolsonaro now promotes an explicit revival of the indigenous policy studied by the CNV.

As published by the *Public Agency*, “in the past ten years, the National Mining Agency registered 656 mining projects crossing sections of indigenous lands. In addition to the Munduruku people, in Pará, mining operations in this decade were concentrated in the lands of the Kaxuyana and Kayapó peoples, both in Pará, and the Yanomami people, in Roraima and Amazonas.”⁴

Pursuant to the federal government’s policy, FUNAI published Normative Instruction No. 09/2020, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, although it was unconstitutional. The issuing of unconstitutional norms is part of the strategy to destabilize the rule of law and democracy in Brazil by promoting the distribution of Union assets such as indigenous lands. Therefore, it needs to be done under the guise of legality, as pointed out by minister Salles in his controversial speech: “there is a lot of things that is just expert opinion, signature, expert opinion, signature. Without an expert opinion there is no signature either, because signature without an expert opinion means jail.” And it only means “jail” because its content is illegal and knowingly unconstitutional. The use of government branches to plunder wealth and rights at the service of a development project harmful to the country is crystal clear.⁵

In the wake of the publication of FUNAI’s new Normative Instruction in the Official Gazette, the government of Mato Grosso submitted to the Legislative Assembly “Bill 17/2020, which would enable the Rural Environmental Registry of private properties overlapping ratified Indigenous Lands,

³ The indigenous chapter of CNV’s final report is available at: <http://cnv.memoriasreveladas.gov.br/images/pdf/relatorio/Volume%202%20-%20Texto%205.pdf>

⁴ See the full story at: <https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2020-03-02/a-mineracao-em-terra-indigena-com-nome-sobrenome-e-cnpj.html>

⁵ Read FUNAI’s IN 09/2020 at: <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-9-de-16-de-abril-de-2020-253343033>

thus violating the exclusiveness of exploitation and right of indigenous people,” according to the report filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office of Mato Grosso (MPF-MT). Complaints about this case were made to the MPF-MT by the Myky, since this arbitrariness involves demarcated lands and lands under review for extension, in which the right of the Myky to territorial review set a precedent in Brazilian courts.⁶

Thus, the action of the Brazilian state articulated at the federal and state levels legalizes and encourages the grabbing of government lands by operationalizing the plundering of indigenous lands already demarcated or in the demarcation process. The action of the Bolsonaro government leads the structures of the Brazilian state to violate citizenship and enshrined rights, involving and using the other government branches in this game to destabilize democracy in Brazil.

The creation of laws, ordinances and normative instructions for the purpose of providing a veil of legality to the violation of human and territorial rights of indigenous peoples has been a successful mechanism throughout the country’s history, more frequently used by the state of Mato Grosso. The judicialization of these instruments is the primary factor to ensure the time required for the disseisin of indigenous lands and for accomplishing the objectives that determine the creation of such pseudo-legal norms.

In the mid-1950s, complaints about the donation of large areas of land to colonization companies by the state of Mato Grosso were classified as swindle, according to the political jargon at the time. When in 1952 the bill for the creation of the Xingu Indigenous Park (PIX) was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, the then Governor Fernando Corrêa da Costa, who was elected in 1950 through the National Democratic Union (UDN) party, seeking to anticipate the recognition of indigenous lands, unconstitutionally implemented a plan granting public land to colonization companies.⁷

Large areas of public and indigenous lands were transferred to the private sector and, in 1959, the unconstitutional action implemented by the government of Mato Grosso was brought to the Supreme Court (STF). After more than 50 years into the normal course of the lawsuit, the case was closed with the vote of the majority of justices, who followed the vote of Justice Teori Zavascki declaring the case closed, since the long processing time had generated a ‘fait accompli’.

It is worth mentioning that in the decision, as published by the Supreme Court at the time, “it was clear that it does not imply legalization of the possession of lands located in indigenous areas, because these are owned by the Union, nor in an area of environmental preservation” says the Supreme Court justice. But the result of the crime committed by the then governor in 1950 paid off, since even with the reservation established by the decision of the country’s highest court, the

indigenous peoples in that state got no reparation from the Supreme Court for the land that was taken away from them.

It is also worth mentioning that in southern Brazil, in the 1960s, the states followed the example set by the state of Mato Grosso in the 1950s, creating state laws for the appropriation of federal lands and the consequent disseisin of the lands of indigenous peoples living in those states, thus generating conflicts that have already lasted more than half a century.

Special mention should be made of the cases in Rio Grande do Sul, where the issue of indigenous lands in the state was addressed by a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee (CPI), and of “Moisés Lupion’s Paraná,” where the theft of indigenous lands by the governor and other politicians was discussed at the National Security Council. As in Justice Teori Zavascki’s

decision, to this day the injured indigenous peoples have received no reparation for their losses.⁸

The invisibility of indigenous peoples through the concept of “demographic void,” which is so useful for the disseisin of their lands, is maintained in this Supreme Court decision. The denial of the constitutional right of indigenous peoples to their original lands is the result of the predatory action of the Brazilian state, a determining factor in both the disseisin of lands and the prevalence of guardianship in the courts. The absence of any reparation for the damage, recognized in Teori Zavascki’s decision to close the case, legitimizes, promotes and encourages the use of this plundering maneuver by other governments in other times, as is the case of the Bolsonaro government currently, which follows the example of the governments of

Mato Grosso in the 1950s and of Rio Grande do Sul a decade later, as well as of other states since then.

The failure to provide reparation to the indigenous peoples affected by these pseudo-legal mechanisms developed at various levels of the Brazilian state puts the justice system in our country at the service of politics that challenge the law and the Constitution, when the decision of the courts brings with it traces of guardianship, which instead of judging based on the enshrined right, base their decisions on the assumption of what is best for indigenous peoples, spreading the risk of violence and social conflict between the parties to justify the denial of their rights. Violence against indigenous peoples, whose lands are in the forefront of the development expansion of our society, is outrageous and commonplace, leading to an excessive number of murders of indigenous people in our country.

Violence is fueled by the failure to demarcate the lands and remove the invaders. Guardianship is a concept deeply rooted in the Brazilian legal system and permeates, by inertia, numerous decisions of different court instances in Brazil.

The most recent trial in which the concept of guardianship emerged in a subliminal but effective dates to August 3, 2020, in the vote of the rapporteur, Justice Luís Barroso, in

“Large areas of public and indigenous lands were transferred to the private sector and, in 1959, the unconstitutional action of the government of Mato Grosso was brought to the Supreme Court. Fifty years later, the case was closed, because the long processing period generated a ‘fait accompli’”

6 See the full report sent to MPF-MT at: http://armazemmemoria.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Myky-MT-x-FUNAI-Instrução-Normativa_Funai- n.-09-de-16-de-Abril-de-2020.pdf

7 See the Brazilian Digital Newspaper Library at: http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/089842_06/46872 and follow-up in http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/089842_06/46865

8 On the case of the disseisin of indigenous lands in Paraná, see secret document with the minutes of the meeting of the National Security Council at http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/13207

the Claim of Non-Compliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF) 709 about measures to combat COVID-19, which affects indigenous peoples, and the removal of miners and invaders from various illegally occupied lands, such as the outrageous case of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, which was invaded by more than 20,000 miners.⁹

Despite Justice Barroso's important decision to recognize Brazilian indigenous peoples as a legitimate party for the direct filing of cases before the Supreme Court as claimants, in his vote, when addressing the removal of miners from indigenous lands, although recognizing the legitimacy and urgency of the claim, once again the Brazilian justice system succumbed to the deeply rooted concept of guardianship, which spans centuries of domination and favors the dissesion of indigenous lands.

Instead of voting according to the Constitution and ordering the removal of invaders from indigenous lands, the Justice based his decision on conjunctures and analyses to define what would be best for indigenous peoples. He based the decision on the fear of conflict and the possibility of confrontation, disregarding not only the fact that the claim to be tried was being presented directly by the lawyer of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), which represents indigenous peoples at the national level in Brazil, but also the fact that what was being claimed was the constitutional right to full life and to the original land, as provided for in the Constitution, free of invaders, who have always brought diseases and daily violence into the villages.

In the words of lawyer Luiz Eloy Terena to Minister Barroso and other members of the court, ADPF 709 "is the voice of indigenous peoples in this Court. It is the cry for help of indigenous peoples." It is important to highlight some parts of his statement, to clarify how, to this date, the concept of guardianship is still present in the courts of our country.

"This initiative is a historic action. Because for the first time, within the scope of constitutional jurisdiction, indigenous peoples have come to the judiciary, in their own behalf, through their own lawyers, defending their own interest. For many centuries, this capacity of active subject of law has been denied to us. Back in the colonial period, there was doubt about whether indigenous peoples were human beings, whether they had a soul. It took a papal edict to recognize that indigenous peoples did have a soul and, therefore, were susceptible to evangelization.

Then legal guardianship was established, in which the indigenous peoples could not speak for themselves. They always had to ask the permission of the *puxarará*, which in the Terena language means white people.

It was only with the 1988 Constitution that the rights of indigenous peoples, communities and organizations to go to court to defend their interests was recognized. Following this precept, the Constitution broke with the integrationist perspective that previously guided the indigenist policy of the Brazilian state by demanding respect for the organizational forms, languages, beliefs, customs, and traditions of the original peoples, thus establishing the multi-ethnic state.

There is no room to delay the debate on the fundamental right of indigenous peoples. To protect indigenous life, it is necessary to protect their territories.

To strengthen democracy, it is necessary to understand that protecting indigenous peoples is a commitment of the Brazilian State and cannot be mitigated in any circumstances. Regarding the presence of invaders in indigenous lands, it is reiterated that the Federal Government be ordered to take all necessary actions immediately for the prompt removal of invaders from the Yanomami, Karipuna, Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Kayapó, Araribóia, Munduruku, and Trinchira Bacajá lands, using all the necessary means, including, if applicable, the assistance of the Armed Forces, in this aspect going beyond precautionary measures issued under referendum."

And it is in this legitimate claim of APIB for immediate

9 See the video of the ADPF 709 trial at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eV-jnJzNvpz0>



If there is something that is old and unquestionable in Brazil, it is the plundering of the lands of the original peoples who have lived here since before the invasion of the colonizers; strategies and means have changed over the decades, but greed and interest in their common goods are still very much alive

government action to ensure respect for the right to the original land that guardianship emerges and overrides the Federal Constitution, subverting the legal system in the highest court of the country.

The Court places justice above guardianship and gives effectiveness to the right to be equality determined by law, by determining that the Brazilian state should fulfill its obligation to protect the health of indigenous peoples, recognizing their role as claimants based on Article 232 and the legitimacy of APIB as the legal representative of all indigenous peoples in Brazil, and referring to international treaties and ILO Convention 169, which guarantees the right to free and informed consultation on government actions involving indigenous peoples.

Now, with regard to the removal of invaders from indigenous lands, values have been reversed and guardianship has overridden justice and, as always, the argument that the limitation of the constitutional right of indigenous peoples made in the decision is for their own good has prevailed. During the trial, Justice Barroso said:

“The second line of precautionary measures concerns indigenous peoples in general. And here it comes... Mr. Chief Justice, eminent colleagues, Mr. Federal Attorney General, Mr. Attorney General of the Republic, distinguished lawyers participating in this trial; and here comes the most difficult and complex issue of all, in relation not only to this trial but one of the most complex in relation to the indigenous issue, the environmental issue and the land issue in Brazil, which concerns the removal of invaders.

I state clearly in my decision, in the summary and in the text of the decision, that the removal of invaders from indigenous lands is an imperative, indispensable measure and the duty of the Brazilian state. Inaction by the Federal Government is unacceptable, not of a specific government, but of any government and perhaps of all governments until now, to some extent, inaction is unacceptable in relation to this fact, the invasions of indigenous lands, and also because these invasions are associated with the commission of different environmental crimes. Not only the serious risk to indigenous communities. Not only the invasion of demarcated areas that are constitutionally guaranteed to them, but these invasions are for the commission of crimes.

Not repressing these crimes is very serious, these are crimes against the Motherland, and encouraging them pushes the limits of outrage. As for the issue of the removal of invaders, Mr. Chief Justice, I said in my decision on this complex issue, in relation to which I did not want to make a mere declaration of principles, but to think of a way to effectively tackle the problem.

There is no doubt that the removal is imperative and that the presence of such groups is a violation of the right of these peoples to their territory, their culture and a threat to their life and health. Despite the verisimilitude of the alleged right, the situation is not new, nor is it related to the pandemic, it

is a very serious social problem, present in several indigenous lands and conservation units, difficult to solve, given the large number of people.

Unfortunately, there is no way to solve this problem within the limits of a precautionary measure and, therefore, I had no intention to solve this problem simply by using political will, a pen and a shotgun. You need a plan for that.

Despite the arguments to justify the decision not to determine immediate action to remove the invaders, recognized in the very vote of Justice Barroso as a legitimate and indispensable claim, the solution reached considered the risk of increased contamination of the community with COVID-19, due to the need for a large number of military personnel to carry out the removals and the risk of an armed conflict in the region, neglecting the recognized right and the claim made in court for the realization of their rights, filed with the Supreme Court by the indigenous peoples of Brazil.

Guardianship mechanisms have always been hidden behind prudence, when the decision involves opposing interests in favor of the original right and the realization of the right to land established in the Constitution. Thus, another working group has been created to discuss strategies and develop a work plan to address and solve the problem, that is, the removal of invaders from indigenous lands. Basically, the decision does not set a deadline for implementation of the plan to be developed and determined to the Brazilian state. Postponing the realization of the original right of indigenous peoples to their land in Brazil is common fact in the branches of the Republic.

The working groups are part of the guardianship mechanism to delay the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples. Recently, in another trial at the Supreme Court, the Office of the Prosecutor General (PGR) dismissed the claim for compensation and restitution of territories in the case of the *Avá-Guarani vs. Itaipu Binacional*, requesting that the case be closed and further studies on the issue be carried out.

A recent document sent to the 6th Conciliation and Review Chamber of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (6th CCR) to support the action with historical documents emphasized the delaying role of the working groups created by the State in all decades since 1980, which worked as a mechanism to deny the realization of the rights of the Avá-Guarani.

“Unfulfilled promises are commonplace in negotiations involving the Brazilian state. Sluggishness through studies and working groups brings with it the intentional neglect of the owed right and the denial of its realization.

In a reply letter sent to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office on April 20, 1995, “in which information is requested on measures for the demarcation of land for the benefit of the Avá-Guarani of the Ocoí indigenous community,” the company informs that “the allusion to the destination to the Guarani of Ocoí of an area of approximately 1300 ha, located in the municipality of Santa Helena,” is hasty.”¹⁰

“Unfulfilled promises are commonplace in negotiations involving the Brazilian state. Sluggishness through studies and work groups brings with it the intentional neglect of rights owed and the denial of their realization”

10 Annex - 1995_04_20-Itaipu Letter to the MPF



The picture from a Petrobras magazine published in September/October 1967 shows that the project of the military dictatorship was guided by a development based on “conquering the voids” that existed in the country, especially in the Amazon region – thus ignoring its centuries-old inhabitants

The reference to the indigenous right as a “hasty illusion” is followed by the completion of another study, now of an anthropological nature, thus creating another cycle of postponement of the solution to a compensation owned since the 1980s, which will be repeated in 2009, thereby showing that far from being a study to solve the issue, new studies are a mechanism engendered for the non-realization of the rights of the Avá-Guarani community.”

The PGR received, still under the leadership of Antônio Carlos Bigonha in the 6th CCR, an official letter reaffirming the fairness of the territorial claims consolidated in the action, as well as the reparation required by the Avá-Guarani, attaching the abovementioned report to Atlas do Desterro, which in addition to using the documents sent to the 6th CCR, presents irrefutable maps regarding the indigenous right plundered by the State. The Avá-Guarani case, however, remains unsolved.

The PGR, in addition to delaying the reparation owed to the Avá-Guarani of Barra do Ocoí by rejecting all the studies already completed, including that of its own institution, also uses the working groups in other cases as a way to resolve conflicts involving rights, instead of using as guidance what is provided for in the Constitution, as is the case of the Kayabi indigenous land, in which a conciliation hearing has been proposed to resolve the conflict currently pending in court,

precisely as the former Minister of Justice, José Eduardo Cardozo, tried to do in the recent past, in violation of the Constitution, to create dialogue tables to resolve the indigenous land conflict.

At the only table that reached some kind of conclusion and outcome, the Brazilian state acted as guardian of the defunct Protection Service for Indigenous People (SPI), alongside economic interests and to the detriment of the indigenous right. The Guarani of Mato Preto, in Paraná, had their territorial rights reduced by 85 percent by accepting the terms of the “rights adjustment,” as the agreement was called by the then Minister of Justice.

According to an article by Leonêncio Nossa published in the *Estado de S. Paulo* newspaper, “the chief of Mato Preto, Joel Kuaray, who met with the minister, said that the 75 people in the encamped community can no longer ‘stand’ verbal threats and shots fired by farmers into the air. We agree to reduce our land because today we are on the railroad,” he said. “We have the feeling that the threats will decrease, because the reduction of the land will require the removal of a smaller number of farmers from the area.”¹¹

The Attorney General of the PGR, Augusto Aras, by proposing a “public hearing to resolve the social conflict” in the Urubu Branco indigenous land in Mato Grosso and ignoring the recommendations of the MPF itself, brings into the MPF the rationale of withdrawal of rights implemented by the former minister José Eduardo Cardozo.

In a public statement published by the institution, the attorney-general says that:

“The removal of non-indigenous people from traditionally recognized and demarcated lands is a complex task that involves dialogue and concerted efforts between public authorities, the Judiciary, the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office, the indigenous communities and the individuals involved.” Therefore, Augusto Aras requests a public hearing, with the participation of all those involved, and that effective prior and informed consultation with indigenous communities be ensured, in order to end the conflict.”

Like Justice Barroso of the Supreme Court, when he used the complexity of the issue to grant what is just, to grant the right of others and to subjugate justice to “guardianship interests,” Augusto Aras leads the MPF to violate its constitutional role towards indigenous peoples and, in a decision similar to Barroso’s, tries to “resolve the social conflict” instead of pursuing what is just and correct and what is the right of indigenous peoples.

By delaying the immediate removal of invaders, he is also promoting the withdrawal of the original rights of indigenous peoples. With the aggravating factor that the “dialogue tables for adjustments of rights” have been transferred from the Executive, where one can still appeal the misdeeds of the courts, to the Judiciary, where under the legal guise of holding a “public hearing to resolve conflicts,” the rights of indigenous people can be forever withdrawn.

The photo in which Minister José Eduardo Cardozo is

¹¹ See full article at <https://politica.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,governo-forca-acordo-e-diminui-area-indigena-no-rio-grande-do-south,1170252>

sitting next to one of the parties at the dialogue table, more precisely in the center of the agribusiness table, facing and opposite the table of the peoples of Mato Grosso do Sul, speaks for itself. A clear block of developmental intention is formed between the economic sector and the Brazilian state against the original indigenous right to land.

Is the Attorney General reviving the pseudo-constitutional “dialogue table” under a new guise, name and forum? Is he taking today the seat once taken by the Minister of Justice, who should watch over indigenous rights as the Constitution clearly and objectively provides for?

Although overridden by the 1988 Constitution, the thought of guardianship still populates the minds of decision makers. Using the mechanisms always claimed by the “guardians of the Indians,” the decisions of the Attorney General of and Minister Barroso, in the cases mentioned above, favor guardianship to the detriment of the immediate and necessary justice required by the peoples affected by violations. And regarding the seriousness of the violation, it is worth remembering the words of the Supreme Court Justice himself in the same judgment of ADPF 709: “Not repressing these crimes is very serious, it is a crime against the Motherland, and encouraging them pushes the limits of outrage.”

The Constituent process began with the elaboration of a preliminary project, coordinated by Afonso Arinos, an icon of the law in our country. This preliminary draft, which generated discussions and debates during one and a half years until the promulgation of the new Constitution on September 22, 1988, had as its starting point for the rights of indigenous peoples, chapter VIII - Indigenous Populations, as an integral part of the topic on Social Order, containing four articles.¹²

“The Federal Government, recognizing indigenous populations as an integral part of the national community, will propose specific legislation to protect these populations and their original rights.”

It is important to know the initial proposal of the draft, as it contains, according to its first article, the intentions of the members of the Constituent Assembly regarding the indigenous rights to be enshrined by the new Constitution, so as to allow indigenous peoples to enjoy “equal conditions, rights and possibilities afforded by Brazilian legislation to other sectors of the population, without prejudice to their uses and customs,” thus advocating the end of guardianship, the recognition of rights and the guarantee of respect for the culture of each people.

Together with this recognition of indigenous citizenship and the multi-ethnic condition of the country, the Afonso Arinos draft highlighted in its first article the responsibility of the Brazilian state to “promote social and economic support for these populations, guaranteeing them adequate protection

of lands, institutions, people, goods, and work, as well as the preservation of their identity,” by determining the creation of a specific federal administration entity to materialize and implement the responsibilities of the State provided for in the Constitution.

The mobilization of indigenous peoples through the Union of Indigenous Nations (UNI), a predecessor of APIB created in the 1970s for the articulation and defense of indigenous rights, worked during that period on a Popular Proposal to Amend the draft Constitution, aimed at guaranteeing their rights in the Chapter on Indigenous Populations. The articulation of indigenous peoples in the Constituent process asserted their rights, not allowing the discussions to reduce the rights outlined in the Afonso Arinos draft.¹³

Articles 231 and 232 of the Federal Constitution of 1988 are, in themselves, the greatest proof of obdurate dispossession against the “time frame” thesis, as it is the result of coordinated action of Brazilian indigenous peoples at the time of the Constituent Assembly and during its revision in 1993. These are rights achieved to resolve all land conflicts experienced by indigenous peoples in Brazil from the promulgation of the Constitution to the present day; let the law be done. The demarcation of indigenous lands in Brazil and the removal of invaders, as determined by the Constitution, is the Justice to be done in Brazil.

With the “time frame” issue being judged in the Supreme Court, the mechanisms forged for more than a century and a half of the indigenous guardianship regime reemerge as the most efficient way ever of denying indigenous rights in the country.

Strengthened by a federal government that has overemphasized the concepts of “demographic void” and “integration of indigenous peoples” as the core of the Brazilian state’s indigenous and development politics, “guardianship” comes back into force officially, with the subordination of the other

branches of government to the rationale of development without respect for the limits enshrined in the Constitution, turning normative instructions and ordinances into instruments for the implementation of a policy of devastated and nobody’s land that challenge ethics, Good Living and the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has recognized APIB’S right to be a legitimate representative of the existing peoples in the country and to seek in trial courts and in the Supreme Court the realization of their rights. Now, to guarantee the realization of these rights, the decisions must abandon once and for all the concepts of “guardianship,” “demographic void” and “integration of indigenous peoples” in all government branches, and abolish these historical mechanisms of postponement of rights, which insist on violating the rights of indigenous peoples enshrined in our Constitution. ♦

“Strengthened by a federal government that has overemphasized the concepts of “demographic void” and “integration of indigenous peoples” as the core of the Brazilian state’s indigenous and development politics, “guardianship” comes back into force officially, with the subordination of the other branches of government to the rationale of development without respect for the limits enshrined in the Constitution”

¹² See chapter VIII of the Afonso Arinos draft, available at the Virtual Indigenous Reference Center of Armazém Memória at: http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/CRV_Anais/12715

¹³ See full proposal in Indigenous CNV Indígena - Armazém Memória, available at: http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/bmn_arquivonacional/136836

ANNEX



210 Summary of Violence Against
Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2019 Data

Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2019 Data

Chapter I – Violence Against Property

FU	Inaction and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various forms of damage to property	Total cases
AC	19	3	10	32
AL	10	1	4	15
AM	230	5	56	291
AP			1	1
BA	29		7	36
CE	32		4	36
DF	1			1
ES	3	1	1	5
GO	1			1
MA	13	2	42	57
MG	17		7	24
MS	115	10	7	132
MT	52	1	21	74
PA	65	2	36	103

FU	Inaction and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various forms of damage to property	Total cases
PB	3		4	7
PE	16	1	3	20
PI	2			2
PR	40	1	1	42
RJ	8		1	9
RN	5			5
RO	27		21	48
RR	3	3	9	15
RS	68	2	1	71
SC	21	2	1	24
SE	3		1	4
SP	37	1	2	40
TO	9		16	25
TOTAL	829	35	256	1.120

Chapter II – Violence Against the Person

FU	Abuse of power	Death threat	Various threats	Murders	Involuntary manslaughter	Aggravated battery	Ethnic and cultural racism and discrimination	Attempted murder	Sexual violence	Total cases
BRASIL							1			1
AC	1		14	2	2	1	1	2		23
AL			1							1
AM	1	9	3	16	4	1	1	1		36
BA	1	1	1	1	1			2		7
CE		1		8						9
DF						1				1
ES								1		1
MA	3	5	7	4	1		2	2		24
MS ¹		2	3	40	4	5		10	4	68
MT	3		1	1	2	1	1		2	11
PA		1	2	1						4
PB				3						3
PE	1			3						4
PR	1	1		1	2	2	1	3	2	13
RJ							1			1
RN ²				2						2
RO	1	3					1	1	1	7
RR ³		1		26	2		2			31
RS		4			2			1		7
SC	1	2	1	4		2			1	11
SP		2					4	1		7
TO		1	1	1			1	1		5
TOTAL	13	33	34	133	20	13	16	25	10	277

1 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System - SIM. Data subject to review.

2 Source: SIM/SUVIGE/CPS/SESAP-RN.

3 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.

Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2019 Data

Chapter III - Violence Resulting from the Inaction of Public Authorities

FU	General lack of support	Lack of support for indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Spread of alcohol and other drugs	Death from lack of health care	Total cases
AC	3	16	9	8	11	47
AL		2				2
AM	4	18	22	4	7	55
AP			2			2
BA					1	1
DF			2			2
MA	7	7	8	1		23
MG	1					1
MS	9		4			13
MT	4	1	8	1		14
PA	5	1	9	3	3	21
PE	3			1		4
PR	4	1	2	1		8
RO	3	4	4		1	12
RR	6	7	5	1	2	21
RS	3	2				5
SC	5	4	5			14
SE			1			1
SP	4	1	2			7
TO	4	2	2		6	14
TOTAL	65	66	85	20	31	267

Childhood mortality

State	Number of cases
Acre	66
Alagoas	3
Amazonas	248
Amapá	9
Bahia	16
Ceará	3
Espirito Santo	1
Maranhão	29
Minas Gerais	23
Mato Grosso do Sul	51
Mato Grosso	100
Pará	49
Paraíba	4
Pernambuco	17
Paraná	11
Rondônia	7
Roraima	133
Rio Grande do Sul	18
Santa Catarina	7
São Paulo	6
Tocantins	24
TOTAL	825

Suicides

State	Number of cases
Acre	6
Amazonas	59
Ceará	3
Maranhão	5
Minas Gerais	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	34
Pará	1
Pernambuco	2
Paraná	2
Rio Grande do Norte ¹	1
Roraima	9
Rio Grande do Sul	4
Santa Catarina	3
Tocantins	3
TOTAL	133

¹ Source: SIM/SUVIGE/CPS/SESAP-RN

ACRONYMS

AGU - Attorney General's Office

APOINME - Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo

ARPINSUL - Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Southern Brazil

ATER - Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

BNDES - National Bank for Economic and Social Development

CASAI - Indigenous Health Support Shelter

CDHM - Human Rights and Minorities Commission

FC - Federal Constitution

CGK - Ka'apor Management Council

CIMI - Indigenist Missionary Council

CIR - Indigenous Council of Roraima

CISI - Intersectoral Indigenous Health Commission

CNDH - National Human Rights Council

CNV - National Truth Commission

COIAB - Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon

CONDISI - District Indigenous Health Council

CPI - Parliamentary Inquiry Commission

CPT - Pastoral Land Commission

CTI - Indigenist Work Center

CTL - Local Technical Coordination

DhESCA - Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights

DOU - Federal Official Gazette

DSEI - Special Indigenous Health District

EBC - Brazilian Communication Company

ECI - Indigenous Component Study

EIA - Environmental Impact Study

FINPAT - Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations

FOCIMP - Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River

FOIRN - Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River

FUNAI - National Foundation for Indigenous People

FUNASA - National Health Foundation

GERED - Regional Education Management Office

GREQUI - Indigenous Issue Study Group

GT - FUNAI Working Group

GT - FUNAI Technical Group

HAY - Hutukara Yanomami Association

HPP - Hydroelectric Power Plant

IBAMA - Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

ICMBio - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

ICU - Intensive Care Unit

IML - Forensic Medicine Institute

INCRA - National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

INPE - National Space Research Institute

INSI - National Indigenous Health Institute

ISA - Social-Environmental Institute

LOA - Annual Budget Law

MJ - Ministry of Justice

MPF - Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

MS - Ministry of Health

MUPOIBA - United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia

OAB - Brazilian Bar Association

ILO - International Labor Organization

PEC - Constitutional Amendment Proposal

PF - Federal Police

PGR - Office of the Prosecutor General

PL - Bill

PM - Military Police

PNAE - National School Feeding Program

PPA - Multiannual Plan

RDS - Sustainable Development Reserve

RESEX - Extractive Reserve

RIMA - Environmental Impact Report

SESAI - Special Indigenous Health Secretariat

SIASI - Indigenous Health Care Information System

SIM - Mortality Information System

SPI - Protection Service for Indigenous People

SPU - Federal Heritage Secretariat

STF - Federal Supreme Court

SUS - Unified Health System

TAC - Term of Adjustment of Conduct

IL - Indigenous Land

UFRGS - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

UFSC - Federal University of Santa Catarina

UN - United Nations

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Science and Culture Organization

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

SUPPORT

