

The background image is an aerial photograph of a severely deforested landscape. The ground is a light brown color, indicating soil erosion. Deep, narrow gullies have been carved into the earth by water runoff. In the lower-left foreground, there is a small, simple white tent set up on the deforested land. The surrounding area is mostly bare earth with some sparse green vegetation and fallen tree trunks.

REPORT

# Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2020 DATA



CONSELHO INDIGENISTA MISSIONÁRIO

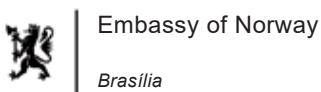
REPORT

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2020 DATA

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**REPORT - VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BRAZIL - 2020 DATA**

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The Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) estimates at approximately 20,000 the number of miners operating illegally in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI) (AM/RR). In addition to causing environmental destruction, devastation of rivers and water contamination with mercury, miners also spur violence and internal conflicts and act as vectors of COVID-19 into the territory, causing contamination and deaths among indigenous peoples. The photo was taken during a flyover of the Yanomami TI by Greenpeace Brazil in May 2020, amid the pandemic.

Photo: Chico Batata/Greenpeace Brazil

We dedicate this edition of the *Report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil –2020* to all indigenous victims of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil. Many indigenous lives were cut short due to neglect and carelessness, many of our original peoples suffered the immeasurable loss of their elders – guardians of their cultures, languages and knowledge.

We wish to express our solidarity with all indigenous families who have lost their loved ones and all the communities that have been deprived of their social, cultural, and historical references.

We also dedicate this edition to José Rosha, press officer at CIMI North Regional Office 1, and his wife Edina Margarida Pitarelli, a missionary from the same region. Both dedicated their lives to the indigenous cause and, unfortunately, were also victimized by COVID-19.

We also wish to pay tribute to Geraldo Alkmin, coordinator of CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul, who left us a live example of tenacity, tenderness and unconditional love for the original peoples and their struggles.

In a year marked by tragedies and so many misfortunes, his memory inspires us to continue the journey in defense of justice, good living, and the cause of indigenous peoples.

*Photo: Denisa Sterbova*



Recurring violence against indigenous peoples was once again a painful reality. Disseminated, encouraged, or naturalized by state agents, it explains that the option for violence is necessary to meet the country's economic and political goals. The health crisis exposed the vulnerability to which these peoples are subjected – in their territories, pressured by invaders, or in their struggle for land, resisting in precarious conditions

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

8

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## PRESENTATION

- 11 Violence as a government practice:  
A painful and dramatic reality in Bolsonaro's Brazil

*Dom Roque Paloschi*

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## INTRODUCTION

- 12 2020: Violence against indigenous peoples  
- the perplexity that haunts us

*Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira*

- 16 Violence against indigenous peoples  
in Brazil reflects the practice of a government  
founded on anti-policy

*Lucia Helena Rangel and Roberto Antonio Liebgott*

---

## ARTICLES

- 28 The faces of racism against  
indigenous peoples in Brazil

*Iara Tatiana Bonin*

- 33 Appropriated rivers, devastated land: Agribusiness  
wealth generates extreme poverty in Tocantins

*Laudovina Pereira*

---

## THE PANDEMIC AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- 39 Between omission, neglect, and disinformation:  
The COVID-19 pandemic and the pandemic of politics

*Roberto Antonio Liebgott*

- 49 The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic  
among indigenous peoples in Brazil

*Ana Lucia de Moura Pontes, Andrey Moreira Cardoso,  
Leonardo S. Bastos and Ricardo Ventura Santos*

- 54 The arrest of indigenous people amidst the  
pandemic and the urgency of release

*Caroline Dias Hilgert, Michael Mary Nolan and  
Viviane Balbuglio*

- 59 Data on the COVID-19 pandemic  
among indigenous peoples in Brazil

---

## CHAPTER I

### Violence Against Heritage

- 65 Omission and delay in land regularization
- 86 Conflicts over territorial rights
- 99 Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation  
of natural resources and various damage  
to heritage values

---

## CHAPTER II

### Violence Against the Person

- 141 Abuse of power
- 145 Death threats
- 149 Multiple threats
- 156 Murder
- 163 Manslaughter
- 166 Grievous bodily harm
- 169 Ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination
- 173 Attempted murder
- 175 Sexual violence

---

## CHAPTER III

### Violence due to Government Omission

- 179 General lack of assistance
- 189 Lack of assistance in indigenous school education
- 195 Lack of health care
- 211 Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs
- 213 Childhood mortality
- 214 Death from lack of health care
- 217 Suicide

---

## CHAPTER IV

### Violence Against Free and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples

- 221 The government's anti-Indigenous policy  
threatens free indigenous peoples
- 228 List of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

---

## CHAPTER V

### Memory and Justice

- 233 Brazil, a country under interdiction: Indigenous  
peoples, reparation, and non-repetition mechanisms

---

## ANNEX

- 242 Summary of Violence against  
Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

## Amidst the pandemic, invasions of Indigenous lands and killings of Indigenous peoples in 2020

The Report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2020, published annually by the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI), presents a picture of a tragic year for Indigenous peoples in the country. The serious health crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, contrary to what might have been expected, did not prevent land grabbers, miners, loggers, and other invaders from further intensifying their attacks on Indigenous lands.

For the original peoples of Brazil, the second year of the Jair Bolsonaro administration represented the continuation and worsening of an extremely worrying scenario in relation to their rights, territories, and lives, which were particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as by the omission of the federal government in establishing a coordinated plan to protect Indigenous communities.

The year 2020 was marked by the high number of deaths that resulted from the poor management of the fight against the pandemic in Brazil, due to disinformation and negligence by the federal government. This reality, while unfortunate for the Brazilian population in general, translated into a real tragedy for Indigenous peoples.

In many cases, the virus that reached the villages and caused deaths was brought into Indigenous territories by invaders who continued to operate illegally in these areas during the pandemic, free from inspection and protection actions, which are a constitutional duty and should have been implemented by the central government.

The Report found that cases of “possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of resources and damage to heritage values” increased in 2020, compared to the already alarming number recorded in the first year of the Bolsonaro administration. A total of 263 such cases were recorded in 2020 – an increase against 2019, when 256 cases were confirmed, and an increase of 141 percent compared to 2018, with 109 cases. This was the fifth consecutive increase in cases of this nature, which in 2020 affected at least 201 Indigenous lands of 145 peoples, in 19 states.

The invasions and cases of exploitation of natural resources and damage to heritage values recorded in 2020 are a repeat of the pattern identified in the previous year. The invaders, in general, are loggers, miners, poachers, farmers, and land grabbers, who invade Indigenous lands to illegally extract wood, devastate entire rivers in search of gold and other minerals, and to clear and burn large areas for pastures. In many cases, invaders divide the land into “lots” that are illegally sold, including on Indigenous lands occupied by Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation.

These groups and individuals act with the certainty of the government’s – often explicit – connivance, whose performance in the environmental area was summarized in the famous statement by the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles: This is the opportunity to take advantage of the pandemic to push the deregulation of laws.

The case of the Yanomami, Ye’kwana and Munduruku Indigenous peoples illustrates the close relationship between the action of the invaders, the omission of the State and the worsening of the health crisis. In the Yanomami Indigenous land, where the illegal presence of miners is estimated at about 20,000, invaders devastate the territory, spur conflicts, commit acts of violence against Indigenous people and also act as vectors of the coronavirus – in a territory that is also home to Indigenous people in voluntary isolation.

In many villages, the pandemic took the lives of elders who were true guardians of the culture, history, and knowledge of their peoples, representing an invaluable cultural loss – not only for the Indigenous peoples directly affected, but for all humanity. According to data from the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), more than 43,000 Indigenous people were contaminated with COVID-19 and at least 900 died from complications of the disease in 2020.

Violence against Indigenous peoples and their territories is consistent with the discourse and practices of a government whose project includes opening up Indigenous lands to predatory exploitation, making these areas available for private appropriation and favoring the interests of large agribusiness and mining companies as well as of other large economic groups.

This political option of the central government is revealed in the numerous speeches of President Bolsonaro and in practical measures such as Bill (PL) 191, which the government submitted to the National Congress in February 2020, and Normative Instruction (IN) 09, published by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) in April.

While Bill 191/2020 provides for the opening up of Indigenous lands for mining, oil and gas exploration and the construction of hydroelectric plants, among other predatory activities, IN 09/2020 allows the certification of private properties in areas not yet ratified as Indigenous lands – including lands in an advanced stage of the demarcation process and areas of restricted use due to the presence of isolated Indigenous peoples.

These measures also influenced the increase in cases of “conflicts over territorial rights”, which more than doubled against the previous year. The 96 cases recorded in 2020 represented an increase of more than 174 percent in relation to the 35 cases identified in 2019.

Also noteworthy is the considerable increase in the number of Indigenous people murdered in Brazil. In 2020, 182 Indigenous people were killed – 61 percent more than in 2019, when 113 murders were recorded.

A synthesis of this bleak scenario can be indicated by the fact that, although not all types of violence have increased compared to 2019, the overall figures in the categories “violence against the person” and “violence against Indigenous heritage values” in 2020 were the highest in the last five years. In the same period, cases of “violence due to government

omission" recorded in 2020 were lower in relation to 2019, the first year of the Bolsonaro administration.

### **Violence against Heritage Values**

In relation to the three types of "Violence against Heritage Values", which form the first chapter of the Report, the following data were recorded: omission and delay in land regularization (832 cases); conflicts over territorial rights (96 cases); and possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values (263 registered cases). Thus, a total of 1,191 cases of violence against the heritage of Indigenous peoples were recorded in 2020.

The suspension of the demarcation of Indigenous lands announced by the President during his election campaign continues to be a guideline of his government. Of the 1,299 Indigenous lands in Brazil, 832 (64 percent) are still pending regularization. Of these, 536 are areas claimed by Indigenous peoples, but without any action by the State to initiate the administrative identification and delimitation process.

### **Violence against the person**

In 2020, data on "Violence against the Person", which is systematized in the second chapter of the Report, were as follows: abuse of power (14); death threat (17); multiple threats (34); murder (182); manslaughter (16); grievous bodily injury (8); ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination (15); attempted murder (13); and sexual violence (5). The records show 304 cases of violence against Indigenous people in 2020. This total is higher than that recorded in 2019, when 277 cases were reported.

The Brazilian states with the highest number of Indigenous murders in 2020, according to data from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) and state health secretariats were Roraima (66), Amazonas (41) and Mato Grosso do Sul (34). Unfortunately, the data provided by SESA and the states do not provide detailed information about the victims or the circumstances of these murders, hence the impossibility of deeper analyses.

In this context, special mention should be made of two cases that occurred during disastrous operations carried out by the military police. In the state of Amazonas, the case that became known as the "massacre of the Abacaxis River" originated in the conflict caused by tourists, who illegally entered the territory of Indigenous people and riverside dwellers in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers to practice recreational fishing. A military police operation at the site resulted in the deaths of two Indigenous people of the Munduruku tribe and at least four riverside dwellers, as well as two other missing persons and several reports of human rights violations committed by the police. In Mato Grosso, four Indigenous people of the Chiquitano group who were hunting in an area near their village were killed by police officers from the Special Border Group (GEFRON).

It is noteworthy that many of the cases of abuse of power, multiple threats and ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination occurred when Indigenous people sought health care or

assistance in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the death and hunger that affected many communities in situations of extreme vulnerability, prejudice and racism further aggravated the suffering of Indigenous peoples during the health crisis.

### **Violence due to Government Omission**

Although there was no increase in the number of cases of "violence due to Government omission" in 2020 in relation to 2019, in both years the numbers were high compared to those of the years immediately preceding the beginning of the Bolsonaro administration.

Still on the Law on Access to Information (LAI), CIMI also obtained from SESA partial data on suicide and mortality among Indigenous children. In 2020, 110 Indigenous suicides were recorded across the country. The states of Amazonas and Mato Grosso do Sul (28) continued to report the highest numbers. There was no increase in cases compared to 2019, when 133 cases of suicide were recorded, according to SESA data.

Still according to SESA data, 776 deaths of children aged 0 to 5 years were recorded in 2020. Also in this case, the states with the highest numbers of cases were the same as in the previous year: Amazonas (250 cases), Roraima (162) and Mato Grosso (87). Although there was no increase in the number of suicides compared to 2019, the Secretariat points out that the data are preliminary and subject to change.

Also in this category, the following data were recorded: general lack of assistance (51); lack of assistance in Indigenous school education (23); lack of health care; dissemination of alcohol and other drugs (11); and death from lack of health care (10), totaling 177 cases.

Also in this chapter, most of the cases reported are directly related to the context of the pandemic and the lack of government assistance, especially in the health-care area. The lack of support for the installation of restrictive sanitary barriers in Indigenous lands, the interruption or omission in the supply of staple food baskets and hygiene items necessary to ensure basic protective and preventive conditions against COVID-19 were some of the recurring cases described in this chapter.

### **Articles and facts about the pandemic**

In addition to the data for the year 2020, the Report also presents articles intended to further the reflection on the reality of Indigenous peoples in the country. This year, three articles address the impacts of the pandemic on Indigenous peoples, accompanied by a synthesis of data on death and contamination among Indigenous people, systematized by APIB and SESA for 2020. The texts discuss how the pandemic has affected Indigenous peoples in the country; the negligence of the central government in reacting to the health crisis; and the situation of Indigenous people imprisoned in the midst of the pandemic. In addition, two other articles expose racism and discrimination against the original peoples of Brazil and the sequestration of river water by agribusiness in Tocantins



Never before has a government acted in such a  
scandalous and premeditated way to stimulate the  
devastation and destruction of public heritage values  
– Indigenous lands and environmental areas

# Violence as a government practice: a painful and dramatic reality in Bolsonaro's Brazil

*"Both hands are skilled in doing evil; the ruler demands gifts, the judge accepts bribes, the powerful dictate what they desire - they all conspire" (Micah 7:3)*



*Dom Roque Paloschi\**

**V**iolence against Indigenous peoples in 2020 acquired characteristics of unprecedented perversity and inhumanity. And it was led by invaders sponsored by the Brazilian government. There were no scruples in encouraging land invasions for mining, logging, and land grabbing purposes.

Never before in the history of Brazil has a government acted in such a scandalous and premeditated way, with the intent of encouraging the devastation and destruction of part our public heritage, such as Indigenous lands and environmental areas.

Forest fires are in the memories of Brazilian men and women. Criminal fires persisted for endless days, weeks, and months. Hundreds of thousands of forest acres burned down. And it was more than just the trees that succumbed: All the forms of life that existed in the areas consumed by fires were exterminated.

The crimes and the damage are immeasurable. There is no precedent, as far as we know, of such brutality occurring in Brazil in such a short time. In just a few months, all biomes and the ecosystem were simultaneously attacked. Lives turned into ashes. It will take decades for biomes and their ecosystems to recover minimally.

In addition to encouraging forest fires, the government promoted invasions by miners in different regions of the Amazon, but more dramatically in the Yanomami and Munduruku lands. Tens of thousands of miners entered those territories, where they spurred all kinds of violence and contamination. That is, after the fires, they went on to destroy water springs and contaminate rivers, lakes, and streams. The attacks on life were directed at people and at all other living beings.

All these crimes had but one goal: To expand land invasions for economic exploration without environmental, legal, social, political, and legal restrictions.

The order for this destructive saga came from the central government. And exactly because of that, the Brazilian President is being accused internationally of genocide.

The marks of violence against life were shown for months on TV, against the backdrop of smoke, fire, and ashes. Beneath them were human, fauna and flora lives that succumbed.

In this report, the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) accuses the Brazilian government of crimes against life, which go well beyond omission and negligence in fighting the pandemic – a remarkable fact in 2020 that adds to the crimes against our Mother Earth in favor of a criminal and predatory economy.

Pope Francis teaches us that “living the vocation to be protectors of God’s work is an essential part of a virtuous existence and is neither optional nor a secondary aspect of the Christian experience” (*Laudato Si’*). CIMI will continue to publicize acts of violence and demand measures to protect Indigenous communities, their elders, their children, and the environment. Our complaints also aim to support people, institutions, agencies, and entities in Brazil and abroad. Unless we face this government now, it will destroy all our legal, social, and cultural achievements. Either we stand up against totalitarianism now or it will continue to plague us. We persist in the mission of exposing those who promote violence as well as in the tireless struggle for justice and well-living.

\* President of CIMI and Archbishop of Porto Velho

# 2020: Violence against Indigenous peoples – the perplexity that haunts us

**Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira**

Executive Secretary of CIMI

The year 2020 was marked by the coronavirus pandemic. We were faced with an unprecedented health crisis. An invisible and deadly enemy rekindled social, political, and economic inequalities across the planet. In Brazil, the crisis was – and continues to be – more pronounced, because of a denialist and perverse central government. Its narrow vision of the country's management caused hundreds of thousands of Brazilians to lose their lives, relegating their families to despair and suffering. The ultra-liberal economic policy that benefits the market and diminishes the State, aggravated the situation of fight against the pandemic, with the Unified Health System (SUS) as an example of this lack of public policy. The first wave of the pandemic overwhelmed the public health system, with overcrowded hospitals that lacked adequate physical and human infrastructure. The lack of coordination of prevention measures between federal, state, and municipal authorities plunged the country into chaos. The Brazilian President intentionally contributed to the disaster by changing the Ministry of Health's policy and leadership, with central positions held by people who had no commitment to science and human dignity. In 2020, Brazil experienced the necropolitics and hopelessness spurred mainly by the central government and its interests. In addition to deaths by COVID-19, its project resulted in increased unemployment, hunger, inflation, and all sorts of violence against the poorest.

On the Indigenous issue, the consequences were of greater proportions. Indigenous territories and peoples that were already suffering from the lack of protection and health teams due to the expulsion of Cuban doctors and the termination of the More Doctors program, experienced a gloomy probability of genocide. Fortunately, the Indigenous peoples with their organizations and partners set up containment barriers at the entrances to their territories, to prevent the spread of and contamination with the virus. Although precarious and improvised, the autonomously established restrictive sanitary barriers contributed to

prevent an even worse scenario among Indigenous peoples. However, the Indigenous initiative was not well received by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI); contrary to its institutional mission, which is to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples in Brazil, the entity launched a campaign in its media channels with the slogan "Brazil cannot stop".

Amidst the despair resulting from the lack of control of the pandemic, one could never imagine such contempt for human lives, with more violence encouraged by the government – invasion of territories, deforestation, fires, unemployment, hunger, in summary, the dismantling of the social State

Gross negligence is evident. Public authorities weren't even concerned about stopping the advance of the coronavirus and its transmission by establishing restrictive sanitary barriers. On the contrary, in his eagerness to free Indigenous lands for predatory exploitation, the President in his numerous speeches condescended and encouraged the invasion of these territories. Empowered and legitimized, the invaders follow the path opened by the Ministry of the Environment, FUNAI and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) to "push the deregulation of laws", mocking the suffering of millions of Brazilians.

Amidst the despair resulting from the lack of control of the pandemic, one could never imagine such contempt for human lives, with more violence encouraged by the government – invasion of territories, deforestation, fires, unemployment, hunger, in summary, the dismantling of the social State. This should have been the year to care for and attend to Brazilian citizens, with a retreat from violence, since people had to confine to their homes and villages while waiting for the vaccines. On the contrary, the unimaginable happened. Death settled in the country from north to south. Without the slightest shame, the central government used the pandemic to authoritatively change environmental and social protection rules, with a nefarious impact for a large part of the Brazilian population. In the words of the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles: "The opportunity that we have, that the press is giving us a slight reprieve on other topics, is to push the infralegal reforms of deregulation, simplification".

Without dignity or sensitivity to the population, the central government demobilized control and inspection



*Devastation caused by mining in the Munduruku TI recorded in May 2020*

agencies, especially those that fought deforestation and fires; the country burst into flames in 2020. During the UN General Assembly in September of that year, the Brazilian President blamed the Indigenous people and “caboclos” for the fires, in a statement that was repudiated all over the world for its untruthfulness, in view of the undeniable facts that exposed the irresponsibility of his administration.

Controlled by the parliamentary ‘ruralist’ caucus (large landholders and their representatives), FUNAI, through its directors, promptly followed the interests of this group against Indigenous peoples. It did not expedite any administrative procedure for the regularization and protection of Indigenous territories and rights. Instead, using the argument that it was providing legal certainty in the field and the thesis of integration of Indigenous territories and peoples (time frame), it forsakes court decisions in favor of Indigenous peoples and the defense of leaders in criminal procedures. The publication of Normative Instruction No. 09/2020, which allows the certification of private properties located inside Indigenous territories that have not yet been ratified, incentivized the invasion of territories and violence against Indigenous people in the midst of the pandemic. Against the territories of free Indigenous peoples or peoples in voluntary isolation, FUNAI completely changed the policy for the protection of these peoples, using the contact and invasion policy to

vacate the territories, through neo-Pentecostal churches to which it handed over the protection sector. This policy has been reported and repudiated around the world as a genocidal policy against free Indigenous peoples. In summary, despite the severity of the pandemic, FUNAI retreated from the territories, offered no assistance policy to the communities and authoritatively imposed measures that violate the rights of Indigenous peoples, without consulting with the communities and hence totally failing to perform its institutional functions.

Faced with the central government’s negligence and irresponsibility, Federal Deputies Rosa Neide and Joênia Wapichana submitted Bill (PL) No. 1142, asking for urgent measures to support Indigenous peoples in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. This bill was passed by both houses of Congress and submitted to the sanction of the President, who vetoed 16 of its 25 articles, including those providing for the reservation of hospital beds, the transportation of Indigenous people, medicines, and even the distribution of drinking water.

All presidential vetoes were overturned by the Senate and Bill 1142 became Ordinary Law No. 11,021/2020, which was totally ignored by the government. A similar fact occurred with the action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right. (ADPF) No. 709, filed by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB)

with the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF). The claim, which was granted by Justice Luís Roberto Barroso and then confirmed by the Supreme Court sitting en banc, called for urgent measures by the central government to assist Indigenous communities, seeking to ensure minimum protection conditions during the pandemic; however, compliance with the Court's decisions was delayed and had no practical effects.

FUNAI's total budget of \$3.6 trillion in 2020, which accounts for 0.02 percent the federal budget, is being reduced year after year, although it was never enough to meet all the entity's needs and actions. In 2020, the authorized budget for FUNAI was only R\$640 million for all its expenses – from payroll and social security to actions such as land demarcation and protection of Indigenous rights. With the pandemic of the novel coronavirus, this gap, coupled with a low budget execution, further increased the hardships experienced by Indigenous peoples in their territories. According to Leila Saraiva, political advisor at the Institute of Socioeconomic Studies (INESC), "the low level of implementation of these actions, in particular, has to do with a political choice of the government, which tries at all costs to stop the demarcations and for whom inspection is a hindrance. (...) The orders that come from above at FUNAI are precisely for this action to never get off the ground. At the same time, the lack of staff and technical skills also prevents its scanty resources from being used."

The low budget execution for actions in defense of Indigenous territories seen in 2019 and 2020 can be better understood if considered in conjunction with other initiatives of the entity, such as Normative Instruction 09/2020, which allows the certification of private properties inside Indigenous lands, whose demarcation has not been completed. FUNAI's commitment to implementing its budget, especially in 2019 and 2020, shows negligence and a total lack of commitment to Indigenous rights in Brazil. This is in tune with the current government's political attitude of disrespect and prejudice, which has generated violence against Indigenous peoples in Brazil and affronts the Brazilian Constitution. There is a lack of action for the regularization of territories, which has been completely halted, despite the immense hardships Indigenous peoples are experiencing and their demands for these actions to continue. In fact, FUNAI's actions follow the opposite direction, by removing public servants from non-regularized areas, withdrawing lawsuits, refusing to dialogue with Indigenous peoples

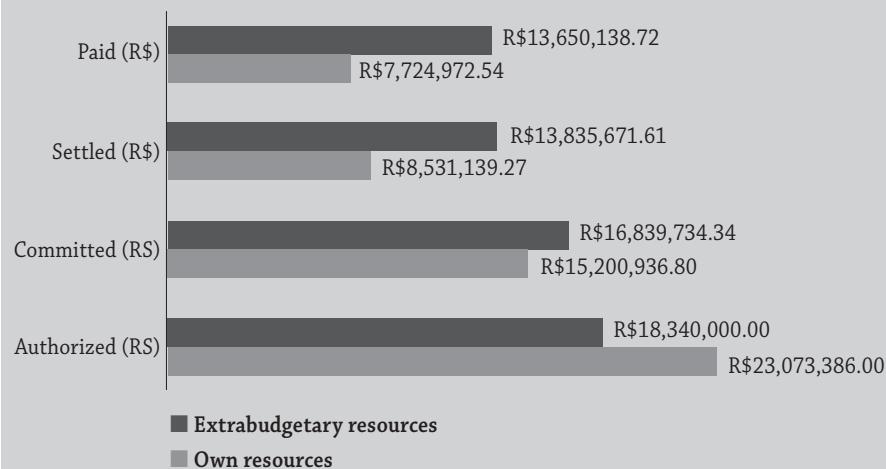
and filing lawsuits against Indigenous leaders. That is, FUNAI has been fully rigged by agribusiness, which is taking over its strategic sectors. The entity began to defend the predator agribusiness instead of Indigenous rights.

According to an INESC survey, by the beginning of December 2020, FUNAI had spent just over half of its resources earmarked for the fight against the novel coronavirus among Indigenous peoples. The entity's spending on the program "Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" also moved at a pace contrary to what was required by the severity of the pandemic: only 46 percent of the budget had been executed by the last month of the year. "The low level of budget execution is emblematic of the weakening of the indigenist policy which, devoid of personnel, technical staff and political priority, fails to fulfill its constitutional duties," warned the political advisor from INESC.

With the arrival of the novel coronavirus in Brazil, R\$18.3 million in extraordinary resources were allocated to FUNAI, and R\$23 million of its own resources were redirected to fight the pandemic among Indigenous peoples. The actual spending of the resources, however, was not in step with the severe effects of the virus among Indigenous peoples: only 52 percent of resources had actually been paid by early December 2020.

Also according to the INESC survey, the budget execution rate was 74 percent of extraordinary resources, but only 33 percent of FUNAI's own resources that were redirected to fight the pandemic. It can be said that the execution rate of extraordinary resources responded to the pressure and organization of Indigenous movements which, among other things, were successful in the case of ADPF 709 that required the Supreme Court to order the Executive to take action against the pandemic. The execution of FUNAI's own resources, however, moves at the same

**CHART 1**  
Resources earmarked for the fight against COVID-19 at FUNAI



Source: Siga Brasil, access on 12/08/2020  
Prepared by INESC



slow pace as its other expenditures: data from Siga Brasil show that only 46 percent of the budget for its main program specifically aimed at Indigenous peoples (0617 – Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) had been spent by early December. The low budget execution rate, in a context of increasingly restricted budgets and, this year, marked by the worst health crisis in decades, is a clear indication of the dismantling of the indigenist policy and the unwillingness of the central government to fulfill its constitutional obligations.

Despite the astonishment, the bewilderment in the face of such tragedies, Indigenous peoples resisted intrusions by staying in their territories, thus gaining the solidarity of most of national and international society, which substantially helped their subsistence and protection. A relevant fact were the articulations, complaints, and advocacy, especially in the Supreme Court, for the hearing of the Extraordinary Appeal (RE) of general repercussion regarding the demarcation of Indigenous lands, with positive results. The Supreme Court scheduled the hearing of the RE for October 28, 2020, at the initiative of the Justice rapporteur, Edson Fachin. Unfortunately, Chief Justice Luis Fux removed the case from the docket the day

Despite the astonishment, the bewilderment in the face of such tragedies, Indigenous peoples maintained their resistance in the territories, gaining the solidarity of most of national and international society, which substantially helped their subsistence and protection

before the hearing of the extraordinary appeal, which only occurred the following year. Also at the initiative of Justice Edson Fachin, the hearing of Original Civil Action (ACO) 1100, which was of great interest and importance for the process of demarcation of Indigenous territories, was scheduled for December 18, 2020. The case was then removed from the docket by the rapporteur, who informed that the physical copy of the case was with the Attorney General of Brazil (AGU). The Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) provided decisive support in the actions of resistance and hope of Indigenous peoples and society at large against the death project evidenced in the actions of the current Brazilian government.

In addition to the sadness for the loss of so many Brazilian lives, especially as regards the disrespect for Indigenous lives, we also suffered the loss of our CIMI co-workers José Rosha and Edina Pitarelli to COVID-19, and Geraldo Alkmin, coordinator of CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul. But we stood firm, bearing in mind the examples they left us of commitment to the cause of the poor and native peoples, which spurred us to continue to fight in 2021. Hope will guide us, always forward, like obstinate seeds, in the fight for Well Living for all!

# Violence against Indigenous peoples in Brazil reflects the action of a government founded on anti-Indigenous policy

*Lucia Helena Rangel\**

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**V**iolence against Indigenous peoples in Brazil in 2020, described in this report of the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI) is dramatically impacting for its magnitude and cruelty. Acts of violence were common from south to north, that is, they were imposed directly on all peoples, either expressly or tacitly. With poignant severity they occurred daily and trivially and were disseminated, encouraged, or naturalized by state agents, as if explaining that the option for violence is necessary to meet the country's economic and political aspirations.

Impacted by violence, Indigenous peoples reiterate the existence of an anti-Indigenous policy based on the tripod of deconstitutionalization of rights, deterritorialization of Indigenous peoples and attempt to integrate Indigenous peoples into mainstream society. We refer to anti-Indigenous policies as the set of government measures and actions that violate rights engraved in the Constitution and weaken entities dedicated to the protection and promotion of Indigenous ways of life. Hence the deliberate action to dismantle structures and policies that have been consolidated over decades, through the mobilization and liaison of Indigenous peoples and their organizational entities.

Deterritorialization concerns everything that limits the exclusive enjoyment of the lands by Indigenous peoples and is based on the longing to open them to private capital, regardless of them being demarcated or not. On the one hand, the government makes land regularization procedures unfeasible; on the other, it does not curb invasions, illegal exploitation of resources, deforesta-

tion, land-grabbing, fires, land parceling, and land lease.

The deconstitutionalization of rights was established in Brazil through measures that weaken the agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of Union assets (INCRA, IBAMA and FUNAI, for example); through the implementation of administrative measures

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that hinder the occupation of the territories by Indigenous peoples; through the proposal of legislative measures aimed at the exploitation of environmental and mineral resources; and also through the attempt to validate legal arguments that restrict the scope of constitutional precepts – such as the so-called 'time frame' (*marco temporal*).

The forced integration of Indigenous peoples into the "national communion" seeks to rescue political, legal, and legislative measures from the Military Dictatorship period, when Indigenous peoples were treated as inferior and incapable beings, who hindered economic development and would therefore need to follow the path of progress. To them,

there were two paths: extermination or integration into the society of "humanized whites". And this report demonstrates, through data and analysis, that a genocidal action implemented through this anti-Indigenous policy is underway.

## Violence as an institutionalized practice

Indigenous peoples are being systematically attacked by a government that has become their main executioner. It can be said that the most violent act today is the premeditation of extermination. The government created a kind of state organization to challenge – rather than to

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enforce - the rights of these peoples. And in this context, its indigenist entity acts as a mediator of negotiations for land use and exploitation. Data on violence indicate that 'ruralists', loggers, mining companies and miners have become the main interlocutors of the government in its plan to implement measures to suppress rights enshrined in the Brazilian Constitution. These sectors spare no effort to promote eviction from Indigenous territories for criminal speculation of environmental, timber, mineral, and water resources.

Our feeling, when we analyze the data on violence, is one of revolt and indignation, because we see in them Indigenous lives at risk of death. We see anguish, because the lands are being ravaged by the evils of mining and the flames of fires set by invaders looking for easy and abundant profit. We see the despair of the communities that understand the destructive magnitude of the fires and the imbalance caused when the environment – with its diverse forms of life and beings – is reduced to ashes.

When we look at violence, it is impossible not to see the suffering of so many threatened communities, their sleepless nights for fear of being attacked and of shots from firearms. It is impossible not to see the wounds in battered bodies, the heartfelt and silent weeping of people who resist and defend their lands – these strongholds of preserved nature. When we look at violence we see the lives taken by homicidal assassin leaders and their henchmen.

We see the tears of the Kaiowá Guarani, of the Yanomami, before the bodies of those who died fighting. We see the tired faces that were born, grew up, built families, and are still living under tarpaulin tents in encampments on the side of highways. We see the reality of women who hold their children with fever in their arms and know that they will not be getting any care, because health teams visit them sporadically and care is but palliative.

The data show Indigenous communities in remote areas, in cities and peripheries or in degraded areas without proper assistance. The data make us see death by suicides, caused by hopelessness in life, when the current conditions lead us to believe that, in this dimension, there is only suffering, despair and death – and there seems to be no way out. We also see the increasing precariousness of the environments that ensure a people cohesion, hope and the strength to live.

### **Attack on Indigenous and environmental rights**

The government authorizes violence through speeches against land demarcation, forced integration and disqualification of Indigenous peoples as subjects of rights, stating that "Indians are becoming more and more human" and, therefore, their specific and differentiated rights would be considered privileges. Bolsonaro's anti-indigenous policy turned Indigenous peoples and traditional communities



into enemies to be fought. The peoples, in this context, were in a situation of total vulnerability, since the State, instead of protecting them, became the aggressor. Arson has become commonplace and shows the expression of pain of Indigenous peoples in the Amazon, the Cerrado and the Pantanal, who have had their lands and lives devastated. Data on violence against the environment, such as the felling of more than a million trees a day, the

invasion of the Yanomami land by more than 20,000 miners, show families forced to migrate from one place to another, because the land is being cleared, burned, excavated and annihilated by the action of loggers and miners who, in addition to the risks to which the communities are subjected, pollute the air and the water and threaten the quality of life.

Indigenous peoples feel attacked and impacted by the violence of the invasions and destruction of the environment. The Karipuna from Rondônia are terrified when they hear from their villages the roaring of chainsaws - a metaphor of the destruction of nature, which is sacred for all beings who inhabit it. The data shows lives threatened with death by land-grabbers and developers.

There is anguish from those who lost their land to invaders, and despite constant reports and claims, the government has done nothing or will do anything to support them. On the contrary, it leaves them on the banks of highways or in degraded areas, subject to scorching heat or freezing cold, making life unbearable for them. The invasions cause pain in the Guarani Kaiowá, in Mato Grosso do

Sul, in the Kaingang, Mbya and Ava Guarani, in southern Brazil. The invasions cause Indigenous families to become landless, live on the outskirts of cities or on highway banks. And in these places, when there is food, it is because of the efforts of the communities themselves and/or donations from individuals or civil society organizations.

The reality of Indigenous peoples shows the faces of malnourished children because there is no adequate food, since they are deprived of the right to land and the Brazilian government, which should protect their lives, suspended even the few staple food baskets that should go to them. Everyday life in the encampments shows that hundreds of Mbya, Ava, Kaiowá Guarani and Kaingang families and their children have wounds around their heads, eyes, and ears, due to lack of access to clean water to drink, bathe and wash their clothes.

Of the 1,299 Indigenous lands in Brazil, 832 (64 percent) had their demarcation procedures stalled and the others, in general, have been invaded. That is, the context is one of daily violence, against both those who live in demarcated lands and of those who fight for them. Bolsonaro's anti-Indigenous policy has made communities from south to north vulnerable, because, in addition to land-related demands, welfare actions have become increasingly scarce, threatening the livelihood of families and their nutritional, health and educational conditions.

Data and information collected by CIMI indicate that invasions by miners and loggers as well as fires are overwhelming. Significant parts of biomes that will never be

recovered were destroyed in a few months. Lives in these places were exterminated. Land lies under the ashes of forests and other beings that succumbed. In addition to the genocide of peoples, ecocide - the intentional extermination of ecosystems - is also a fact in the country. The Bolsonaro administration simultaneously attacks nature by expanding devastation and Indigenous peoples by destroying their rights, their lands and their lives, and promotes actions that relativize the impacts of the pandemic that has killed, since April 2020, hundreds of people each day. In other words, with the silent consent of public authorities there is in the country, within the government, an organization that coordinately attacks all forms of life.

The Brazilian Constitution prohibits mining activities on Indigenous lands and subjects mining companies to a specific law that requires Congress authorization and consultation with the affected communities. But despite the constitutional rules, there is an unprecedented escalation of mining invasions in Indigenous areas, either demarcated or undergoing demarcation, especially in the Yanomami, Raposa Serra do Sol, Munduruku and dozens of others Indigenous Lands (TIs). There are hundreds of applications filed by mining companies that intend to exploit Indigenous lands, but these are still on hold in the absence of a complementary law. It seems that mining, which is illegal, becomes a type of gateway to the future implementation of mining activities.

Mining on Indigenous lands is a process of devastation of territories, the environment, and the ways of being and living of Indigenous communities. Another aggravating

factor is the strong articulation of the sectors that promote mining before the very eyes of the Bolsonaro administration and the parliamentary groups from Amazon states. They claim the liberalization of exploitation. Since the President has no authorizing power, supports the claims and encourages invasions. In this context, this type of attitude has triggered invasions and is responsible for increasing the rates of violence against the person, health and public heritage.

The president's rhetoric is also complemented by practical actions that meet the interests of mining companies. In addition to dismantling the agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of Indigenous lands, in early 2020 the central government submitted to the National Congress Bill (PL) 191, seeking to legalize mining and oil and gas exploration and authorize the generation of hydroelectric power inside Indigenous lands. Although progress of the bill has come to a halt - largely due to the mobilization of Indigenous peoples - it acts as a letter of intent, that is, as a signal sent to invaders from Brasilia, that the central government endorses their criminal actions and intends to legalize them.

### **The COVID-19 pandemic and the advances and marks of the disease among Indigenous peoples**

Negligence to the health of Indigenous peoples has also been harshly reflected in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), in 2020 COVID-19

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



killed 900 Indigenous people; an additional 43,524 were contaminated with the novel coronavirus, which during the period affected 161 of the 305 Indigenous peoples of Brazil.

The reality of Indigenous peoples in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic has become even more dramatic since the health crisis adds to a previous context of serious and deep-rooted violence against their lives and territories. And when the pandemic broke out in Brazil - and as a result also in Indigenous territories and communities - there was no plan to ensure the protection and control of the virus, other than asking people to stay home. And so it was done. However, the precariousness of health conditions revealed the vulnerability of communities to face the pandemic and ensure subsistence conditions. In general, there is no drinking water and housing is precarious in these communities. There is no basic sanitation and the infrastructure for patient care is completely degraded. Health professionals, equipment, medicines, and transportation are lacking. That is, the context is serious enough to lead to the genocide of Indigenous peoples.

In the case of Indigenous people, the situation of alertness and risk to life that we all face in these times of pandemic is aggravated by some factors, in particular the omission and criminal negligence of public authorities that refuse to demarcate and regularize Indigenous territories and that enable, tacitly or expressly, the invasion of demarcated areas, occupied by Indigenous groups in voluntary isolation and at risk, as well as of those where demarcation procedures have been stalled.

It is also noteworthy that the government promoted the dismantling of public policies by disrupting services and causing reformulations and rearrangements with the intention of preventing, in the case of Indigenous health, their social participation and control at the base of the Subsystem, namely the Special Districts for Indigenous Health (DSEIs). Right after taking office, Bolsonaro wanted to transfer the management of the Indigenous health policy to municipalities or to the private sector. In a short time the government invested in changing the model of Indigenous health care, ended the "more doctors" program that ensured the availability of physicians to provide health care to the populations, and placed under suspicion and mistrust the management and use of financial resources by previous governments and outsourced service providers.

Therefore, it is under a process of dismantling of the Indigenous health care policy that the COVID-19 pandemic reached Brazil. Issues such as the lack of professionals - especially physicians, nurses, nursing technicians and

epidemiologists, as well as the lack of infrastructure in health clinics and primary care centers, coupled with the poor condition of the equipment required to fight endemic and epidemic diseases - have become all the more visible. The arrival of COVID-19 also revealed the weakness of communication and information structures and showed that no immediate measures had been taken to inform Indigenous populations of the pandemic - a task that was assigned to health agents.

The pandemic particularly affects communities whose land has not been demarcated or those living in vacant areas, which are often degraded and have long been in a situation of extreme vulnerability. Some families have nothing to eat because the central government, which in previous administrations had a welfare policy for vulnerable communities, is no longer providing them with staple food baskets. In part, these families lived off the sale of handicrafts, but this has become unfeasible due to the pandemic. How can one live without land, on the banks of highways, without adequate housing, in makeshift shacks and, on top of that, cope with a pandemic?

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It must be pointed out that the situation of Indigenous peoples throughout the country is very serious. In the South, Southeast, Central-West and Northeast regions, many communities are excluded from the right to land, without clean water to drink, bathe, wash clothes and utensils, and prepare and cook food. In the North region, most of the Indigenous population lives on their land, but these are being invaded and devastated, and many communities are subject to physical violence, death threats and homicide. In a context such as this, it is difficult to protect oneself from the pandemic when land-grabbers, squatters, loggers, and miners move freely inside the land. In addition to the usual threats, these outsiders are also potential spreaders of the coronavirus.

The disease has also affected the way of being as well as the traditions, beliefs, customs, cultures, and social relations among Indigenous peoples and between these and the surrounding society. Funeral ceremonies have also been affected, since in some regions it was no longer possible to bury the dead according to their beliefs and rites. This generated serious concerns among Indigenous peoples, since in some cultures these rituals are indispensable for the dead to cross over from the material realm to the spiritual realm. In addition, the pandemic has also contributed to increase prejudice against Indigenous people and, in general, people treat them with suspicion, going as far as expressing fear and panic from the mere possibility being near them.



*Photo: Inácio Werner/CEDH-MT*

In August 2020, four Indigenous people from the Chiquitano tribe, while hunting near their village, were brutally murdered by police officers from the Special Border Group (GEFRON), an arm of the Mato Grosso police

### Brazilian society and the reality of Indigenous peoples

We can say that the Indigenous issue has different appeals to different social segments. In one of them there is a polarization of views. A growing number of people on social media are expressing their support for Indigenous rights, either by producing content, joining campaigns, sharing posts, or liking and commenting on entries posted by the Indigenous movement and support entities. It is, therefore, a form of activism based on individuality that does not require greater involvement, but that conveys an attitude favorable to Indigenous territorial rights and, in particular, to environmental preservation. In addition, these forms of activism sometimes trigger signature campaigns in defense of Indigenous peoples, manifestos against the time frame (*marco temporal*), and embargo campaigns on products and companies accused of deforestation or exploitation of resources on Indigenous lands.

Other segments, in turn, react with intolerance and racism by opposing the Indigenous fight, trivializing suffering, and attacking Indigenous peoples with a heavy discursive arsenal that propagates hatred, racism and prejudice. Neither group is indifferent to the issues that affect Indigenous lives; but it is possible to understand that the way people are affected reveals divergent political and ethical projects. There are, however, those who continue to treat the problems of Indigenous peoples as minor issues. This derives from a type of self-centered rationality that disregards the networks of interdependence between

subjects and collectivities within a society. This distant and uncommitted gaze is not directed at Indigenous peoples only, but also at other social groups that are becoming gradually precarious, impoverished, marginalized, discriminated against, and disrespected in our time. This is indifference to the pain of others.

### Violence expressed in data

"Now there will be more: the police can beat the heck out of you. Now it's rubber bullets, smoke bombs and tear gas against these Indians. And let them be punished. You know the rules, you don't walk around naked, with paint on your face, you don't even have a small plate of food. So pay attention. You're going to jail. Gang of criminals!"

These were the words used by Luciano Alves, host of the "Tribuna da Massa" program on Naipi TV (owned by the SBT network and the family of the governor of Paraná, Ratinho Júnior), to accuse the Kaingang, without evidence, of spilling oil along the BR-277 highway to cause accidents and loot drivers. Alves also called for an urgent intervention by the authorities, in a radical demonstration of racism, discrimination and incitement to violence, putting at risk the more than 800 Indigenous families living in Nova Laranjeiras (state of Paraná).

This incident shows the truculence and rage against Indigenous peoples across the country. Although this population has been disrespected and their rights have been violated for more than five centuries, it is undeniable that since 2019, when the Bolsonaro government took office, there has been a resurgence of and, even worse, an

incentive to illegal and violent acts against Indigenous peoples. These acts come from various sectors: media figures, businesspeople, farmers, squatters, public agents such as police officers and commissioners, city councilors, members of Congress, mayors, governors, presidents, judges, ministers, and ordinary citizens.

In September, in posters on Twitter, the Minister-Chief of the Institutional Security Office (GSI), Augusto Heleno, associated the Indigenous leader Sonia Guajajara and the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) with “*high treason*”. He accused APIB of “being behind” the defundbolsonaro.org website, whose objectives, according to the minister, would be to “*publish fake news against Brazil: to impute environmental crimes to the president and support international campaigns to boycott Brazilian products.*” Heleno also said that “*Emergency APIB is chaired by the Indigenous leader Sonia Guajajara, a PSOL activist and linked to actor Leonardo Di Caprio, a unrelenting critic of our country.*” The head of the GSI said that “*the APIB website is associated with several others, which also work 24-7 to tarnish our image abroad, in what characterizes high treason*”. A total of **34 cases** of multiple **threats** such as this one were recorded in 11 Brazilian states.

In 2020, the Indigenous population was the target of a series of threats. Special emphasis should be made of the **17 cases of death threats** due to conflicts over Indigenous territories. In general, they included verbal attacks and shooting by private security guards, henchmen, neighbors, and tourists who entered Indigenous lands shooting randomly. In many cases, the daily threats that affected entire communities were made by aggressors flaunting their weapons to impinge their presence on the peoples.

The **14 cases of abuse of power**, spread throughout several states, were committed by FUNAI officials and the military police, who pointed their weapons at and beat and threatened a 14-year-old boy in Mato Grosso do Sul and intimidated an entire community of the Xakriabá people (MG), traveling through all the villages of the Indigenous territory in vehicles and tow trucks, threatening people with guns in hand and without face masks amidst the pandemic.

The empowerment of ordinary citizens and official agents, whether military or civilians, through the use of firearms was a geared, in a very special way, against the Indigenous population, as seen in this report in virtually all cases recorded by CIMI during the year.

A total of **182 murders** were recorded by SESAI, which involved 127 men and 55 women. Of these, 66

occurred in Roraima, 41 in Amazonas, 34 in Mato Grosso do Sul, 15 in Ceará, 6 in Pernambuco, 5 in Bahia, 4 in Pará, 3 in Santa Catarina, 2 in Paraíba, 2 in Rondônia, 1 in Maranhão, 1 in Mato Grosso, 1 in Minas Gerais, and 1 in Paraná.

CIMI confirmed **45 murder victims**. The cases were recorded in the states of Acre (4), Amazonas (3), Bahia (8), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (12), Pará (2), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), Roraima (3), and Santa Catarina (1). The motivations behind the attacks included conflicts over land, fights, disagreements related to alcohol consumption, revenge, femicide, sexual violence, or unknown reasons. Some of the cases that characterized the contexts of homicides are described below. In addition to these, 13 cases of **attempted murder** were also recorded.

Noteworthy are two brutal cases of murders that were a direct consequence of the actions of public security forces – more specifically, the Military Police (PM) of the states of Amazonas and Mato Grosso. In the state of Amazonas, in a case involving recreational fishing, the truculent action of the police following conflicts due to the invasion of Indigenous and riverside territories in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Nova Olinda do Norte and Borba, had the participation of the then executive secretary of the state’s Social Promotion Fund. The conflict was followed by a disastrous and brutal police operation in the region. On August 3, leaders of the Maraguá TI reported that a group of people – who, as it was later learned, were military police officers dressed in civilian clothes – had come to the region aboard a speedboat and were shooting at residents. The situation unfolded into the murder of two Indigenous people of the Munduruku people who lived in the neighboring Coatá-Laranjal TI, and four riverside dwellers from the region, besides the disappearance of two other riverside dwellers and a series of human rights violations committed by the MP against local communities, in what became known as the “massacre of the Abacaxis River”. Two police officers were also killed during the conflict.

In Mato Grosso, on August 11, 2020, four Chiquitano were murdered by police officers of the Special Border Group (GEFRON), which operates on the border of Brazil and Bolivia. The Indigenous men were hunting in an area near the community of San José de la Frontera, located in San Matías, on the Bolivian side, when they were surprised by GEFRON agents. Police argued that the four men of the Chiquitano people were suspected of drug trafficking and had allegedly reacted to the approach. However, it was later found that all the Indigenous men were carrying was game



*Arsino Sunbre García, Pablo Pedraza, Yona Pedraza Tosube and Ezequiel Pedraza Tosube, of the Chiquitano people, were killed by Mato Grosso police*

and hunting instruments. Reports from family members, obtained by CIMI and other organizations that conducted an on-site investigation of the case, indicated that the bodies showed signs of torture, such as a broken leg and collarbone, deformed face, and skin abrasions.

In Maranhão, Indigenous leaders reported that a young Indigenous man of the Ka'apor people was found dead on August 3 in the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land (TI), but they were only able to file the complaint three days later, due to access and communication difficulties. Constant invasions of the area by loggers, land grabbers, hunters, and traffickers, have been reported time and again to the competent authorities.

In Rondônia, for years the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land has been the target of invasions, deforestation, land grabbing, and fires. As a result of the state's omission to protect Indigenous territories, thus causing the weight of defending the land to fall on the peoples themselves, another leader was cruelly murdered. The young 33-year-old teacher and environmental agent Ari Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau was found dead with signs of beating on the road of the Tarilândia district, in the municipality of Jaru (RO).

In Roraima, according to information from the Yanomami and Ye'kuana Indigenous Health District Council

(CONDISI), two Indigenous youths were attacked in the forest and shot dead by miners who invaded the Yanomami TI. The victims were in a group of five Indigenous people when they came across two miners near a clandestine heli-copter runway. The miners chased and shot them.

We also recorded 16 cases of **manslaughter and 12** of hit-and-run, 1 accident involving an electric fence and 2 cases of accidental shooting. The cases were recorded in Goiás (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (7), Rio Grande do Sul (4), and Santa Catarina (1). It is noteworthy that most cases occurred in the Southern region of the country, in areas very close to the villages, and that almost all drivers left the scene without helping the victims. These cases, which have been common over the years, are related to the land problems that lead many communities to live on roadsides and be subject to mockery and swearing by the occupants of vehicles traveling at high speed, as if they wanted to scare or even run over the Indigenous people.

Data obtained from SESAI show that 26 Indigenous people were fatal victims of traffic accidents, in the states of Alagoas (2), Amazonas (1), Ceará (1), Goiás (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Mato Grosso (2), Pará (2), Pernambuco (4), Paraná (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3), and Santa Catarina (1).

According to SESAI data, 776 deaths were reported in age group **0 and 5 years**, which correspond to 20.1 percent of the 3,861 deaths of Indigenous people recorded by the agency in 2020. The data provided do not allow us to identify the Indigenous people or land, hence preventing us from expanding the analyses. Of these children, 374 were girls and 402 were boys. 250 and 162 deaths were recorded in the states of Amazonas and Roraima, respectively, followed by Mato Grosso with 87, Pará with 47, Maranhão with 44, Acre with 44, and Mato Grosso do Sul with 38. Another 15 children in this age group died in Pernambuco, 15 in Tocantins, 12 in Rio Grande do Sul, and 11 in Bahia. It is important to note that 21 children died from lack of health care.

According to SESAI, 100 Indigenous people died from **lack of health care** in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (36), Mato Grosso (38), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (4), Pernambuco (5), Paraná (4), Rondônia (2), Roraima (5), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Santa Catarina (1), and Sergipe (1).

Among the victims, 28 were teenagers up to 15 years old, 27 were adults between 16 and 64 years, and 45 were 65 and older; 47 victims were female and 53 were male. At least 8 victims were elders between 100 and 105 years old. Also concerning are the 114 deaths from acute myocardial infarction, which affected 24 people under 50 years of age. Of these, 12 were under 40 years old; these deaths should be better analyzed.

CIMI, in turn, recorded 10 cases of **deaths from general lack of assistance** in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (2), Mato Grosso (1), Minas Gerais (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (2) and Tocantins (1). The number of deaths from COVID-19 are not included, due to

the lack of State transparency and the various deficiencies in official data on the subject, which excluded most of the Indigenous population.

Nevertheless, it is possible to affirm that many of these deaths, including of many Indigenous elders, could have been prevented if the central government had implemented minimal actions to protect these communities, such as logistical and financial support for the installation of sanitary barriers and the removal of invaders from their lands.

We also recorded 89 cases of **lack of health care** in the states of Alagoas (1), Amazonas (18), Ceará (1), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso (12), Mato Grosso do Sul (10), Pará (12), Paraná (2), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rondônia (8), Roraima (7), Santa Catarina (3), São Paulo (2), and Tocantins (3), which affected at least 66 peoples in 38 Indigenous lands. These cases refer mainly to the lack of emergency action by the central government to minimize the effects of coronavirus. Indigenous communities also complain that malaria outbreaks have been recurrent due to the invasion of their land by miners; the lack of drinking water has caused many cases of diarrhea; medicines are either lacking or have expired, and basic sanitation is non-existent in many communities.

It cannot be said that the tragic situation that unfolded after the coronavirus reached Indigenous villages and communities was a surprise. Early in the pandemic, when the scenario of lack of assistance and state organization was already a concern, several organizations, associations and communities warned about the risks that the health crisis could entail for original peoples. In April 2020, for example, 115 institutions in the Amazon and all regions of Brazil, including CIMI, expressed concern about the possible spread of COVID-19 and demanded emergency actions from the central government.

### **Invasions and territorial conflicts on the rise**

During 2020, there was an excessive exacerbation of disrespect for Indigenous lands and violence against Indigenous communities and their heritage values. President Jair Bolsonaro's speech and the practical actions and measures of his government continued to be an incentive to the violation of Indigenous territorial rights and to conflicts over land. This report recorded **96 cases of Conflicts over Territorial Rights, 263 cases of Possessory Invasions, Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Multiple Damage to Heritage Values.** Between 2018 and 2020 there was a gradual increase in deforestation, fires, and mining activities on Indigenous lands.

At least 145 peoples from 201 Indigenous lands suffered some kind of attack to their territory in the midst of the pandemic. Among these communities are Indigenous groups in voluntary isolation in the states of Amazonas, Pará and Rondônia. Given the vulnerability of

these communities, they will be at risk of extinction unless protective measures are taken.

Between July 2019 and August 2020, according to data from the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), the Cachoeira Seca TI, deforestation destroyed an impressive 72.4 square kilometers in the middle Xingu River. Other Indigenous lands in the same region, which was seriously affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, were also among the most deforested areas in the period, with local Indigenous populations enduring invasions and illegal actions by loggers, miners and land grabbers.

Among the many Indigenous peoples once again affected by the large number of fires that swept the country in 2020 are the Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation who live in the Mata do Mamão region, located in the Parque do Araguaia and Inawébohoná TIs, on Bananal Island (Tocantins). The area burned for more than ten days, and the isolated Indigenous people were sighted from a helicopter used to fight the fire.

### **The ten Indigenous lands most affected by fires in 2020**

Indigenous Land	Fire outbreaks	State
Parque do Xingu	1.337	Mato Grosso
Parque do Araguaia	1.126	Tocantins
Kadiwéu	912	Mato Grosso do Sul
Kayapó	677	Pará
Parabubure	609	Mato Grosso
Apyterewa	583	Pará
Areões	486	Mato Grosso
Kraolandia	435	Tocantins
Raposa Serra do Sol	393	Roraima
Paresi	358	Mato Grosso

*Source: National Institute of Space Research (INPE)*

*In all, 341 Indigenous lands were affected by 16,153 fire outbreaks throughout 2020. The data were obtained by crossing FUNAI's cartographic base with data from INPE's reference satellite (Aqua-MT).*

The **invasions of Indigenous lands** were characterized by some actions taken by invaders:

1. Land grabbers invade the land, cut down trees, sell the wood, set the land on fire, and sell lots, as if they were legal;
2. Farmers or their agents invade the land, cut down trees, sell the wood, set the land on fire to expand pasture areas or their extensive soybean plantation or another monoculture product;
3. Illegal loggers invade the land to cut down trees to be sold and build clandestine roads for the transportation of products;
4. Drug traffickers invade the land in search of hideouts in remote areas;
5. Farmers and local politicians, with the support of state and/or federal authorities, savagely invade



*In addition to violence, environmental devastation, and contamination of the main watercourses with mercury, there is also a coincidence between the presence of miners and the worsening of the health situation of the Yanomami population. Image recorded at the Yanomami TI in May 2020*

the land without the consent of the community to divide it into lots, open roads and highways or build hydroelectric dams;

6. Miners settle inside the Indigenous land without asking permission, bring in their mining equipment that emits smoke and makes a lot of noise, promote deforestation, destroy the vital fauna and flora environment, pollute the waters of rivers, streams and lakes, and contaminate the peoples with diseases such as coronavirus, and the waters with mercury;
7. People and businesses invade the lands to fish and hunt, even knowing that this is prohibited. They also invade the land to remove sand, granite and gravel, or to set fire to Indigenous houses and gardens, with the aim of intimidating the Indigenous people and forcing them out of the land;
8. Baths of pesticides, sprinkled by airplanes or land vehicles, are used as weapons to scare residents out of the land.

Often these invaders arrive in the dead of night, shooting, setting fire to the place and stirring terror, and come back again and again. Many dismantled the sanitary barriers created by the Indigenous people through armed violence. Surveys by CIMI and Greenpeace found several invasions of Indigenous lands in the Amazon, many of which have already been ratified. They also found that illegal land divisions span five states: Pará, Amazonas,

Acre, Rondônia and Maranhão. Gangs invade the lands to steal wood, explore miners or hunt; when they leave, the land grabbers go in, trying to settle in the territory and threatening the communities.

This survey showed that of the 10 most deforested Indigenous lands in the Amazon in 2020, four reported illegal land divisions: Cachoeira Seca, Apyterewa, Ituna-Itatá, and Trincheira Bacajá, all in Pará. The Ituna-Itatá territory, which is home to isolated Indigenous people, has been under pressure from local politicians who defend a reduction of the area.

In the state of Pará, the Munduruku people endured numerous invasions of their territories, especially for illegal mining. After several complaints filed by Indigenous leaders, the Federal Police located more than 2,000 illegal miners operating on the Indigenous land. The perpetrators tried to hide the machinery used inside closed forests of the region,

but using drones the FP located part of the equipment. Despite that, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) estimates that the operation was hampered by the actions of the federal government itself, which had suspended inspection in Jacareacanga (Pará) a month earlier, alerting the invaders and giving them time to prepare for reaction. The suspension order was issued by the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles who, according to a report by Indigenous leaders and the MPF, met with miners in the

region. The MPF also investigates the use of a Brazilian Air Force (FAB) aircraft to transport miners who operate illegally in the Munduruku TI to Brasilia, to participate in a meeting with the then minister.

Invasions by miners in the region have been reported for years, but no effective and permanent measures have been taken by the government. As if violence and environmental destruction weren't enough, with the coronavirus pandemic the number of invasions increased substantially, and with them contamination, which has already caused many Munduruku to become sick and die from COVID-19.

In Roraima, the impacts of illegal mining on the social life of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana were very serious during 2020. The presence of miners in the territory, estimated at more than 20,000 people by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), is characterized by the movement of armed people and the spread of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs. This generates conflicts between Indigenous people and miners, also contributing to increase the number of internal conflicts. The environmental consequences are also severe; in addition to the contamination of the main watercourses with mercury, mining means removing native vegetation and accumulating garbage and debris, which in turn scare away and reduce the number of animal species. There is also a coincidence between the presence of miners and the worsening of the health situation among the Indigenous population. The presence of invaders can be the main vector for the entry and transmission of diseases, especially COVID-19 and malaria. Data show that the deaths of Yanomami infected with the coronavirus were associated with underlying conditions, mainly malaria. The several complaints filed with authorities and various actions taken by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) have not been enough to stop the invasions and violence in the region.

The serious situation in the Yanomami and Munduruku TIs led the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), at the end of 2020, to issue precautionary measures in favor of the peoples living in these territories. According to the IACHR, the Yanomami and the Ye'kwana are "in a serious and urgent situation, as their rights are at risk of irreparable harm." The entity linked to the Organization of American States (OAS) also asked the Brazilian to implement measures to protect the Munduruku, who are at risk in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, "especially when considering their situation of particular vulnerability, failures in health care and the presence of unauthorized third parties in their territory."

Of the 96 cases of conflicts over territorial rights recorded in 2020, some are quite recurrent and reported year after year by Indigenous communities, without, however, any concrete solutions. The conflicts involve a series of rights violations and various truculent operations initiated by executive authorities, police officers, private security guards, and groups or individuals who covet and disrespect Indigenous peoples, their constitutional rights, their lands and the natural resources existing therein.

Ordinances declaring the nullity of demarcation processes and registers in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) that overlap Indigenous lands, especially in Rondônia and Acre, led to tension between several communities. Squatters settled in the Arara TI of the Amônia River (AC) for years have refused to receive compensation to vacate the Indigenous land. These invaders threaten - and often prevent - the community from growing their crop. They also hunt and fish inside the Indigenous territory to sell the products in the city and illegally remove timber from the area.

Indigenous peoples from the Kambeba, Kokama and Tikuna groups living in Castanhal do Ajará, Amazonas, reported having experienced a day of terror when tractors from the Local City Works Department invaded their land, without any court decision, destroying plantations in order to divide the land into lots that would benefit non-Indigenous people in exchange for votes. The statement of the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles, about taking advantage of the pandemic to "push the deregulation of environmental laws" through infralegal measures was not a mere figure of speech. On the same day, FUNAI published Normative Instruction (IN) 09/2020

of the Environment, Ricardo Salles, about taking advantage of the pandemic to "push the deregulation of environmental laws through infralegal measures", was not a mere figure of speech. On the same day of the meeting in which the statement was voiced and recorded by the government's own cameras, April 22, FUNAI published normative instruction (IN) 09/2020.

The instruction approved the certification of private properties on non-ratified Indigenous lands, which were no longer considered by FUNAI for declarations of recognition of limits. These lands were excluded from INCRA's Land Management System (SIGEF), which is responsible for analyzing the georeferenced areas of private properties and certifying them, if there is no overlap with protected areas or other properties. Thus, the regulation began to allow individuals to negotiate private properties overlapping Indigenous lands under demarcation, without mentioning these overlaps in their transactions, as pointed out by the MPF. The measure facilitates, in practice, land grabbing and private appropriation of Indigenous lands, in addition to spurring conflicts and generating legal uncertainty for both Indigenous people and landowners.

The MPF sent a recommendation to the presidency of FUNAI, signed by 49 prosecutors from 23 states, asking for the annulment of IN 09/2020, due to the unconstitutional nature of the measure. The recommendation was not complied with by FUNAI, leading the MPF to bring the Federal Court into the loop by filing a series of lawsuits in several Brazilian states.

By November 2020, the MPF had already filed 25 lawsuits against IN 09 in 13 states and obtained ten injunctions suspending the measure and one decision locally annulling it in six states. However, despite the efforts of the MPF, a great deal of damage had already been done. A survey conducted by CIMI in the states of Maranhão and Bahia identified a large number of private certifications on Indigenous lands in those states – most of them to large landowners and agribusiness companies. By August 2020, 58 properties totaling 12,800 hectares had been certified on five Indigenous lands in Bahia<sup>1</sup>. In Maranhão, by the end of 2020, CIMI had found that 83 properties had been certified on the Porquinhos dos Canela-Apānjekra, Bacurizinho and Kanela Memortumré TIs, with 171,600 hectares of overlapping land.<sup>2</sup> Private properties covered almost half of the total area of these three Indigenous lands, intensifying conflicts and leading to the devastation of the territory of peoples who have been waiting for years for the completion of their demarcation processes.

The Ministry of the Environment is a partner in all environmental crimes committed in Brazil: deforestation, mining, fires, and air and water pollution. And it is also responsible for all acts of violence perpetrated by agents supported by the government

One of the bases for this to happen is **the omission and delay in the regularization of Indigenous lands**. For decades, countless communities have been awaiting regularization of their lands. There are full processes stalled at some stage of the demarcation procedure; there are processes in which the WG has been established but is not active; and there are those claims that have not even been considered by FUNAI. Of the 1,299 Indigenous lands, only 422 have been registered or ratified; 282 are at some stage of the demarcation process; but 536 lands are awaiting measures. No demarcation has been implemented since 2016, and the processes initiated have been totally stalled. Unregulated lands are more vulnerable, and their occupants are more subject to violence of all sorts.

Without any concern for the attacks on Indigenous and quilombola communities, or for the environmental destruction and loss that all this may entail, the Ministry of the Environment is a partner in all environmental crimes committed in Brazil: deforestation, mining, fires, and air and water pollution. And it is also responsible for all acts of violence perpetrated by agents supported by the government: land invasion, land parcelling, exploitation, and illegal sale of natural resources taken from protected areas. On the other hand, there is unconditional support for the illegal activities and greed of private owners who use violence against defenseless communities, in addition to the express intention to dismantle all the laws that protect us from destruction.

Likewise, federal, state, and municipal authorities, not only in the Amazon region, should be held accountable for collusion with all crimes committed against Indigenous peoples, which spread throughout Brazil the trivialization of cruelty and death. Legal and illegal enterprisers and entrepreneurs are also responsible.

## Methodological note

The report Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil is published annually by CIMI, bases on information obtained from various and diverse sources. Among them is the information collected and provided by its missionaries, who work in the entity's teams and regional offices; the information provided in the news and articles prepared by CIMI's Press Office; the complaints and reports of organizations, associations, communities and Indigenous leaders at the local, regional and national levels; and the news, studies and reports of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), research institutes and

indigenist organizations, and the socio-environmental field. CIMI also follows, on an annual basis, news on the different types of violence against Indigenous peoples published in various media outlets. In addition, information obtained from government agencies such as state security and health secretariats, and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) - often through requests made through the Law on Access to Information (LAI) – is also used. These data, once read and systematized, make up the records of violence and become part of our studies and analyses.

# The faces of racism against Indigenous peoples in Brazil

Iara Tatiana Bonin\*

We are experiencing, as a common global issue, a pandemic that significantly changes the way we conduct our lives, our routine affairs and some of our forms of sociability. However, the assumption that all human beings are “made equal” before the virus is a fiction, since the ways in which national governments implement prevention, containment and treatment policies determine – to a large extent – the scope, the effects, and the lethality of this virus for the populations of each locality.

In Brazil, the pandemic has made inequalities even more visible, dividing people between those who have the wherewithal to protect themselves and those who are, as put by Santos,<sup>1</sup> “south of the quarantine”, exposed daily to the risk of being infected. Talking about racism against Indigenous peoples in the Brazilian context is justified in view of the country’s historical structural production of social hierarchies sustained by categories of superiority and inferiority – between cultures, ways of life and forms of production, for example.

Racism is based on the idea that social groups could be vertically and hierarchically organized.<sup>2</sup> This understanding underlines established inequalities that are justified by meritocratic discourses. Based on racist thinking, it seems acceptable that some should live in precarious conditions and die, in order to ensure the living conditions of others. Therefore, racism functions in a way that does not only concern the commitment of murder and direct extermination, but also the act of exposing certain groups to danger and multiplying the risks to their lives.

Talking about racism against Indigenous peoples in the Brazilian context is justified in view of the country’s historical structural production of social hierarchies, sustained by categories of superiority and inferiority

## Multiplied risks

The practices discussed in this report are characterized as expressions of racism because they expose to danger and/or multiply risks to Indigenous peoples and communities. In this sense, three sets of violence stand out. The first concerns the pandemic and acts of discrimination against Indigenous peoples. The second regards the hate speech propagated by various media outlets. The third relates to the omission of federal government representatives in complying with the constitutional responsibility to demarcate, protect and ensure respect for Indigenous lands.

Indigenous peoples have been especially affected by the pandemic. To them, the spread of COVID-19 has an immaterial dimension, because living unfolds into an interconnected web of events and agents. Ninawa Huni Kui, president of the Federation of the Huni Kui People from the State of Acre (FEPHAC), says that being sick has lasting effects on Indigenous bodies and lives and “has caused fear, suffering and emotional, psychological and spiritual imbalance in families. Shamans and healers have applied their knowledge, using medicinal plants in teas, baths and incenses to mitigate the effects of this virus.”

The traumatic event of so many deaths and so much suffering needs to be faced and re-signified collectively, through cultural institutions and knowledge specific to each people, through the intervention of religious leaders and elders who are responsible for caring and catering to the new generations. This is a task to be shouldered for a long time. Therefore, it is crucial, at this moment, to maintain the conditions that allow these peoples to put into practice their ways of living in the territory and of understanding the body and health, without any restrictions or prejudices whatsoever.

## Disrespect and discrimination

In 2020, in addition to the direct impact of the virus on life, offenses that expose a collectivity to danger were

<sup>1</sup> SANTOS, Boaventura de Souza. A cruel pedagogia do vírus. Coimbra: Almedina, 2020

<sup>2</sup> FANON, Frantz. **Pele negra, máscaras brancas**. Salvador: EDUFBA, 2008

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*Racist practices against Indigenous peoples are systematic and disseminated in the social and governmental sphere, as well as in government action and omission*

recorded as violence. In June 2020, a group of military wives, on the pretext of doing “social action” on the Yanomami Indigenous land, increased the risk of contamination and death in the community. In addition to entering an Indigenous area in times of pandemic without face masks and causing overcrowding, including of children, the women disrespected the cultural forms of the Yanomami by promoting interventions on their bodies – applying makeup on Indigenous women, painting their nails, and giving out clothes, for example. On this, the president of the District Council for Yanomami and Yekuana Health (CONDISI), Junior Yekuana Yanomami, reported: “What they did is a total disrespect. Giving out clothes... The Yanomami people are not beggars. (...) We need government support to contain COVID-19, which is coming in, spreading in the villages.”<sup>3</sup>

Other forms of violence related to the pandemic refer to the discriminations experienced in the municipalities, which prevent people from moving freely to carry on their economic activities and seek health care. In this sense, Bento Wakuke Xerente and Lucivanda Waiti Xerente reported that, on June 22, 2020, in the municipality of Tocantínia (Tocantins), prejudiced and racist

messages from non-Indigenous people were spread through a WhatsApp group. The content of the messages spurred hatred against Indigenous people who were receiving medical care in the city. They reported that they had already been disrespected by the head of the Basic Indigenous Health Unit in that municipality when they questioned the lack of health professionals to assist them.

On July 27, 2020, BBC News Brazil published a story about another event involving the spread of audio and text messages attacking Indigenous people, this time in the municipality of General Carneiro, in Mato Grosso. Among the offensive comments, the following stands out in the news article: “Oh, chap, this is only Indians, man ... it's not people, no (...). In General Carneiro itself, the number of infected people is very low, thank God. Now the Indians... these people have no culture, no religion, who can stand these people?”

In the municipality of Mato Grosso de Formoso do Araguaia, according to the report of leaders of the Javaé people of the Parque do Araguaia Indigenous Land, the mayor led the attack by stating that the Indigenous people were bringing COVID-19 into the municipality and by issuing an official letter through the Municipal Health Secretariat, determining that they should not come into the city for a period of seven days. A sanitary barrier was put in place and the leaders were prevented from entering

<sup>3</sup> VALENTE, Rubens. **Mulheres de militares maquiam, dão roupas e causam aglomeração de yanomâmis.** Available at: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/Rubens-valente/2020/07/17/militares-coronavirus-indigenas.htm>

the municipality. In the municipality of Luciara, also in Mato Grosso, Timothy Idjariwa Karajá sought medical care in the Municipal Hospital, with suspicion of COVID-19. He reported having been harassed by employees, who reportedly said that the Indians were spreading the disease. Timothy also informed that they were being victims of prejudice in the city's markets for the same reason.

In the municipality of Diamante D'Oeste, Paraná, on July 3, 2020, Willian Tupi Chamorro and Marcelo Kupju Alvez, both from the Tekoha Anhetete Indigenous Reservation of the Guarani people, were prevented from shopping in a supermarket. According to them, the person responsible for the establishment claimed to have been instructed by a city inspector to not let them in, because Indigenous people belonged to a COVID-19 risk group. In Rio de Janeiro, the Guarani Nhandeva of the Tekoha Je'y Indigenous Land, in the city of Paraty, were called "corona Indians".

In Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul, the Guarani-Kaiowá have also been victims of a wave of prejudiced comments spreading hatred on social media. The situation caught the attention of the Indigenous woman Michelli Alves Machado, who made copies of several of these manifestations against the community. She posted the attacks on her social media, with the title "Thus walks inhumanity".

Micheli says that the disease is just an excuse for spreading this hatred: "the problem is not the pandemic, the point is that we are Indigenous people. If these people could exterminate or erase the Indigenous population, they would not think twice. They are using the virus just to let out the hatred and prejudice that is inside them. Many people in Dourados know the reservation, but they only see its negative side and generalize it. They say we are all boozers, that we live off staple food baskets or that we don't like to work."

## Hate speech

Although confronting the pandemic in Brazil today is one of the most urgent struggles, unfortunately it is not an isolated threat. It is something that adds to so many other forms of attack to the lives and rights of Indigenous peoples. The pandemic affects the communities so intensely precisely because it lies within the context of daily attacks, historical violation of rights, omission by public authorities and trivialization of life. Thus, a second set of violence that can be characterized as racist involves hate speeches and their potential to expose to danger not only a person, but the collectivity to which he or she belongs.

Hate speeches exacerbate hostility and violence, while weakening the foundations of our common feeling of humanity. The United Nations (UN) conceptualizes hate speech as "any kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factor."<sup>4</sup>

The spread of this type of speech in a society like ours is in many cases based on racism. As Rocha and Mendes argue,<sup>5</sup> a distinction must be made between prejudiced/racial injury – which occurs when the offense is aimed at the offended party only, through private or public manifestations, and constitutes a crime provided for in the Penal Code, Art. 140, § 3 – and hate speech, which occurs when the offender publicly discriminates and attacks the entire group to which the victim belongs.

This offense, which may constitute a crime of racism (Item XLII of Article 5 of the Federal Constitution and Art. 20 of Law 7716/89), may occur in public spaces or on the mass or social media, for example. Its effects and forms of propagation cannot be measured, since they have the potential to stir up discrimination, hostility, and violence.

From the data set on acts of violence recorded in 2020, some cases can be typified as hate speech. The first concerns the offenses uttered by the radio hosts Raimundo Nonato da Silva Pereira and Hailton Pantoja Ferreira, in August 2018, against the Warao Indigenous people,

during the program "Mix Atualidades", on radio Mix FM, in Belém. A news article broadcast in the Brazil Atual Network, on December 23, informed that the Federal Prosecutor's Office of Pará had initiated an investigation related to hate speech, discriminatory behavior, and racist and xenophobic offenses. Brazilian prosecutor Felipe de Moura Palha, who is quoted in the report, said that the speech of the radio hosts is a "real incitement to hatred and violence against the Indigenous group", and warned that "this type of speech is not restricted to the words spoken against Indigenous peoples, but also reaches the concrete plane, where it can produce effects on the

4 UN. **United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech**, May 2019. Available at <https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/UN%20Strategy%20and%20Plan%20of%20Action%20on%20Hate%20Speech%2018%20June%20SYNOPSIS.pdf>. Access on 15/07/2021

5 ROCHA, Juliana Lívia Antunes da; Mendes, André Pacheco Teixeira. **Cartilha de orientação para vítimas do discurso de ódio**. Public Defender's Office of Rio de Janeiro - Human Rights Defense Center - NUDEDH/ FGV Direito Rio, 2020. Available at <https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/dspace/handle/10438/29490>. Accesses on 18/07/2021



*Debating violence and the necessary protection of Indigenous life and of the lands inhabited by them is of interest to all of us, because besides materializing the recognition of an original right, Indigenous lands are the areas that best protect the forests and their rich ecosystems*

attitudes of the population itself when in contact with Indigenous peoples in the streets.”

Another case involving racist and prejudiced comments during a radio broadcast occurred in the “Espaço Aberto” program, aired by Rádio Grande FM. On August 26, 2020, Guarani-Kaiowá leaders filed a police investigation request against two radio hosts in the MPF. According to the complaint, they were talking about tougher garbage bags, which scare cats away and prevent them from spreading the garbage. “These new bags that are coming out, they have a very strong smell. And this smell prevents cats from tearing them,” said one of them, and added: “If it were only cats... the Indians also love to tear bags.” In an ironic tone, the other radio host said: “If you were to use a smell to scare the Indians away, it will be difficult (laughs)”. The Indigenous leaders claim that

*Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi*

“The problem is not the pandemic, the point is that we are Indigenous people. If these people could exterminate or erase the Indigenous population, they would not think twice. They are using the virus just to let out the hatred and prejudice that is inside them.”

the goal of the radio hosts was to humiliate and stir up hatred against Indigenous peoples by comparing them to animals that tear garbage bags and disrespecting families living in encampments, without a decent space, without food, without drinking water, without the minimum conditions to ensure their protection and care, due to the government’s negligence.

Focusing on public authorities’ actions, the encouragement of racial discrimination against Indigenous peoples can be envisioned, for example, through civil actions filed by the MPF in 2020. In March, in the state of Amazonas, a public civil action was filed against the central government and FUNAI for failure in conducting indigenist policy, advocating an integrationist project that violates fundamental rights of Indigenous peoples, and also for promoting hate speeches against Indigenous peoples. The MPF action also required the right of reply to the Waimiri-Atroari people for attacks on them stemming from disputes over the construction of a transmission line that is intended to cross their territory and of circulation on the BR-174 highway.

An example of direct attacks on Indigenous rights occurred on February 28, 2020, when assemblymen Jeferson Alves, in Roraima, carrying a chainsaw, was filmed destroying the road barrier put in place by the government in the accessway to BR-174, to limit traffic in an environmental preservation area. At the time, the deputy recorded a video dedicating his ‘feat’ to the Brazilian President.

In 2020, hate speeches were also reported in the school environment. On March 1st, in the city of Guaíra, Paraná, relatives of Indigenous students delivered a document to the MPF denouncing that they were being subject to prejudice, discrimination and racism at school. The document also informed that the municipal Social Assistance Secretariat had launched a campaign entitled “Say no to

begging”, as another attempt to reinforce discrimination against Indigenous peoples.

With respect to higher education, a complaint was filed on August 18 by Indigenous students of UNICAMP, in Campinas (SP), for online racist attacks. During a live entitled “Indigenous Identities in Public University: Building Dialogues in the Struggle for Rights”, shouts, offenses, hate speeches and prejudiced and racist provocations were heard.

Attacks such as this also occurred in other online events attended by Indigenous peoples, such as the live entitled “Experiences of intercultural education and initiatives for the eradication of racism against Indigenous peoples”, aired on July 30, 2020 at the Lutheran University of Brazil. The event was attended by Indigenous people from Brazil and three other Latin American countries. The method is always the same: the attackers invade the video calls and disturb the presentations with messages of sexual, racist, homophobic, and sexist nature.

### **Official discrimination and integrationism**

A third set of violence concerns the failure of federal government representatives to comply with the constitutional duty of demarcating, protecting, and ensuring respect for Indigenous lands. In this regard, cases of invasion by people involved in illegal logging and mineral extraction, especially in the Amazon, were reported.

Territorial invasions, coupled with the stalling of demarcation procedures – which under FUNAI's responsibility – enhance the risks to the life, security and freedom of Indigenous communities and peoples. Another example of the weakening of entities charged with protecting Indigenous peoples, is the Official Letter issued on August 28, 2020, by FUNAI president Marcelo Augusto Xavier Silva, mentioning “the possibility of legal action by FUNAI in case of invasion of private property by integrated Indigenous peoples”. As if it weren't enough to openly attempt to disqualify the Indigenous identity (on the grounds that they are ‘integrated’ Indigenous peoples), the letter encourages an action that goes against the purposes of an official Indigenous entity, which should protect and safeguard Indigenous heritage values and lives. Finally, one may infer that the rhetoric of the integration of Indigenous people into the “national communion”, which is being consolidated in formal speeches of representatives of the executive branch, promotes and sustains a hierarchical thought, according to which the forms of Indigenous

life would be inferior and should yield to the logic of a way of life seen as superior. This integrationist premise violates the constitutional precept of respect for the cultures, social organizations, beliefs, and ways of living of these collectivities. There are endless examples of government speeches that bring back integrationism as a State proposition.

Integrationist speeches, especially by representatives of the Brazilian executive branch, were abundant in 2020. In January, during a video aired on social media, President Jair Bolsonaro said: “The Indian has changed, evolved... Increasingly, the Indian is becoming a human being just like us. So let's get the Indian to integrate into society and be the effective owner of their Indigenous land, that's what we want here.” In addition to being in line with an integrationist perspective, the statement contradicts the constitutional precept according to which Indigenous lands, which are Union assets, are of exclusive usufruct of Indigenous people and shall not be considered as property.

In the same sense, on February 7, 2020, in an interview to TV Globo's “Bom Dia MS” program, the coordinator of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) for the Campo Grande region declared that the “Indian has to be fully integrated into society”. Among other prejudiced and mistaken statements, he reports that “the young Indian girl has to start dating black and white boys, and this integration is automatically emerging, and that's how our policy is implemented.”<sup>6</sup>

Data for 2020 show that racist practices – understood as those that increase risks and expose Indigenous peoples to danger – are not specific and sporadic. They are systematic and disseminated in the social and governmental sphere and due to government action and/or omission. Besides killing, stirring up violence and spreading hatred, racism is also expressed in the established territorial and legal uncertainty.

The stalling of land demarcations and measures to protect and inspect the areas has led to an overwhelming process of invasion and disseisin and increased the risks and dangers to the lives of local populations. Debating violence and the necessary protection of both Indigenous life and the lands where they live is of interest to all of us, because besides materializing the recognition of an original right, Indigenous lands are the areas that best protect the forests and their rich ecosystems.

<sup>6</sup> Available at <https://g1.globo.com/ms/mato-grosso-do-sul/edicao/2020/02/07/videos-bom-dia-ms-de-sexta-feira-7-de-fevereiro-de-2020.ghtml>

*Photo: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*



*Agribusiness irrigation projects in the Formoso River basin, in Tocantins, make a true transposition of river waters to private crops, to the detriment of the environment and of traditional and Indigenous communities*

# Appropriated rivers, devastated land: Agribusiness wealth generates extreme poverty in Tocantins

*Laudovina Pereira\**

*"Could it be that only those who have money are worth something today? Are they the only ones that can be entitled to the rivers?"*

*Davi Camôc Reis de Lira, Krahô-Takaywrá*

Tocantins currently ranks third in rice production in Brazil. But there is nothing to celebrate, as the state also shows an increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), 102,000 people fell into extreme poverty in the state between 2017 and 2018, that is, living with only R\$1.90

a day. Official data show 486,000 people living below the poverty line, representing 31.5 percent of the Tocantins population.

Statistics and daily images prove that the wealth produced by agribusiness is not translated into better quality of life for the local population. "Could it be that only those who have money are worth something today? Are they the only ones that can be entitled to the rivers?" asks David Camôc Reis de Lira, from the Krahô-Takaywrá people, referring to producers. Contradiction is the base of this economic model, which only exists to feed and satiate the voracity of the market, without limits or concern for production methods. The negative impacts are sharp social

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inequality and the destruction of the environment and local cultures that leave their footprints of death.

Agribusiness sustains a vicious circle of production, consumption, and disposal. It has no concern for present or future generations and much less for the planet. To survive, it continually degrades natural resources. Mother Earth, that generates life in the Indigenous conception, is becoming sicker year after year as a result of the irrational and destructive action spurred by latifundia, by agribusiness. In Tocantins, this deadly business model is encouraged by MATOPIBA.

Created by the federal government in 2015, MATOPIBA's Agricultural Development Plan (PDA) proposes the expansion of agribusiness in 337 municipalities, in an area of more than 73 million hectares, in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia. In this region there are 865 agrarian reform settlement projects, 34 quilombola

territories, 28 demarcated Indigenous lands,<sup>1</sup> in addition to several lands under demarcation.

With its destruction chains, PDA-MATOPIBA accelerates deforestation in the Cerrado region. It also exhausts the natural wealth and beauty of the oldest biome, which holds in its womb the sacred waters that spring up to quench people's thirst and hunger. It increases land conflicts, violence and violations of Indigenous peoples and communities. It seeks to de-territorialize Indigenous peoples and criminalize the righteous struggles of those who want a piece of land to plant and live peacefully. MATOPIBA's project includes the paving of the TO-500 road on Bananal Island. This area of environmental preservation is the territory of the Javaé and Karajá Indigenous peoples and of an ethnic group living in

1 Technical Note 6, MATOPIBA: caracterização do quadro agrário. Marcelo Fernando Fonseca and Evaristo Eduardo da Miranda, EMBRAPA, Campinas, SP, 2014.



In front of the Boto Velho village, in the Inawébohona TI located on Bananal Island, the sandbanks on the Javaés River highlight the serious effects of private appropriation of water by agribusiness

**¶** The farmers say that it is us, the Indians, who kill fish, but in fact, it is agribusiness that kills nature. The pacu is becoming increasingly rarer, the pirosca is disappearing. The Formoso River used to be abundant and very beautiful, now it is agonizing, almost dead. We, Indigenous peoples, and the traditional communities are the guardians of nature, and we will join forces to defend it. **¶**

*Photo: CIMI Regional Goiás-Tocantins*

voluntary isolation. The project violates Article 231 of the Federal Constitution of 1988.

### Planned destruction

The large projects that have been implemented in Tocantins for decades, are neither random nor perchance. They are projects perfectly planned and designed to strengthen agribusiness and enable the looting of nature's assets and wealth existing in ancestral and traditional territories of Indigenous peoples, and of traditional communities and peoples. To structure this sector, the government of Tocantins encourages infrastructure projects that take the wealth produced in the state to other countries. The people of Tocantins are left with poverty, diseases, and the destruction of the Cradle of Water.

One of the projects implemented is irrigation in the Formoso river basin, where 98 water collection pumps are installed. According to the Institute of Attention to Cities, Federal University of Tocantins (UFT), each pump has the capacity to pump out, on average, 96,000 liters of water per minute. They run 24-7, which means that more than 138 million liters of water are pumped out each day. A single bomb used by the producers would supply water to the entire city of Palmas, the capital of Tocantins, with population over 306,000. The lifting station that supplies 70 percent of Palmas pumps out 48,000 liters per minute. In 24 hours, this means more than 69 million liters, half of what is pumped out by a single pump belonging to producers.

The Formoso River Irrigation Project was implemented in the region in 1979, when the federal government gave thousands of hectares of public land to large and medium-sized producers. The construction works related to the project are large and were carried out without a medium and long-term Environmental Assessment Study (EIA). The project site is accessed via improvised embankments, where trucks and machines pass through without any concern for the local fauna and flora, running over animals and removing native vegetation.

The Formoso River basin covers fifteen municipalities, including Cristalândia, Lagoa da Confusão, Dueré and Formoso do Araguaia, in Tocantins. Three dams were built in the irrigation project - Taboca, Calumbi I and Calumbi - which are in the process of erosion and siltation, with risk of disruption. Irrigation or drain channels are not waterproofed. The water flows in the open, generating losses by infiltration and high evaporation. The Formoso Main Pipeline, which is 90 meters wide and 1,500 meters long, has no coating. Other aggravating factors are deforestation on the banks of the canals and the mechanical opening of small and deep ditches for the circulation of water. The works are irregular, carried out without environmental licensing and without the approval of the Nature Institute of Tocantins, the entity responsible for inspection.

These projects of the so-called "economic development" entail the maximum exploitation of nature's collec-



tive assets, such as river earth and water, which become a monopoly of agribusiness companies. The indiscriminate use of water by agrobusiness changed the flow of rivers, caused serious environmental degradation, destroyed riparian forests and affected the local fauna, fish and wild animals. "The small streams in the region today are dry. These streams, in the summer, were places where the communities caught their fish," says Sebastião Krahô-Kanelá. The risk of some perennial rivers becoming intermittent increases year after year, with current waters available only during the rain season, due to the excessive and mercantilist greed of agribusiness.

In the dry season – called summer by the people of Tocantins – the beds of the Formoso, Javaés and Urubu rivers are filled with sandbanks due to the drastic reduction in water volume. Animals and people suffer from water shortage – including drinking water - while huge plantations are irrigated. There is a real transposition of river waters to private crops, with waters overflowing in long private channels, while Indigenous peoples suffer from the lack of water supply. In the region since 1954, chief Valdete Ribeiro da Costa, of the Krahô-Takaywra people, remarks: "Today there are places that I don't know where I am. I don't recognize my own region. There are so many ditches taking water from the river, and I see that with a lot of suffering and sadness."

The irrigation system used by agrobusiness is flooding and sub-irrigation, with water applied below the soil

In the dry period the beds of the Formoso, Javaés and Urubu rivers are filled with sandbanks due to the drastic reduction in water volume. Animals and people suffer from water shortage – including drinking water - while huge plantations are irrigated. There is a real transposition of river waters to private crops

surface directly to the plants' roots, and its main product is soybean. In the rainy season, between October and April, the region produces irrigated rice. From May to September, when it gets drier, the main crops are watermelon, corn, and beans, in smaller amounts, and soybean seed, which is a more profitable crop. The average sale price for the kilo of soybean seed, of around R\$15, is about five times that of soybean grain. In large agricultural projects, it is produced when the rest of Brazil is in the sanitary void period, from July to September, and the Brazilian environmental legislation requires the elimination of the plant.

Soybeans are harvested in August and September. In October, it is sold throughout the country. For those who work with dry farming in the winter season, the soybean seed produced in the Formoso River Project has a high germination power and hence high profitability. Therefore, the owners of irrigated projects redouble their investments each year, expanding plantations and pressuring small producers to lease or sell their land.

In addition to the capture and despoliation of water, the rivers are badly polluted because of these huge plantations. High concentrations of pesticides are dumped on plantations, often by spray planes, affecting local populations. Herbicides are applied directly to the waters of irrigation channels for the control of aguapés (a large extension of water covered with aquatic plants). During the rice harvesting season, water with pesticides is pumped out of the plantations back into the rivers, thus contaminating

*Photo: CIMI Regional Goiás-Tocantins*



*The sequestration of water from the Formoso River by agribusiness further damages the river in periods of drought, forming steep sandbanks in the riverbed*

them and affecting the health of the communities, when they drink water or eat fish. It is the daily poison that is disseminated throughout large plantations and rivers, affecting local workers and people.

### Contamination and diseases

According to control data from the Water Quality Surveillance System (SISAGUA), 27 types of pesticides were found in the water that supplies the municipality of Formoso do Araguaia ) between 2014 and 2017. Of these substances, 11 are associated with chronic diseases such as cancer, birth defects and endocrine disorders. Without a voice, the riverside population is invisible in this process and endures, alone, the consequences of various cancer cases, which affect the dynamics of the communities, with extra spending on medicines and specialized treatments. Pesticides also contaminate and interfere in the life cycle and reproduction of turtles, wild animals, and birds. Levi Krahô Takaywra reports: "The farmers say that it is us, the Indians, who kill the fish, but in fact, it is agribusiness that kills nature. The pacu is becoming increasingly rarer, the piroca is disappearing. The Formoso River used to be abundant and very beautiful, now it is agonizing, almost dead. We, Indigenous peoples, and the traditional communities are the guardians of nature, and we will join forces to defend it".

The Irrigation Project of the Formoso River is located in a region that is considered one of the most important ecological sanctuaries in Brazil, as it houses the fauna and flora of biomes transitioning between the Amazon and the Cerrado biomes, which are rich in biodiversity. With a unique natural ecosystem, it is home to deer, capybaras, bush dogs, anteaters, armadillos, alligators, otters, turtles, freshwater dolphins, emus, wood ibis, and wild ducks. The region is close to Bananal Island, an Indigenous land and environmental preservation area with great ethnic and cultural diversity.

### Indigenous lands

Four Indigenous lands are located in this ecological corridor: Ináwébohona, Krahô-Kanelá and Parque do Araguaia, all of them regularized, and Utaria Wyhyna/Iròdu Iràna and Taego Áwa, both already declared. They comprise the municipalities of Formoso do Araguaia, Lagoa da Confusão and Pium. The region is home to the Tapirapé, Javaé, Karajá, Avá-Canoeiro, Krahô-Kanelá, Krahô-Takaywra, Kanelá do Tocantins groups and of an Indigenous community living in voluntary isolation on Bananal Island. The area has a significant presence of peasant communities and family farming. The Gameleira, Caracol, Pirarucu, Três Poderes, Lagoa da Onça, Pirarucu I, Araguaia I, and Santa Tereza settlements are also located there.

Some Indigenous peoples live on demarcated land, while others , such as the Krahô-Takaywra - are settled in temporary villages and fighting for the right to the territory as provided for in 1988 Constitution. This tribe has 110 Indigenous members who have been displaced several times because of the occupation of the region by producers. For eleven years they have lived in the environmental reservation of P.A. São Judas Tadeu, in Lagoa da Confusão, where they face extreme difficulties, due to the lack of public health care and education policies. They also experience great difficulties to guarantee their livelihood, since they are in an environmental reservation of INCRA where they cannot grow their crops.

The situation is paradoxical. Despite living in a region rich in rivers, Indigenous, peasant and riverside communities are forced to live with scarce water supply, especially in the period from July to November.

"Water is very important because it is life, both for us Indigenous people and for non-Indigenous people", says Wagner Katamy, a Krahô-Kanelá Indigenous man. Unlike producers, the Indigenous peoples from the basins of the Formoso and Javaés rivers respect nature and water

The situation is paradoxical.

Despite living in a region rich in rivers, Indigenous, peasant and riverside communities are forced to live with scarce water supply, especially in the period from July to November

cycles. They are engaged in family farming, extractivism, and small-scale hunting and fishing. Crops are grown according to traditional practices, in harmony with the dynamics of the waters. Cultivation occurs in the rainy season, when the water is at its lowest level. They want the river alive and the native vegetation standing, because they know that to preserve is to ensure life.

Over the years, several government initiatives have promoted water insecurity in the region and socio-environmental damage. In 2012, a public-private partnership was formed for the establishment of 200,000 hectares of irrigated plantations. Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, the project impacted mainly the Avá-Canoeiro, Krahô-Kanelá, Krahô-Takaywra and the Kanelá of Tocantins. A year earlier, in 2011, two projects were implemented: the irrigation project of the Araguaia floodplains, under the State Irrigation Plan, and the Javaés/Mesopotamia Project. Both projects entailed the construction of dams in the Formoso, Xavante, Dueré, Urubu, Pium, and Riozinho rivers.

Despite the advance of agribusiness, Indigenous peoples in the region do not lose hope. They continue to resist, believing that it is possible to remain in their territories, protected from the voracity and greed of capital, which tries, at all costs, to advance into Indigenous territories. The struggle of Indigenous peoples is sustained by the power that springs from the maracá and their ancestors, and from the leaders who gave their lives for Mother Earth. They believe they will conquer their territories, despite rowing against the Bolsonaro administration. They will continue to resist and fight for land, water, life and Well Living for all.

Many Indigenous communities live on the outskirts of their territories. Others are victims of constant invasions, which generate devastation, contamination and plundering. As a result, they are subjected to a series of acts of physical and cultural violence, in addition to daily disruptions in their way of being and living

*Photo: Eric Marky Terena/India Media*



*A member of the Terena people in the sanitary barrier organized by the community of the Taunay Ipegue TI (MS)*

# Between omission, neglect, and disinformation: the COVID-19 pandemic and the political pandemic

*Roberto Antonio Liebgott\**



The Brazilian reality, which was already complex, worsened dramatically with the widespread of the virus that causes Covid-19. Much of society lives in inadequate housing, without basic sanitation, without preventive and continuous health care and have a precarious diet. From north to south, these factors affect Indigenous communities, which generally live in a situation of vulnerability.

Among the aspects that aggravate the living conditions of Indigenous populations is the territorial issue. Many Indigenous communities live on the outskirts of their territories. Others suffer from constant invasions, which generate devastation, contamination, and destruction. With this, they are subjected to a series of physical, cultural, and daily disturbances in their way of being and living. Although some measures have been taken to restrict access to Indigenous communities and lands, their proximity to highways and cities generates traffic of people and vehicles, which end up impacting the day-to-day in the villages.

Food shortages are another aspect that aggravates the situation of communities. This is the harrowing reality of thousands of Indigenous families, especially in the South, Southeast, Northeast, and Central-West regions. In general, Indigenous people live in areas without adequate conditions for food production. Added to this is the issue of sanitary vulnerability. In many of these places there is not enough sanitation or drinking water, essential requirements to fight the pandemic. Communities with infrastructure such as artesian wells, drinking water and basic sanitation are rare exceptions. In most cases, these communities are located in degraded regions, with access to contaminated streams or rivers only.

Indigenous peoples in Brazil are the most vulnerable among the vulnerable . If the pandemic persists for much longer without proper intervention, and the social context remains unchanged, there will be a slaughter of Indigenous peoples.

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The virus-hunger combination will be devastating. Indigenous populations in the South, Southeast, Central-West, and Northeast regions are dependent on welfare, which in recent times has been neglected public authorities. FUNAI itself, through its presidency in Brasilia, has ordered civil servants not to provide assistance to those communities whose territories or areas have not been regularized. The last demarcation of an Indigenous land occurred in the Michel Temer government.

Indigenous families who used to get some income from the sale of handicrafts, especially in the summer and during Lent, were unable to sell their products. Traditionally, in those periods, Indigenous women crowd the beaches, cities and streets offering basketry, sculptures, various art pieces, and bouquets of chamomile flowers, all made by them. The sale of handicrafts was the main source of survival for these families.

### **The coronavirus pandemic**

Almost 20 years after the publication of the Arouca Law, which created the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem, Indigenous peoples remain uncertain and insecure in relation to the provision of health care in the Bolsonaro administration. Although five Indigenous health conferences have been held, in which guidelines and proposals for specific policies established, little progress has been made in the establishment of a differentiated and participatory health care model. Without clear guidelines, the discussions already held in local and district stages of the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Peoples' Health in 2018 are being disregarded. At the time, priority was given to the discussion and drafting of proposals aimed at strengthening the Health Care Subsystem.

One of the pillars of the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Health will be the defense of health as a right of all, which can only be guaranteed by maintaining and strengthening the Unified Health System (SUS). Among the objectives of the conference is the updating of the National Policy for Indigenous Peoples' Health Care, published in 2002, and the redefinition of guidelines, which should include ethnic and cultural specificities in the Indigenous peoples' health care model. The conference's central topic is: "National Policy for Indigenous Peoples' Health Care: differentiated care, life and health in Indigenous communities".

Unfortunately, in the midst of the 6th Conference, which would hold its national phase in May 2019 and was postponed indefinitely, the federal government announced changes in the direction of the national policy. It proposed that the provision of health care to Indigenous peoples should be the responsibility of municipalities and states,

with no respect for the deliberations of previous conferences and, much less, for the proposals discussed and approved in district conferences.

Over the past few decades, Indigenous peoples have tried to participate effectively in health policy. They have been able to maintain some social control and demand their participation in all stages of the policy, despite political deviations and subterfuges in the management of financial resources aimed at restricting the full operation of the subsystem – which should have administrative and district management autonomy. The various initiatives and a certain protagonism in the planning and design of

If the track history of Indigenous health policy shows that there have been deviations, in the Bolsonaro administration chaos has settled as a devastating virus. Indigenous peoples began to face two pandemics: the political pandemic and the Covid-19 pandemic

district plans were not able to overcome the weakness of health care - especially in the case of prevention and basic sanitation services. Governments were negligent in adopting sanitary measures and permanent activities on Indigenous lands. In general, what we ultimately saw were palliative and/or emergency actions.

But if the track history of Indigenous health care policy shows that there have been deviations, with the Bolsonaro administration chaos has settled just like a devastating virus. Indigenous peoples began to face two pandemics: the political pandemic and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bolsonaro's first measure before taking office was suspend the More Doctors program, which helped to ensure a more consistent presence of health care professionals in Indigenous areas. In his second measure, still in the first weeks of his administration, he placed under suspicion the administration of financial resources in the health care area. He also suspended the disbursement of funds for the provision of health care services for several months, leaving communities without any care. The third measure adopted was the dissemination of information on the municipalization or privatization of indigenist policy.

In addition, the government made social control and Indigenous participation in public policy discussions unfeasible and disrupted dialogue, to the point of preventing the 6th National Conference on Indigenous Health from being held. There was a kind of pandemic in Brazil's health policy, which has become devastating by imposing religious fundamentalism and political extremism on the relationship with communities and disrespecting their cultures and their knowledge. And even more serious was the lack of respect for Indigenous peoples and the absence of health care teams in the area, transforming them into unsteady and emergency teams.

### **The pandemic in the villages**

The novel coronavirus broke out in Brazil and soon contaminated the villages, where the virus found an environment conducive to spreading and making victims. Like



*Indigenous peoples are experiencing two crises at the same time: a disastrous policy and the COVID-19 pandemic*

it did to the poor across the country, the government left the Indigenous people to their own devices. Without planning and with few professionals prepared to face the pandemic, contamination reached the villages, victimizing the wise and the elder and leaving effects that will be felt for many years.

According to data from the National Articulation of Indigenous Peoples (APIB)<sup>1</sup>, at least 900 Indigenous people lost their lives to the pandemic in 2020, with more than 43,000 confirmed cases of contamination and around 161 peoples affected by the end of the year. Without an intervention plan, health care teams - most of them with valuable professionals - do what is possible. They instruct the communities with regard to the necessary social isolation and monitor the villages, in an itinerant way, to try to identify cases of contagion and the sick.

### **Demands to the federal government**

In April 2020, prosecutors from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) of the states of Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Amazonas, Alagoas, São Paulo, Acre, Tocantins, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia, Santa Catarina, Roraima, and The Federal District signed Recommendation No. 11/2020-MPF. Addressed to various

Without planning and with few professionals prepared to face the pandemic, contamination reached the villages, victimizing the wise and the elder, leaving effects that will be felt for many years

agencies of the federal public administration, the document recommended, among other things, the inclusion of Indigenous peoples in high priority groups for the flu vaccine, in view of the history of lethality of influenza syndromes in these groups. It also recommended that, in partnership with SESA/MS and FUNAI, food and hygiene materials should be provided to Indigenous peoples in the villages, including those located in urban centers. The recommendation aimed to ensure food security and prevent the displacement of Indigenous peoples to the cities and did not impose any restrictions due to the stage of the demarcation process of the Indigenous land, including claimed and repossessed areas.

The prosecutors called for respect and greater autonomy for the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs), so as to ensure the decentralized execution of resources, especially regarding bidding procedures for the acquisition of materials and supplies for the prevention and combat of the novel coronavirus. They recommended the waiver of the bureaucratic procedure provided for in Official Letter No. 37/2020/SESAI/GAB/SESAI/MS, which requires submission to and evaluation and authorization by the central government, without prejudice to any audit and inspection that do not preclude direct and immediate acquisition. They requested the immediate acquisition and distribution to the DSEIs, in sufficient amounts, of laboratory supplies for the diag-

<sup>1</sup> Source: APIB "Emergência indígena. Available at [https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/dados\\_covid19](https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/dados_covid19). Access on 10/13/2021

nosis of the novel coronavirus (PCR and serology tests). They asked for attention to the risks of exponential contamination within a short time (acute curve), as well as the need for sanitary control of Indigenous peoples and health care professionals entering the villages.

The various recommendations of the prosecutors were addressed to the Health Surveillance Secretariat, linked to the Ministry of Health, and to the Special Social Development Secretariat, linked to the Ministry of Citizenship, as well as to SESAI, DSEIs, FUNAI and states and municipalities of reference.

The recommendations were hardly considered by the recipients. Therefore, APIB had no alternative but to file a lawsuit in the Supreme Court (STF), to ensure minimum actions by the federal government.

## Lawsuits

In the southern region, the regional Human Rights defender in Rio Grande do Sul (DRDH-RS), Gabriel Saad Travassos, filed a Public Civil Action (ACP) in the Federal Court against the federal government, FUNAI, and the state of Rio Grande do Sul, to ensure the supply of food, hygiene materials, medical care and social assistance to isolated Indigenous communities in the state, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Like it did with the poor across the country, the government has left the Indigenous people to their own devices. Indigenous peoples, therefore, are experiencing two crises at the same time: a disastrous policy and the COVID-19 pandemic. Communities will overcome the virus, despite the hurt and pain of losing those who have died

According to Travassos, "despite attempts to solve the case extrajudicially, not one government and its welfare agencies have indicated the implementation of measures to ensure the livelihood of Indigenous peoples during the pandemic". As the defender pointed out, "the humanitarian collapse of Indigenous communities can only be prevented through assertive federal intervention, in order to guarantee them the food, supplies and the equipment necessary for the preservation of life and individual and collective health. Since there is no prospect that the responsible agencies, at federal and state levels, will comply with their constitutional and legal obligations with regard to ensuring the existential minimum for

families, it is urgent that the guarantee of access to justice be invoked in order to end injury to the subjective rights of Indigenous collectivity."

An lawsuit filed in the 9th Federal Court of Porto Alegre requested, in a petition for urgent relief, the supply of at least 7,169 staple food baskets per month for Indigenous families, as well as supplies and protective and preventive equipment. In addition, it requested multiprofessional Indigenous health teams to provide health care in all communities and the inclusion of all Indigenous peoples in the Single Registry of the federal government, qualifying those who met the legal requirements to participate in



*On the Comexatiba TI, in Bahia, the Pataxó people – like many other Indigenous peoples across the country – built their own sanitary barriers to restrict the movement of people and the spread of the virus in their territory*

Bolsa Família (Family Grant), Continuous Cash Benefit and other government programs. Regrettably, the Union appealed and the injunction requiring the government to provide food and hygiene and cleaning supplies was revoked.

In Alagoas, the MPF succeeded in judicially releasing more than R\$58,000 for the fight against COVID-19 in Indigenous communities. The decision provided that the funds should be used exclusively for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment necessary to ensure health care and safety for these families.

The MPF of Tocantins initiated an administrative procedure to monitor the performance of the State DSEI and FUNAI in the fight and prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indigenous communities.

In July 2020, the MPF in the State of Pará recommended the implementation of urgent measures to fight COVID-19 among the Indigenous peoples of the lower Tapajós and Arapiuns rivers.

### **Parliamentary protection**

Bill 1142/2020 drafted by Congresswoman Rosa Neide (PT/MT) and other parliamentarians and reported in the Chamber of Deputies by Congresswoman Joenia Wapichana (Rede-RR) and in the Senate by Senator Randolfe Rodrigues (Rede-AP), passed the Chamber on May 21 and the Senate nearly a month later. The approved version had the broad participation of organizations and social movements that advocate for these traditional peoples and communities. The measures aimed to respond to the demands of Indigenous peoples, quilombola communities and traditional peoples and communities in the context of the pandemic in Brazil.

The passed bill had 16 important articles that were vetoed by President Bolsonaro, making it the most vetoed bill in the country's history. The vetoes are alarming, especially in times of pandemics, as they deny the fundamental rights and guarantees to the lives of traditional peoples, such as access to drinking water, a universal good of humanity. In addition, essential items were vetoed that would guarantee the Indigenous population access to ICU beds, hygiene products and food distribution, among others.

The government justified the veto of most sections of the bill passed by the Chamber and the Senate on the grounds of "lack of demonstration of budgetary and financial impact" (Art. 113 of the ADCT). This is an inconceivable and unsupported justification, precisely because actions and measures to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 are among the emergency budget expenditures

authorized in cases of public calamities and sanitary emergencies of national relevance. The government also claimed, to justify its vetoes, the principle of separation of powers, an unjustifiable argument since the attributions of the Legislative branch include indicating measures to be implemented for the protection of vulnerable groups. Evidencing its opposition to the bill, the government argued that a political plan already existed for ordinary budget expenditures. However, the constant provisions of infraconstitutional norms entail an ordinary proceeding for policy implementation in the state bureaucracy, which do not include emergencies such as access to staple food baskets, benefits and aids. Hence, the Brazilian President denies the right of these peoples to protection in the midst of the pandemic, on the grounds that the group would already be included in the distribution of revenues that should be created.

In CIMI's view, the presidential vetoes reaffirm the prejudice, hatred, and violence of the current administration against Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional populations. They deny, once again, what the Brazilian Constitution provides for in its fundamental principles, Article 3, item IV: "*to promote the well-being of all, without prejudice as to origin, race, sex, colour, age and any other forms of discrimination*".

The CNBB and other institutions asked members of Congress to reject the vetoes of Bill 1142/2020, thus forcing the government to implement urgent social protection measures to prevent the contagion and spread of COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples, quilombola communities and other traditional peoples. The

Indigenous movement and allied entities supported the bill because it would create an Emergency Plan to combat COVID-19, stipulating measures to support the most vulnerable communities in our country, which has already become a "matter of life and death" in urban settlements, villages and peripheries affected by the virus.

On August 19, 2020, the National Congress dropped 16 of President Jair Bolsonaro's 22 vetoes to Bill 1142/2020. The vetoes were jointly analyzed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. There were 454 votes in favor and 14 against in the Chamber; in the Senate, the score was 63 to 2. Although the decision had been agreed in a meeting of party leaders held the day before, opposition parties to the government defended the overturning of all vetoes. However, they accepted

the agreement because they did not have enough votes to secure the proposal. Overturning a veto requires 257 votes in the Chamber and 41 in the Senate. In addition, the vetoes maintained by the Chamber are not analyzed by the



*Despite the bill passed by Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the federal government continued to evade its responsibilities, insisting on its anti-Indigenous policy that promotes, in practice, the genocide of original peoples*

Senate and vice versa. From the vetoes, the following basic guarantees were secured:

Provision of drinking water, hygiene, cleaning and disinfection supplies, hospital beds, ICUs, ventilators and oxygenation equipment, informative materials and internet; contingency plans for isolated and recently contacted Indigenous peoples.

- Creation of emergency plans for quilombolas, fishermen and other traditional communities.
- Inclusion of Indigenous peoples in emergency plans of Municipal and State Health Secretariats for the care of critically ill patients.
- Registration and notification of the declaration of race or color by the Unified Health System (SUS), ensuring the identification of all Indigenous peoples assisted in public health systems.
- Adoption, in remote areas, of mechanisms that facilitate access to emergency aid, social and social security benefits, in order to enable Indigenous peoples, quilombolas, small-scale fishermen and other traditional groups to stay in their own communities.
- Inclusion of quilombola communities certified by the Palmares Cultural Foundation as beneficiaries

of the National Agrarian Reform Program (PNRA), ensuring the inclusion of families in the List of Beneficiaries (RB) for access to public policies.

Despite the law passed, and in the face of the health chaos, APIB was forced to report the federal government, more specifically the Ministry of Health, for omission and negligence in dealing with the pandemic. APIB, together with other institutions, filed ADPF 709 (Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right) in the Supreme Court, demanding from the government an action program to fight the pandemic.

The Public Defender's Office (DPU) filed a Public Interest Civil Action in Rio Grande do Sul against the Union, in view of the precarious provision of continued health care in the communities and the refusal to perform tests to quantify the number of infected Indigenous people, which resulted in the omission of data on dead and sick individuals and the number of affected communities. The DPU also pointed out the weakening of health care teams, which subjected professionals to offering palliative care, due to their poor working conditions and the lack of infrastructure, equipment and professionals, basic sanitation and drinking water in the villages, in general. This context is characterized as one of extreme violence, as without it

there is no preventive health care. The poor nutritional condition of the communities was also addressed, due to insufficient and inadequate food. It also stresses the lack of access by the peoples and communities to the health care system, which leaves them in a situation of total vulnerability.

In this context, it is noted that Indigenous peoples are excluded from any type of participation in any health-care planning and social control actions. It is not by chance that the Supreme Court justices sentenced the Bolsonaro government to take minimum measures to protect Indigenous and quilombolas communities.

#### Brazilian Supreme Court

In July 2020, Justice Luís Roberto Barroso determined, under ADPF 709, that the federal government should adopt a series of measures to contain contamination and death from COVID-19 among Indigenous populations.

These measures included planning, with community participation, actions to curb invasions of Indigenous lands and the creation of sanitary barriers in the case of Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation (those who chose not to have contact with society) or that have been recently contacted (those who have little understanding of non-Indigenous languages and customs). In addition, the Supreme Court determined that all Indigenous peoples should have access to the Indigenous Health Subsystem as well as the development of a plan to fight and monitor COVID-19.

The decision, which related to the action presented by APIB and six political parties (PSB, PSOL, PCdoB, Rede, PT, PDT), points out the negligence of the federal government in fighting COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples.

Barroso said he sought to act in the case as a "facilitator of decisions and measures that ideally should involve dialogues with the government and Indigenous peoples, without disregard, however, for the principles of precaution and prevention".

The determinations of the Supreme Court, under ADPF 709, can be summarized in the following points:

1. The federal government should establish a **Situation Room** for the management of actions to fight the pandemic among isolated or recently contacted Indigenous peoples, with the participation of communities (through APIB), the Federal Prosecutor's Office and the DPU. The members must be appointed within 72 hours after being informed of the decision, and the first online meeting must be convened within 72 hours of the appointment of representatives.

2. Within 10 days after being informed of the decision, the federal government must listen to the representatives of the Situation Room and present a plan for the creation **of sanitary barriers** in Indigenous lands.
3. The federal government must prepare, within 30 days after being informed of the decision and with the participation of the communities and the National Council for Human Rights, a **Plan to Fight COVID-19** among Indigenous Peoples. Community representatives should be chosen within 72 hours after being informed of the decision.
4. The federal government should include in the Plan to Fight and Monitor COVID-19 among Indigenous Peoples, a **measure of containment and isolation of invaders** in relation to Indigenous lands. He also stressed that it is the duty of the federal government to design a disinjunction plan and that if nothing is done, the matter will be referred for rehearing .

5. All Indigenous people in villages must **have access to the Indigenous Health Subsystem**, regardless of the ratification of land or reservations; and those who are not in villages must also access the subsystem where and when SUS is not available.

Despite the bill passed by the National Congress and the monocratic decisions of Justice Barroso and the STF sitting en banc ordering the federal government to design a plan to fight COVID-19, the government was again negligent, insisting on its anti-Indigenous policy that promotes, in practice, the genocide of original peoples.

Indigenous peoples, therefore, are experiencing two crises at the same time: a disastrous policy and COVID-19. Communities will overcome the virus, despite the marks and pain of losing those who have died. The political pandemic, however, seems to be even more devastating. The government attacks Indigenous peoples from all flanks: from the right, trying to deprive them of their rights; from public policy, aiming at their genocidal integration; and from the exploitation and devastation of their lands, through their deterritorialization.

#### Attacks on vaccination and disinformation in the villages

One of the main tools of Bolsonaro's anti-Indigenous policy are fake news, disseminated on social media - Facebook, Twitter - and in the mass media, especially radio and television. With the popularization of WhatsApp, more people came into contact with this news and became an accessible channel for spreading lies. The appropriation of this lying strategy as a tool of the ruling class has led to



*The federal government, at its highest decision-making level, is a denialist, and this attitude is compromising the entire immunization process in the country*

the emergence of companies specialized in the dissemination of this type of content in the country. As a result, the dissemination of fake news takes on a dramatic dimension in relation to the vaccination plan in Indigenous communities, which are even more vulnerable during the pandemic. In the Amazon, 71 percent of Indigenous people apparently have not been vaccinated because the lies spread about the vaccine through the federal government have caused Indigenous peoples to doubt its effectiveness.

In addition to social media like Facebook and instant messaging applications, such as WhatsApp, a determining medium for the spread of disinformation about the pandemic and vaccination was the radio, especially in Indigenous villages in the Amazon region, where internet access is usually poor or non-existent. In many stations,

especially in Pará, Indigenous peoples received news about the ineffectiveness of the vaccine and the problems it would cause in the future, including premature death. Among the Indigenous peoples affected are the Munduruku. The false information also came from the mouths of pastors of the extremely fundamentalist neo-Pentecostal church, who preached against the vaccine in the communities.

But it's not just about the effectiveness of the vaccine. The lies also spread the counterinformation that people will undergo transformations in their way of being and living. This contributed to spreading doubts in Indigenous communities. In some messages it was possible to identify the information that "those who were vaccinated would have a very short life and many illnesses, which would lead to premature death." Other messages said that "those who

were vaccinated would become infertile" and, more than that, some messages informed that "men would become women and women would become men," or that people would become animals – in this case, as put the President himself, alligators. As much as it seems to be a mere "joke", in Indigenous worldviews and symbolisms, the transformation of a man into another being is perfectly possible. Therefore, this tool called fake news was widespread among Indigenous communities from south to north of the country.

In this context of low vaccination coverage there is a problem of origin: the action of the State, through its rulers - the President, the Minister of Health and the entire team that is behind these government characters - in the sense of imposing on society at large – and not only on Indigenous peoples - a sense of insecurity in relation to the vaccine.

The federal government, at its highest decision-making level, is a denialist, and this attitude is compromising the entire immunization process in the country. In an initial analysis, we should consider this conception of the Brazilian government, which first, questions the effectiveness of the vaccine; second, proposes that people refrain from getting vaccinated; and third, spreads lies about the consequences of this vaccination process.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the premeditated and planned speeches of Brazilian authorities have characterized a deliberate and intentional action to spread lies and disinformation, affecting all social layers, but having a more cruel impact on poor and vulnerable populations, such as Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and other groups in the country, which are the ones in most need of vaccination. Our analyses and the procedures to be followed with the aim of demanding effective measures and appropriate public policies must take into account this fundamental defect in which the State, through its rulers, deliberately questions the efficacy of the vaccine and, more than that, is omission or negligent towards the need to promote the acquisition of vaccines, hence compromising the possibility of immunizing the population.

The lack of preventive actions, of an intervention plan and poor vaccination rates compromise the survival of Indigenous peoples. The lack of full immunization among Indigenous peoples and the Brazilian population in general has triggered an endless circle of deaths. The perspective of a future for these peoples is thereby jeopardized.

Therefore, it is time to revisit the aforementioned fundamental defect, i.e., that rulers intentionally propagate disinformation, putting into practice the anti-Indigenous policy, instead of acting for the benefit of the original peoples of Brazil. Because of political and economic interests, this policy is founded on deconstruction and destruction, resulting in what we call genocide. This governance

logic is also seen in other administrative measures against Indigenous peoples, based on the deprivation of constitutional rights and the deterritorialization and forced integration of Indigenous peoples.

It should also be noted that there was an issue of good pedagogical orientation on the part of the institutions responsible for vaccination. The lack of correct information to communities - to counter the fake news - further amplified the problem. Faced with a context fraught with disinformation and lies, health care teams had to be prepared to properly inform the communities. But there were weaknesses in this effort. And there were flaws in the teams' approach or contact with Indigenous peoples. In the rush to vaccinate, they came into the communities and told the people that they would be getting the vaccine, without any further information.

### **Respectful dialogue**

In this context of disinformation and impact on the lives of Indigenous peoples, CIMI played the role of providing adequate information to the communities. Missionaries are committed to properly informing people about the importance of getting vaccinated, given the serious sanitary conditions that plague the lives of all, but especially of the poorest and of original peoples and traditional communities.

We understand that one of the central measures to cope with the pandemic in this environment is vaccination. But working with Indigenous peoples and communities requires dialogue and prior, free and informed consultation with them.

Dialogue, in order to be appropriate, must respect, above all, the way of being of each group. Furthermore, when necessary the dialogue must be mediated by people from the communities – their leaders, teachers, and health care agents. The meaning of many words in Portuguese, even where Indigenous people understand and speak our language, is not necessarily be understood.

It is also essential to consider the way Indigenous peoples relate to and conceptualize health and disease and understand that they have their traditional medicines and doctors, shamans, and spiritual leaders. There are people from the tribes and communities who are specialists in treating diseases, and unless they are properly informed about vaccination, about the pandemic and its effects, vaccination is bound for failure. They need to be included in discussions and debates, and their ways of perceiving and conceiving forms of treatment must be respected and valued. In vaccination campaigns, traditional knowledge must be combined with conventional medicine, so that that one complements the other.

It is time to revisit the aforementioned fundamental defect, i.e., that rulers intentionally propagate disinformation, putting into practice the anti-Indigenous policy founded on the deconstruction and destruction of rights, resulting in what we call genocide



# The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic among Indigenous peoples in Brazil

Ana Lucia de Moura Pontes\*, Andrey Moreira Cardoso\*\*, Leonardo S. Bastos\*\*\* and Ricardo Ventura Santos\*\*\*\*

The progression of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil had very unequal impacts on the population segments that make up national society, especially those in a situation of greater - and sometimes extreme - socioeconomic and sanitary vulnerability. Particularly alarming has been the situation of Indigenous peoples. As a result, several national and foreign entities began to publish notes and technical reports drawing attention to the need for specific government measures, with a view to slowing the progression of the pandemic and minimizing its impacts on this segment of the population (Santos et al., 2020).

The socioeconomic and sanitary vulnerability of Indigenous peoples in Brazil has been pointed out in several analyses, which indicate unfavorable socio-economic and health indicators compared to the national population (Coimbra et al. 2013). Studies based on data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and other government agencies revealed the poor sanitation conditions on Indigenous lands and the lack of health infrastructure to which Indigenous populations are exposed, particularly in the regions of the country where they are most concentrated (Azevedo et al. 2020; Raupp et al. 2017). However, these various levels of expression of health inequalities and marginalization are not restricted to Indigenous peoples in the national territory. On the contrary, they are the reflection of a global scenario of social exclusion of and discrimination against these populations, found even in the most socioeconomically developed countries (Anderson et al. 2016).

There was no clarity in the recommendation of strategies for active search of cases and investigation of contacts. Issues to be highlighted include low testing rates and outdated and insensitive criteria for suspect and confirmed cases of the disease

## Deficiencies of the health subsystem in the response to the pandemic

During the months when the pandemic progressed, the dynamics of COVID-19 transmission in the national territory resulted in an accelerated increase in the proportion of Indigenous people at immediate high risk of virus transmission, in both urban and rural areas (MAVEa, 2020; MAVEb, 2020). It also affected areas occupied by isolated and recently contacted Indigenous groups.

The pandemic evidenced the deficiencies of the Indigenous Health Subsystem (SASI-SUS) and its weak coordination with the other levels of complexity of the health care network in the Unified Health System (SUS). The response of the government's health sector to Indigenous peoples, coordinated by the Ministry of Health's Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI), has been based on several notes and supporting documents. Despite the specificities of Indigenous health, these documents, in general, have been characterized by reproducing the regulations of the Ministry of Health and related entities, without incorporating the necessary adaptations, including those arising from the diversity of life contexts and epidemiological situ-

ation of the many Indigenous peoples in the country. One of the highlights was the transfer of the responsibility for the regional and local organization of the fight against the pandemic to the heads of the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs), without the necessary coordination of actions by the federal administration. At the same time,

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the centralization of the procurement processes of supplies and transport was maintained, delaying implementation of the actions. According to Saraiva & Cardoso (2020), in the first months of the pandemic, the federal budget execution in Indigenous health was lower than in the same period in 2019, thus maintaining the trend of cuts seen in previous years.

Several weaknesses can be pointed out in the implementation of government measures aimed at reducing the impacts of the spread of the pandemic among Indigenous populations. There was no clarity in the recommendation of strategies for active search of cases and investigation of contacts. Issues to be highlighted include low testing rates and outdated and insensitive criteria for suspected and confirmed cases of the disease, among others. Other issues were the delay and insufficiency in the supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), inadequate specific technical qualification for dealing with the pandemic, difficult access to distant means of communication, and increase in health-care demands resulting from the progression of the disease. These factors, aggravated by the location of many Indigenous territories in regions that require complex health-care logistics and in municipalities with a precarious health care service structure compromised the health-care capacity of SASI-SUS. Another characteristic of the government's response has been the sparse and tense dialogue with Indigenous social control bodies and

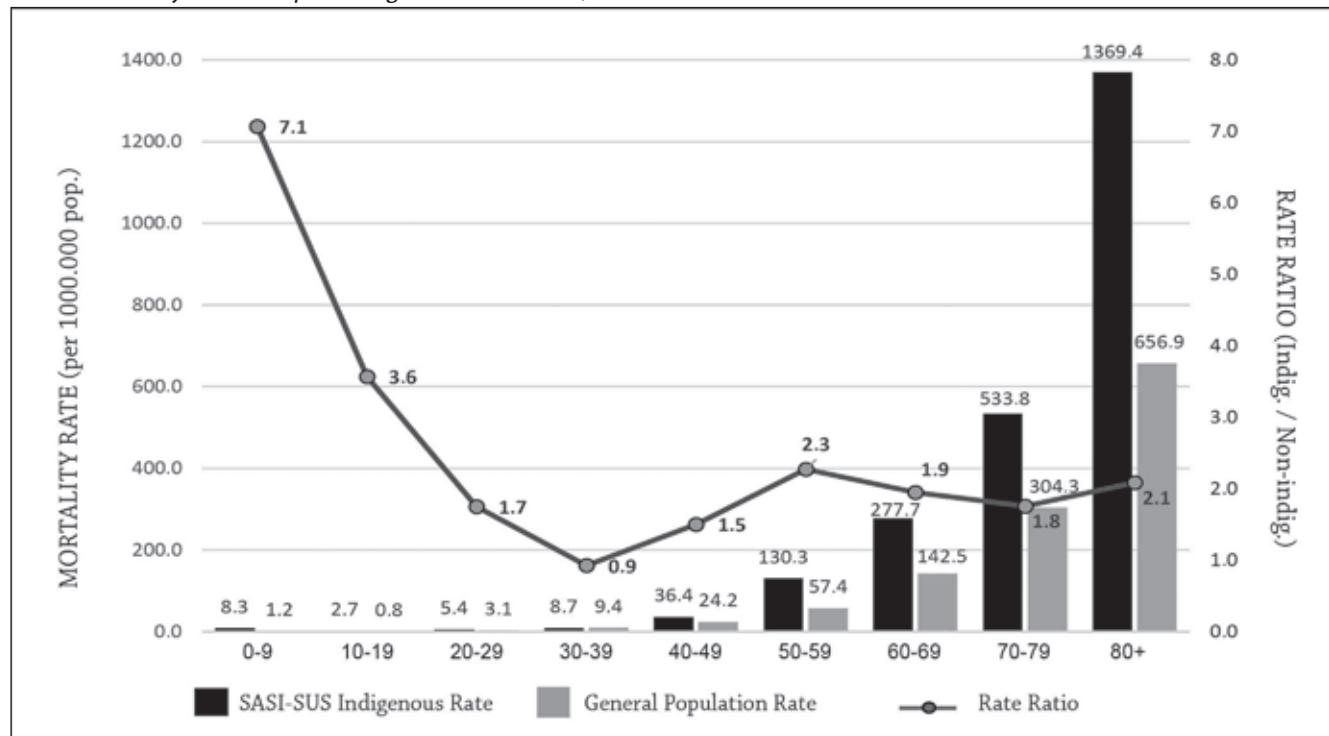
Indigenous leaders for the design and implementation of measures.

It is important to point out that since the first warnings of the dissemination of SARS-CoV-2 in the national territory, several Indigenous communities and organizations have adopted self-protection strategies. Among them is voluntary isolation, which reduces the commute of people to urban centers, the production and dissemination of educational materials and the organization of campaigns to ensure food security to Indigenous families. These actions were complementary to government measures, which should guarantee the right to health of Indigenous peoples and are still under discussion at the judicial level through the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right 709 (ADPF 709) in the Brazilian Federal Court (Eloy, 2020), and in the legislature through Law 14021/2020 (FPMMDPI, 2020), both initiatives driven by Indigenous leaders and the Indigenous movement. One of the achievements to be pointed out was the inclusion of Indigenous peoples living in both ratified and non-ratified lands and those in urban areas where there are access barriers to SUS, in the priority group of the vaccination campaign against COVID-19 under the National Immunization Plan.

### Explicit inequalities

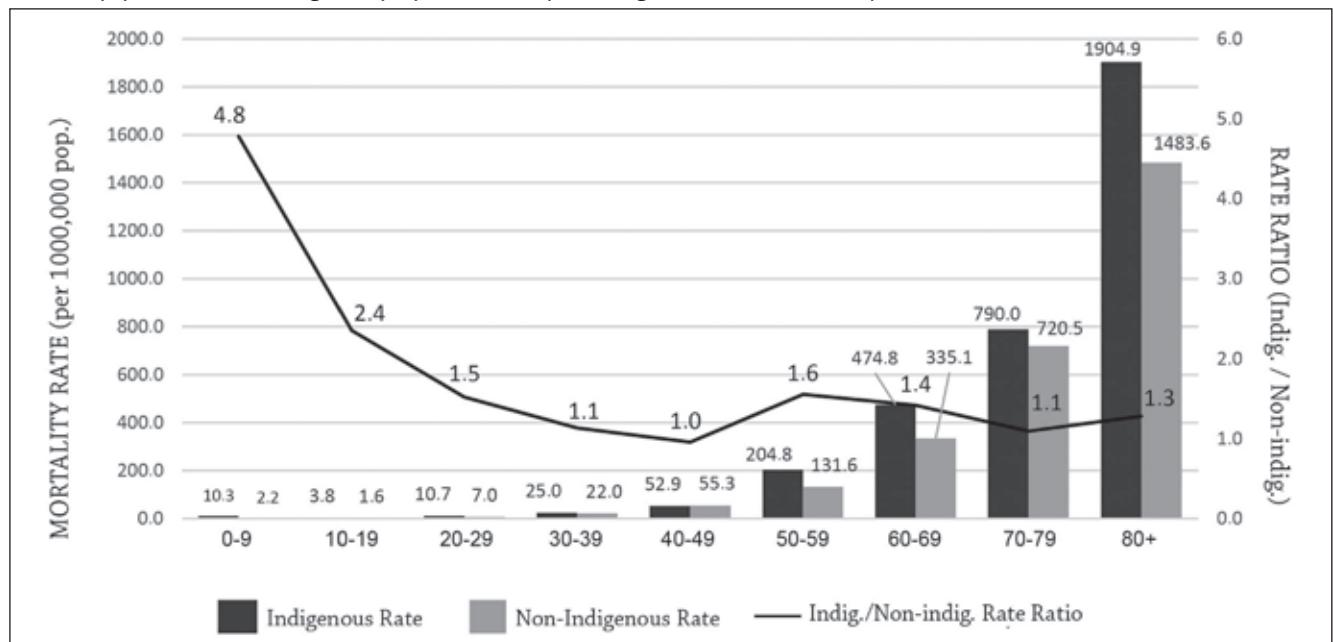
The official data on cases and deaths from COVID-19 in the Indigenous population, as for the Brazilian population

**Figure 1: Specific mortality rates from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome due to COVID-19 (SARS-Covid) and by age group, in the general Brazilian population and in Indigenous peoples assisted by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem until epidemiological week 35. Brazil, 2020.**



Sources: General population: population projection by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), available on DATASUS (<http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/tabcgi.exe?ibge/cnv/projpopuf.def>); Deaths from SARS: SIVEP-Gripe. Indigenous peoples: deaths in Indigenous peoples and age-specific mortality rates available in Epidemiological Report 17 of the Ministry of Health's Secretariat for Indigenous Health (<https://saudeindigena1.websitese seguro.com/coronavirus/pdf/Informeporcent20Epidemiologicopercent20SEPercent2035percent20SESAPercent20COVIDpercent2019percent20Percent20F.pdf>)

**Figure 2: Specific mortality rates from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome due to COVID-19 (SARS-Covid) and by age group, in the general Brazilian population and in Indigenous peoples assisted by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem. Brazil, EW 9/2020 to EW 8/2021**



Source: General population: population projection by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), available on DATASUS (<http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/tabcgi.exe?ibge/cnv/projpopuf.def>); Deaths from SARS: SIVEP-Gripe. Indigenous peoples: deaths in Indigenous peoples and age-specific mortality rates available in Epidemiological Report 17 of the Ministry of Health's Secretariat for Indigenous Health from EW 9/2020 to EW 08/2021.

in general, come from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN), which includes SIVEP-Gripe and e-SUS Notifica, and from the Mortality Information System (SIM). Both use the color/race variable. In addition to these, there is the Indigenous Health Care Information System (SIASI), of restricted access and limited to the Indigenous population assisted by SASI-SUS, basically living in rural areas. Events of interest to health regarding compulsory notification identified in SASI-SUS, as is the case of COVID-19, in principle, feed the universal information systems (SIVEP-Gripe, e-SUS and SIM), except for potential failures in the notification process. Thus, limitations of quality, comparability, complementarity, opportunity, and transparency of these information systems' data hinder a more reliable analysis of the COVID-19 situation in the Indigenous population at the national level.

One possibility of showing potential inequalities in the impact of the pandemic on the Indigenous people assisted by SASI-SUS and the general population is by comparing age-specific mortality rates provided by SIASI and reported by SESAI in weekly Epidemiological Reports, with those obtained for the general population from SIVEP-Gripe. As shown in Figure 1, the analysis of the impacts of the pandemic on mortality up to Epidemiological Week (EW) 35 (until 28/08/2020) points to mortality rates at least 50 percent higher among Indigenous peoples, in virtually all age groups. (Figure 1)

In order to consolidate the scenario of inequalities in mortality among Indigenous peoples assisted by SASI-SUS and the general population in the first twelve months of the pandemic in the country, the above analysis was repli-

cated, considering the data accumulated up to EW 08/2021 (Figure 2). An increase in age-specific mortality rates in all age groups among both Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples was observed in relation to the first analysis (up to EW 35), in addition to the maintenance of the pattern of higher mortality among Indigenous peoples, particularly in age extremes. On the other hand, disparities were less pronounced in relation to those observed in the first moment of the analysis. A possible reason for this increase may be the even sharper growth in mortality of non-Indigenous people in the latest period of the pandemic, as a reflection of the epidemiological scenario of high viral activity, a higher risk of complications in younger people and an increase in the number of deaths, concomitant with the collapse of health systems in many cities in the country. (Figure 2)

### High lethality

As an alternative for assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous peoples in the country, which does not entail comparing data from different sources for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, as seen in the comparison of specific mortality rates (in which Indigenous data were made available by SESAI and non-Indigenous data by DATASUS), the analysis of accumulated lethality by SARS-COVID was used. For this calculation, only DATASUS data were used, both for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, without the need to use numerators with different criteria and population denominators subject to divergences and counting errors. Moreover, this type of analysis includes the set of events involving Indigenous people recorded in the country, that is, it was not limited to Indigenous people

assisted by SASI-SUS. It is noteworthy, however, that the quality of the answer to the color or race variable in SIVEP-Gripe leaves to be desired, due to the high proportion of non-answers (19.8 percent). Thus, it is possible that Indigenous people have been recorded in other categories of color or race, especially "browns", affecting to some degree the magnitude of the inequities observed.

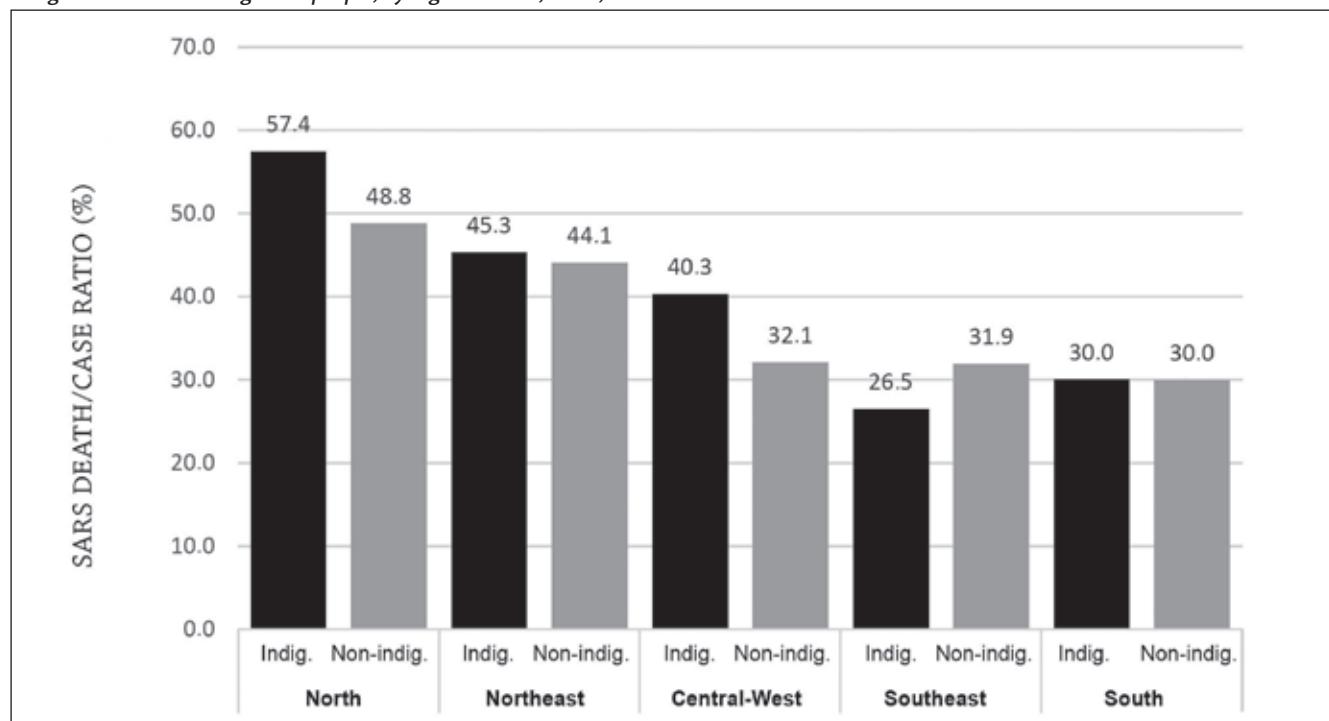
The accumulated lethality among Indigenous people up to EW 35 (08/30/2020) of 41.8 percent, exceeded by 19 percent lethality among non-Indigenous people (35.1 percent). Lethality differentials were verified between the regions of the country (Figure 3). The North region had the highest lethality rate both among Indigenous people (57.4 percent) and non-Indigenous people (48.8 percent). The Northeast region had the second highest lethality rate, which was similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The Central-West region had the third highest lethality rate, and the biggest difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people among all regions (26 percent higher among Indigenous people).

The South and Southeast regions had similar and lower lethality rates, especially the Southeast with lower lethality among Indigenous than among non-Indigenous people. It is noteworthy that the internalization of COVID-19 in Brazil occurred at different times in each region, a condition that can affect to some extent lethality differentials by region, if one takes into account the plausible hypothesis that rural or remote populations have greater barriers to access high complexity medical care and lower quality health information. (Figure 3)

The update of analyses on lethality by COVID-19 for the accumulated period of one year (EW 9/2020 to EW 8/2021) shows a slight reduction in lethality in the Northeast (Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 45.3 percent, EW 8/21 - 43.1 percent; non-Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 44.1 percent, EW 8/21 - 41.8 percent) and Central-West (Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 40.3 percent - EW 8/21 - 37.7 percent; non-Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 32.1 percent, EW 8/21 - 31.8 percent), and a sharper reduction in the North (Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 57.4 percent, EW 8/21 - 40.0 percent; non-Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 48.8 percent, EW 8/21 - 40.9 percent), both among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. On the other hand, there was an increase in lethality among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in the Southeast (Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 26.5 percent, EW 8/21 - 29.1 percent; non-Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 31.9 percent, EW 8/21 - 34.7 percent) and among non-Indigenous people in the South (Indigenous people: EW 35/20 - 30.0 percent, EW 8/21 - 25.6 percent; non-Indigenous: EW 35/20 - 30.0 percent, EW 8/21 - 31.8 percent).

It should be noted that in the period analyzed, despite the lethality reduction trend observed in some regions of the country, it still remained at very high levels, among both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, particularly in the North, Northeast and Central-West regions. The changes in the magnitude of accumulated lethality between the two moments of the analysis revealed a reduction in lethality disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (Reasons for lethality - North: EW 35/20 - 1.18, EW 8/21 - 0.98; Northeast: EW 35/20 - 1.03, EW

**Figure 3: Accumulated lethality from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome due to COVID-19 (SARS-COVID) Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by region. Brazil, 2020, EW 8 to EW 35**



Source: Sivep-Gripe.



*The pandemic evidenced the deficiencies of the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem and its weak coordination with the other levels of complexity in the SUS network*

8/21 - 1.03; Central-West: EW 35/20 - 1.26, EW 8/21 - 1.18; Southeast: EW 35/20 - 0.83, EW 8/21 - 0.84; South: EW 35/20 - 1.00, EW 8/21 - 0.80), with a remaining lethality excess of 4 percent in Indigenous people in Brazil, with a significant inequity in the Central-West, where Indigenous lethality exceeds non-Indigenous lethality by 18 percent.

### Sociocultural dynamics affected

Despite the limitations inherent in the challenges of classifying individuals by color/race and ensuring data quality and integration between different sources, particularly in the context of a pandemic, the analyses undertaken here show, in a robust way, that the impact of the pandemic

has been uneven between regions and that it affects especially Indigenous people.

As it has been widely emphasized by Indigenous leaders and movements, the death of elderly individuals (and the information in this study confirms a higher level of mortality by COVID-19 from the age of 50 among Indigenous people when compared to non-Indigenous people) directly impacts on the sociocultural dynamics of these peoples, since the elderly are commonly the spiritual or political leaders of their communities and the main holders of traditional knowledge and their languages. For all their implications, these losses make up another dimension of extreme violence and is a real threat to the cultural and physical survival of these peoples.

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# Incarceration of Indigenous people amidst the pandemic and the urgency of release

*Caroline Dias Hilgert\*, Michael Mary Nolan\*\* and Viviane Balbuglio\*\*\**

At least 1,229 Indigenous people were incarcerated in Brazil amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. The data refer to the period between November 2020 and January 2021, in 23 states and the Federal District. This figure points to a 13 percent increase in these incarcerations, compared to a similar survey in 2019, and reveal the urgency of releasing Indigenous people from prison in the country, as a matter of guarantee of fundamental human rights.

The information contained in the data survey on the incarceration of Indigenous people in Brazil, shows the lack of respect in solving collective problems. With disrespect, all that is left are prisons and deprivation of liberty. The study was carried out in a partnership between the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC) and CIMI. Incarcerations in Acre, Bahia and Tocantins are not considered, because these states did not answer the requests for access to information in the time period of the research.

Data collection, which was carried out via the Law on Access to Information (LAI), was organized based on the findings of this research in relation to contamination with COVID-19 among Indigenous people deprived of liberty in Brazilian states. It is therefore based on official data provided by the secretariats and other entities of the prison administrations entrusted with these functions.

The research has been conducted for more than five years. It has already been presented, for example, together with other discussions related to the intersections of the original peoples with the Brazilian criminal justice, in Report on Violence published by CIMI in 2019.

Data from the National Penitentiary Information Survey, conducted by the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN)<sup>1</sup>, indicate that in the period from July to

<sup>1</sup> DEPEN'S national data are available in the interactive chart provided by the agency under item "Composição da População por cor/raça no sistema prisional": <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZmY1NjZlNmMtZm-E5YS00MDlhLWEyNGYtYmNiYTkwZTq4ZmQ1IwidCl6lmViMDkwNDIwLTQ0NGMtNDNmY05MWYyLTriOGRhNmZThlMSJ9>.

December 2020, 1,085 Indigenous people were incarcerated in Brazil. Of this total, 1,035 were men and 50 were women. National data also show that 144 Indigenous people were under house arrest in the country.

The persistence and continuity of this investigation in recent years have two main horizons: contribute to the production of information on the processes of incarceration and criminalization of Indigenous peoples in Brazil and advance new agendas that prioritize release from prison as the main strategy to guarantee the specific rights of these traditional populations in the country.

The efforts to continue this monitoring via LAI and the considerations set out here are in line with other recent institutional initiatives implemented between 2019 and 2021 regarding health care to the Indigenous population deprived of liberty in the country. They are Resolution No. 287 of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and its Implementation Manual, Recommendations No. 62 and 91 of the CNJ, Technical Note No. 53 of the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN), Resolution No. 13 of the National Council for Criminal and Penitentiary Policy (CNPCP), and Recommendation No. 18 of the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH).<sup>2</sup> (Table 1)

Each of these regulations was designed based on different public entities and objectives according to the issuing institutions. However, they all coincide with a common objective that is attention to the needs and rights of imprisoned Indigenous people in Brazil. Specifically, CNJ Recommendations No. 62 and No. 91 do not address exclusively the incarceration of Indigenous people in Brazil,

<sup>2</sup> CNJ Resolution No. 287 is available at: <<https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/2959>> and its implementation manual at: <<https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Manual-ResolupercentC3percentA7percentC3percentA3o-287-2019-CNJ.pdf>>; Recommendations 62 and 91 can be found respectively at: <<https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3246>> and <<https://atos.cnj.jus.br/detail/3785>>. DEPEN Technical Note No. 53 is available at: <[https://www.gov.br/depem/pt/arquivos/copy3\\_of\\_indigenas.pdf](https://www.gov.br/depem/pt/arquivos/copy3_of_indigenas.pdf)> and finally, CNDH Recommendation No. 18 can be found at: <<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/recomendacao-n-18-de-10-de-Dezembro-de-20201>>. Access: March 23, 2021.

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*The Brazilian Constitution of 1988, in articles 231 and 232, abandons the integrationist paradigm and recognizes the rights of Indigenous peoples to preserve their culture, traditions and social organization. The image is in the book “Os direitos das pessoas indígenas em conflito com a lei” (The rights of Indigenous people in conflict with the law), published in 2020*

**Table 1**

	CNJ Resolution No. 287	DEPEN Technical Note 53	CNDH Recommendation No. 18	CNPCP Resolution nº 13
Year of publication	2019	2019	2020	2021
Recipient institutions	Judiciary as a whole	State prison administration entities	Institutions that make up the criminal justice system as a whole, civil society entities and organizations	Entities that make up the prison policy
General objectives	Establishes procedures for the provision of health care to Indigenous people who are accused, defendants, convicts or deprived of liberty, and establishes guidelines to ensure the rights of this population in the criminal sphere	Recommends the adoption of necessary and effective measures for the custody of Indigenous people deprived of liberty in criminal establishments	Recommends the wide dissemination, knowledge, and application of CNJ Resolution No. 287	Recommends guidelines for the provision of health care to Indigenous people who are accused, defendants, convicts or deprived of liberty

but rather general COVID-19 prevention measures, with Indigenous peoples being understood as part of the risk group for the disease.

### Contamination by state

It should be noted that we found states like Paraíba and the Federal District, which reported that in their databases for monitoring contamination with COVID-19 in prisons, there were no specifications regarding Indigenous people. This corresponds to the reality of DEPEN's Prison Systems Monitoring Panel,<sup>3</sup> which neither specifies information on contaminations, recoveries and deaths from coronavirus nor distinguishes between data on gender, race, ethnicity and other indicators, which are relevant for understanding the harmful effects of the pandemic in the Brazilian prison system.

Only seven states reported that Indigenous people were contaminated with COVID-19 in prisons: Amazonas, Amapá, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Roraima.

In the data provided there is neither specification on the period in which these people were contaminated nor details of the isolation and treatment measures adopted in prisons.

States that reported cases of contamination among Indigenous prisoners	Total number of Indigenous people reported by the state as being imprisoned in the period	Total number of cases of COVID-19 contamination among Indigenous prisoners
Amazonas	28	1
Amapá	3	1
Minas Gerais	Not informed	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	374	88
Mato Grosso	5	1
Rondônia	20	2
Roraima	182	8
Santa Catarina	29	4

The research identified that the three states with the highest numbers of Indigenous prisoners in the country are, respectively, Rio Grande do Sul (382 prisoners), Mato Grosso do Sul (374 prisoners) and Roraima (182 prisoners). Two of these states stood out for the

<sup>3</sup> The COVID-19 monitoring panel of the National Penitentiary Department is available at: <<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrl-gtZWQwYS00ODlkLTg4NDgtZTFhMTgzYmQ2MGVliwidCl6Im-ViMDkwNDlwLTQ0NGMtNDNmNy05MWy-yLTRiOGRhNmJmZThlMSJ9>. Access: April 6, 2021.

information provided about Covid-19: Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima.

### Mato Grosso do Sul: 85 men infected in the same prison unit

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the entity responsible for managing the state's prison administration system is the State Agency for the Administration of the Penitentiary System (AGEPEN). The institution reported that 356 Indigenous men and 18 women were incarcerated in the state. They were from the Guarani, Kaiowá, Terena and Kadiwéu peoples.

An analysis of the evolution of incarceration rates in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul in recent years showed a 77 percent increase in Indigenous prisoners in the state between 2017, when there were 211 Indigenous prisoners, and 2020, when this number jumped to 374.

### Evolution of Indigenous incarceration rates in Mato Grosso do Sul

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Homens	197	202	314	356
Women	14	20	17	18
Indigenous people incarcerated in MS	211	222	331	374

The state of Mato Grosso do Sul has one of the highest number of Indigenous prisoners in Brazil. AGEPEN pointed out that 85 cases of COVID-19 contamination were reported in a single prison in the state, the Dourados State Penitentiary. The total number of Indigenous men in this penitentiary alone was 163 – which means that at least half of the Indigenous men deprived of liberty in this unit were contaminated with Covid-19.

### Roraima: infection among Indigenous women and the death of a man

In the state of Roraima, the entity responsible for the prison administration system is the State Justice and Citizenship Secretariat (SEJUC). The response provided by the state via LAI, indicated that 182 Indigenous people were incarcerated: 168 men and 14 women from the Ma-cuxi, Wapixana, Arau, Yanomami, Guará, Ingarikó, Guáiba, Guyana, Ticuna Taurepang and Patamona/Guyana peoples.

Between 2018 and 2020, the number of Indigenous people deprived of liberty in the state of Roraima increased by an impressive 574 percent. In the period of only three years, according to information provided by the state itself, the number of Indigenous people incarcerated jumped from 27 to 182.

### **Evolution of Indigenous incarceration rates in Roraima**

Year	2017*	2018	2019	2020
Men	-	27	32	168
Women	-	0	4	14
Number of Indigenous prisoners in RR	-	27	36	182

\* Não informado

In its response to the request made via LAI, the secretariat also provided the alarming information that the state of Roraima had recorded the death of an Indigenous male prisoner. According to SEJUC, the man died on August 3, 2020, from "acute respiratory failure; COVID-19-related pneumonia".

Furthermore, of the 14 Indigenous women incarcerated in Roraima, 7 tested positive for COVID-19. According to the information provided, they had already recovered and been treated by the prison health care team. Unfortunately, the state did not specify the information on men, stating only that "For Indigenous men affected by COVID-19, the cases were treated within the prison unit itself".

### **Necessary visibility**

Despite the scarcity of information combining the imprisonment of Indigenous people and COVID-19 infections in the Brazilian prison system, the visualization of public data, such as those listed above, is an indispensable step for other actions and strategies to understand in

greater depth the context of mass contamination among Indigenous people in the State Penitentiary of Dourados or in prisons in the state of Roraima, for instance. The information is important for identifying and demanding actions from local authorities, especially the judiciary, with the regulatory support the aforementioned CNJ Resolution No. 287.

### **Vaccinate and release**

To envision a horizon for the release of Indigenous prisoners in Brazil, at least five serious components of the general scenario of criminalization and imprisonment need to be considered.

1. Original peoples in Brazil have faced, at least since the colonization period, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance, and persecution. This directly affects their rights and free and decent well living. Despite the advances guaranteed by the Federal Constitution of 1988, magistrates, especially in the criminal sphere, still have the mentality from the abandoned integrationist policy.
2. The criminal justice system does not enable, and often even distorts, the criterion of self-declaration of Indigenous people accused or criminally prosecuted in Brazil. There is a lack of attention to this condition by the defendant authorities. Moreover, given the history of repression and discrimination, Indigenous people are afraid to self-identify as such and ignore their rights.
3. The Brazilian government's failure to guarantee land demarcations and basic public policies for Indigenous people and communities contribute

Illustration: Otto Mendes



*Overcoming the integrationist paradigm, the Federal Constitution of 1988 recognizes the right of Indigenous peoples to preserve their culture, traditions, and social organization*

to the inclusion of these people in the webs of the Brazilian criminal justice system, as well as to the high rate of suicide among young people.

4. Currently, the institutions that make up the Brazilian criminal justice system deliberately disregard the conflict resolution methods of each people. Systematically, they disrespect their right to the mother tongue and neglect the impact that the incarceration of a community member can have on all the members of the collectivity. They also reject the preparation of an anthropological report, acting on the basis of the ill-fated integrationist criterion abandoned by the Constitution of 1988.
5. Based on national and international laws, since the proper forms of conflict resolution were recognized and the regime of semi-liberty an Indigenous entity was guaranteed, no Indigenous person should be held prisoner in a governmental penal establishment.

### **The question that cannot be silenced**

The 2020-2021 context requires attention to another component in this scenario: the COVID-19 pandemic, the finding of the devastating effects of the disease on the original peoples of Brazil and the hope of vaccination. Because of this, the struggles that need to be fought on an emergency basis walk side by side with the following question:

***What are the impacts of the pandemic  
on repression and criminalization in the  
struggle of the original peoples of Brazil?***

The involvement of Indigenous and indigenist movements in the anti-imprisonment issue in Brazil needs to be urgently intensified. Hence, we will join forces in favor of the release of Indigenous prisoners and in the search for respect for their own ways of solving collective problems without resorting to prison and deprivation of liberty.

**Global data for 2020 - Indigenous people incarcerated in Brazil**

State	Number of male prisoners	Number of female prisoners	Total
Acre**	-	-	-
Alagoas	6	0	6
Amazonas	27	1	28
Amapá	3	0	3
Bahia**	-	-	-
Ceará	67	0	67
Distrito Federal	4	0	4
Espírito Santo	3	0	3
Goiás	30	0	30
Maranhão	16	0	16
Minas Gerais	0	0	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	356	18	374
Mato Grosso	5	0	5
Pará	5	0	5
Paraíba	16	0	16
Pernambuco	32	0	32
Piauí	0	0	0
Paraná	8	2	10
Rio de Janeiro	1	0	1
Rio Grande do Norte	2	0	2
Rondônia	18	2	20
Roraima	168	14	182
Rio Grande do Sul	349	33	382
Santa Catarina	27	2	29
Sergipe	0	0	0
São Paulo	13	1	14
Tocantins**	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.156</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1.229</b>

\*\* N/A



# Data on the COVID-19 pandemic among Indigenous peoples in Brazil

The monitoring and transparency of the central government in relation to the data on contamination and deaths among Indigenous peoples in the COVID-19 pandemic, reflect the political choices of the federal government regarding the assistance and health care provided to Indigenous peoples in Brazil.

As a result, the data periodically monitored and disseminated by SESAI in epidemiological newsletters posted on its website exclude a large part of the Indigenous population living in an urban context or in non-ratified Indigenous lands – in many cases in encampments, repossessed land and small areas, especially exposed to social and sanitary vulnerability.

Faced with this omission, several Indigenous organizations, indigenists, and networks of support for original peoples began to monitor independently the situation among these peoples, in various regions of the country. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) coordinated the creation of a National Committee for Indigenous Life and Memory, aimed at gathering and systematizing information and data on the serious

impacts of the pandemic on Indigenous peoples in Brazil.

“The initiative to follow up and monitor COVID-19 cases among Indigenous peoples by Indigenous organizations was motivated by the recognition that SESAI’s official figures did not represent the totality of cases of Indigenous peoples infected with and killed by Covid-19,” explains APIB in the report “Our struggle is for life: Impact of the pandemic among Indigenous peoples”,<sup>1</sup> published in December 2020.

The failure of the federal government to establish an emergency plan to fight the pandemic among original peoples and provide health care to the entire Indigenous population in the country, motivated APIB to file an Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) in the Supreme Court, requiring from the federal government measures to protect these peoples.

ADPF 709 had the support and participation of several organizations, including CIMI, and sought, among other

<sup>1</sup> Our struggle is for life: Impact of the pandemic on Indigenous peoples. Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/relatorio>

measures, that the government be required to extend the health care provided by SUS's Indigenous Health Subsystem to all Indigenous peoples in Brazil, "including those not living in Indigenous villages (urban dwellers) or living in areas that have not yet been definitively demarcated".

The action also called on the Supreme Court to determine the establishment of a plan to protect Indigenous peoples, the removal of invaders from seven Indigenous lands in a particularly serious situation and the creation of sanitary barriers. The requests were granted by Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, rapporteur of the case, and confirmed by the STF sitting en banc.

The political option of the federal government, which excludes most of Brazil's Indigenous population, was reflected in the discrepancy of the data on death and contamination among Indigenous peoples during the pandemic.

"The discrepancy between the information about the pandemic generated from participatory surveillance and by SESAI made even more evident the dimensions of the suppression and invisibility of Indigenous identity in the country. From the perspective of the Indigenous movement, this suppression process is expressed in several ways, such as the non-provision of health care to Indigenous people living in urban areas or in non-ratified territories in many regions of the country", criticizes APIB.

The Indigenous organization also questions "the serious problem of failure to provide information on race/color and people in health information systems, as well as the occasional registration of Indigenous peoples in other categories of color or race, in particular 'browns', which can contribute to underestimate the real impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous populations."

## Deaths among Indigenous peoples in the pandemic

According to data from SESAI's last epidemiological newsletter for 2020,<sup>2</sup> 37,627 cases of COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples had been reported by December 2020<sup>2</sup>, with 507 deaths. SESAI data, broken down by DSEI, do not show details in relation to the data, making it impossible to analyze to which lands or Indigenous peoples these data refer.

Independent monitoring by APIB in the same period recorded at least 900 deaths from COVID-19 and 43,524 cases of contamination among Indigenous peoples, affecting 161 – more than half - of the 305 original peoples in the country. APIB data is updated daily by the organization on its website.<sup>3</sup>

Indigenous deaths systematized by APIB in 2020 were therefore 77.5 percent higher than what was reported by SESAI. APIB explains that data from the National Committee for Indigenous Life and Memory include information obtained from "APIB's Indigenous community organizations, Fronts to combat COVID-19 organized in Brazil that collaborate with APIB, SESAI, Municipal and State Health Secretariats, and the MPP".

In 2020, using as a basis the data systematized by APIB, the mortality rate among Indigenous peoples was 1,003 deaths per million – a number 8.1 percent higher than the mortality rate among the general population

2 Epidemiological newsletter - 29/12/2020. SESAI. Available at: [http://www.saudeindigena.net.br/coronavirus/pdf/29-12-2020\\_Bulletinpercent20epidemiologicpercent20 SESAIpercent20nopercent20COVIDpercent2019.pdf](http://www.saudeindigena.net.br/coronavirus/pdf/29-12-2020_Bulletinpercent20epidemiologicpercent20 SESAIpercent20nopercent20COVIDpercent2019.pdf)

3 Indigenous emergency - overview of Covid-19. APIB. Available at: [https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/dados\\_covid19](https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/dados_covid19)



Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi

of Brazil in the same period, which was 928 deaths per million.<sup>4</sup>

The 507 deaths of Indigenous people recorded by SESAI in 2020 were reported by all DSEIs. The highest numbers were reported in the DSEIs of Mato Grosso do Sul (72), East Roraima (47) and Xavante (46). APIB recorded deaths of Indigenous peoples from COVID-19 in 24 states and the most affected states were Amazonas (212 deaths), Mato Grosso (143), Mato Grosso do Sul (94), and Roraima (93).

See below the data provided by SESAI for 2020 and broken down by DSEI; and APIB data, with the independent count of deaths reported in 2020, in addition to a list prepared by APIB of Indigenous peoples affected by the pandemic in 2020.

CIMI maintains a page on its website, where it publishes information and data on the COVID-19 pandemic among Indigenous peoples in Brazil. For more information visit [cimi.org.br/coronavirus](http://cimi.org.br/coronavirus).

### **Deaths from COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples in Brazil in 2020 – APIB data**

State	Deaths	Percentage
Acre	27	3%
Alagoas	5	0,6%
Amapá	22	2,4%
Amazonas	212	23,6%
Bahia	8	0,9%
Ceará	12	1,3%
Espírito Santo	1	0,1%
Maranhão	69	7,7%
Mato Grosso	143	15,9%
Mato Grosso do Sul	94	10,4%
Minas Gerais	2	0,2%
Pará	91	10,1%
Paraíba	7	0,8%
Paraná	6	0,7%
Pernambuco	13	1,4%
Piauí	1	0,1%
Rio de Janeiro	2	0,2%
Rio Grande do Norte	5	0,6%
Rio Grande do Sul	19	2,1%
Rondônia	29	3,2%
Roraima	93	10,3%
Santa Catarina	17	1,9%
São Paulo	8	0,9%
Tocantins	14	1,6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Data compiled and systematized by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) by December 31, 2020. Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org>

### **COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples in 2020 SESAI Data**

DSEI	COVID-19 cases	Deaths
Alagoas and Sergipe	233	4
Altamira	994	1
Upper Juruá River	840	10
Upper Negro River	2.073	13
Upper Purus River	584	5
Upper Solimões River	1.990	35
Amapá and Northern Pará	936	5
Araguaia	326	6
Bahia	568	7
Ceará	912	8
Cuiabá	1.292	24
Guamá-Tocantins	1.472	17
South Interior	2.273	35
Kaiapó of Mato Grosso	946	5
Kaiapó of Pará	1.197	9
East Roraima	2.973	47
South Coast	1.039	9
Manaus	861	14
Maranhão	1.652	27
Mato Grosso do Sul	3.453	72
Middle Purus River	496	5
Middle Solimões River and Tributaries	692	8
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	288	2
Parintins	397	10
Pernambuco	486	8
Porto Velho	983	7
Potiguara	572	4
Tapajós River	1.915	12
Tocantins	987	10
Vale do Javari	759	2
Vilhena	706	15
Xavante	880	46
Xingu	710	15
Yanomami	1.142	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.627</b>	<b>507</b>

Source: SESAI epidemiological newsletter, December 29, 2020

<sup>4</sup> Estimated rate based on the Indigenous population identified by the 2010 IBGE Census (already outdated), of 896,900 people. Data on deaths from COVID-19 among the Brazilian population on 12/31/2020 are those made available by the Ministry of Health (MS). The overall mortality rate in the country was calculated based on the same population estimate used by the MS of 210,147,125 people. More information at: <https://covid.saude.gov.br>

# Indigenous peoples affected by COVID-19 in 2020 - APIB data

Data compiled by APIB by December 31, 2020

Akroá-Gamela	Jaminawa Arara	Matsés/Mayoruna	Terena
Aikanã	Javaé	Mirititapuya	Tikuna
Amanayé	Jenipapo Kanindé	Munduruku (AM)	Tiriyó
Anacé	Jiahuí	Munduruku (PA)	Torá
Aparai	Juruna	Mura	Tremembé
Apinajé	Kaapor	Nadéb	Truká
Apolima Arara	Kahyana	Nafukua	Tson Wuk Dyapah
Apurinã	Kaiabi	Nawa	Tukano
Apyāwa Tapirapé	Kaimbé	Nukini	Tupari
Arapaso	Kaingang	Omagua-Kambeba	Tupinambá (CE)
Arapiuñ	Kalapalo	Oro War	Tupinambá (PA)
Arara	Kamayurá	Palikur	Tupinambá de Olivença
Arara Karo	Kambiwá	Pandereo Zoro	Tupiniquim
Assurini do Trokará	Kanamari	Pankará	Tuyuca
Atikum	Kanelá Apanjekrá	Pankararu	Tuxá
Awa Guajá	Kanelá Memortumré	Paresi	Umutina
Baniwa	Kanoê	Parakaná Arawete	Wai Wai
Baré	Karajá	Parintintim	Wajápi
Borari	Karajá Xambioá	Pataxó	Wajuru
Bororo-Boe	Karapanã	Paumari	Wanano
Caboclos	Karipuna	Pipipá	Wapichana
Camba	Kariri Xocó	Piratapuya	Warao
Chiquitano	Karitiana	Piripkura	Warekena
Cinta Larga	Karuazu	Pitaguary	Wayana
Dessana	Kassupá	Potiguara (PB)	Xakriabá
Djeoromitxi	Katukina	Potiguara (RN)	Xavante
Fulni-ô	Kaxuyana	Puruborá	Xerente
Galiby Kalinã	Kayapó Mebêngôkrê	Puyanawa	Xikrim do Bacajá
Galiby Marworno	Kokama	Rikbaktsa	Xikrin do Cateté
Gavião Akratikatéj	Koripako	Sakurabiat	Xipaya
Gavião Kykatejê	Krahô	Sateré Mawé	Xokleng
Gavião Parkatéjê	Krenak	Shanenawa	Xukuru
Gavião Pykopjê	Krikati	Shawádawa Arara	Yanomami
Guajajara	Kubeo	Suruí de sororó	Yawalapiti
Guajajara (PA)	Kuikuro	Suruí Paiter	Yawanawa
Guarani Kaiowá	Kumaruara	Tabajara	
Guarani Myba	kurá Bakairi	Tapuia	
Gueguê	Kuruaya	Tapeba	
Hixkaryana	Macuxi	Tariano	
Huni Kuin	Madija-Kulina	Taurepang	
Hupda	Manchineri	Tembé	
Jaminawa	Marubo	Tenharim	

# CHAPTER I



## Violence Against Heritage Values

Omission and delay in land regularization	65
Conflicts over territorial rights	86
Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values	99

The Brazilian President continues to fulfill his election promise to “not demarcate an inch of Indigenous land” – although regularizing and protecting Indigenous lands is a constitutional duty of the Executive branch



# Omission and delay in land regularization

With the worst performance since the end of the military dictatorship, the Jair Bolsonaro administration has neither demarcated nor started any process for the demarcation of Indigenous or quilombola land. Bolsonaro continues to fulfill his election promise to “not demarcate an inch of Indigenous land” – even if regularizing and protecting Indigenous lands is a constitutional obligation of the Executive branch. As with other federal agencies, it militarized FUNAI and appointed a police commissioner to lead the indigenist agency.

In May 2020, through an injunction that ensued from the general repercussion process that will define the future of Indigenous land demarcations, the rapporteur of the case in the Supreme Court, Justice Edson Fachin, suspended the enforcement of Opinion 001/2017 issued by the Federal Public Attorney's Office (AGU). The opinion had been the main instrument used by the government to enforce the unconstitutional time frame thesis (*tese do marco temporal*), which sought to restrict and make the demarcation of Indigenous land unfeasible. Despite the suspension, land demarcations remain stalled.

Because of the omission and delay in regularizing Indigenous lands, many Indigenous peoples continue to live in a situation of vulnerability, which has been further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and led communities to file complaints with the MPF, asking for a court order compelling the federal government to comply with the Federal Constitution. The complaint was filed by the Kaixana people from the Jerusalem de Urutuba Indigenous Land (TI), in the municipality of Tonantins, state of Amazonas. Spurred by the community, the MPF filed a public civil action asking the federal government and FUNAI to take administrative measures for the identification and delimitation of the Indigenous land claimed by the people.

In the action, the MPF requested that FUNAI be compelled to publish an ordinance establishing a WG to prepare a Detailed Identification and Delimitation Report (RCID) for the territory in question and submit a work plan. The MPF also requested that FUNAI prepare, finalize, and assess the report, which should be funded by the federal government, in addition to rejecting all requirements for third-party intervention.

In another initiative, in Santarém, Pará, the MPF filed a mandamus action against the acts of FUNAI's President and Director of Territorial Protection (DPT), who denied the MPF

access to information and the records of administrative procedures for the demarcation of Indigenous lands in the state.

In Minas Gerais, the federal government's failure to regularize the territory claimed by the Xakriabá people, has prevented the community from benefiting from a water supply network. A group of farmers and squatters, using force and threats, prevented leaders and municipal representatives from completing the works. The identification and delimitation report was published in the Official Gazette in October 2014, but the territory regularization process was not completed.

In the state of Paraíba, since 2006 the Tabajara people have been fighting for the recognition and demarcation of their territory, located in the municipality of Conde. The demarcation process was initiated by FUNAI, but the WG's report has not even been published. Still, the people resist, occupying part of the claimed territory, organized in Vitoria, Barra de Gramame and Nova Conquista villages, totaling approximately 900 people.

The federal government's omission and delay also lead to court decisions against the Indigenous communities and their claims. In the state of Paraná, the Federal Court of Guairá ordered the suspension of all demarcations of Indigenous lands in the municipalities of Guairá and Terra Roxa, and the annulment of the identification and delimitation report for the Tekoha Guasu Guavirá TI, which comprises 14



Guarani villages located in both cities. FUNAI, instead of appealing the decision and acting in favor of the Indigenous land that the agency itself had identified and delimited, published an ordinance declaring the nullity of the TI identification and delimitation administrative process. The measure came amid recent reports of physical attacks, threats and shootings against Indigenous people in the region's villages.

In Rondônia, since 2012 the Guarasugwe people have been demanding from the official Indigenous agency, the establishment of the working group for the identification and demarcation of the Guarasugwe TI. The territory has been totally devastated by large soybean producers, who are in every way eliminating the ancestral evidence of the presence of this group. Many funeral urns were destroyed by the farmers who invaded their traditional territory. While waiting for the regularization of their land, the Indigenous people live in a situation of extreme poverty on the outskirts of the cities of Porto Velho, in Costa Marques, Pimenteiras, Guajará Mirim, and São Francisco do Guaporé.

## Ratification of Indigenous land 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	2003-2010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	Jan. 2011 - Aug. 2016	21	5,25
Michel Temer	Aug. 2016 - Dec. 2018	1	0,5
Jair Bolsonaro	Jan. 2019 - --	0	0

## General situation of Indigenous lands in Brazil\*

With the deferral of demarcation procedures determined by the Bolsonaro government, nothing has changed in the Indigenous land demarcation scenario.

General situation	Number	%
<b>Registered:</b> Demarcation completed and registered with the Property Registry of the District and/or the Union Heritage Service (SPU).	408	31,38
<b>Ratified:</b> Presidential Decree. Awaiting registration.	14	1,08
<b>Declared:</b> Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice. Awaiting ratification.	63	4,85
<b>Identified:</b> Recognized as traditional indigenous territory by FUNAI's Working Group. Awaiting Declaratory Ordinance by the Ministry of Justice.	52	4,00
<b>To be identified:</b> Included in FUNAI's agenda for future identification, with technical Working Groups already established.	161	12,38
<b>Pending action:</b> Lands claimed by indigenous communities pending administrative action for regularization.	536	41,31
<b>Reserved:</b> Demarcated as "indigenous reservations" at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI).	38	2,92
<b>With restriction ordinance:</b> Lands with FUNAI ordinance restricting use of the area to the right of entry, movement or stay by people other than FUNAI's staff.	6	0,46
<b>Use and possession:</b> Owned by indigenous communities.	21	1,61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.299</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Data from indigenous communities, CIMI and FUNAI.

## Indigenous lands pending administrative action

Stages of the demarcation procedure	Number
Pending action	536
To be identified	161
Identified	52
Declared	63
Ratified	14
Restriction Ordinance	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>832</b>

## Indigenous lands pending administrative action, by state

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		19	28
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	11	3	1	10		15	40
TO	3	2				5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>832</b>

### AC - Acre (19)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (8)	Cabeceira dos Rios Muru e Iboacu	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Ikirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Rio Muru	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa do Guajará	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira and Assis Brazil
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawat	Feijó
	Manchineri Seringal Guanabara	Manchineri	Assis Brazil and Sena Madureira
	Nawa	Naua	Mancio Lima
Declared (2)	Arara do Rio Amônia	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Rio Gregório	Katukina and Yawanawá	Tarauacá
Ratified (1)	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-Padauiri	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)	Arapasó, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadob, 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
	Uneuixi	Maku and Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Japurá
Ratified (3)	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
	Tabocal	Mura	Careiro
Identified (2)	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro and Manaquiri
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Jacareuba/Katawixi	Katawixi and Isolated	Canutama and Lábrea
Pending action (197)	Aldeia Aliança/Furo Preto	Kanamari District	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho/Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati

## AM - Amazonas (231) - Continuation

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, and Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakuá	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia São Raimundo/Cauaçu	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, Matanawi, 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
	Boca do Rio Jacaré	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
	Camaiuá	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kanamari District	Fonte Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Castanho	Baré and Tukano	Novo Airão
	Cauçú	Tikuna	Uarini
	Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauini
	Colôniaony	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari District	Fonte Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari

## AM - Amazonas (231) - Continuation

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	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
	Igapó Grande/Amanaim do Jadiúá	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 do Urutuba	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

## AM - Amazonas (231) - Continuation

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	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
	Mirinha do Caratiá	Mirinha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã and Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba and Tikuna	Fonte Boa
	Monte Sião		Canutama
	Monte Sião	Tukano	Coari
	Monte/Primavera/Goiaba	Apurinã and Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	Kokama	Jutaí
	Nossa Senhora de Fátima do Catuá/Putiri	Kokama	Coari and Tefé
	Nova Betânia	Mirinha	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 Cuxuará)	Mura	Anori and Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém (Costa do Ambé)	Mirinha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém do Caruara	Mirinha	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, Mirinha, 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 Mineraú	Kanamari and Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Iranduba
	Sâkua/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Sampaio/Ferro Quente	Mura	Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí

**AM - Amazonas (231) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (197)	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 Sião	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	Jutai
	São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna and Miranha	Tefé
	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	Jutai
	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	Jutai
	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 (28)**

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 Hâ-Hâ-Hâe	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

**BA - Bahia (28) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (19)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Aldeia Renascer	Pataxó Hâ-Hâ-Hâe	Alcobaça
	Aldeia Tuxi	Tuxi	Abaré
	Aldeias Kambiwá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara, and Renascer	Kambiwá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical and Cotelipe
	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hâ-Hâ-Hâe	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
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 Maratoá	Kariri	Crateús
	Lagoa dos Neris	Potigara	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potigara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potigara	Crateús and Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paiacú	Beberibe
	Potigara de Paupina	Potigara	Fortaleza
	Potigara em Monte Nebo	Potigara	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
	Tremenbé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú

**DF - Federal District (1)**

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

**ES - Espírito Santo (3)**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (3)	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)	Kanelá Memortumré	Kanelá	Barra do Corda and Fernando Falcão
	Porquinhos Canela Apānjekra	Kanelá-Apānjekra	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	Araçuaí and Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Hâm 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 Hâ-Hâ-Hâe	Bertópolis
	Santo Antônio do Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Serra da Candonga	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Triângulo Mineiro and Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora
	Xukuru-Kariri de Caldas/Fazenda Boa Vista	Xukuru-Kariri	Caldas

## MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115)

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Golden
	Bacia Amambaípeguá: Guaivyry-Joyvy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira and Laguna Carapã
	Bacia Apepeguá: Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suyvrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatá, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire and Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João and Jardim
	Bacia Dourados Amambaípeguá II: Lechucha/Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi and Kurupa'i Mboka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Navirai and ,Juti
	Bacia Dourados Amambaípeguá III: Passo Piraju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó and Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Amambaípeguá IV: Nu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Iguatemipeguá II: Ka'ájari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá and Kurusu Ambá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru and Japorã
	Bacia Iguatemipeguá III: Mboiveve-Jety'ay, Karaguatay, Lampião Kue, Jukeri and Vaqueriamí/Jaguapire Memby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru and Japorã
	Bacia Ñandévapeguá: Potrerito, Mocaja, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue and Vitoi Kue	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo and Japorã
	Gua y viri (Lima Campo)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Lalima	Terena e Kinikinao	Miranda
	Laranjeira Nhanderu and Boqueirão (Brilhantepéguá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Pilad Rebua	Terena	Miranda
	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapa
Declared (9)	Arroio Korá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Buriti	Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti and Sidrolândia
	Guyraroká	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Jakarey/Yvy Katu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi and Japorã
	Jatayvari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
	Potrero Guaçu	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Sombrerito	Guarani-Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
	Taunay/Ipegue	Terena	Aquidauana
Ratified (4)	Jarará	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Ñande Ru Marangatu (Cerro Marangatu)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá and Nhandeva	Coronel Sapucaia
	Takuarity/Ivykwarusu (Paraguassú)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
Identified (6)	Bacia Dourados Amambaípeguá 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 Amambáí
	Bacia Iguatemipeguá I: Pyelito Kue and Mbaraky	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Cachoeirinha	Terena	Miranda
	Panambi-Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina and Ita porã
	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Ypo'i e Triunfo	Guarani-Nhandeva	Paranhos
Pending action (81)	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

## MS – Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - Continuation

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (81)	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	Deodápolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Carumbé	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Che ru pai Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Espadim	Guarani	Paranhos
	Gerovey/Aroeira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Gua'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoá Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jagquarete 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 Peruí	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

**MS – Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (81)	Rancho Lima	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Salobinha-Miranda	Terena	Miranda
	Samakuã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	São Pedro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	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
	Yptytã	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 Baia Grande	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião, Cáceres Pontes, Lacerda, and Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cinta Larga do Rio Preto	Cinta Larga and Isolated	Aripuanã
	Eterâirebere	Xavante	Campinápolis, Novo São Joaquim, Santo Antônio do Leste
	Hu'uhí	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)	Baia 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	Apicás (MT) e Apuí (AM)
	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã
	Estação Pareci	Pareci	Diamantino e Nova Marilândia
	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Kawahiva	Coliza
	Menku	Menku	Brasnorte
	Paukalirajausu	Katithaurlu	Pontes e Lacerda
	Wedese/Pimentel Barbosa II	Xavante	Cocalinho

**MT - Mato Grosso (52) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
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
	Kanelo do Araguaia	Kanelo	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 Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Cocalinho
	Trumai/Kurapeat	Trumaí	Nova Ubiratã

**PA - Pará (65)**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (24)	Amanayé (de Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Pará
	Aminã	Tupaiu	Itamarati
	Aningalzinho	Tupaiu	Alto Alegre
	Areial	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós/Arapius	Munduruku and Arapium	Santarém
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu and Cara Preta	Aveiro and 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 and others	Itaituba
	Marituba	Munduruku and others	Belterra and 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 and others	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião and Tucuruí
	Tunayana	Tunayana	Oriximiná
	Turé/Mariquita II	Tembé	Tomé-Açu

**PA - Pará (65) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Declared (5)	Bragança Marituba	Munduruku	Belterra
	Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Kaxuyana, Tunayana, Kahyana, Katuena, Mawayana, Tikiyana, Xereu-Hixkarayana, Xereu-Katuena and Isolated	Faro (PA), Oriximiná (PA) and Nhamundá (AM)
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku Taquara	Munduruku and others	Belterra and Baixo Rio Tapajós
	Paquiçamba	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapu and Senador José Porfírio
Ratified (2)	Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu (Maia)	Arara	Senador José Porfírio
	Cachoeira Seca do Iriri	Arara	Altamira, Uruará and Rurópolis
Identified (4)	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Muybu-Pimental	Munduruku	Itaituba and Trairão
	Tuwa Apeluokawera	Aikewar, Suruí	Marebá and São Domingos do Araguaia
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Ituna-Itatá	Isolados	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio and 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 Barreiras
	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	Tuapiú	Santarém
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão e Xníxni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara e Guarani-Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
	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	Cumaru do Norte
	Pedreira Miripixi	Arapium	Santarém
	Praialto	Gavião Parkatejé	Nova Ipixuna
	São José do Progresso	Arapium e Borari	Santarém
	Tapiíra	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 and 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 and 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 and Guarani-Nhandeva	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Araguaju/Terra Roxa	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa and Guaíra
To be identified (14)	Tekoha Marangatu	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Mirim	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Pohā 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)	Yviporã Laranjinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Abadia, Cornélio Procópio, and Ribeirão do Pinha
Identified (5)	Boa Vista	Kaingang	Laranjeiras do Sul
	Cerco Grande	Guarani-Mbya	Guaraquecaba
	Sambaqui	Guarani-Mbya	Paranaguá and Pontal do Paraná
	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Altônia, Guaíra and Terra Roxa
	Xeta Herarekâ	Xetá	Ivaté

**PR - Paraná (40) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (20)	Aldeamento Jataizinho	Guarani and Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Aldeia Bom Jesus (Kuaray Haxa)	Guarani, Xetá and Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba and Antonina
	Aldeia Kakané Porã	Guarani, Xetá and Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevelândia
	Arapoti	Guarani-M'byá	Arapoti
	Aty Miri	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Guarani/Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Ilha das Peças e Ilha da Pescada	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Itacorá	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Jevy	Guarani-Nhandeva and Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Kaingang/Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Morro das Pacas (Superagui)	Guarani-Mbyá	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortigueira
	Rios Tapera and Cavernoso	Guarani-M'byá and Guarani-Nhandeva	Cantagalo
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Tamarana
	Tekoha Tupá Nhe' and Cretã	Guarani and Kaingang	Morretes
	Tekoha Yv'a Renda	Guarani Mbyá	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Mokoi Joeguá/Dois Irmãos	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Vera Tupá'i	Guarani	Campo Mourão
	Toldo Tupi Guarani	Guarani and Kaingang	Contenda

**RJ - Rio de Janeiro (7)**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani-Mbyá	Parati
	Campos Novos	Guarani-Mbyá	Cabo Frio
	Guarani do Rio Pequeno	Guarani-Mbyá and Nhandeva	Parati
	Tekoha Jery	Guarani-Mbyá	Parati
Pending action (3)	Ara ový/Sítio do Céu	Guarani-Mbyá	Maricá
	Camboinhas (Tekoha Itarypu)	Guarani-Mbyá	Niterói
	Pataxó de Parati	Pataxó Hâ-Hâ-Hâe	Parati

**RN - Rio Grande do Norte (5)**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
	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/Salomãí	Cassupá and Salamãí	Chupinguaia
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Jaboti e Djeoromitxi	Alta Floresta do Oeste

**RO - Rondônia (27) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous land	People	Municipality
Pending action (22)	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 d'Oeste and Urupá
	Rio Mutum Paraná/Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho e Nova Mamoré
	Rio Novo e Cachoeira do Rio Pacas 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/Porãi	Guarani-Mbya	Capivari do Sul
	Carazinho	Kaingang	Carazinho
	Estiva/Nhuundy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Viamão
	Estrela	Kaingang	Estrela
	Itapuã/Pindó Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Viamão
	Ka'aguy Poty (Estrela Velha)	Guarani-Mbya	Estrela Velha
	Kaingang de Iraí II	Kaingang	Iraí
	Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Lajeado do Bugre
	Lami	Guarani-Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani-Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseiros II	Kaingang	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

**RS - Rio Grande do Sul (68) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
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 Castelhano	Kaingang	Mato Castelhano
	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	Caibaté
	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani-Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Campo do Meio (Re Kuju)	Kaingang	Gentil and Ciríaco
	Canela/Kaingang	Kaingang	Canela
	Comunidade Zagaua	Xokleng	Riozinho and São Francisco de Paula
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Guarani-Mariana Pimentel	Guarani-Mbya	Mariana Pimentel
	Ibicuí	Guarani-Mbya	Itaqui
	Ilha Grande	Guarani-Mbya	Palmares do Sul
	Imbaa	Guarani-Mbya	Uruguaiana
	Inhacorá II	Kaingang	São Valério do Sul
	Jaguarazinho	Guarani-Nhandeva	São Francisco de Assis
	Kaaró	Guarani	Cabaté 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-Mbyá	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/Equina Ezequiel	Guarani-Mbya	São Leopoldo
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	São Leopoldo	Kaingang	São Leopoldo
	São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Tenham 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 Porá	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, José Boiteux 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 Ipuáçu

**SC - Santa Catarina (21) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Identified (5)	Guarani do Araçaí	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
	Pirá/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	Chapécó
	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 (40)**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (11)	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
	Guarani de Paranapuã (Xixova Jaqui)	Guarani-Mbya e Tupi Guarani	São Vicente
	Itaguá	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Itapé	Guarani-Kaiowá e Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Tekoha Itapuã/Yvy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Jejytu (Toca Bugio)	Guarani	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Pindoty	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açu, Iguape
	Ywyty Guaçu/Renaser/Aldeia Renasco	Guarani-Nhandeva	Ubatuba
	Itaoca	Tupi Guarani e Guarani-Mbya	Mongaguá
Declared (3)	Ribeirão Silveira	Guarani-Mbya	São Sebastião and Santos
	Tenondé Porã	Guarani-Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente, and Mongaguá
	Piaçaguera/Nhamandu Mirim/Tanigua/Tabaçu/Rekopy	Guarani-Nhandeva	Peruíbe
Ratified (1)	Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim/Jaexaa Porã	Guarani	Ubatuba
Identified (10)	Ilha do Cardoso/Pacurity/Yvyty	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Ka'aguy Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu and Pedro Toledo
	Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açu
	Rio Branquinho de Cananéia/Tapy'í	Guarani-Mbya	Cananéia
	Tekoha Djaiko-aty	Guarani, Nhandeva e Tupi	Miracatu
	Tekoha Guaviraty (Subauma)	Guarani-Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoha Kaaguy Hovy	Guarani-Mbya	Iguape
	Tekoha Peguaoity	Guarani-Mbya	Sete Barras and Miracatu
	Tekoha/Amba Porã	Guarani-Mbya	Miracatu
	Acaraú/Jakareí and Icapara/Tekoha Porã	Guarani	Cananéia and Iguape
Pending action (15)	Aldeia filhos desta terra	Pataxó, Pankararu, Pankararé, Wassu Cocal, Tupy, Kaimbé	Guarulhos
	Aldeia Nova Aliança- Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeia Tangará	Guarani-Mbya	Itanhaém
	Aldeinha	Guarani-Nhandeva	Itanhaém
	Itapitanguí	Guarani	Cananéia

**SP – São Paulo (40) - Continuation**

Situation	Indigenous Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (15)	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 Jundiaí
	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 (10)**

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 (5)	Aldeia Pankararú	Pankararú	Figueirópolis and Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Kanelá de Tocantins	Kanelá	Araguaçu
	Reserva Ambiental do INCRA	Krahô Takaywrá*	Lagoa da Confusão
	Mata Alagada	Krahô/Kanelá	Lagoa da Confusão

\* In early 2020, the Federal Court ruled that inside two years FUNAI should regularize the land situation of the Krahô Takaywrá. For 11 years they have lived in this temporary site, which is an environmental reserve of INCRA, in the São Judas Tadeu Settlement.

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Because of the omission and delay in regularizing Indigenous lands, many Indigenous groups continue to live in a situation of vulnerability, which has been further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic

# Conflicts over territorial rights

In 2020, 96 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were recorded in the states of Acre (35), Amazonas (18), Bahia (3), Ceará (3), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Minas Gerais (3), Pará (11), Paraíba (2), Paraná (3), Pernambuco (1), Rondônia (4), Roraima (1), Santa Catarina (2), and São Paulo (1).

Some cases are recurrent and reported year after year by the communities, which call the police, appeal to FUNAI and the Public Prosecutor's Office, but with no concrete solutions. The conflicts involve a series of rights violations and truculent actions initiated by executive authorities, the police, private security guards and groups or individuals who disrespect the rights of Indigenous peoples and covet their lands and natural resources.

Federal government measures that weaken the protection of Indigenous lands, such as Normative Instruction (IN) 09/2020, also ended up escalating the conflicts that involve Indigenous peoples and their territories. Published in April 2020, IN 09/2020 allowed the certification of private properties on non-ratified Indigenous lands, which were no longer considered by FUNAI for the declarations of recognition of limits. In practice, the measure facilitates the grabbing of Indigenous lands.

In this context, ordinances declaring the nullity of demarcation processes and records of private properties in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) were reasons for tensions between several communities. In Rondônia, properties overlapping Indigenous lands were registered in CAR. Squatters settled in the Arara do Rio Amônio Indigenous Land (TI), in Acre, have for years refused compensation to vacate the Indigenous land. These invaders threaten and often prevent the community from growing their crops. They also use the Indigenous territory as a hunting, fishing and logging ground. Tensions are part of daily life and complaints to FUNAI and the Public Prosecutor's Office remain unanswered.

Members of the Kambeba, Kokama and Tikuna peoples living in Castanhal do Ajaratuba, Amazonas, report the terrifying day they experienced when tractors of the Local City Works Department invaded their land, without any court order, destroying their crops to parcel the land into lots that would benefit non-Indigenous people in exchange for votes in the election year.

Military police officers pointed weapons at the Indigenous people and dismantled the sanitary barrier they had built in the Sissaima TI, in the state of Amazonas, of the Mura people. According to the Indigenous people's complaint, the police entered the village violently, without protective face

masks in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to threatening the people, they seized traditional objects made by the Mura, such as bludgeons and arrows. Farmers had already destroyed the territory's nameplates and tried to knock down the barrier. Conflicts in this area are intense, involving several invaded sites for logging and extraction of other natural resources to make room for pastures. The Mura had to rebuild the sanitary barrier, facing persecution, the risk of being contaminated with the coronavirus, disdain, and invasions.

These conflicts also threaten groups living in voluntary isolation, which are subject to land invasions without any form of control. On the contrary, these invasions are encouraged by local, state, and federal authorities, all of them accomplices of the invaders who promote hatred and disrespect for Indigenous peoples in various regions of Brazil. The support for the invaders came from a series of measures, ordinances and decrees that allowed the Indigenous lands to be invaded, expropriated, exploited, and destroyed.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, Guarani-Kaiowá leaders reported armed attacks by private security guards hired by ruralists, and military police officers. In addition to verbal and physical threats, the attackers destroyed homes and injured people, including a child,

in several areas. In one such attack, an armed group threatened and fired at the people in the repossessed Nu Vera TI, in Dourados; two landowners accompanied by the National Force were identified. The incident happened because the Indigenous people complained about the "formigão do veneno" (poisonous big ant), as they call vehicles that spray large quantities of pesticides on crops, affecting those living in the area and causing damage to the environment. In this incident, an Indigenous man was wounded in the arm and the whole community was horrified by so much violence. The Guarani-Kaiowá consider this area a war zone. Their various complaints to the MPF, the Federal Police and FUNAI have remained unanswered.

In Pará, the Supreme Court authorized the direct negotiation between the Municipality of São Félix do Xingu and the central government, without consulting with neither the Indigenous people nor the MPF, to reduce the Apyterewa TI, which has been demarcated since 2007. A report by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH) attacks the demarcation, using the ruralists' arguments that the demarcation process was "full" of illegalities and irregularities. In addition, MMFDH representatives arrived unannounced in the area and summoned some leaders to

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Photo: Alless Derivas/Deriva Jornalismo



*Claimed since 1991, the Valparaíso TI, of the Apuriná people, in Boca do Acre (AM), is an example of how the Brazilian government's inaction spurs conflicts: because of the stalling of the regularization process, deforestation is now rampant in the territory, with forests making room for pastures used by farmers' cattle*

a meeting at FUNAI's protection base; midway through, the Indigenous people were taken to a farmhouse - irregularly located inside the TI - where representatives of the ministry, of the invaders and of the municipality were already waiting, with the shady goal of pressuring the leaders to accept the limit-reduction proposal. The meeting was held in the farmhouse, without the presence of FUNAI and MPF representatives. The regularization and eviction of the Apyterewa TI, as well as of other TIs located in the middle Xingu region, was one of the conditions established for the environmental licensing of the Belo Monte dam. Years after completion of the project, the Indigenous peoples are still reporting the invasion and devastation of their lands and the inaction of the government and agencies that should defend and protect them.

## CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

**96 cases**

### ACRE - 35 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

**PEOPLES:** APOLIMA ARARA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Arara do Rio Amônia TI for years have been fighting for the eviction of squatters from their territory. Many of these squatters insist on not receiving the proposed compensation and remain on the Indigenous land. The community has been living under tension due to the invaders' threats; there are reports that these invaders have prevented the Indigenous people from growing their subsistence crops inside their own land. They

also report that these invaders are harvesting wood to build their houses, besides fishing and hunting in the territory to sell the products in the city. A complaint was filed with FUNAI and the MPF and the community requested action.

**Source:** Chief General of the People; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ

**PEOPLES:** KATUKINA, NAUA, NUKINI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of the Binational Brazil-Peru highway

**DESCRIPTION:** Construction of a 230 km highway connecting Cruzeiro do Sul, in Acre, to Pucallpa, in Peru. This route was designed to connect Brazil to Peru, crossing four Indigenous lands. For this to happen, 130 km of covered forest will have to be cut down, not to mention the presence of isolated peoples living inside the Serra do Divisor National Park, as well as another group already established at the head of Igarapé Tapada. To date, contrary to what says the Brazilian constitution, neither these peoples nor the traditional communities have been consulted. Nonetheless, advocates of the proposal continue to announce the construction of the highway as if it were a given. The MPF is following the case.

**Source:** MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POYANAWA

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

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a binational highway

**DESCRIPTION:** Politicians from the state of Acre are campaigning fiercely to advance the construction project of the binational highway connecting the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul (AC) to Pucallpa, Peru. The highway runs close to the Indigenous land of the Puyanawa and Nukini peoples and crosses the territory claimed by the Nawa people, as well as an area occupied by a group living in voluntary isolation. The indigenous peoples were not consulted, and no environmental impact study was carried out. The MPF is investigating and following the case.

**Source:** Acre Agency; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO GREGÓRIO**

**PEOPLES:** KATUKINA, YAWANAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands, shows 4 registrations in the Rio Gregório TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: KAXINAWÁ PRAIA CARAPANÁ**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 28 registrations in the Praia do Carapaná TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: CABECEIRA DO RIO ACRE**

**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 2 registrations in the Cabeceira do Rio Acre TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE**

**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 5 registrations in the Mamoadate TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ NOVA OLINDA**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 11 registrations in the Kaxinawá Nova Olinda TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ / ENVIRA**

**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 03 registrations in the Jaminawá/Envira TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA IGARAPÉ DO PAU**

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 18 registrations in the Kulina Igarapé do Pau TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: KATUKINA / KAXINAWÁ**

**PEOPLES:** HUNI KUI, SHANENAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 26 registrations in the Katukina/Kaxinawá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA**

**PEOPLE:** KULINA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 2 registrations in the Kulina do Rio Envira TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: KAXINAWÁ DO RIO HUMAITÁ**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 2 registrations in the Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ DO CAUCHO**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Incidence of Rural Environmental Registry  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 4 registrations in the Igapé do Caucho TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI – Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO PURUS**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI, KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 11 registrations in the Alto Rio Purus TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL INDEPENDÊNCIA**

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 2 registrations in the Kaxinawá Seringal Independência TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: ALTO TARAUACÁ**

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries  
**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 1 registration in the Alto Tarauacá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating this registration has been filed.

**Source:** *Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI- Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ DO BAIXO RIO JORDÃO****PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 2 registrations in the Kaxinawá do Baixo Rio Jordão River TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS AREA: KAXINAWÁ DO RIO JORDÃO****PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 1 registration in the Kaxinawá do Rio Jordão TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating this registration has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS LAND: POYANAWA****PEOPLE:** POYANAWA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 7 registrations in the Poyanawa TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ COLÔNIA VINTE E SETE****PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 1 registration in the KAXINAWÁ Colônia Vinte e Sete TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating this registration has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMPA DO IGARAPÉ PRIMAVERA****PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 1 registration in the Kampa do Igapé Primavera TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating this registration has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ****PEOPLE:** ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 1 registration in the Arara do Igapé Humaitá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating this registration has been filed.*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI Office in Western Amazon***INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ****PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous

lands shows 3 registrations in the Kulina do Médio Juruá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS AREA: CAMICUÃ****PEOPLE:** APURINÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by a study conducted by the MPF on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 29 registrations in the Camicuã TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA****PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet eviction deadlines**DESCRIPTION:** The Arara do Rio Amônia TI is overlapped by the Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve, where an INCRA settlement used to be located. The process of paying compensation to non-Indigenous families occupying the land began 7 years ago and was completed between late 2018 and early 2019. However, six families refused payment and remain in the Indigenous area; in 2020 these families brought more people into the territory. This continues to generate conflicts between Indigenous and non-indigenous groups, and the former are fighting for the immediate removal of the latter in court. In addition, the community is struggling with the competent authorities to have the demarcation process - which is in its last stage - completed.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: NAWÁ****PEOPLE:** NAUA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Omission and delay in demarcation**DESCRIPTION:** The Nawá TI, which has been traditionally occupied by Indigenous peoples, is overlapped by the Serra do Divisor National Park, created in 1989. The claim for the territory began in the year 2000. The study carried out by FUNAI in 2003 was contested by IBAMA, which resulted in the process being judicialized. With ICMBio taking over the Park, the process was stalled, and the indigenous people began to be persecuted by some members of the agency's staff, who threatened them with eviction, payment of fines and lawsuits against the leaders. In December 2019, an interinstitutional WG comprising ICMBio and FUNAI conducted a survey in the territory, collecting information and reviewing the limits of the claimed area, but this report was never published.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS AREA: NUKINI****PEOPLE:** NUKINI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Stalling of demarcation review processes**DESCRIPTION:** The demarcation of the Nukini TI in 1991 did not include the entire territory, which is why, in 2000, the Nukini asked FUNAI to review the TI limits. The claimed area, which has been traditionally occupied by the Indigenous people, is overlapped by Serra do Divisor National Park. After the 2nd Meeting of Indigenous Peoples without Demarcated Land promoted by CIMI's Regional Office in Western Amazon in May 2019, and the appeal of Nukini leaders to various entities in Brasília, FUNAI promised to send a specialized group to collect information, which was done in December 2019. However, the indigenous people are still awaiting action.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KONTANAWA DO ALTO JURUÁ****PEOPLE:** KONTANAWA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet demarcation deadlines**DESCRIPTION:** Claimed since 2002, the Kontanawa IT, which has been

traditionally occupied by Indigenous peoples, is overlapped by the Upper Juruá Extractive Reserve. In November 2017, a court order forced FUNAI to begin the demarcation process, with a two-year deadline and a daily fine for non-compliance. In December 2019, the deadline expired, and no procedure has been implemented by FUNAI so far.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL CURRALINHO**
**PEOPLES:** HUNI KUI
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Omission and delay in demarcation

**DESCRIPTION:** The claim for the demarcation of the Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho territory began in October 2001. The demarcation process has been "under study" for all these years. While the federal government, through FUNAI, does not assume its responsibility in complying with the Brazilian Constitution, Indigenous families have to constantly endure invasions of their territory and the agricultural expansion of the municipality of Feijoá.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Western Office in Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: SERINGAL GUANABARA**
**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation procedure

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2004, a preliminary study carried out in the territory of the Jaminawá and Manchineri led to the creation, in 2013, of the WG for the identification and delimitation of the territory by FUNAI to study the claim of 319,000 hectares of land. Before 2018, this Indigenous land was claimed separately, with the names Guajará and Seringal Guanabara respectively, by each of the two groups. However, in 2019, the Jaminawá and Manchineri peoples, who lived in these lands, decided to fight jointly for the demarcation of their territories, which are contiguous, and named them Boca do Riozinho TI. By doing so, both peoples intended to expedite the progress of the demarcation process, considering that there have been invasions and extensive logging in the territory. In December 2019, FUNAI conducted a prior survey of the residents and the area, but so far, the Indigenous people have not seen the report.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXINAWÁ DO RIO CAETÉ**
**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation procedure

**DESCRIPTION:** The preliminary study of the Jaminawá do Rio Caeté TI was conducted in 2004 but was never completed. Later, as reported by the community, a FUNAI Working Group showed up in the territory, first in 2012 and then in 2014. However, since then the process has never been completed and the community has not been informed of its progress. In 2018, ICMBio installed landmarks in two areas of the territory, warning the population and neighbors that logging was prohibited there, because the land was under study. However, on several occasions the community reported that despite the prohibition, logging had not stopped.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: CAIAPUCA**
**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation procedure

**DESCRIPTION:** The Identification and Delimitation Working Group charged with preparing the anthropological report related to the study of this TI was established in 2006 by FUNAI, but the work has never been completed. In 2011, a group of researchers, supposedly from this same WG, visited the area. Since then, the community has never been informed of the progress of the demarcation process of their territory. Meanwhile, there is a permanent conflict between the Jaminawá people of this TI and non-Indigenous occupants, mainly due to deforestation caused by the latter.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO**
**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation procedure

**DESCRIPTION:** The Identification and Delimitation WG was created in 2004, but never showed up in the area to do the fieldwork, nor was there any information about the progress of the demarcation process. According to the community, in 2014 FUNAI installed signs in the area with information on the demarcation that do not correspond to the area that the population was claiming. For this reason, there are currently conflicts with farmers who invade the territory and argue that these areas do not belong to the Jaminawá of the Colocação São Paulino Indigenous Land.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ESTIRÃO**
**PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, KULINA (MADIJA)
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation procedure

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2012, the Jaminawá and Madija communities were visited by FUNAI, and since then have received no information about their demarcation process. Every year, in the winter season, the territory where these families live is flooded, and they lose their crops and animals, and are forced to drink the contaminated water of the Purus River. The upper part of the territory, which is not affected by flood, is in the hands of six farmers. In addition, the region has several obstacles to demarcation, such as the border line with Peru, an area set aside for the Army and an INCRA.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Western Amazon*

## AMAZONAS - 18 Cases

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**
**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED, VARIOUS PEOPLES
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation and fires

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the alert of the "Trinational Report: Fires and Deforestation in Territories with Records of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation", these events represent a threat to the survival of the isolated peoples of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay living in the Amazon, the Brazilian Cerrado and the Great American Chaco. They report the danger caused by deforestation and fires, which lead to the displacement of these populations in search of safer places, forcing them to come in contact with neighboring populations and to possible contamination with diseases, now aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic. This further increases the vulnerability of isolated groups by destroying the territories on which they depend and are the basis of their survival and culture. This Report warns of the risk of genocide of these Indigenous groups. It emphasizes that the origin of the increase in fires is human action, more precisely agribusiness, logging and mining, which take advantage of the lack of effective action by public authorities regarding the protection of isolated Indigenous peoples.

*Source: Agência Brasil, 08/26/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VALPARAISO / RETIRO**
**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Stalling of demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** The Valparaiso TI is being claimed since 1991. Currently, the demarcation process is judicialized. Even with the process in court, the lands of the Apurinã people began to be invaded, and the forest was felled and initially transformed into a field and later into a cattle ranch. The municipality of Boca do Acre has the second largest herd of cattle in the state of Amazonas, second only to the neighboring city of Lábrea.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: TUYUKÁ I and II**
**PEOPLES:** KAMBEBA, KOKAMA, TIKUNA
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Parceling of Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people report that they experienced a day

of terror inside their territory in Castanhal do Ajaratuba, when tractors from the city invaded the land, without any court decision, destroying their crops and saying that they were parceling the land. Chief Eronilde Omagua-Kambeba said: "The Secretariat of Works invaded and parceled our land without our permission, destroying our crops to give away land in exchange for votes. In January the same happened, we reported it, but no one did anything, so they felt empowered to do it again. They give the land to non-Indigenous people. There's going to be resistance, we're not going to give in. We need help, we're way beyond our capability. They threatened to kill my father and my husband." She also informs that the local police do nothing to protect them; that the invaders have firearms and are encouraged to fire at the community, following the mayor's orders. FUNAI and the Public Prosecutor's Office were called in, but these problems are recurrent due to inaction and lack of measures in the regularization of the Indigenous territory.

*Source: DCM, 09/15/2020; Jornal GGN, 09/14/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: HI MERIMĀ**
**PEOPLES: ISOLATED**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion**

**DESCRIPTION:** After Indigenous leaders and FUNAI reported the invasion of the HI-Merimā TI by the American missionary Steve Campbell, the MPF started an investigation of the case. The MPF notified the Madeira Purus Ethno-Environmental Protection Front to provide update information on Campbell's activities, who is linked to the Greene Baptist Church movement and other missionaries in the region. The illegal entry of people onto Indigenous land endangers the physical integrity of isolated groups, especially in the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic. Steve Campbell has been under investigation since 2019 on suspicion of invading the Jarawara/Jamamadi/Kanamatí TI in Lábrea.

*Source: Amazonas Atual, 12/04/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**
**PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLE**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcation**

**DESCRIPTION:** In the worst performance since the end of the military dictatorship, alongside Michel Temer, President Jair Bolsonaro has not demarcated a single Indigenous land in his two years in office. However, this was already his plan long before he took office. Still during his electoral campaign, he said that if elected, "he would not demarcate an inch of Indigenous land." The Bolsonaro administration, as in other sectors, has militarized FUNAI and appointed Federal Police Chief Marcelo Augusto Xavier da Silva as president of the indigenist agency. He is also dismantling all Indigenous land inspection and protection entities, in favor of the interests of the ruralist caucus and other capital sectors.

*Source: Época Magazine, 12/26/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: SISSAIMA**
**PEOPLE: MURA**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Violent action and threats**

**DESCRIPTION:** Based on false accusations from farmers who, at all costs, wanted to prevent the construction of the sanitary barrier protecting the Indigenous land, military police officers in the municipality of Careiro da Várzea invaded the territory with the intention of destroying the barrier. The police pointed weapons at the Indigenous people who were on duty at the barrier and entered Sissaimá village without face masks to avoid contaminating the community. In this operation, in addition to threatening people, they seized Indigenous objects (bludgeons and arrows). Before that, the farmers had already destroyed the signs and tried to destroy the barrier, with threats to the Indigenous community. As if these violent police acts were not enough, several areas of the Indigenous territory have been invaded and deforested, followed by logging and the illegal sale of timber; deforested areas are used for new pastures. In addition to invasion and deforestation, the

territory has also been the target of illegal occupation and fish poaching. In the face of such conflicts, the Mura had to remove the protective barrier against COVID-19. With the pandemic, the Indigenous people endured the escalation of persecution, diseases, neglect, and invasions in their own territory. Leaders have filed a complaint with the MPF and await action.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAGUÁ**
**PEOPLE: MARAGUÁ**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Police brutality and threats**

**DESCRIPTION:** During an illegal operation in August, military police invaded Pilão village, threatening the Indigenous people who were there, burning houses and the historic church. Indigenous people's work equipment and personal property were thrown around and destroyed. The church, of historical value, was torn apart, and some objects, also of historical and cultural value to the Indigenous people were destroyed; because the door was broken, animals walked freely into the church. The conflict occurred in the context of the "massacre of the Abacaxi River", a police operation in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Nova Olinda do Norte and Borba (AM), which resulted in the murder of two Munduruku people of the Coatá-Laranjal TI and four riverside dwellers, in addition to the disappearance of two other riverside dwellers and a series of human rights violations by the MP against local communities. The Federal Police are investigating the case.

*Source: CPT; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: CURRIĀ**
**PEOPLE: APURINÁ**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and threats**

**DESCRIPTION:** The Curriā TI is located on the right bank up the Purus River. The area is very rich in natural resources, which further encourages explorers. According to the chief, the riverside dwellers, known as Leandro and Alex, invaded the Indigenous territory through the Joari Igapó, followed to the main lake of the village through the Curriā Igapó, which gives access to Bom Jesus and Curriā villages, challenging the community. They were asked to gather their equipment, leave and never come back. For more than 20 years, the Apuriná have been fighting to have the area demarcated, but so far it has not even been included in FUNAI's databases in Brasília.

*Source: Leaders; Lábrea Team - CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: BOCA DO ACRE**
**PEOPLE: APURINÁ**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 38 records registries of the Boca do Acre IT. A Public Civil Action has been filed invalidating these records.

*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: APURINÁ KM 124 BR-317**
**PEOPLE: APURINÁ**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 21 registries in the Camicuá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

*Source: Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ CAPANA**
**PEOPLE: JAMAMADI**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries**

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping

Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 5 registries of the Igarapé Capana TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these registrations has been filed.

**Source:** Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS AREA: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 6 registries of the Kanamari do Rio Juruá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these records has been filed.

**Source:** Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 7 registries of the Mawetek TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these records has been filed.

**Source:** Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: TARAUACÁ COCOA

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Overlapping Rural Environmental Registries

**DESCRIPTION:** Information obtained by an MPF study on overlapping Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) of Indigenous lands shows 16 registries of the Cocoa of Tarauacá TI. A Public Civil Action invalidating these records has been filed.

**Source:** Rural Environmental Registration System; MPF; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: IGARAPÉ LURDES

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 1980, the Apurinã and Jamamadi Indigenous peoples, originally from this TI, have been fighting for the demarcation of their territories. Although the demarcation process began 17 years ago, and the Identification and Delimitation Group was established twice – in 2003 and 2014 – so far the demarcation process has not been completed. The Apurinã and Jamamadi communities are asking for the demarcation process to be expedited, since actions affecting the territory are escalating, such as invasions and deforestation by the Management and Settlements Plan promoted by INCRA. Since 2019, the Apurinã and Jamamadi do Lourdes and Cajueiro groups have requested FUNAI to combine the processes into one for a single continuous territory, with the name of Massacury Kamapa, to be shared by the two peoples. The proposal was accepted, but no concrete action in this regard has been taken.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: IQUIREMA

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** The Apurinã and Jamamadi peoples of this TI have been constantly threatened by farmers who want to drive them out of the territory. Currently, families are confined to a small space. To date, only one preliminary study was conducted by FUNAI in 2003 but was soon interrupted. Later, in 2012, an anthropological study was conducted on the impacts of the construction of the BR-317 highway connecting Boca do Acre (AM) to Rio Branco (AC), also with little progress. The Jamamadi population requires the resumption of the anthropological studies and the establishment of the Identification and Delimitation WG, to prevent farmers

from continuing to buy lots inside and outside this Indigenous land. Since 2019, the Apurinã and Jamamadi communities of Monte II, Iquirema and Goiaba have been working together in the search for the demarcation of their contiguous territories, requesting the demarcation of a single Indigenous land.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: MARACAJU II

**PEOPLE:** JAMAMADI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** The Jamamadi have been asking FUNAI, repeatedly, to create the Working Group on Identification and Delimitation of their territory, but so far their requests have not been met. The only action carried out to date was an anthropological study, started in 2012, on the impacts of the construction of the BR-317 highway connecting Boca do Acre (AM) to Rio Branco (AC). This study has also been halted.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

## INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAUÁ

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** Invasions in the Patauá TI continued in 2020. The fact that the whole country is experiencing a distressful pandemic situation due to COVID-19 has not prevented the invasion of Indigenous lands from escalating. The Patauá TI borders a farm, and conflicts and threats to the Indigenous community are constant since the farmer prevents the free movement of Indigenous peoples through their own territory. FUNAI's failure to expedite the demarcation processes of Indigenous lands has allowed the continuity of conflicts, invasions, and violence of all kinds against the Indigenous community. In 2020, not only the Indigenous people were threatened by the farmer, but also members of the CIMI team.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

## BAHIA - 3 Cases

### INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA

**PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Government inaction

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report the lack of interest of the federal government/FUNAI in defending the Tupinambá de Olivença people in a lawsuit for the repossession of a traditional area located in the Serra das Trempes. The action seeks to evict the Indigenous people from the property called Conjunto Santa Maria, which overlaps the Indigenous land. In his official communication, the president of FUNAI Marcelo Xavier says that "it is the responsibility of the 'integrated Indigenous people' to answer for their acts, because it is an invasion of private property", clearly violating the Brazilian Constitution. FUNAI has the obligation to defend its administrative acts – in this case, the demarcation of the Tupinambá territory. The federal government has the obligation to defend Indigenous lands, which are public heritage values.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Press Office, 03/05/2020

### INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Eviction threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pataxó community were illegally threatened with eviction by the owners of the Sky Dream Flight School, through a lawsuit asking for the removal of about 27 families from the land. The area where these families are living is part of the land claimed by the Indigenous group, which is in the process of being demarcated by FUNAI. The leaders reported that the plaintiffs do not have a land tenure title to claim it; they also reported FUNAI's inaction which, instead of defending the Indigenous people and providing evidence of the land situation, tried to get them to agree to the eviction. Due to the delay of FUNAI and the

Ministry of Justice in regularizing their territory, the Pataxó are facing several challenges in the region, as a result of the predatory advance onto their land by tourism, real estate, hotels, and resorts, in addition to the pulp agroindustry. The Pataxó have appealed to the Supreme Court.

*Source: Brasil de Fato, 09/09/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: COROA VERMELHA**

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Eviction from repossessed area

**DESCRIPTION:** Refuting the Supreme Court decision suspending suspended all repossession for the duration of the pandemic, the Federal Court ordered the eviction of Novos Guerreiros village, located in the Coroa Vermelha Indigenous Land, of the Pataxó people, in Porto Seguro, southern coast of Bahia. The village is home to 24 families, and the area was repossessed over a year ago. According to chief Ararawe Pataxó, around 2,500 Indigenous people live in the village, including adults, elders, and children. "In times of pandemic, the judge wants to throw us out of our village. We have nowhere to put our people. We're calling for help because if this eviction happens, we have nowhere to go. This land is ours, consecrated. It is part of the traditional territory of the people", said the chief. On August 27, the Federal Police went to Novos Guerreiros village ordering the Pataxó families to leave. The Federal Court decision favors the owners of an Aviation Club. The Pataxó were surprised to hear from the police that the village needed to be evicted because the Indigenous community are occupying the airstrip of the Aviation Club. The Indigenous people are actually in an adjacent area, away from the airstrip. 92 entities, including social movements, universities, foundations, and non-governmental organizations signed a manifesto organized by MUPOIBA, APOINME and FINPAT repudiating the Federal Court decision and asking from the competent authorities "measures to ensure that the rights of the Pataxó are guaranteed and the Supreme Court decision is respected".

*Source: CIMI Press Office , 08/26/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East Office*

## **CEARÁ - 3 Cases**

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: TAPEBA**

**PEOPLES:** GENIPAPO KANINDÉ, PITAGUARY, TAPEBA, TREMEMBÉ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that the government's delay in regularizing Indigenous lands has led criminal factions to invade the areas and recruit mainly young people to work in organized groups. They also use real estate to store weapons and drugs and throw residents out of their homes. They add that threats and words related to criminal factions are all over the walls of schools and health clinics. The residents fear going out at night, claiming the region is dominated by drug trafficking. Indigenous peoples also denounce the lack of public security in the region.

*Source: Leaders; G1/EC, 01/16/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in the demarcation process

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Ceará (FEPOINCE) reports that 96 percent of Indigenous territories in the state have not been demarcated yet. The delay in demarcation processes has been dragging on for years and harming more than 35,000 Indigenous people living there. Of the 25 Indigenous Lands, only the Córrego do João Pereira TI, of the Tremembé do Capim Açu people, in Itarema, has had its process completed, and the ANACÉ TI, in Caucaia, awaits only registration. According to Weibe Tapeba, FEPOINCE's legal adviser, the situation is critical and worrying, because most of the peoples in the region have no legal certainty.

*Source: Diário do Nordeste, 09/18/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: ANACÉ**

**PEOPLE:** ANACÉ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the report by chief Roberto Anacé, criminals set fire to the forest, which is in an area claimed by the Anacé people, burning several sacred trees and animals. For years, the community has been fighting for the regularization of its traditional land; tired of waiting for the demarcation of the area, the community of Mangabeira Village repossessed the area, leading to various threats by local squatters. Complaints were filed with the MPF and FUNAI but, so far, no action has been taken.

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

## **MARANHÃO - 3 Cases**

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA**

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation for cattle farming

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the "Guardians of the Forest" group discovered a cattle farm inside the TI. They reported that more than 140 hectares have already been deforested in the area next to Lago Branco Village. They contacted several federal and state inspection and control agencies, FUNAI, the Environmental Police and IBAMA, which visited the area. The Guajajara have endured invasions of their territory, destruction of natural resources and violence, while awaiting measures for the regularization and inspection of their lands. The leaders accuse the federal government of inaction regarding the Indigenous and environmental cause.

*Source: Brasil de Fato, 09/21/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: CARU**

**PEOPLES:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ, GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by drug traffickers

**DESCRIPTION:** A marijuana plantation was found by the police using a drone, which spotted about three hectares of cleared forest. The operation, which involved military police officers, FUNAI and Indigenous leaders, found about 8,000 marijuana trees planted by traffickers inside the Caru TI. At the scene, in addition to marijuana trees, the police officers found 200 kilograms of pressed drug and 60 kilograms of seed. When they noticed the operation, the criminals responsible for the plantation fled to the woods and are being sought after by the police. The TI has been a constant target of traffickers, who invade the territory to plant drugs, as the dense forest helps hide the crops.

*Source: UOL Portal, 12/11/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: BACURIZINHO**

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on the village with firearms leaders of the Guajajara people reported an attack on Kwaxi Kamihaw village by more than 40 armed men. According to the indigenous people, the men were led and organized by Isaías Tavares Albuquerque, who lives in the Nova Grajaú neighborhood, and by Abraão da Conceição Santos, who claims to be the heir to the indigenous land. The gunmen came into the village shooting at the houses and destroying and burning them; they also destroyed personal objects, hammocks, clothes, containers, food, motorcycles and whatever else they saw. Scared, the Indigenous people fled the area, leaving everything behind, including the animals raised to feed the families. The indigenous land has been declared to be in permanent possession of the Guajajara people since June 30, 2008, by Ordinance No. 1234 of the Ministry of Justice, but the demarcation process has not been completed. A police report was filed with the Civil Police of Grajaú (MA) and a complaint was filed with FUNAI.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão; Police Report*

## MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**PEOPLE:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2014, the municipality of Juína filed a lawsuit against FUNAI requesting the nullity of administrative procedure No. 08620000726200065 and its acts, which aims to review the demarcation procedure to include the Adowina region (Rio Preto) in the Enawenê-Nawê TI. In the same year, the federal judge of Juína granted an injunction to suspend the procedure. On October 25, 2016, the judge issued a final decision confirming the nullity of the demarcation procedure for lack of subpoena of the municipality and granting interlocutory relief. FUNAI and the MPF filed an Appeal which is currently in the TRF-1. The community never participated in the judicial process, so in 2018, the leaders asked CIMI to include them in this lawsuit. Subsequently, the municipality spoke out against the community's inclusion in the case, but the MPF and the AGU were in favor. There is still no decision on the inclusion of the community or the appeal.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ERIKBAKTSÁ

**PEOPLES:** MYKY, RIKBAKTSÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric dam (SHP); violation of the right to prior consultation

**DESCRIPTION:** Negotiations for the construction of the Jesuit SHP and the Cachoeirão HPP, both in the Juruena river basin, are being held without compliance with the process of Prior, Free, and Informed Consultation with Indigenous populations, in accordance with ILO Convention 169. The licensing project foresees the installation of the SHP structure on the Juruena River, which is part of the Amazon River watershed, located in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio and Sapezal, both in the state of Mato Grosso, and of the electricity transmission system generated by the SHP, including transmission lines and existing substations whether existing or to be built and/or expanded. On August 26, 2020, through Order No. 2,489, ANEEL recorded the "suitability of inventory studies of the Cachoeirão HPP", filed by Maggi Energia S.A.

**Source:** Eco Amazônia, 10/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on repossessed land; invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that an armed group threatened and fired at the repossessed Nú Verá TI. They report that two landowners were accompanied by the National Force. Apparently, the incident was motivated by the Indigenous people's complaint about the use of the "formigão do veneno" (poisonous big ant), as they call vehicles that spray large quantities of pesticides on plantations, affecting the Indigenous areas and its residents and the entire environment. An Indigenous man was wounded in the arm and the entire community, which includes children and elders, was horrified by so much violence. On the same day, around 10 p.m., the community was attacked again by private security guards. In this region, the conflicts have escalated, especially after Bolsonaro's electoral win, and the place is being considered by the Guarani people a war zone. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, Federal Police and FUNAI, but the conflicts tend to remain until the land issue is resolved.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on repossessed area; invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that the community is threatened daily by private security guards hired by ruralists; they also report that

almost every day private security guards drive their truck into the area in the dead of night, destroying shacks and setting them on fire and assault the Indigenous people, as a way of forcing them to leave their homes and the repossessed area. They report that the region has always been very violent, due to land conflicts and the inaction of the government in regularizing Indigenous lands. In this incident, armed private security guards came firing into the village. Complaints have been made to the authorities. Representatives of the National Council for Human Rights heard the Indigenous people, who reported that security in the region got worse with the presence of the National Force; that when the troops show up, it is to side with the ruralists. The community is apprehensive and under constant fear and threats, awaiting action from the Public Prosecutor's Office, FUNAI and other authorities.

**Source:** Leaders; midiamaxonline.com.br, 06/03/20; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on repossessed area and invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported the brutal attack on the Indigenous area by private security guards hired by ruralists and also by military police officers, who came into their village shooting. The attacks happened at night and throughout the next day. The community reported verbal and physical threats, destruction of their homes, firing rubber bullets and even using light and sound grenades, which are considered non-lethal. One of these artifacts ended up exploding in the hands of a 12-year-old who lost three fingers of the left hand. At least four Indigenous people were wounded by gunfire, one of them in the face. More than 50 Indigenous families live in the village, including children and elders, and for years they have been claiming the regularization of their traditional territory. Due to FUNAI's negligence in continuing the demarcation process, the region has been constantly invaded, and the community threatened and violently assaulted, in an attempt to force them to give up the fight and abandon their territory. Conflicts are frequent and increasingly violent, including on the part of the public force that should defend them. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, FUNAI, and the Federal Police, among others, and the Guarani-Kaiowá are still waiting for justice.

**Source:** Leaders; Amazônia Real, 01/04/2020; CIMI Press Office, 01/05/2020; Campo Grande News, 01/06/2020

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the community, a group of armed security guards from the area claimed as Indigenous land, in the region bordering the Dourados Reservation, attacked the community during the early hours of the morning and burned down the Oga Psys - Prayer House, which had been recently built by the community in the repossessed territory. The week before, on April 9, the same armed group had attacked the community for the seventh time in the year, destroying their shacks and burning their belongings. The leaders have filed a complaint with the MPF and asked for action.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## MINAS GERAIS - 3 Cases

**INDIGENOUS AREA:** XAKRIABÁ

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lack of access to water

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders and representatives of the municipality were prevented from installing a water supply network to serve Indigenous families, by a group of farmers and squatters who used force and threats. The area in question is under legal dispute and was repossessed by the Xakriabá in September 2013; the Identification and Delimitation Report was published in the Official Gazette on October 6, 2014, but so far the regularization of the territory has not been completed. Indigenous families

are constantly enduring threats and acts of violence promoted and articulated by the organization of farmers supported by the ruralist and agribusiness caucuses in Congress.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East Office

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENAK

**PEOPLE:** KRENAK

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and exploitation of non-regularized area

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to the daily impact caused by the Vitória-Minas Railway (EFVM) and the Aimorés Hydroelectric Power Plant, both owned by Vale S.A. mining company, as well as the death of the Watu River – Sweet River in the Krenak language – after the collapse of the Fundão dam in Mariana (MG), the Indigenous people have been enduring the pressure of invaders in the Sete Salões region. Claimed as a sacred site by the Indigenous group, the area was subtracted from the Krenak territory and transformed into a conservation unit, the Sete Salões State Park. The area, whose regularization as an Indigenous land is claimed by the people, endure invasion by poachers, indiscriminate removal of palm trees and even the theft and destruction of rock paintings from the Krenak's sacred territory. There is also the illegal extraction of minerals and the exploitation of mineral water by invading farmers, who go as far as illegally using the indigenous people's name to sell the water.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the East Office

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: XAKRIABÁ

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and exploitation of non-regularized area

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2014, FUNAI recognized, through the publication of the detailed identification and delimitation report, the traditional occupation of 43,357 hectares of the Xakriabá territory, which contains important extractive resources, agricultural areas and access to the São Francisco River. About 21,000 hectares of this area have already been recovered by the Indigenous people through repossession operations. The stalling of the administrative demarcation process and the delay in issuing the declaratory ordinance, however, lead to the continuity of the devastation of the territory in the possession of non-Indigenous peoples, who practice large scale beef cattle ranching and grow soybeans, corn and bananas. As a consequence, the Xakriabá people are affected by the exploitation, pollution and poisoning of the São Francisco waters, land grabbing, exploitation of Indigenous labor, violence and criminalization resulting from the conflict, impoverishment of Indigenous families, lack of access to water, and insufficient food production due to invasion processes.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the East

## PARÁ - 11 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ, ARAWETÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Denial of rights

**DESCRIPTION:** The Supreme Court authorized direct negotiation between the Municipality of São Félix do Xingu and the federal government, without consultation with the Indigenous people or the MPF, regarding the reduction of the Apyterewa TI. The rapporteur of the case in the STF, Justice Gilmar Mendes, accepted the request of the city of São Félix do Xingu and farmers' associations against the presidential act that demarcated the Apyterewa TI in 2007. The MPF expressed its opinion in favor of the review of the STF Justice's decision and of a public hearing with the public agencies involved, mainly representatives of Indigenous peoples and the MPF.

**Source:** G1, 06/27/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** False report aimed at reducing territory

**DESCRIPTION:** A report prepared by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights violates court decisions and attacks, without

evidence, the demarcation of the Apyterewa Indigenous land in southern Pará, one of the most deforested areas in the country in recent years. The report uses the ruralists' argument and says that the area demarcation process was "full" of irregularities, a thesis that was rejected by the court. The report was made after a visit by the ministry to the Indigenous land, at the request of the ruralist caucus. The document was signed by the deputy national secretary of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality of the MMFDH, Esequiel Roque, who visited the Indigenous land in October. He was there at the request of Senator Zequinha Marinho (PSC-PA), vice-president of the Parliamentary Front of Agriculture (FPA), also known as ruralist caucus. The purpose of the trip was to verify possible human rights violations by the invaders of the Indigenous land. Despite the lack of concrete evidence, the MMFDH report uses the thesis of the ruralists who oppose the demarcation. According to the report, these alleged irregularities "contaminated the demarcation process with illegality." In the assessment of APIB'S lawyer, Luiz Eloy Terena, the report drew attention to the federal government's willingness to question the demarcation of an Indigenous land. According to Terena, this demarcation was made by the Brazilian government, and the ministry led by Damares Alves is violating an act of the Brazilian government itself. This demarcation has already been finalized and questioned in court and the decisions are favorable to the Indigenous peoples. Parakanã leaders living in the Apyterewa territory report that the invaders have been trying to co-opt important leaders from the village.

**Source:** O Globo newspaper, 102/12/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

**PEOPLE:** SEVERAL PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Denial of information about demarcations to the MPF

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF in Santarém filed for a writ of mandamus requesting the approval of an injunction, due to acts of FUNAI's President and its Director of Territorial Protection (DPT) denying access by the MPF to information and records of Indigenous land demarcation procedures in the state of Pará, despite an express ministerial request. Meanwhile, the various Indigenous peoples in the region have been enduring invasions of their territories, destruction of the environment and violence of all kinds – right in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic.

**Source:** MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and attempt to co-opt leaders

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tato'a Indigenous Association sent a document to the MPF reporting their surprise with the arrival of representatives of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, on October 18, 2020, at the farmhouse located irregularly in the Indigenous territory, in the region known as Paredão. They reported that some of the leaders were called to participate in a meeting at FUNAI's protection base, in order to discuss the invasion of the Indigenous land. Halfway through they were taken to the said farmhouse, where representatives of the Ministry of Human Rights, of the invaders and of the municipality of São Félix do Xingu were already waiting. At this point, the objective of the meeting was clear: to pressure the leaders to accept the proposal to reduce the limits of the territory. Not for any other reason, the meeting was held on the sly, at the farmhouse of an irregular occupant, without the presence of the MPF or even of FUNAI, with a few leaders of the Parakanã people. According to the Association, it was "another ruse of the federal government, allied with the invaders and the City of São Félix, to cause internal division and confuse the leaders of the Parakanã people, with the eternal promise that the reduction of the territory will resolve conflicts and bring peace to the Parakanã people". The Indigenous people reported the invasion of their lands, the inaction of the federal government and agencies that should defend and protect them and reiterated the need for the eviction of all invaders from their territory.

**Source:** Tato'a Indigenous Association; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL  
PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Concession of mining exploration

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF in Pará proposed a Public Civil Action against the National Mining Agency (ANM) asking that mining processes overlapping Indigenous lands be cancelled or rejected, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Subsection of Santarém. The MPF points out that the request covers not only declared and ratified TIs, but also those identified and demarcated. According to the MPF, there are mining processes overlapping the 13 TIs – at different stages of regularization – located in the region of the Judicial Subsection of Santarém. The MPF emphasizes that the cancellation or rejection of the applications is necessary because these mining requirements are used to give apparent legitimacy to illegal exploitation, especially mining in indigenous lands, generating significant socio-environmental impacts. The Action was granted by the Federal Court and the Indigenous peoples living in the region await compliance.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO**

**PEOPLES: MUNDURUKU**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF and the MPE of Pará filed an environmental civil action against the state of Pará and Atem's Distribuidora de Petróleo Ltda, asking for the nullity of the prior license and the installation license for the construction of a port in Maicá Lake, both issued in February 2019 by the State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability of Pará (SEMAS). The MPF argues that the licenses were issued without prior, free, and informed consultation with the Indigenous and quilombolas populations and fishermen affected by the project, as determined by ILO Convention 169. There was no assessment of the impacts of the project on these populations and, on top of that, the company was exempted from submitting the Environmental Impact Study and the Environmental Impact Report (EIA/RIMA). In addition, according to the MPF, the licensing was conducted by an incompetent entity. The Federal Court granted the MPF's request, suspending the licenses and ordering Atem's to stop the project. For years, Indigenous and quilombola populations have questioned the construction of the port, which will directly affect the Lake and the igarapés that to them are a source of food and an indispensable element for the maintenance of their traditional way of life.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES: ARARA, JURUNA, VARIOUS PEOPLES, XIKRIN**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** A Public Civil Action filed by the MPF against the federal government, IBAMA, FUNAI and Norte Energia called for measures to readjust the Indigenous Component of the Belo Monte Dam and immediate intervention in the management, execution and control of the Basic Environmental Plan, with the aim of making the operation of the project viable for Indigenous peoples. The Federal Court ordered and determined that the federal government and FUNAI present, within 90 days, a schedule for completion of the land regularization processes of the Paquiçamba (demarcation, ratification and disinfrusão) and Cachoeira Seca (eviction) Indigenous Lands, as conditions for the project to continue. The Court determined the submission of evidence of the completion of the physical demarcation of the Paquiçamba TI and of guarantee of budget resources for the compensation of families of good faith occupying the Cachoeira Seca TI. Indigenous communities are awaiting compliance with the court decision.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA**

**PEOPLES: PARAKANÃ**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Given the seriousness of the situation experienced by the Parakanã, who have been waiting for years for the regularization of their territory, the MPF in Pará issued a recommendation to the president of FUNAI, signed by 15 prosecutors, for the prompt reestablishment of the "Operation Apyterewa" WG, as well as the immediate resumption of the eviction of all invaders from the Apyterewa TI, traditionally occupied by the Parakanã people.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal concessions to invaders of TIs

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed 8 lawsuits, in all sections of the Federal Court in Pará, to suspend the effects of FUNAI's normative instruction 09/2020, which allowed the certification of private property on Indigenous lands that have not been ratified by the Brazilian government, leaving unprotected and facilitating the grabbing of 37 Indigenous lands located in the territory of Pará. In addition to FUNAI, INCRA is also a defendant in the MPF lawsuits. The lawsuits ask the Court to, as a matter of urgency, order FUNAI and INCRA to maintain or include all Indigenous lands in the state in the Land Management System (SIGEF) and in the Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR), regardless of the stage of its demarcation process. According to the MPF, FUNAI's normative had the practical consequence of concealing from SIGEF all non-ratified TIs, "allowing individuals to obtain declarations, conduct legal business (without any mention of the nature of the area and to overlapping with Indigenous lands) and endangering the lives of Indigenous peoples and the environment". For the federal prosecutor working in the municipalities of Santarém, Redenção, Altamira, Itaituba, Marabá, Tucuruí, Belém and Castanhal, if the ordinance is not suspended urgently, there will be an escalation in land conflicts and the risk of spread of COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples. As soon as IN 09/2020 was published, the MPF issued a recommendation to the president of FUNAI asking for the annulment of the normative and to INCRA, asking it not to comply with it. The recommendation, signed by 49 federal prosecutors of 23 states of the federation, was ignored by FUNAI. In view of non-compliance with the recommendation, the MPF had to refer the case to the Federal Court. The MPF explains that FUNAI's ordinance "violates publicity and legal certainty by completely disregarding delimitated, declared and physically demarcated Indigenous lands, in addition to those under embargo, with restrictions on use and entry by third parties, for the protection of Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation." For the prosecutors, the normative, among other aspects, contradicts the original nature of the rights of Indigenous peoples to their lands and the declaratory nature of the demarcation act, in addition to creating undue precedence of private property over Indigenous lands, which is blatantly unconstitutional and violates international treaties to which Brazil is a signatory, such as ILO convention 169, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the matter.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO**

**PEOPLES: MUNDURUKU**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Dissolution of Working Group

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF asked the Federal Court to order FUNAI to suspend the ordinance that changed the original composition of the Working Group (WG) responsible for preparing the Detailed Identification and Delimitation Report (RCID) of the territory claimed by the Munduruku, in the area known as Santareno Plateau, in Santarém, western Pará. From September to December 2019, FUNAI failed to comply with three federal court orders to

take the measures related to the second stage of the fieldwork and, on the last day of that year, published in the Official Gazette an ordinance changing the composition of the group. For the MPF, this change is "another chapter in the deliberate failure to comply with judicial decisions and inappropriate political intervention in the administrative demarcation process by the president of FUNAI". The MPF also asked the Court to determine the increase and execution of the personal fine to FUNAI officials responsible for non-compliance with judicial decisions, noting that the constitution of the WG "is not a discretionary administrative act subjected to revocation based on convenience and opportunity criteria". On February 20, 2020, the Federal Court annulled FUNAI's ordinance, accepting the MPF's request.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ

PEOPLE: ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, deforestation, logging, land grabbing  
**DESCRIPTION:** The Ituna-Itatá TI, located in the Xingu River basin, is occupied by an isolated Indigenous group that has been seriously endangered by the construction of the Belo Monte dam. FUNAI has been aware of its presence since 1989. Further studies, however, were only conducted in 2009 and culminated in the Restriction Ordinance on the TI issued by the indigenist agency. With the construction of the dam, the region became the target of land grabbers and loggers, and there has been an escalation of deforestation, which exploded in the interior of the Indigenous territory in 2019, with a 656 percent increase compared to 2018. Deforestation inside the TI increased by 60 percent in the first four months of 2020, according to deforestation alerts from INPE's DETER system. Individuals declare themselves owners of 94 percent of the Indigenous land through registration in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Given the extent of the invasion, the isolated Indigenous group, in addition to being subjected to physical violence by the invaders, may be exposed to contamination with COVID-19.

*Source: EAPIL; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

### PARAÍBA - 2 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TABAJARA

PEOPLE: TABAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2006, the Tabajara people have been fighting for the recognition and demarcation of their territory, located in the municipality of Conde - PB. FUNAI started the demarcation process, but the Working Group (WG) report was never published, what is required for the process to continue. Even so, the people resist, occupying part of the claimed territory, which is organized into 3 villages: Vitória Village, Barra de Gramame Village and Nova Conquista Village, with approximately 900 people in all.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: POTIGUARA - MONTE MOR

PEOPLE: POTIGUARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to meet demarcation deadlines

**DESCRIPTION:** The Monte Mor TI demarcation process has been stalled since 2009, pending only ratification by the Brazilian President. Meanwhile, the Potiguara community continues to face serious and constant conflicts with squatters.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast*

### PARANÁ - 3 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Inaction and delay in demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** A decision by Judge Gustavo Chies Cignachi, of the Federal Court of Guaíra, ordered the suspension of any act of

demarcation of Indigenous lands in the municipalities of Guaíra and Terra Roxa and the annulment of the identification and delimitation report of the Tekoha Guasu Guavirá Indigenous Land, which comprises 14 Guarani villages located in both cities. The decision came amid recent reports of physical assault, threats and shooting of Indigenous people in villages in the region. The decision of the Federal Court can further escalate the conflicts that are already occurring in the western region of Paraná.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Nullity of demarcation of Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** FUNAI published ordinance 418, declaring the nullity of the administrative process of identification and delimitation of the Tekohá Guasu Guavirá TI, following a decision of the Federal Court in a lawsuit brought by the municipality of Guaíra. The action called for the nullity of all acts implemented by FUNAI in the demarcation procedure, as it understood that it had not been guaranteed participation in all phases of the procedure initiated by FUNAI in 2009. However, the struggle of the Indigenous people, which goes back to the 1980s, has always been affected by conflicts with farmers and distress for Indigenous families. Leaders report that FUNAI is failing to fulfill its constitutional role of defending the rights of Indigenous peoples.

*Source: CATVE, 03/26/2020; CONJUR, 03/29/2020*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of the village gate

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani couple, Marilene Escobar and Vilson Moreira, reported that they found the entrance gate of the village knocked down and damaged. This gate was located on the road that gives access to the houses and where a new house is being built. The place where the was located acted as a sanitary barrier for greater safety of the Indigenous people who are building a new village.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - South Regional Office - Team Joinville*

### PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARÁ DE ITACURUBA

PEOPLE: PANKARÁ SERROTE DOS CAMPOS

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2008, the Pankará people of Serrote dos Campos have been suffering from attacks by local politicians for the construction of a nuclear power plant in their territory. This has generated fear and insecurity in the local population, and the leaders have been suffering persecution and threats for opposing the construction of the plant. Thus, the community has mobilized with the sectors of social movements in the struggle for the demarcation of its claimed territory.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the East*

### RONDÔNIA - 4 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: MIGUELENO

PEOPLES: MIGUELENO, PURUBORÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of orchards; lack of inspection

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the mid-1980s, when the Migueleno and Puruborá were evicted from their traditional territory, called Limoeiro, the community has remained united. The Biological Area of Guaporé was established on the site, and houses there were gradually destroyed. They remained in part of the territory, fighting for regularization of the land, where they live according to their cultures and traditions. The families began to grow fruit trees, which served as food for the community and forest animals. In early 2020, the community was surprised by ICMBio employees applying poison to their orchards. Leaders filed a complaint

with the MPF and are awaiting action. In the document, they also call for measures regarding the delay in the land regularization process, lack of inspection of fishing in the region, and felling of fruit trees.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** KARIPUNA, KARITIANA

**PEOPLES:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA, KARITIANA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported and the site "De Olho nos Ruralistas" (Keeping an eye on ruralists) confirmed that the state of Rondônia registered 84 private properties in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in the name of invading land grabbers, who are occupying the Karipuna and Karitiana TIs. With CAR, in addition to seeking to legitimize the illegal occupation of the land, the invaders are also destroying it. Feeling legitimized, they are destroying the forest and planting grass inside the Indigenous lands. Leaders filed a complaint with the MPF reporting the incidents and requesting measures.

**Source:** Leaders; De Olho nos Ruralistas; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Reduction in the size of conservation units

**DESCRIPTION:** Through Complementary Bill (PLC) 080/2020, the governor of Rondônia, Marcos Rocha, who is also a retired Military Police colonel, sought to reduce the size of two conservation units: the Guajará Mirim State Park and the Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve. According to environmentalists in Rondônia, Bill 080/20 rewards organized crime, as it reduces the size of public preservation areas and allows the legalization of irregular private occupations. A public hearing to discuss the project was held without the participation of the traditional peoples. The governor's and deputies' project is to parcel 161,599,000 hectares of the Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve and the Guajará-Mirim State Park and grant them for exploration, mainly cattle ranching. The reduction also strengthens the expectations of land grabbers in the region.

**Source:** Leaders; Greenpeace; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

**INDIGENOUS AREA:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**PEOPLES:** ORO WARI, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by land grabbers and farmers

**DESCRIPTION:** The state of Rondônia is threatening the territorial integrity of the Oro Wari people and other ethnic groups by allowing the registration in the Rural Environmental Register (CAR) of properties overlapping the following TIs: Igapé Lage (56 registrations), Ribeirão Stream (65), Rio Negro Ocaia (02), Guaporé (02), Sagarana (07), and Pacaás Novas (04). With CAR, invading land grabbers and farmers feel legitimized and continue to deforest and destroy the environment. The MPF filed a Public Civil Action against FUNAI and INCRA. The entity believes that FUNAI's Normative Instruction No. 09/2020 encourages the grabbing of Indigenous lands, since it allows the certification, by INCRA, of properties overlapping non-ratified Indigenous lands, and the issuance of a declaration by FUNAI indicating that the limits of a given property would not be inside Indigenous land, even if they are in areas claimed by Indigenous peoples that are under delimitation and demarcation, generating serious legal uncertainty.

**Source:** De Olho nos Ruralistas; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

## RORAIMA - 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLES:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by miners and kidnapping of teenagers

**DESCRIPTION:** The Yanomami and Ye'kuanna Indigenous Health Council in Roraima (CONDISI-YY) has asked authorities to investigate a conflict that resulted in the deaths of two miners in the Yanomami Indigenous Land and take the "necessary measures." The conflict,

according to the president of CONDISI-YY, occurred in September in the Surucucu region, in Serra do Alto Parima, after miners kidnapped two Indigenous teenagers, aged 15 and 16, and took them to tents. The Council learned of the case after the information was made public on social media. Signed by Junior Hekurari Yanomami, president of CONDISI-YY, the request was sent to FUNAI, Federal Police, MPF and the Army on December 10. "It's not the first time this happens. They kidnapped the two girls and took them to their tents. The family didn't like it and went after them, but the miners said they would not let the girls go. Then the Yanomami, with their own weapons, shot the miners," Hekurari said. Indigenous people fear attacks by miners, who have for years invaded the TI and devastated the environment for the illegal extraction of gold and minerals, bringing disease and all kinds of violence into the community. The population also fears the spread of the new coronavirus by the invaders. The Yanomami await action by the authorities and the eviction of invaders from their territory.

**Source:** G1/RR, 12/16/2020

## SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TARUMĀ

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** In two cases of invasion, three non-Indigenous men entered the Tarumā TI, near Tarumā Mirim village. The first time, using a chainsaw the men broke the gate that one of the families had built at the entrance of the village to serve as a sanitary barrier and prevent the spread of the coronavirus in the community. In the second attack, a man was spotted breaking the other gate, which had been replaced by the community. The man was later seen by an Indigenous woman at a hardware store in Joinville, with the padlock she recognized as being from the second gate destroyed in the village. The woman took a picture of the license plate of the man's car and the leaders filed a report with the MPF, FUNAI and the FP. An investigation into the case is under way.

**Source:** Leaders; Indigenist Pastoral of Joinville; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Stalling of demarcation procedures

**DESCRIPTION:** The coronavirus pandemic was not the only reason why 2020 was particularly difficult year for the Guarani people of the north coast of Santa Catarina. The Indigenous people faced even greater challenges, such as not being guaranteed possession of their traditional territories. In this region, the concern and suffering of families are even greater, with the impending hearing, in the Supreme Court, of the case that will define the Court's position regarding the time frame thesis, which will determine the future of demarcations in the country. The TIs whose demarcation process has been stalled and that can be directly affected by the hearing are: Pindoty, Piraí and Tarumā, in Araquari and Barra do Sul; Morro Alto, in São Francisco do Sul. There are also the lands still pending action by FUNAI: IT Yaká Porã, in Garuva and Ivy Ju Reta, in São Francisco do Sul.

**Source:** Leaders; Indigenist Pastoral of Joinville; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA KAAGUY HOVY

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of the TI nameplate

**DESCRIPTION:** Guarani leaders from Tekoha Kaaguy Hovy village report that twice, non-Indigenous persons removed and broke the TI nameplate, which stood on a stake on the edge of Barra Road, identifying the entrance to the TI. The leaders don't know who the perpetrator was. Twice, they found the plate broken and thrown on the road.

**Source:** Team São Paulo; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

# Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values

As in previous years, invasions of Indigenous lands continued to escalate in 2020. A serious health emergency crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, which imposed a series of restrictions on the movement of the population in Brazil and around the world, did not prevent miners, loggers, farmers, land grabbers, loggers, and poachers, among others, from operating illegally in Indigenous lands. President Bolsonaro's rhetoric – favorable to the predatory exploitation of Indigenous lands and mining inside these territories – and practical measures taken by the federal government continued to encourage the violation of Indigenous territories. While insisting on fulfilling its promise to "not demarcate an inch of Indigenous land", the federal government took measures such as Normative Instruction (IN) 09/2020, published by FUNAI in April 2020, allowing the certification of private properties located on non-ratified Indigenous lands – thus reducing the protection of a considerable part of Indigenous lands and creating a differentiation not provided for by the Brazilian Constitution.

Despite the pandemic, in 2020 CIMI recorded 263 cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to Indigenous heritage values - an increase

in relation to 2019, when 256 such cases were reported. In 2020, cases were recorded in the states of Acre (13), Alagoas (4), Amazonas (53), Bahia (9), Ceará (4), Maranhão (29), Mato Grosso (26), Mato Grosso do Sul (16), Minas Gerais (6 ), Pará (39), Paraíba (3), Paraná (8), Pernambuco (3), Piauí (1), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Rondônia (23), Roraima (6), São Paulo (4), and Tocantins (13).

At least 145 groups from 201 Indigenous lands have been subjected to some kind of attack on their territory. Among the affected populations are also Indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation in the states of Amazonas, Pará and Rondônia. Given the vulnerability of these communities, they could become an endangered population, unless protective measures are taken, and the situation is further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Among the cases recorded, special mention should be made of invasions for poaching of both fish and wildlife, illegal exploitation of timber and other natural resources, mining, logging, and land parceling. Many cases of environmental degradation have also been recorded, due to the damage to the environment and deforestation caused by activities such as mining, creation of pastures and use of pesticides.



Mining in the Yanomami TI was spotted in a flyover in May 2020. According to the estimate of the Hutukara Yanomami Association, the approximately 20,000 miners who operate illegally in the Indigenous land cause devastation, violence and act as vectors of diseases, including COVID-19

In the state of Pará, which ranks second in the number of cases, the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land (TI) was the most affected by deforestation in the country, according to data released by the National Institute of Space Research (INPE). Between July 2019 and August 2020, deforestation in this Indigenous land destroyed 72.4 square kilometers of forest. The region has been harshly affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, and Indigenous populations have been suffering from the invasion and illegal action of loggers.

Still in the state of Pará, in recent years the Munduruku people have been incessantly reporting numerous cases of invasions of their territories, devastated especially by illegal mining, which causes deforestation and pollutes rivers with the mercury used in the illegal extraction of gold. The federal government's role in the inspection of illegal mining in the Munduruku TI, however, was marked by its collusion with the region's miners, currently under investigation by the MPF. The entity is investigating the use of a Brazilian Air Force (FAB) aircraft to transport miners who illegally exploit the Munduruku TI to a meeting with the then Minister of Environment, Ricardo Salles. In response to a letter from the MPF, FAB confirmed that on August 6 it deployed a airplane to transport Indigenous leaders to Brasilia, for a meeting with the Minister of Environment, Ricardo Salles, who the day before had met in Jacareacanga with the miners who were the target of IBAMA's operation. According to FAB's response to the MPF, the determination to provide the aircraft was accompanied by an order to temporarily suspend the inspection operation in the Jacareacanga region. Despite the losses caused by the interruption of the action, which may have alerted the criminals, when the inspection was resumed

in September, the Federal Police located more than 2,000 illegal miners in the Indigenous land, according to information released by the press. Violence and destruction of the environment, coupled with the pollution of rivers and the devastation of forests, contributed to contamination with the coronavirus, causing many Munduruku to become ill and die from COVID-19.

In Roraima, illegal miners also had a double negative effect on Indigenous peoples in 2020, causing the devastation of the territory of traditional occupation and acting as vectors for the transmission of COVID-19. For years, the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples have been subjected to constant invasions of the Yanomami TI by miners, who maintain a massive presence of mining inside the Yanomami land. Since 2019, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) has been reporting the increase in mining invasions in the territory, fostered by the federal government's messages and incentives in favor of this illegal activity inside Indigenous lands. According to HAY, more than 20,000 miners were operating illegally in the Indigenous land. The social and environmental impacts are

extremely serious. Throughout 2020, the miners expanded their presence in the Indigenous land and established new mining areas. As a result, the movement of armed persons, the dissemination of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs and conflicts have spread throughout the territory.

In this context, one of the conflicts led to the murder of two Yanomami men by miners in the Parima region, in June 2020. The environmental consequences are also severe. In addition to contamination of the main watercourses, mining entails the removal of native vegetation, the accumulation of garbage and debris, the removal or reduction of animal species. According to data from the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), between January and September 2020, environmental degradation in the Yanomami TI increased by 20 percent. Also worthy mentioning is the coincidence between the presence of mining and the worsening of the sanitary situation among the Indigenous population. It is

notorious that the presence of invaders (including miners), who maintain contact with Indigenous peoples, can be the main vector for the entry and transmission of diseases among the people of the Yanomami TI. In addition to the risks of contamination with COVID-19, environmental impacts and living conditions in mining sites also cause an exponential increase in malaria cases among the local population. Data show that the deaths of Yanomami contaminated with the new coronavirus were often due to pre-existing conditions, with malaria leading the pack. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 among the people, which had malaria as a pre-existing condition, led to the death of a 15-year-old boy from the Helepi community, located on the banks of the Uraricoera River, in an area with heavy traffic and the presence of miners.

HAY and indigenist entities have been reporting and qualifying information about the situation. Several public civil lawsuits filed by the MPF led to two court decisions by the Federal Court, in 2018 and 2020, ordering the government to reactivate the Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases and determining the immediate removal of miners and the repression of mining in the Yanomami TI.

The state of Amazonas recorded the highest number of invasions of Indigenous lands in 2020. The cases indicate land grabbing, pressure from squatters and farmers, illegal action by loggers and miners (including in areas occupied by isolated Indigenous groups), and poachers, who enter the territories without the community's authorization, as well as deforestation, among others.

Also in the state of Amazonas, the Union of Indigenous Peoples of Javari Valley (UNIVAJA) reported new mining activities in Indigenous lands, threatening the Indigenous peoples of the region, especially Isolated groups. The region is home to the largest concentration of Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation worldwide. UNIVAJA identified at least

five more dredgers on the Jutaí River, operating inside the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve, on the border of the Indigenous land. UNIVAJA's deputy coordinator, Thodá Kanamari, reported the attempt by miners to buy the support of Indigenous leaders. He also reported that the Korubo, an isolated group, have moved from the areas they used to occupy, because they did not want contact with miners and also for fear of being shot. They are poachers, miners and missionaries of Pentecostal churches, many of them foreigners, who approach Indigenous peoples in the region. The leaders reported that all these problems have to do with the federal government's disdain and the way the Indigenous policy has been conducted in Brazil. In addition to the risk of death, Indigenous peoples in the region are subjected to all kinds of threats, violence and diseases brought in by the invaders, and the destruction of the environment, forests and waters, which are their sources of livelihood.

Leaders of the Marubo and Mayoruna peoples and UNIVAJA also reported the actions of fundamentalist evangelicals, who attempt to contact isolated groups. As reported by Indigenous peoples, an American linked to the New Tribes Mission gathered Indigenous converts and other representatives of the Frontier International organization for an expedition to the Lambança Igaparé, a territory inhabited by uncontacted Indigenous peoples. The man is under investigation for two attempted invasions of Indigenous lands in the Javari Valley between 2014 and 2019. The Indigenous people reported that the "missionaries" rely on sophisticated logistics to access the isolated groups of the Lambança Igaparé, such as seaplane, drones, firearms, computers, GPS, and a satellite phone. The MPF is investigating more than 21 complaints involving religious missions on Indigenous lands, including cases involving the New Tribes of Brazil Mission.

In the state of Rondônia, invasions and deforestation continue to affect several Indigenous lands, including the Karipuna Uru-Eu-Wau-TIs, where the presence of loggers and land grabbers has been repeatedly denounced in recent years. Criminals burn and clear forest areas inside the Indigenous lands, setting up pastures, and negotiate "lots" of demarcated land. In the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, the pressure of invaders has increased the vulnerability of isolated peoples living in the Cautário River region, who are threatened by the presence of miners and land grabbers. In April 2020, Indigenous leader Ari Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau was brutally murdered, probably by illegal loggers, due to his surveillance of the territory. In the Karipuna TI, Indigenous peoples also report frequent threats to their leaders, and the community is deprived of freedom to move around their own territory.

In Maranhão, another state with a high number of attacks on Indigenous heritage values, leaders of the Tentehar/

Guajajara people continue to denounce the invasion of illegal loggers and poachers in their territory. Indigenous leaders fear the escalation of conflicts in the region if no action is taken. The Guardians of the Forest group has monitored and denounced the invasions, but the Indigenous people are vulnerable without the presence of public agents to inspect and protect the territory and remove and punish the invaders.

In Mato Grosso, a survey conducted by Agência Pública based on satellite data collected by INPE, identified a large number of fire outbreaks on Indigenous lands in the Pantanal region. Almost half of the land regularized in the region was affected by fires and the destruction of houses, crops, forests, and water sources. The fires were hazardous to the health of Indigenous populations, especially the elderly and children, who had to be hospitalized for respiratory problems. The data also reveal that in some of the areas most affected by

fires, the outbreaks started and multiplied first in private properties, and then reached the Indigenous lands. According to the survey, part of the fire started in areas of legal reserve and native forest of private properties. Many fire outbreaks were also identified in the Tereza Cristina TI occupied by the Bororo people, where much of the vegetation was destroyed and the community was affected by severe respiratory problems.

The Indigenous peoples of Tocantins also suffered from the incidence of fires on their lands. Considered the largest river island in the world, Bananal Island was again affected by uncontrolled fires that, in several months, spread over large areas and reached the Mata do Mamão, which is home to Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation. The fire burned Mata do Mamão – located in the Inawebóhoná and Parque do Araguaia TIs – for about 10 days, endangering the lives of the isolated groups. They were sighted from a fire-fighting helicopter.

Cases of criminal attacks on the heritage values of Indigenous peoples, including sacred sites, were also recorded. In Pernambuco, leaders of the Fulni-ô people reported that criminals set fire to the Indigenous school, burning books, documents and destroying equipment. In addition to arson, offensive and discriminatory statements were written on the walls.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the Guarani and Kaiowá denounced the arson of a Prayer House in Jaguapiré village and the destruction of sacred objects that were inside it. Some of these objects were more than 200 years old and, according to the faith healers, were passed down from generation to generation. Faith healer Roberta Ximenes reported that two persons invaded the village at dawn and set fire to the Prayer House. Made of timber and covered with sapé grass, the building and the sacred space was totally engulfed by the flames.

**Criminals burn and clear forest areas inside Indigenous lands, opening pastures, and negotiate plots of demarcated land. In the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, the pressure of invaders has enhanced the vulnerability of isolated peoples living in the Cautário River region, who are threatened by the presence of miners and land grabbers**

## POSSESSORY INVASIONS, ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND VARIOUS DAMAGE TO HERITAGE VALUES

### 263 Cases

#### ACRE 13 Cases

##### INDIGENOUS LANDS KATUKINA / KAXINAWÁ

PEOPLE: KAXINAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and infiltration of criminal organizations

**DESCRIPTION:** The torture and murder of two Indigenous teenagers in August indicates, according to the police, that they were victims of criminal groups. The state of Acre is at the center of the dispute between the Red Command (Comando Vermelho) and the First Command of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital) over the monopoly of the international trafficking route in the region. Local authorities have warned of another serious problem faced by Indigenous peoples, which is the infiltration of criminal organizations inside their traditional territories. They explain that members of these criminal groups seek refuge in remote and hard-to-reach areas to escape enemies or the police. In addition, dozens of Indigenous villages are located along the groups' routes and the communities are being harassed by traffickers.

**Source:** Revista Piauí, 09/30/2020

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

PEOPLE: APOLIMA ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by squatters

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Arara do Rio Amônia TI have been fighting for years for the removal of squatters from their territory. Six families have refused the proposed compensations and remain the Indigenous land. In 2020, these families began to bring relatives into the territory; these new occupants cleared forest areas to build their houses, grow their crops and sell timber. After reporting these illicit activities, the leaders began to receive threats and Indigenous families were prevented from growing their subsistence crops. The situation has been reported to the MPF and FUNAI, and the community is awaiting action.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: NAWÁ

PEOPLE: NAUA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers and loggers

**DESCRIPTION:** The claimed territory overlaps the Serra do Divisor National Park and is subject to constant invasions by poachers and loggers. Leaders denounced the case to the MPF, FUNAI and ICMBio, and the community awaits action.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: CHANDELESS

PEOPLES: ISOLATED, JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by miners

**DESCRIPTION:** The territory, which is overlapped by the Chandeless State Park, is claimed by the Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples and is also home to isolated groups. At the beginning of the year, it was reported that miners from Rondônia were prospecting for gold inside the Park. A complaint was filed with the MPF, which started an investigation into the case.

**Source:** G1/AC, 07/21/2020; AC 24 Hours, 06/11/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO GREGÓRIO

PEOPLES: HUNI KUI, KATUKINA, YAWANAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by loggers

**DESCRIPTION:** The company Radon Administração and Participação Ltda,

which in 2010 obtained an environmental license for logging in an area of 150,000 hectares in the municipality of Tarauacá/AC, has not been respecting the limits with the Rio Gregório (Yawānawá and Katukina peoples) and Kaxinawá da Praia do Carapanã (Huni Ku people) TIs. The devastation is overwhelming and endangers the food security of the people by scaring the game away. Leaders have reported the case to the MPF and are still awaiting resolution.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

PEOPLE: SHANENAWA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The area around the Indigenous land is occupied by farmers who fell trees and sell the timber. One of the farmers established a forest management plan, in which deforestation reaches the limits of the Indigenous land, hence disrespecting the buffer zone of the territory. This management plan has been causing devastation of the areas adjacent to the land and, as a result, game is becoming scarce and the springs of important igarapés that run through the Indigenous territory are being destroyed. Another threat to the territory 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. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, but the turnover of prosecutors prevents the case from moving forward.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: POYANAWA

PEOPLE: POYANAWA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation by squatters and farmers

**DESCRIPTION:** The area around the Indigenous land is occupied by an INCRA settlement and is being deforested by farmers, squatters, and settlers. The lots start at the border of the TI, disrespecting the buffer zone. Another nuisance experienced by the communities is the constant roaming of people inside the territory, including drug traffickers from Peru. This situation prevents the communities from fully enjoying their own territory. The occupations around the land have scared game away and destroyed springs of igarapés that run through the territory. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, but the turnover of prosecutors prevents the case from moving forward.

**Source:** CIMI Regional - Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LANDS: CAMPINAS / KATUKINA

PEOPLE: KATUKINA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and deforestation by farmers and squatters

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to deforestation around the territory promoted by farmers, squatters, and settlers, ELETROBRÁS is installing an Electric Transmission Network with high voltage towers that run through the Indigenous land. Inside the territory, deforestation already covers a large area, where the Indigenous community will not be allowed to build, plant, or walk through. The impact study was carried out, and a "prior consultation" process was conducted by the company itself, in disagreement with the procedure of prior, free, and informed consultation provided for in ILO Convention 169, practically forcing the indigenous people to accept the compensation.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

PEOPLE: KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers and loggers

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers and loggers around the Indigenous land continue to extract timber from the Madija territory. Devastation is escalating at a fast pace. The leaders of the community have contacted FUNAI, requesting an inspection.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: KAMPA AND ISOLATED DO RIO ENVIRA****PEOPLES:** ASHANINKA, ISOLATED**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by loggers and drug traffickers**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous land borders Peru and the territory is used as a route for drug traffickers and loggers from Peru. The activities of loggers and drug traffickers are a major threat to the isolated peoples living in the region, endangering their survival.**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon**INDIGENOUS LAND: MAMOADATE****PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers and deforestation**DESCRIPTION:** In recent years, the peoples of this Indigenous land have been severely impacted by the presence of farmers, who built side roads to travel between the various cattle farms around the territory. The roads invades the territory and chestnut trees, which are used by the community for their subsistence, are cut down. In addition to the invasion and environmental destruction, the Indigenous people are victims of constant threats and the racist and discriminatory attitude of these farmers and their farmhands.**Source:** Leaders and CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon**INDIGENOUS LAND: SERINGAL GUANABARA****PEOPLES:** JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers, and land grabbers**DESCRIPTION:** Because they are experiencing the same problems of invasions of the claimed territory and due to the delay of the Brazilian government in the demarcation process, the Jaminawa and Manchineri came together and requested FUNAI to demarcate the area as a single continuous territory. The request of the peoples was accepted and the identification WG has already been established. The Indigenous land was named Boca do Riozinho. The territory, previously claimed separately by the two peoples, has always been the target of invasions by farmers, who occupy it through land grabbing and logging, both by land grabbers to set up pastures and by loggers. This situation of invasions and disrespect is compounded by poaching, endangering the food security of the communities.**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DO RIO CAETÉ****PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers, and land grabbers**DESCRIPTION:** The Jaminawá do Rio Caeté TI, claimed by this people, has been constantly invaded by farmers who occupy it through land grabbing; this situation is compounded illegal logging, both for the creation of pasture by land grabbers and by loggers. In addition to all this violence, the Jaminawá still endure poaching of their fish and wildlife by the invaders, endangering the food security of the communities.**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon**ALAGOAS - 4 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: KARAPOTÓ****PEOPLE:** KARAPOTÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Duplication of highway**DESCRIPTION:** The Karapotó have been enduring the impacts of the duplication of the BR-101 highway, near the Indigenous villages. The works impact approximately 300 Indigenous families living in the villages located 10 km from the city of São Sebastião and 125 km from the state capital, Maceió. As the Karapotó live on the banks of the BR-101 highway, the community has been threatened by the accelerated encroachment of non-Indigenous people into their territory. Despite the difficulties and the inaction of public authorities, the Karapotó have resisted, maintained their culture and traditions, and preserved their relationship with nature. However, they are asking the competent authorities –

MPF, FUNAI, PF and IBAMA – to fulfill their constitutional role of protecting and inspecting Indigenous territories.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast**INDIGENOUS LAND: KARUAZU****PEOPLE:** KARUAZU**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** PAC projects**DESCRIPTION:** The Karuazu are concentrated in the villages of Tanque and Campinhos, areas of ownership located in the municipality of Pariconha, in the far western area of the state of Alagoas. For 22 years they have been waiting for the identification of their land of traditional occupation. Without the regularization of their territory, Indigenous families live under tension, especially due to projects under the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), which are being implemented without any study process or consultation with the communities, or even an impact mitigation proposal. The Karuazu are being affected by the Sertão Canal, an arm of the transposition of the São Francisco River that runs less than 2 km from the Tanque and Campinhos communities. The project is being implemented with irregularities and violations of national and international laws, as no public hearings were held with Indigenous communities, hence disrespecting the Brazilian Constitution and ILO Convention 169.**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast**INDIGENOUS LAND: WASSU COCAL****PEOPLE:** WASSU COCAL**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Duplication of highway**DESCRIPTION:** As it continues to happen in other TIs and with other Indigenous peoples such as the Karuazu and Karapotó, in Alagoas, the Wassu Cocal have endured the duplication works of the BR-101 highway. The government continues to show negligence towards the problems faced by the community; not even an agreement has been proposed to mitigate the impacts of these works. In addition to the destruction of the environment, the Wassu Cocal are being impacted by the presence of non-Indigenous invaders in their territory, mainly for the extraction of minerals such as sand and sienite. In addition to the whole context of the problems faced daily by the Indigenous people, they still experience the consequences of the lack of the federal government's commitment to the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast**INDIGENOUS LAND: XUKURU-KARIRI****PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by squatters, railway, and tourism**DESCRIPTION:** The violence experienced historically by Indigenous peoples in Alagoas, with regard to the lack of health care, education and, above all, the refusal to demarcate their lands - which is a right enshrined in the Constitution but hardly respected by federal and local authorities – is becoming increasingly worse, especially in recent years. Like the other Indigenous peoples in the Northeast, the Xukuru-Kariri have endured the terrible impacts of the restoration works of the Transnordestina railway and other commercial projects. Indigenous families live under constant tension, due to the invasion of the territory by squatters and entrepreneurs, who have free access to the land to develop their projects, such as tourism. The community contacted the MPF, FUNAI and the other competent authorities, which should defend, inspect and protect Indigenous territories, but to no avail.**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast**AMAZONAS - 53 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: URUTUBA JERUSALEM****PEOPLE:** KAIXANA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasions and land conflict**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have denounced to the MPF that, due to FUNAI's delay in regularizing their territory, the area has been targeted by non-Indigenous invaders, including a political agent from the mu-

# Chapter I

Violence Against Heritage Values

nicipality, who lets his cattle loose in areas close to the community, preventing the Indigenous people from using them for subsistence agriculture. They report that they live under permanent conflicts and threats. Since 2006, they have been awaiting measures by FUNAI regarding the land claimed by the people. The MPF filed a Public Civil Action with the Court, requesting that the federal government and FUNAI take the appropriate administrative measures for the identification and delimitation of the Indigenous land and publish an ordinance creating a Working Group to prepare a Detailed Identification and Delimitation Report (RCID). The Indigenous people are still waiting for action.

*Source: MPF/AM; 03/06/2020*

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## INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED, KORUBO, MARUBO, MAYORUNA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and threats from members of religious institutions

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Marubo and Mayoruna peoples and the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA) reported that an American "missionary", linked to the New Tribes movement, was planning another attempt to invade and contact isolated groups. They pointed out that the so-called "missionary" gathered together Indigenous converts and other representatives of the Frontier International organization for an expedition to the Lambançá Igarapé, a territory occupied by uncontacted Indigenous groups. Andrew Tolkin is under investigation for two attempted invasions of Indigenous lands in the Javari Valley between 2014 and 2019. He told reporters that he "has already received permission from heaven, up there, and there is no greater law than that to prohibit him from entering the territory." According to the Indigenous people, the "missionaries" rely on sophisticated logistics to access the isolated groups of the Lambançá Igarapé, such as seaplane, drones, firearms, computers, GPS, and a satellite phone. The MPF is investigating more than 21 complaints involving religious missions on Indigenous lands, including cases involving the New Tribes of Brazil Mission.

*Source: O Globo, 03/24/2020; UNIVAJA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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## INDIGENOUS LANDS: ALTO SEPATINI, PAUMARI DO CUNIUÁ, PAUMARI DO LAGO MANISSUÃ, SETEMÃ

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, MURA, PAUMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a newsletter prepared by the BR-319 highway Observatory, with data from the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), deforestation was identified in satellite images for the first time, after ten years of monitoring, in the Alto Sepatini, Paumari do Cuniúá, Paumari do Lago Manissuã and Setemã TIs. The unprecedented deforestation threatens the four territories and more than 400 Indigenous people living there. Across the Amazon, deforestation alerts went up 68 percent in August 2020, compared to the same month a year earlier. Indigenous leaders report that the action of invaders and the lack of inspection are the main reasons behind this situation. Nilcélio Jiahui, a member of the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), drew attention to the increase in deforestation during the coronavirus pandemic, saying that "since March 2020, when the pandemic began, deforestation here in the region has escalated due to invasions of Indigenous lands. We are at the mercy of the invaders. We are totally abandoned by management agencies. There is no inspection." In addition to deforestation, the region is also affected by several fire outbreaks, which usually occur after deforestation.

*Source: G1/AM, 09/17/2020*

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## INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED, KANAMARI, KORUBO, KULINA, MARUBO, MATIS, MAYORUNA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation and invasion by miners

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA) denounce the advance of new mining activities

onto the Indigenous land, threatening local peoples, especially isolated groups. The region is home to the largest concentration of isolated Indigenous peoples in the world. UNIVAJA has identified at least five more mining dredgers on the Jutai River, operating inside the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve, on the border of the Indigenous land. UNIVAJA's deputy coordinator, Thodá Kanamari, denounces the attempt by miners to buy the support of Indigenous leaders. He also reports that the Korubo, an isolated group, have moved from the areas they used to occupy, because they did not want contact with miners and also feared being shot. They are poachers, miners, missionaries of Pentecostal churches, many of them foreigners, who approach Indigenous peoples in the region. The leaders reported that all these problems have to do with the federal government's disdain and the way the Indigenous policy has been conducted in Brazil. In addition to the risk of death, Indigenous peoples in the region live with all kinds of threats, violence and diseases brought in by the invaders, and with the destruction of the environment, forests, and waters, which are their sources of livelihood.

*Source: G1/AM, 10/09/2020*

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## INDIGENOUS AREA: ALTO RIO NEGRO

**PEOPLES:** BARASANA, BARÉ, KARAPANÃ, SURIANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal extraction of minerals

**DESCRIPTION:** Air Force personnel continue to extract granite from indigenous areas, to restore the runway in Iauareté. The two-kilometer airfield is located in the Alto Rio Negro TI, on the border with Colombia. According to a report by Intercept Brasil, the extraction of gravel stone, used to replace asphalt with concrete, has been going on since 2005. The extraction is done by military personnel from the Commission of Airports of the Amazon Region, COMARA, near the runway. According to the report, it is not uncommon for the Armed Forces to explore mines for works, especially in remote regions. However, there is no record of this extraction in the National Mining Agency (ANM), which regulates the activity. In addition, the Brazilian Constitution prohibits mining on Indigenous lands. In other words, the mine that feeds the works of the airport in the city of São Gabriel da Cachoeira is clandestine and illegal. The territory is about 80,000 km<sup>2</sup> large and is home to more than 26,000 Indigenous peoples from 22 ethnic groups. The Air Force press office confirmed the existence of the mine – without explaining, however, how it explores a site where mining is prohibited.

*Source: BNC Amazonas, 12/07/2020; The Intercept Brazil, 12/07/2020*

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## INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal land parceling has already invaded 20 Indigenous lands in the Amazon, some of them already ratified. Surveys carried out by CIMI and Greenpeace show that this activity spread through five states: Pará, Amazonas, Acre, Rondônia and Maranhão. The invasions occur in the wake of deforestation by criminal groups that cut down trees, explore mines or hunt, and then leave. Taking advantage of this situation, land grabbers try to settle inside the Indigenous territories by threatening the communities. Of the ten Indigenous lands in the Amazon most affected by deforestation this year, four report illegal land parceling: Cachoeira Seca, Apyterewa, Ituna-Itatá and Trincheira Bacajá, all in Pará. The Ituna-Itatá territory, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups, is under pressure from local politicians, who advocate a reduction of the area, now with 142,000 hectares. According to a survey by Greenpeace, 94 percent of the TI is registered in the name of private owners through the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), which does not legalize the land, but serves for them to declare themselves owners of the land and generate conflicts over ownership. In the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IT, in Rondônia, there are also reports of projects to reduce the size of the territory, which is already considerably degraded. In the Karipuna TI, also in Rondônia, which has been ratified since 1998, the Federal Police has been carrying

out operations to prevent the action of land grabbers. One of the Indigenous leaders, Adriano Karipuna, found a YouTube video of a meeting for the sale of lots in the territory. He reports that the community has been harassed by land grabbers.

*Source: O Globo, 12/07/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: VALPARAISO, RETIRO**
**PEOPLES: APURINÃ, JAMAMADI**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation and fires

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the invasion of these TIs by farmers, who cut down forests, including "hardwood" trees, and burn the area, causing fires and degrading the environment. Both territories are in the land study process. One of the invaders of the Valparaiso TI is a councilman in the municipality of Boca do Acre, who claims to be a farmer in the territory of the Apurinã people. On the Jamamadi de Lurdes TI, invaders clear the forest to expand their agricultural activities. The Leaders have filed a complaint with the MPF.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Easter Amazon*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO RIO NEGRO**
**PEOPLES: BARÉ, TUKANO**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Poaching; mining; tourism; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Although the process of recognition of the Indigenous lands of the Lower Rio Negro River has been judicialized since 2014, tried in the appellate court with a decision in favor of the Indigenous people and currently awaits hearing in the Supreme Court, land parceling by the state government in 2019 promoted and gave legitimacy to the invasion of the lands of traditional occupation of Barcelos (TI Baixo Rio Negro III). Non-Indigenous families came from the city looking for isolation at the peak of the pandemic and received each a 500-meter lot, while the Indigenous communities of 15 to 30 families were confined on 300-meter lots. The pandemic also led to a population increase in Indigenous communities, with the return of part of the relatives who lived in the city and were unassisted due to the lack of specific municipal policies, despite the inclusion of Indigenous peoples in the municipal organic law. The overcrowding of collective spaces hinders access to the natural resources necessary for survival and culture, such as hay for home roofs, traditional medicines, fruits, and game. The expansion of tourism developments has also restricted access to rivers and lakes, generating conflict in fishing areas that are sources of survival for the Indigenous people, who have their mobility restricted, while camps of tourism companies are put up on beaches, islands and other sites. The involvement of Indigenous people in the construction projects and as pilots divides the opinion of the communities, making it easier for developers and politicians to promote disinformation campaigns, which had already been reported in 2012, 2014 and 2017. During 2020, Indigenous leaders also reported clandestine invasions for mining, poaching, as well as the presence of freezer boats with large amounts of illegal game and fish, operating without authorization from the communities. The invasion of territories increased during the pandemic, mainly by poachers and small and medium freezer boats. There is no policy for the protection of territories, only targeted and sporadic operations that record the occurrences of invasions, but do not act on them significantly. The communities sent a denunciation letter to the Indigenous movement and the MPF.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: SEPOTI**
**PEOPLES: TENHARIM**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; road construction inside the TI; loggers

**DESCRIPTION:** Tenharim leaders and the CIMI team collected on-site information about invasions in the Sepoti TI. During the expedition, near the Cowatazinho igarapé, they spotted the invasions inside the TI. They also spotted a road open by loggers, possibly coming from kilometer 180 of the Transamazônica BR 230, crossing the TI and reaching the border of the Sepoti River. The group noticed the presence of invaders, possibly loggers, in the same place

where they were. The invasions in the Sepoti TI have been going on since 2010, when the Indigenous people came across a large clearing in the back of the territory, which destroyed one of their chestnut plantations. Complaints have already been filed with FUNAI, but so far nothing has been done. The leaders requested that the Federal Police investigate what is happening inside the Indigenous land, warning that not only the Tenharim are at risk, but also the neighboring Mura do Rio Manicoré and Torá.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: PAUZINHO**
**PEOPLE: APURINÃ**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** road construction inside the TI; land grabbing ; deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** A coordinated action between the businessman from the municipality of Lábrea (AM), Oriovaldo Moreira de Almeida, popularly known as "Bode" (Goat), and politicians from the municipality of Canutama (AM), among them the former mayor, has financed the opening of a clandestine side road connecting the district of Belo Monte to the BR-319 highway. This road is in an advanced construction stage, but satellite images do not enable assessing its entire length. This road runs very close to the area claimed by the Apurinã people, who for several years have been fighting for the demarcation of the territory and, according to the Ethno-Environmental Front of FUNAI's Regional Office in Lábrea, is an area where the presence of isolated/free peoples has been identified. Although the road is not completely finished, lots around the said road are already being sold by Josué Santos da Silva ("Jojo"), a pastor of the Church Deus é Amor and resident of the District of Belo Monte. Among the consequences of the opening of the road are the various areas deforested and burned during 2020. This is the true meaning of "push deregulation". Another concern for the Indigenous people of the village is the pressure that a businesswoman from the municipality of Canutama, Mrs. Eutália, has been putting on Pauzinho village, measuring posts/ demarcations on the borders of the TI.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1 – Team Lábrea*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI**
**PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers

**DESCRIPTION:** The Kanamary São Luis, Lago Tambaqui, Irari, Caxias and Santo Euzébio communities, located in the Middle Javari River, the Kanamary Massapé, Cawayih, Bananeira, Remansinho, Terra Nova, Hobaná, Tracó and Kumaru communities, located on the Itacoáí River, and the Jarinal village, located on the Jutaí River, represented by the Association of the Kanamari of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) filed an official letter with the MPF in Amazonas, denouncing the presence of fish and wildlife poachers in the Itacoáí River area. The Indigenous people also reported that the invaded region is home to isolated Indigenous groups.

*Source: Association of the Kanamari of the Javari Valley; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI**
**PEOPLE: MARUBO**
**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers

**DESCRIPTION:** The Marubo Rio Novo, Boa Vista and São Joaquim communities, located in the middle Ituí River, represented by the Organization of Marubo Villages of the Ituí River (OAMI), addressed another official letter to the president of FUNAI, denouncing the presence of non-Indigenous fish and wildlife poachers on the site, collecting eggs and freshwater turtles (tracajás) on the beaches of the Ituí River. According to the leaders, the invasion of the river occurs despite the presence of the National Force in FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Protection Base in the Ituí River, because the agency's personnel "only take care of the base's staff and premises, but do not carry out environmental inspections in the territory".

*Source: Organization of the Marubo Villages of the Ituí River; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI****PEOPLE:** MARUBO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers

**DESCRIPTION:** The Marubo Rio Novo, Boa Vista and São Joaquim communities, located in the middle Ituí River, represented by the Organization of Marubo Villages of the Ituí River (OAMI), filed an official letter also with the MPF in Tabatinga, denouncing the continuity of invasions by fish and wildlife poachers. The letter contained photos taken by indigenous leaders and environmental agents during an inspection carried out from the mouth of the Negro River to FUNAI's Ituí/Itacoá Ethno-Environmental Protection Base, where a trap for freshwater turtles (tracajás) was found near the former Beija-flor village (of the Matis people), in addition to gasoline containers abandoned by the invaders near São Joaquim village. Hay used as padding to salt meat was also found between Rio Novo and São Joaquim villages, as well as bones of slaughtered animals. In the letter, the leaders expressed their concern about the ineffectiveness of government inspections in the area, which are carried out by people without the necessary experience and knowledge of the region and thus unable to find the invaders and the traces left by them.

**Source:** Organization of the Marubo Villages of the Ituí River; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAVARI VALLEY****PEOPLE:**S VARIOUS PEOPLES**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers

**DESCRIPTION:** Ten invaders were detained by FUNAI officials on April 11, in the Figueiredo igarapé, a tributary of the Quixito River. The invaders were hunting in the region, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups. According to FUNAI officials, they had entered the Indigenous Land on two boats and carrying weapons and bushmeat. The invaders were taken to the city of Tabatinga by federal police officers and will answer in court for the crimes of poaching, ill-treatment, illegal possession of firearms and criminal association. The Indigenous leaders of Javari Valley fear that invasions amidst this pandemic period could bring diseases into the villages, especially areas occupied by uncontacted groups. Lucas Marubo, deputy coordinator of the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA), said there were invasions south of the TI, near the border with the state of Acre, and in the southeast region, from the municipalities of Eirunepé and Irixuna. According to him, that is the gateway to the region for farmers and fishermen. As in the area where the invaders were found, on the banks of the igarapé, there are indications of the presence isolated groups, the leaders worry about the possible contamination of these groups with COVID-19 and other diseases, as happened in the past, when Indigenous peoples were decimated by diseases such as influenza, measles, pertussis, etc.

**Source:** CIMI Press Office; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1 - Team Javari

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: GAVIÃO, PONCIANO****PEOPLE:** MURA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion for logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Gavião and Ponciano Indigenous lands, located in Careiro da Várzea and Autazes, are constantly invaded by non-Indigenous peoples for illegal logging. Leaders have already filed a complaint and the MPF has initiated an investigation into the crimes. FUNAI, IBAMA and the Federal Police were asked to act.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

**INDIGENOUS LAND: APURINÃ DO IGARAPÉ MUCUIM****PEOPLE:** PAUMARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** poaching and exploitation of copaíba oil

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the beginning of April 2020, the Indigenous people have been reporting that fishing boats and riverside dwellers of municipalities near the Indigenous Lands of the Madidiáni

and Paumari peoples were entering the rivers that give access to these lands to fish and extract copaíba oil. The extractivists entered the forest, seeking to stay away from the urban centers and isolate themselves to avoid contamination with the coronavirus. The Indigenous people feared contact with the fishermen and extractivists, believing that they could be vectors of diseases. Months before April 2020, several boats had entered the rivers for exploratory fishing, nearly exterminating the fish that would feed the Indigenous communities. Residents of Boa Esperança Village, in the Mucum TI, reported that invasions are taking place on "tabuleiros" or nests (beaches where chelonians lay their eggs). This is an old problem, which is known to FUNAI's Regional Coordination Office in the Middle Purus River. With the pandemic, the situation got even worse due to the lack of fuel for the surveillance of the nests. FUNAI's presence in the Mucum TI was questioned.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1- Team Lábrea

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: BOCA DO ACRE, CAMICUÃ****PEOPLE:** APURINÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by loggers, farmers, poachers; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Boca do Acre and Camicuã TIs have been invaded by farmers, loggers, and poachers. Farmers, along with loggers, promote deforestation to replace the forest with pastures inside the demarcated territory. Leaders have filed a complaint with FUNAI and requested support for inspection and eviction of the invaders.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO****PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers and land grabbers; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The territory claimed by the Jaminawá has always been the target of invasions by farmers, who occupy it through land grabbing; add to that illegal logging and the removal of timber - by the land grabbers, to create pastures, and by loggers. Farmers have been entering the people's crops, making constant threats, and endangering the food security of Indigenous families. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, and the people are awaiting action.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND: JAMINAWÁ DO CAIAPUCÁ****PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers and land grabbers; deforestation; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Jaminawá do Caiapucá TI, claimed by the Indigenous group of the same name, is a permanent target of invasions by farmers, who occupy the area through land grabbing. Add to this scenario logging and the illegal removal of timber, both by the land grabbers, to create pastures, and by loggers. The invasions with threats to the Jaminawá are so many that the people are left to survive in soggy areas, unable to grow their crops. In some communities, families are forced to rebuild their houses each year. This situation of violence is further aggravated by fish and wildlife poaching, which endanger the food security of Indigenous families living in the territory.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MAWÉTEK****PEOPLE:** KANAMARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by poachers and loggers

**DESCRIPTION:** Year after year, the Kanamari people are becoming the target of invasions by loggers and fish and wildlife poachers. The community is constantly threatened by these invaders. The lack of inspection by the competent agencies is one of the main causes of invasions in Indigenous territories. Complaints have been filed with FUNAI and the MPF, but the situation remains unchanged.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI**PEOPLES:** KANAMARI, TSOHOM DYAPAH**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasions by miners

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2019, the Association of the Kanamari of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) has been denouncing the advance of mining into the Jutaí River area, inside the Indigenous territory. The region is home to the Kanamari people and the uncontacted Tsohom Dyapah group. To have access to the territory, miners co-opt Indigenous people and disseminate alcohol. In addition to the degradation of the river and the entire area, this illegal activity is a major threat to the way of life of the communities, spreading diseases that endanger the existence of the Tsohom Dyapah.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LURDES**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers, and land grabbers; deforestation; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Because they are experiencing the same problems of invasions of the claimed territory, and due to the delay in the demarcation process by the Brazilian government, the Jamamadi and Apurinã came together and requested FUNAI to demarcate the area as a single continuous territory. The request of the peoples was accepted, and the territory was named Massacury Kamapa. The territory, previously claimed separately by the two peoples, has always been and continues to be the target of invasions by farmers, who occupy it through land grabbing. The situation is compounded by the illegal felling of trees and the removal of timber from the territory, both to make room pastures, in the case of land grabbers, and for the sale of illegal timber, in the case of loggers. All this violence endanger the survival and food security of the communities, as a result of fish and wildlife poaching inside the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IQUIREMA**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, JAMAMADI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers and land grabbers; deforestation; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Iqurema/Goiaba/Monte II TI, claimed by the Jamamadi and Apurinã peoples, is a permanent target of invasions by farmers and land grabbers, who illegally clear forest areas to make room for pastures, and of loggers. In addition to all this violence, the Jaminawá still endure the effects of fish and wildlife poaching by the invaders, who endanger the food security of Indigenous families in the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** VALPARAISO / RETIRO**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers, loggers, and land grabbers; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Every year, hundreds of hectares of forest in the territory claimed by the Apurinã people are cleared to make room for grass fields. This is done by farmers and loggers who invade the land, causing great devastation in the area that is claimed as land of traditional occupation by the Apurinã, thus degrading places that the Indigenous consider essential for their physical and cultural survival. Several complaints have already been filed with the MPF, but the situation remains unchanged.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRÁ-MARAU**PEOPLES:** SATERÉ-MAWÉ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging and timber exploitation

**DESCRIPTION:** For years, the Indigenous leaders of the Andirá-Marau TI have reported and denounced the constraints and threats received from invaders entering the Indigenous territory to ille-

gally fell trees and sell native timber. In previous years, IBAMA carried out operations with the aim of curbing these crimes and arresting the offenders, in addition to seizing the timber illegally removed. However, protection agencies such as IBAMA, FUNAI, FP and ICMBio have been increasingly weakened and dismantled by the federal government. Since 2019 and especially in 2020, with the COVID-19 pandemic, inspections have been virtually stalled, facilitating the access of criminals to Indigenous areas.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APURINÃ DO IGARAPÉ TAUAMIRIM**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by land grabbers; deforestation; paving of BR-319

**DESCRIPTION:** The Apurinã do Igarapé Tauamirim TI remains invaded by squatters. With the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced the Indigenous people into isolation in their villages in order to prevent the spread of the virus, and also with the lack of inspection and control of the territories by protection agencies, the invaders were freer to act, destroying the environment and its natural resources. The opening of a side road of access to the AM-366 highway and the reconstruction of the BR-319 highway have facilitated harassment by invaders. In August 2020, a letter signed by the chief and president of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River, Valdimiro Apurinã Faria, reported that "the maintenance of the highway alone has already caused great deforestation, land grabbing and illegal roads, which have advanced onto Indigenous lands". The document alleges that DNIT disrespects ILO Convention 169 and Presidential Decree No. 5,051 of 2004, which provide for prior consultation with Indigenous peoples affected by projects, affording them the prerogative to participate in the design of projects and including to veto them. In the letter, the chief also points out that "the attempt to accelerate the works during the pandemic without consulting the Apurinã and other Indigenous peoples is a major human rights violation and a genocide." As a result, Indigenous families, in addition to the threat of contamination with the disease, are experiencing greater tension due to the presence of invaders on their lands.

*Source: UFMG Portal, 11/16/2020; O Eco, 11/22/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APURINÃ IGARAPÉ SÃO JOÃO**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by land grabbers; paving of BR-319

**DESCRIPTION:** The Apurinã Igarapé São João TI continues to endure the invasion of their territory by non-Indigenous people. With the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of inspection and control by protection agencies, the invaders were freer to act, destroying the environment and its natural resources. The opening of a side road of access to the AM-366 highway and the paving of the BR-319 highway have facilitated harassment by invaders. As with other TIs in the region, these Indigenous families, in addition to the risk of contamination with the disease, are experiencing greater tension due to the presence of invaders on their lands.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ PRETO BAUANA**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, poaching, logging

**DESCRIPTION:** In the Igarapé Preto Bauana TI of the Kanamari Indigenous people, invasions continue to happen despite the serious situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The invasions of the territory occur for fishing and logging by residents of the municipality of Carauari. The TI is overlapped by Resex Médio Rio Juruá, and the Indigenous people face difficulties to have the traditional use of the territory recognized in the management plans of the conservation unit. FUNAI's delay in ensuring the legal situation of the territory, associated with the lack of inspection by the protection agencies, which are being increas-

ingly dismantled by the federal government, contribute to the invasion of Indigenous territories. These facts lead to threats and harassment to Indigenous families by the invaders. In addition to the difficult reality of the invasions faced by the community inside its traditional territory, the Indigenous people are even more tense and concerned due to the risk of contamination with the coronavirus and its variants.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: BOARÁ/BOARAZINHO****PEOPLES:** KAMBEBA, KOKAMA, TIKUNA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Despite the drastic situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the invasions recorded in 2019 in the Boará/Boarazinho - Ilha do Panami TI continued in 2020. The invaders once again went unpunished, despite exposing the Indigenous community to contamination with the disease. Invasions in this region take place, especially, for logging and the removal of sand from the river that runs along the island. Sand is removed from the stretch of the river near the ports and beaches of the territory; fish poaching takes place in the more than 18 lakes existing in the territory, which is divided into seven villages, and mainly affects Boará, Boará de Cima and Boarazinho villages north of the island, and Nova Esperança do Arauiri village, to the south. Illegal logging affects the entire territory, although lately it has been concentrated in Nova Esperança do Arauiri village. The regularization of the territory has been judicialized (Federal Court of Amazonas) with a well-founded decision and, at the moment, is still awaiting trial of the appeal brought by the federal government. The information about the invasions was forwarded by the leaders of the villages, mainly from Nova Esperança do Arauiri village.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: JUMA****PEOPLES:** JUMA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** If 2020 was a difficult year for the entire Brazilian population due to the COVID-19 pandemic, for Indigenous peoples it was even harder. In addition to the federal government's negligence in fighting, preventing, and treating the disease, the Indigenous people were subjected to harassment by the invaders of their territories. With the Juma people it was no different. For years, the Juma have been fighting non-indigenous people who invade their territory to destroy their natural wealth and bring threats and tension to Indigenous families. In 2020 the situation remained unchanged, with the aggravating risk of contamination with the coronavirus. The lack of inspection of the territories by the competent authorities has facilitated access by these invaders. The Indigenous people reported the existence of a trail in the forest, which has already reached the people's cemetery. Notified of the invasion, FUNAI informed that it would send an employee and Army soldiers to inspect the area. So far, nothing has been done. The leaders also denounced to the MPF another invasion in the Juma TI, in the route of access to the territory through the BR-219 highway.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: JURUBAXI-TÉA****PEOPLES:** ARAPAÇO, BANIWA, BARÉ, DESANO, TUKANO**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; poaching; logging

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, following the complaint filed by the MP for the invasions of the Jurubaxi-Tea TI and the consolidation of tourism projects in the municipality of Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, conflicts in areas recognized as Jurubaxi-Tea TI have decreased. However, conflicting situations have escalated in areas where the Indigenous peoples have not had their lands recognized, in the municipality of Barcelos, with new developments being established on the claimed land, on the Arirahã River and Quiuni River. The

invaders in this region are promoting illegal deforestation and removing hardwood from areas used as sources of subsistence by the communities. Leaders have reported the situation to the MPE and await action.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ****PEOPLES:** KANAMARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, poaching, deforestation, logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, the indigenous community of Kanamari do Rio Juruá TI continued to be invaded in 2020. Affected by contamination with the disease and the inaction of the federal government, the Indigenous territory remained invaded by non-Indigenous people promoting illegal deforestation, logging, and fish poaching, especially in the Itucumã, Mamori and Santa Rita rivers. Leaders have requested measures from the responsible agencies.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KANINARI ITIXI MIRIXITI****PEOPLES:** APURINÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Even during the pandemic, the Kaninari Itixi Mirixiti TI, located in the municipality of Beruri, continued to be invaded by fish poachers. The delay in the regularization of the territory by FUNAI, coupled with the lack of inspection and protection of Indigenous territories, have made it easier for unscrupulous people to carry on their illegal activities. Indigenous families are concerned not only about the invasions and the endless roaming of non-Indigenous people in their territories, but also about contamination with COVID-19.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KULINA DO RIO UERÊ****PEOPLES:** KULINA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, poaching, logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Not even the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, drove invaders away from Indigenous lands in Brazil. On the contrary, many of them felt free to keep up their illegal activities. In the Kulina do Rio Uerê TI, invasions by non-Indigenous people engaged in fish poaching, logging sale of native forest timber. Because their territory has not yet been regularized by FUNAI and due to lack of inspection by the competent authorities, the Kulina have endured recurrent invasions, which are further aggravated by the risk of contamination with the coronavirus and other diseases.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA: LAGO CAPANÃ****PEOPLES:** MURA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; opening of trails inside the TI; paving of BR-319

**DESCRIPTION:** It was believed that, due to the need for social isolation to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus, Indigenous lands would be better protected against invasions. However, that is not what happened. In most regions, the territories became more unguarded, at the mercy of the invaders, as inspections of the territories, which were already uncertain, have become even more so. Were it not for the Indigenous peoples' own initiatives to create sanitary barriers and inspection groups, bigger tragedies most likely would have occurred. Control and protection agencies such as FUNAI, IBAMA, ICMBio and FP have been further dismantled by the federal government and inspections have been rare, which facilitates the access of malicious people to Indigenous areas to promote activities such as deforestation, destruction of natural wealth and threats to the survival of Indigenous families. In the Lago Capanã TI, large trails known as "picadões", coming from the BR-319 highway and following towards Lake Capanã have been laid out. Indigenous families become more vulnerable to violence and threats of all kinds and endure the destruction of the natural wealth

that should be theirs, besides being susceptible to contamination with COVID-19 and other diseases. Like other TIs in the region, which are being affected by the paving of BR-319, the Capanã TI is also experiencing the serious consequences of these actions.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO DO PIRANHA**
**PEOPLE:** MURA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mura of the Lago do Piranha TI report that deforestation continues in the area, promoted by some farmers in the region. In 2019, after many clashes between neighboring farmers and Indigenous people, a precautionary decision by the court assuaged the situation. However, despite the absence of conflicts in 2020, the damage to the environment caused by the deforestation of the native forest by some farmers, still worries the community. The leaders filed a complaint to with the MPF for deforestation and await action. The lack of regularization of Indigenous lands by FUNAI is one of the main motivations for the invasions and environmental degradation of the territories and, mainly, for violence of all sorts against Indigenous peoples.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO JAUARI**
**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; paving of BR-319

**DESCRIPTION:** The Lago Jauari TI, as well as other TIs in the region, has been affected by the paving of the BR-319 highway. Indigenous and traditional communities are, more than ever, living under threat by invaders, who use the same old rhetoric of "need for economic development". Without effective inspection by federal agencies, paving could favor the advance of the agricultural frontier and cause irreparable socio-environmental damage. As reported by the chief and president of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River, Valdimiro Apurinã Faria, in a letter of complaint dated August 2020, DNIT is violating Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization and Presidential Decree No. 5,051 of 2004, which provide for prior consultation with Indigenous peoples affected by projects. "The maintenance of the highway alone has already caused great deforestation, land grabbing and illegal roads, which have advanced onto Indigenous lands", said the president of FOCIMP.

*Source: UFMG Portal, 11/16/2020; O Eco, 11/22/2020; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: LARANJAL**
**PEOPLE:** MIRANHA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Even amidst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Laranjal TI remained invaded by non-Indigenous persons entering the territory to exploit natural resources, mainly timber. Deforestation and impunity continued to increase in 2020. FUNAI's failure to regularize indigenous lands and the lack of inspection by the agencies responsible for the protection of Indigenous territories favor and encourage criminal activities. Unless the federal government fulfills its constitutional duty of regularizing Indigenous territories, the environment will continue to be destroyed and Indigenous peoples will continue to endure threats to their survival.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MAPARI**
**PEOPLE:** KAIXANA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mapari TI, of the Kaixana people, borders the municipal seat of Japurá, favoring invasions by locals through the Mapari River and making it difficult to control the access of outsiders to the TI. In early 2019, the Indigenous community reported the presence of non-Indigenous miners on the TI, au-

thorized by village residents. There are reports that mining has been going on since 2018 and escalated in 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to residents, the number of mines increased substantially in the past year, and those few Indigenous persons who facilitated their access to the area are now concerned mainly about contamination with COVID-19 and other diseases and want to remove them from the TI. However, this has not been an easy task. According to reports from the leaders, the miners say there is no way they will leave the area. In addition to diseases, the community is also concerned about the contamination of rivers, soil, and vegetation.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAÃ/URUBAXI**
**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching; logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Maraã/Urubaxi TI borders the Paraná do Paricá TI. In 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, it remained invaded by loggers and fish and wildlife poachers. According to the Kanamari leaders of São Francisco and Ponta Branca villages, fish poaching is concentrated in the Maraã and Encrena igarapés. The invaders live in the municipality of Maraã. The Indigenous people try to inspect the land, but not even through dialogue they have been successful. The situation is serious and has already been reported to then authorities, but to no avail. The leaders are concerned because, in addition to facing a difficult year with the pandemic, there are miners prowling around the territory.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: MURUTINGA**
**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Mura Leaders have denounced to MPF and FUNAI the action of attackers in the Murutinga TI. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, in which the Indigenous are further abandoned by the government, invaders continue to illegally withdraw natural resources from the territory, such as timber and pebbles for sale. FUNAI carried out an operation on the site.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: PARANÁ BOÁ-BOÁ**
**PEOPLE:** MAKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; poaching; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, in the midst of the harsh reality of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Maku people of the Paraná Boá-Boá TT continued to endure the impacts of invasions in their territory. The TI continues to be the target of constant invasions for fish poaching, affecting particularly the Tinuca, Macu, São Cristóvão, Jutai and Cumaru lakes. There are constant invasions also for the removal of pebble in the Japurá River, near Jutai Village. The Indigenous community is affected by the contamination of rivers caused by illegal mining in the region. According to information provided by the community, the action of miners escalated in 2020, with many mining boats entering the territory of the Maku people. The leaders have denounced the invasions and destruction of the environment caused by mining, which is one of the most damaging activities for the planet. However, inspections and the punishment of criminals have been increasingly scarce. The federal government has been dismantling the agencies that should inspect and protect the Indigenous territories, thus facilitating the action of invaders.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: PARANÁ DO PARICÁ**
**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** The Paraná do Paricá ITI, located in the municipality of Maraã, continues to endure the presence non-Indigenous poach-

ers in preserved lakes. In addition to the federal government's negligence towards COVID-19, in 2020 the Indigenous still continued to live with the presence of invaders in their territory. The boldness of the invaders is such that, in the previous year, they went as far as removing some of the nameplates from the TI. Complaints have already been filed with the indigenous inspection and protection agencies, but the problems persist. Without firm inspection and punishment by agencies such as FUNAI, IBAMA, FP and ICMBio – which are being dismantled and prevented by the federal government from fulfilling their constitutional duties – the invaders feel free to continue committing crimes.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: PAUMARI DO CUNIUÁ

PEOPLE: PAUMARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching; logging; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: As already reported, invasions of the Paumari do Cuniá TI continue to occur, involving criminal actions such as fish poaching, illegal logging and sale of timber, and intense deforestation. The entire region is affected by these criminal actions. The serious situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 did not stop the invaders. On the contrary, in this TI, the movement of fishing boats has increased. The existing surveillance bases in the Paumari and Banawá TIs minimize the actions of invaders but are still insufficient to stop the movement of fishing boats, which are engaged in harmful fish poaching. The competent authorities must inspect the area and punish the perpetrators; however, these agencies are being increasingly dismantled and prevented by the federal government from fulfilling their constitutional duties of defending and protecting Indigenous territories. Without this action, the invaders feel free to continue committing environmental crimes and acts of violence of all sorts against Indigenous peoples, aggravated by the painful consequences of COVID-19.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: PORTO PRAIA

PEOPLE: KOKAMA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching; sand exploration; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: In the Porto Praia TI, of the Kokama people, the invasions did not stop during 2020, despite the difficult situation caused by COVID-19. The invasions of this territory continued to occur for the exploitation of natural resources, especially the removal of sand. Large dredges remove the mineral resource from the Solimões River, in the area in front of the community, creating large ditches at the bottom of the river, aggravating the incidence of erosions and impacting the reproduction of fish and, mainly, of chelonians. Invaders have also increased deforestation. This situation brings insecurity to the village residents who, despite constant surveillance by the community and the many complaints filed by the Indigenous people with FUNAI and the MPF, continue to be impacted by the presence of invaders in the area. In the absence of demarcation procedures by FUNAI and inspection of the territories by protection agencies, the invasions will not stop. Criminals feel free to continue threatening the Indigenous community and degrading the environment. In addition to enduring all the problems that threaten their survival, the Indigenous populations have seen their historical struggles take on a huge dimension with the onset of COVID-19 and its painful consequences, such as the loss of loved ones and of their cultural heritage, the lack of assistance and effective public policies, and the increase in vulnerabilities.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: PROJETO MAPI

PEOPLE: KAIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; logging; environmental damage

DESCRIPTION: Despite the new coronavirus pandemic, invasions in the TI Project MAPI continued in 2020. The territory is in the process of regularization by FUNAI and, therefore, is susceptible to

invasions, especially by people who promote illegal deforestation and logging. The Kaixana people have already filed complaints about these invasions with the competent authorities, but to no avail. Without the regularization of their territory, effective public policies, and inspection by protection agencies - which have been increasingly dismantled by the federal government - the territory is prone to criminal activities. In the case of the Projeto MAPI TI, the situation is even worse, as the territory is crossed by a road that connects the village to the municipality, thus facilitating the access of strangers to the community.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: MANICORÉ RIVER

PEOPLE: MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by land grabbers and farmers

DESCRIPTION: The invasions in the Rio Manicoré TI continued to occur in 2020, despite the serious situation experienced by Indigenous peoples, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The invaders use a side road from the district of Santo Antônio do Matupi, municipality of Manicoré, where there are several sawmills. Land grabbers and farmers continue to carry out their activities in the region. The lack of supervision by the competent agencies has favored the continuity of invasions as well as of illicit activities in the Indigenous territory.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERINO

PEOPLE: APURINÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; logging; environmental damage; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Severino TI continues to be harassed by invaders who remove timber and nuts from the territory, causing deforestation and serious damage to the environment and the survival of the Indigenous community. The COVID-19 pandemic was insufficient to stop the invaders. FUNAI's delay in resolving demarcation processes and the lack of inspection and punishment by protection agencies has favored the actions of invaders in Indigenous territories.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: TAQUARA

PEOPLE: KANAMARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching; logging; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Taquara TI is located very close to the city of Carauari. This proximity makes it easier for malicious people to invade the Indigenous territory, which is not yet regularized, and to promote logging, deforestation, and poaching in the lakes of the region. Not even the COVID-19 pandemic was enough to drive the invaders away, which worried the Kanamari since the movement of non-Indigenous people carries the risk of contamination with the disease, in addition to other threats. FUNAI's delay in resolving demarcation processes and the lack of inspection and punishment by the competent agencies are conducive to invasions and crimes of the most diverse types.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: TUYUKA I and II

PEOPLES: KOKAMA, TIKUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: FUNAI's delay in the demarcation and regularization of the Tuyuka I and II TI has favored the action of invaders inside the territory. Not even the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was enough to stop the invasions and fish poaching on the TI. In addition to the historical problems faced by the Kokama and Tikuna, they have to live with the painful consequences of the pandemic. This tense climate, coupled with the movement of non-Indigenous people on the TI causes leaders to worry about the risk of transmission of the new coronavirus and other diseases to the community.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TENHARIM MARMELOS****PEOPLES:** MUNDURUKU, MURA, TENHARIM, TORÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging; land parceling; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The opening of side roads linking the district of Santo Antônio do MATUPI to the BR-230 highway, already denounced by leaders, continues to favor the access of invaders to the Baixo Marmelos /Tenharim Marmelos TI for deforestation, and logging of native timber. In addition, in 2020, despite the very serious situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indigenous people found out that the invaders are parceling land on the banks of the Jiqui River, opening clearings, and putting up cornerstones. The Indigenous families are extremely concerned, as the movement of non-Indigenous peoples in the territory leads to violence of all types, destruction of the environment and diseases.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MURA DO ITAPARANÃ****PEOPLE:** MURA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation by loggers, poachers

**DESCRIPTION:** During 2020, the Mura, of the Mura do Itaparanã TI, located on the BR-230 (Transamazônica) highway, reported numerous invasions in their territories. Chestnut and other trees were felled inside an area used by the villagers. The Mura expressed their concern about the felling of trees near the Itaparanã igarapé, from which they take water to drink and for other needs. Hunting has also been affected, as the felling of trees has scared the animals away. These illegal activities have significantly affected the fauna and flora of the TI. The location of the village makes it highly vulnerable, as it is an area surrounded by farms and other private properties. The community has filed a complaint with the MPF and contacted FUNAI and the Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River (FOCIMP).

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1 – Team Lábrea*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO JAVARI****PEOPLE:** ISOLATED**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining and prospecting

**DESCRIPTION:** Mining in the Vale do Javari TI, where one of the most isolated and unassisted areas, the Jarinal village, occupied by the (recently contacted) Tyowük-Dyapa and the Tüküna people (Kanamary) is located, has already been reported. It was only in 2019 that the Vale do Javari DSEI began to provide health care to the villagers, after years of struggle by the Akavaja Indigenous Association. According to reports by Indigenous people in the region, illegal mining has been going on for more than 8 years. The Tyowük-Dyapa people, who live on the banks of the Jutai and Jandiatuba rivers and headwaters of the Curuena River, in the Vale do Javari TI, have been in contact with the Tüküna people (Kanamary), who occupy an area of the high Jutai and Itaquai rivers. These and other isolated groups are at risk of endangerment by miners, who have already been approached in several operations carried out by the National Force, the Federal Police, FUNAI and IBAMA. However, as reported by Indigenous leaders, the miners resist because they have the support of the municipal authorities of São Paulo de Olivença and Jutai.

*Source: Team Javari - CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

**BAHIA - 9 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVENÇA****PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, sand exploration, tourism, farms; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous people of the Tupinambá de Olivença TI have been waiting for years for the completion of the demarcation process. In 2020, the land situation of this TI remained unchanged, even though it was already in the Declaratory Ordinance stage. The

TI is filled with invaders exploiting the wealth of the territory; they are farmers, tourism developers, resort owners, including mining companies that are exploring and removing tons of sand from the TI, degrading the environment and the biome of the region. As if this plundering were not enough, the Tupinambá are also exposed to the risk of being contaminated with COVID-19, due to the movement of non-Indigenous persons in their territory.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the East*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUASSU****PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÄ-HÄ-HÄE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, cattle ranching, illegal exploitation of minerals

**DESCRIPTION:** Even though it has already been regularized, especially after the Supreme Court's Decision in 2012 declaring the nullity of the property titles of non-Indigenous occupants, the Caramuru Catarina Paraguassu TI, of the Pataxó Hä-Hä-Häe people, remains invaded by mining companies that illegally remove marble from the area. In addition, farms near the TI also continue to use the Indigenous area for cattle grazing. The Parque dos Rios neighborhood, formerly Bahetá Village, in Itaju do Colônia, located inside the Indigenous territory, remains occupied, and the eviction of non-Indigenous occupants has not yet been determined by the court. The situation in 2020 was even more serious due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the movement of non-Indigenous persons inside the TI puts the health of the entire population at risk. Indigenous families also expressed great concern about the ongoing mega-development for the construction of a pipeline – the second largest in the world – from Grão Mogol, in Minas Gerais, to Ilhéus, in southern Bahia, which could directly affect the Indigenous peoples in the region. SAM – Sul-Americana de Metais, a Brazilian company with Chinese capital, intends to explore iron ore in the northern part of Minas Gerais and take it to Ilhéus, in southern Bahia, through the pipeline. The communities claim that they were not consulted about the project, despite the fact that their right to consultation and prior, free, and informed consent is guaranteed by ILO Convention 169. The SAM project, one of the most violent mining projects in Brazil, will monopolize the control of water in the region, making the way of life of many communities in the North of Minas Gerais, and from the Pardo River Valley to the South of Bahia, impossible.

*Source: Leaders; CPT; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: COMEXATIBA (CAHY VILLAGE)****PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching; tourism

**DESCRIPTION:** The land situation in the Comexatiba TI, of the Pataxó people, currently in the stage of analysis of objections to FUNAI's identification report, remains unchanged. As a result, invasions continue, with permanent harassment by farmers, tourism developers and resort constructors. The presence of poachers inside the Indigenous territory is also frequent. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation of invasions has become even more worrying, as the risk of contamination of Indigenous people has increased due to the presence and movement of non-Indigenous persons. The situation in this TI took a turn for the worse after the publication of FUNAI's Normative Instruction 09/2020, allowing the certification of private properties for squatters, land grabbers and others inside Indigenous lands. Between April 22, when the IN was published, and August 10, 2020, 58 private properties on indigenous lands were certified in the south and extreme south of Bahia; of these, 10 certifications were approved for the Comexatiba TI, causing conflicts in the region to escalate. For the MPF, IN 09 emphasizes "the vulnerability of Indigenous peoples in territories whose demarcation processes have not yet been completed, often due to FUNAI's inaction".

*Source: CIMI Press Office, 08/20/2020; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE****PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** The situation of the Patyburí/Tupinambá TI, located in the municipality of Belmonte, in the far south of Bahia, remains unchanged, still in the contestation phase by FUNAI. Therefore, the lack of land regularization procedures, further facilitates the actions of invaders and land grabbers, causing conflicts in the region. In addition, the Indigenous people have endured serious hardships due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the risk of being contaminated by non-Indigenous persons roaming around the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONTA GRANDE

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Real estate speculation; tourism

**DESCRIPTION:** The Ponta Grande TI, located in Santa Cruz Cabrália, in the far south of Bahia, is in the process of claiming the creation of the WG to proceed with the identification process. In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 was extremely difficult for Indigenous peoples in Brazil, with laws and agencies responsible for defending and protecting Indigenous rights and territories under permanent threat. Without having their territories guaranteed, Indigenous peoples such as the Pataxó of the Ponta Grande TI, who are often affected by exploitation and real estate speculation, especially tourism, are at permanent risk.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the East*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ DE COCOS

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; farms, irregular water exploitation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Xakriabá de Cocos TI is located in western Bahia, a region that is part of the route known as "MATOPIBA", a project to expand the agricultural frontier into the Cerrado region. It is a region highly coveted by agribusiness for its abundance of fresh water. The dispute over water in Bahia has taken such large proportions that the state MP is trying to prevent new concessions for the collection of irrigation water without a plan for its use and impact on the region's rivers. The Xakriabá de Cocos TI suffers from the overlap of agricultural farms, including Chinese companies and investments. There is also the impact of dam and SHPs (small hydroelectric plants) construction companies. In addition to facing conflicts generated by the invasions, damage to the environment and water shortage, in 2020 the Xakriabá had to endure all the terrible difficulties and consequences caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Source: Portal UOL/Folha, 01/04/2020; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BARRA VELHA

**PEOPLES:** PATAXÓ, TUPINAMBÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Certifications of properties overlapping Indigenous lands

**DESCRIPTION:** The certification of private properties overlapping Indigenous lands in the south and far south of Bahia increased considerably after the publication of FUNAI's Normative Instruction (IN) 09/2020. Between April 22, when the measure was published, and August 10, 58 private properties overlapping the Indigenous lands of the Pataxó and Tupinambá peoples were certified. The information was obtained from the public database of INCRA's Land Management System (SIGEF). The most affected Indigenous Lands are the neighboring Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal, with 41 overlapping certifications, and Comexatibá, with a total of 10 certifications issued after the publication of the normative instruction. Both lands belong to the Pataxó people and are located in the municipalities of Porto Seguro and Prado. In the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal TI - identified and demarcated by FUNAI with 52,748 hectares - the plots certified by INCRA total 9,148 hectares, most of them entirely overlapping the Indigenous land, which is a review of the limits of the Barra Velha TI demarcated in the 1980s with 8,627 hectares. In the case of the Comexatibá TI, with 28,077 hectares also already identified and demarcated by FUNAI in 2015, the 10

certifications overlapping the traditional territory and approved after the publication of the normative total 2,296 hectares.

*Source: CIMI Press Office, 20/08/2020; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BARRA VELHA

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Certifications of properties overlapping Indigenous lands

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers defeated in the STJ use FUNAI's normative instruction to certify properties overlapping the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal TI. The plaintiffs in the lawsuit who sought to annul the demarcation of the Indigenous land own most of the properties overlapping the TI certified after the publication of Normative Instruction 09. The Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal TI, located between the municipalities of Prado and Porto Seguro, in the far south of Bahia, recorded the largest number of properties certified to private individuals in the state since the publication of IN 09/2020 by the presidency of FUNAI; 41 properties overlapping this TI were certified in this state. These plots, which total 9,148 hectares, belong to 13 owners. And at least 8 of them are plaintiffs in lawsuits against the demarcation of the Indigenous Land of the Pataxó people - all of them dismissed in 2019 by the STJ. In addition to these 8 farmers, another 4 plaintiffs in these lawsuits are co-owners of two properties that had plots overlapping the Indigenous Land certified after the publication of FUNAI's normative instruction. They are not direct owners of the certified plots overlapping the Barra Velha TI, but probably hold other registrations of the same properties. The information is contained in another INCRA database, the National Rural Registration System (SNCR). For MPF prosecutors of 23 states, FUNAI's normative instruction would further aggravate conflicts over access to land. The case of the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal TI seems exemplary: despite the court decisions attesting to the legality of the demarcation process, the farmers defeated in Court were the ones eventually favored by the measure.

*Source: CIMI Press Office, 08/25/2020; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUPINAMBÁ DE OLIVEONÇA

**PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Land plots overlapping Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court of Ilhéus (BA) determined the repossession of an area called Loteamento Canto das Águas, despite the Supreme Court's decision that no eviction or repossession should be authorized for the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic. There are 30 lots overlapping Cajueiro village on the Tupinambá de Olivença Indigenous Land, explored by Ilhéus Empreendimentos S/A for the luxury real estate and tourist market. According to the Tupinambá, 52.8 percent of the plots are on traditionally occupied lands. The information is based on the technical studies required for demarcation, which have been completed and approved by FUNAI and await only the publication of the declaratory ordinance. A total of 282 families will be directly impacted by a possible repossession, and villages on the entire Indigenous Land will be deprived of the mangrove, which is synonymous with livelihood and spirituality for the Tupinambá. Once again, FUNAI in Ilhéus stood against Indigenous rights. This stand is in tune with that of the agency's board of directors in Brasília, which has been working to reduce the right of Indigenous peoples to exclusive usufruct, and facilitate the ownership of public goods by farmers, land grabbers, mining companies and real estate developments. The Tupinambá community and partner organizations mobilized to try to prevent the repossession. CIMI's legal department filed a Constitutional Complaint with the Supreme Court, and Justice Ricardo Lewandowski suspended the repossession, as it violates a determination of the Supreme Court itself suspending any lawsuits or pending actions to this effect for the duration of the pandemic. With so many invasions in their territories, in addition to conflicts and violence, the Indigenous people still have to endure the risk of being contaminated with the coronavirus, due to the movement of non-Indigenous people on their traditional lands.

*Source: CIMI Press Office, 12/17/2020; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

## CEARÁ - 4 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANACÉ

**PEOPLE:** ANACÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; fire

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from chief Roberto Anacé, invaders set fire to the forest inside the Anacé Territory. Several trees considered sacred by the Indigenous people were destroyed and many animals that could not escape were killed by the fire. For years, the community has been fighting for the regularization of its territory with FUNAI and other federal agencies. However, unable to succeed, the Indigenous peoples of the Mangabeira Village decided to repossess the area. As a result, conflicts with squatters have escalated, and the Indigenous community is being constantly threatened. The climate is tense in the region and the Indigenous families await action from the competent authorities regarding the regularization of the TI.

*Source: Chief Roberto Anacé; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANACÉ

**PEOPLE:** ANACÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Projects in the territory

**DESCRIPTION:** The Anacé people have been subjected to invasions by large public-private partnership projects. In a large project implemented by Companhia de Gás do Ceará - CEGAS, the gas distribution pipes cross the traditional territory of the Anacé. The Indigenous community complains that it was consulted or heard before the implementation of these projects, as provided for by Brazilian law and ILO Convention 169. In addition to the irregular situation of CEGAS, there are also 60 km of high voltage electrical distribution networks inside the TI, which is currently in the process of being demarcated.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGOA DA ENCANTADA

**PEOPLE:** GENIPAPO KANINDÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; exploitation of natural resources; real estate speculation; tourism

**DESCRIPTION:** The Jenipapo Kanindé da Lagoa da Encantada TI continues to be impacted by the invasion of developers and real estate speculators. Because it is located in a region of exuberant nature, in an area of dunes, mangroves, beaches and what is left of the native forest, the TI attracts unscrupulous people who invade the territory for the construction of resorts and hotels, among other commercial exploitation activities. In addition to tourist projects inside the TI, other companies from various areas, from pulp to cachaça (sugarcane spirit) production - such as the company Ypióca - try to prevent the regularization and demarcation of the territory in Court, in order to continue exploring the region's wealth and water sources. Such illegal activities, in addition to leading to conflicts with Indigenous families, cause serious destructions of the environment. The issue of irregular water use is one of the most worrying situations for the Indigenous people. Their fight in defense of Lagoa da Encantada against the Ypióca Group and other invaders, including the municipality of Aquiraz, which created lots inside the TI for sale, dates back to the 1980s. Since then, there have been no advances in favor of the fight of the Jenipapo Kanindé; the Court battles continue, the water is becoming increasingly scarce, and the degradation of the environment continues at a fast pace. The Indigenous people await action by the government in the solution of land issues.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAPEBA

**PEOPLE:** TAPEBA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by economic undertakings; real estate speculation; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Virtually all Indigenous lands in the state of Ceará are impacted by economic undertakings carried out in the region. This

is also the case in the Tapeba TI invaded by real estate speculators who establish their companies inside the ancestral territory, which has already been identified and is in the process of being demarcated. The Tapeba denounce conflicts with invaders and deforestation of the remaining native forest in the region, for the construction of luxury condominiums in the declared area of the territory. Although the Tapeba are pioneers in the fight for territories in Ceará and have had their land declared for decades, they are still fighting for its ratification.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

## MARANHÃO - 29 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARIBÓIA

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** After many complaints about deforestation inside Indigenous lands, the Federal Police began to investigate fraud in Forest Management Plans committed by employees of the State Secretariat of Environment. The actions of these persons sought to cover up the illegal exploitation of timber in environmental and Indigenous areas. The goal of the criminal association was to clear more forest areas on Indigenous and federal lands, in order to generate more money for rural companies and civil servants. The environmental damage exceeds 148,000 cubic meters of deforestation.

*Source: Leaders; G1/MA, 03/11/2020*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion, deforestation, and land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a survey conducted by Greenpeace, 280 properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), totaling of 62,300 hectares, overlap 7 Indigenous lands in Maranhão, with high rates of deforestation. The number reveals the pressure of invaders and neighbors on land approved in the state. According to Greenpeace, registration in CAR "is an attempt to consolidate the land grabbing of Indigenous lands and generate ownership conflicts." CAR is the national electronic registry of rural properties, and through FUNAI's normative instruction, the Bolsonaro government has been incentivizing the registration in CAR of properties overlapping non-ratified Indigenous lands, including those that are already in an advanced stage of demarcation, which is an illegality under the Brazilian Constitution. According to the Greenpeace survey, there are registration in CAR of properties overlapping the Alto Turiacu (44 registers, with 18,500 hectares overlapping), Araribóia (40; 1,800), Awá (24; 17,000), Caru (37; 14,800), Governador (26; 878), Krikati (109; 8,490) and Rio Pindaré (2; 742) TIs. In addition, there are 40 registrations of properties totaling 4,700 hectares overlapping an eighth Indigenous land in the same region, but in the State of Pará, the Alto Rio Guamá TI. The MPF has acted in the states against FUNAI's Normative Instruction and obtained court decisions suspending the registration of properties in TIs, but the regulation remains in force at the national level.

*Source: UOL, 12/22/2020*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ-GAMELLA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** The regularization process of the Taquaritua Indigenous Territory, like that of so many other TIs has been stalled, as promised by the then presidential candidate Jair Bolsonaro, that in his government "not an inch of Indigenous land would be demarcated". All activities of the FUNAI Working Group have been interrupted and, as a result, the demarcation has not advanced. Taking advantage of FUNAI's inaction and slowness, invaders are promoting the parceling of indigenous land and land grabbing inside the Indigenous territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO****PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tremembé de Engenho people have endured nine repossessions. In the territory there are approximately 60 families living exclusively from their vegetable gardens. The Indigenous leaders have denounced the parceling of the territory for the construction of a housing project and for crop-growing by non-Indigenous persons who buy areas inside the claimed Indigenous land. Despite the decision to set up FUNAI's WG, the group's activities have been stalled, thus favoring invasions of the territory. The Tremembé have also denounced to the MPF the felling of trees by the invaders.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO PINDARÉ****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching; cattle; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Tenetehar/Guajajara people continue to denounce the invasion of their territory by fish poachers. They also reported that non-Indigenous persons are invading the territory, in the area known as Lago da Bolivia, to bring in cattle and to fish. Indigenous leaders fear that conflicts will occur in the region if no action is taken. The Guardians of the Forest group has fought the illegal invasion, but that requires the presence of public agents in the inspection and protection of the territory, in addition to the removal and punishment of the invaders.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CANELA****PEOPLE:** MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching; deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Memortumré Canela people reported that farmers were building a fence in an area inside the demarcated territory. Soybean farms around TI and coal plants established inside the territory are causing deforestation and pollution and reducing the flow of the river that the community uses to survive. The Cerrado is the main biome in the region, and fires occur during the summer, when there is no rain. Leaders report that the fire comes from the farms around the area. Illegal logging inside the TI has also been a concern for the Indigenous people, who have filed complaints with the MPF and other agencies responsible for environmental inspection and protection. Most of the timber taken from the TI was used to make stakes. As if the invasion and destruction of the environment were not enough, the Indigenous community still has to put up with poachers, who have also invaded the territory. Several complaints have been filed with the competent authorities, but so far no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CANELA****PEOPLE:** MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Felling of a sacred tree

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that a tractor belonging to non-Indigenous persons, which is used to open roads, advanced into the territory and felled a buriti tree. The tree is considered sacred by the Indigenous people and has an invaluable symbolic and cultural value for the people, in addition to being of great importance for their survival.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: CANELA****PEOPLE:** MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Landfilled creek; road opening

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous Leaders report that non-Indigenous residents of Bacabal Village have landfilled the creek in order to cross the territory. This led to an increase in the flow of cars and motorcycles in the territory, endangering the community.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA****PEOPLE:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The process of demarcation of the Indigenous territory has not yet been heard by the Supreme Court (STF), as it has been judicialized and is under review regarding limits. Meanwhile, the surroundings of the Indigenous land continue to be invaded and occupied by soybean, eucalyptus, charcoal, and other companies that are deforesting the region. To make matters worse, the charcoal companies are being licensed by the State Secretariat of Environment. In July 2020, leaders filed a complaint with the MPF denouncing the invasions, illegal logging, and other irregularities inside the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA****PEOPLE:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; soybean plantation; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The municipality of Fernando Falcão has made improvements in arterial roads, facilitating traffic to soybean farms and villages located inside the Porquinhos TI, which is currently in the process of being demarcated. All this improvement infrastructure aims to favor the agribusiness expansion project, known as MATOPIBA. The longer the delay in the regularization of the territory, the more invasions will occur. Another worrying situation, noticed by the Indigenous community when monitoring the territory, in the creek region, was the advance of farmers' fences onto the TI, as well as illegal logging. Complaints of these irregularities were filed by indigenous leaders with the MPF and await action.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA****PEOPLE:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Apānjekra Canela people denounced fires in the territory and the harmful consequences for the health of families and the environment. The leaders claim that the fire comes from farms surrounding the Indigenous land.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI****PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous people denounced the deforestation of areas by farmers who still remain inside the Indigenous land. For more than 30 years, the Krikati have been waiting for government measures to evict their territory. More than 100 non-Indigenous families are still living on the Krikati TI. The MPF and FUNAI were contacted, but to date nothing has been done.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI****PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The 145,000 hectares of the Krikati TI, span the municipalities of Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Lajeado Novo and Amarante do Maranhão. Its main biome is the Cerrado. Indigenous leaders have denounced the invasion of the territory by wildlife poachers. Operations against this illegal activity have been carried out, but the invasions persist.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI****PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** The Krikati people have suffered from fires around their territory. Indigenous Leaders have denounced that the fire comes from farms located in the vicinity of the Indigenous land; they report that the fire is set by non-Indigenous persons, who throw lit cigarette butts in the bushes.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS AREA: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** For years the Cana Brava TI and its population have endured the consequences of fires in its 137,000 hectares. Leaders claim that the fire is set deliberately by non-Indigenous persons entering the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS AREA: CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous Leaders denounced the presence of illegal loggers and poachers inside the territory. According to them, no action has been taken to date to curb the action of these groups. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities of these invaders escalated in 2020, endangering the entire Indigenous population due not only violence and threats, but also to the risk of contamination with the disease.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA****PEOPLES:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ, GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; poaching; environmental damage

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal logging inside the territory is the longest-lasting criminal activity of invaders. In addition to serious damage to nature, this illegal activity has led to an escalation of violence and murder of Indigenous people. In addition to logging, the Araribóia TI has also been targeted by poachers, who invade the territory in search of wild animals. In order to combat illegal practices and protect the territory, the community created a group known as Guardians of the Forest, since the public agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of the territory are being dismantled by the federal government. Invasions of the Araribóia TI escalated in 2020, despite the fact that it was a year of great suffering due to the coronavirus pandemic. The Indigenous people attribute this increase in invasions to President Jair Bolsonaro's anti-Indigenous rhetoric.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA****PEOPLE:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Apānjkra Canela people denounced the invasion of the territory by poachers in search of wildlife. The leaders claim that non-Indigenous persons come from other municipalities to hunt on the Indigenous land. They report that despite the many complaints filed with the competent authorities, so far no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENYE****PEOPLE:** KRENYE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; logging; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous Leaders denounced the presence of loggers from the vicinities of the Indigenous reservation. In addition, they also denounced the invasion of their land by fish and wildlife poachers. The community has filed complaints with the competent authorities, but so far no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRIKATI****PEOPLE:** KRIKATI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lease of Indigenous area

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders have reported that land is being leased on the Krikati TI. The village chiefs are discussing strategies to combat this illegal activity. For more than 30 years, the Krikati

have been waiting for the eviction of their traditional territory. There are more than 213 non-Indigenous families still living on the TI. Complaints have also been filed, but few measures have been taken by the competent authority to curb this practice inside the territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: GERALDA/TOCO PRETO****PEOPLE:** KREPYM CATI JI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** For many years, leaders of the Geralda Toco Preto TI have been denouncing to the competent authorities the presence of invaders in the territory, who have been felling trees and illegally selling the timber. They also denounced the presence of fish and wildlife poachers inside the TI. Despite numerous complaints, no action has been taken by the competent authorities.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR****PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pyhcop Catí Ji people have been fighting against the invasion of their territory by loggers. Indigenous leaders went to the sites where poaching sprees take place to seize trucks, chainsaws and other equipment used in logging. In addition, the people have denounced the invasion of the TI by wildlife poachers. Despite the complaints filed with the agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of Indigenous territories, no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA****PEOPLES:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ, GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Pesticides; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have reported that farmers living around the area have sprayed poison on crops near the Buriticupu River, which borders the Indigenous land, and which families use for their subsistence. According to the community, the water is contaminated with pesticides and has caused health problems to the people, such as diarrhea and abdominal pain, especially in children and the elderly.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARIBÓIA****PEOPLES:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ, GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson

**DESCRIPTION:** The Araribóia Indigenous Land has once again been the target of fires. The community reported that the fires that break out inside the Indigenous land are set by illegal loggers who invade the territory. Complaints have been filed with the competent authorities, but so far no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: GOVERNADOR****PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal removal of minerals

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous leaders denounced the municipality of Amarante do Maranhão for the removal of a mineral known as "piçarra" (petroplinthic) from inside their territory. The mineral has been used to pave the road that runs through the Indigenous land.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: URUCU/JURUÁ****PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guajajara people, in the Urucu Juruá TI, are subjected to constant invasions of their territory by illegal loggers. CIMI -

# Chapter I

Violence Against Heritage Values

MA and Indigenous leaders have filed complaints with the MPF and asked human rights advocates in Maranhão and the National Council for Human Rights for protection against death threats to Indigenous peoples.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

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## INDIGENOUS LAND: BACURIZINHO

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Parceling of Indigenous land; tourism

**DESCRIPTION:** Chief Joaquim de Sousa Guajajara filed a police report with the Civil Police of Grajaú, denouncing the invasion and parceling of the Bacurizinho TI by Isaías Tavares Albuquerque. The chief reported that, about a month ago, Isaiah went to the village and showed him a document saying that he owned the land. He also reported that more than 45 homes have been built inside the TI and that the people who are living there carry weapons and threaten the Indigenous community. The region that was parceled inside the TI is crossed by the Mearim River and tributary streams, which were used for the physical and cultural survival of the Indigenous people but can no longer be accessed by the Guajajara. According to the leaders, the area is being explored as a leisure and tourism site. The chief reported that the Indigenous land has been declared as being of permanent occupation by the Guajajara people since June 30, 2008, by Ordinance No. 1234 of the Ministry of Justice, but the demarcation process has not been completed. The climate of tension and violence is permanent in the region. FUNAI and the MPF have also been informed of the invasion and violence to which the community is being subjected, but no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão; Police Report*

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## INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGOA COMPRIDA

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tenetehar/Guajajara Indigenous people denounced the invasion of their territory by farmers, loggers, and poachers, resulting in numerous conflicts in the region. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic year, the invasions did not stop. Indigenous families live under permanent tension due to threats by invaders. In 2020 the situation was aggravated by the risk of contamination with the disease.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão*

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## INDIGENOUS LAND: RODEADOR

PEOPLE: GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging; poaching; environmental damage; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The Rodeador TI is surrounded by five ITERMA settlements. Deforestation is affecting the riparian forest of the Ourives River, in the areas of the settlements intended for family farming, causing an impact on the Indigenous area. Loggers and poachers also invade the territory, generating conflicts with the Indigenous community, in addition to destroying the environment. All these violations and tension experienced by the Tenetehar/Guajajara are compounded by the difficulties experienced in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão*

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## MATO GROSSO – 26 Cases

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: CHIQUITANO

PEOPLE: CHIQUITANO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Parceling of Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The parceling of Indigenous land in the Nova Fortuna Community, of the Chiquitano people, was reported to the MP, which opened an investigation into the charges. Leaders report that the practice was implemented by municipal authorities in absentia of the Indigenous community. More than 60 Indigenous families live in the area.

*Source: Indigenous Leaders; VG Notícias, 01/23/2020*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** deforestation; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Trees inside the Indigenous land were illegally cut down and the timber was transported and sold. A man was arrested by the Military Police in a truck, carrying a load of timber taken from the Parabubure TI.

*Source: Indigenous Leaders; Scenario MT, 25/01/20*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: VALE DO GUAPORÉ

PEOPLE: NAMBIKWARA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have denounced invasions and illegal logging on the Vale do Guaporé TI. Military police officers accompanied by FUNAI employees visited the area and confirmed the environmental crime; they saw that the timber had already been processed and was ready to be removed from the area. Six men were arrested, and firearms, ammunition, chainsaws, and other weapons were seized.

*Source: G1/MT, 08/22/2020*

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### INDIGENOUS AREA: TADARIMANA

PEOPLE: BORORO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; destruction of heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** Fire of serious proportions hit the Tadarimana TI. Since the beginning of August, when the fires started, estimates indicate that it has devastated 90 percent of the territory, which corresponds to more than 5,000 hectares of vegetation destroyed. The area is of difficult access, which made it difficult for the Fire Department to fight the fire. The fires, coupled with the pandemic situation caused by the coronavirus and the lack of health care increase the suffering and difficulties of the community in their struggle for survival.

*Source: A Tribuna MT, 08/27/2020*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: PARECI

PEOPLE: PARECI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; health hazards

**DESCRIPTION:** A large fire destroyed more than 20,000 hectares of vegetation inside the Pareci Indigenous Land, affecting the Cerrado and Amazon Forest biomes. Entire families have been affected and required medical care, especially children and the elderly who, due to smoke, suffered from respiratory diseases.

*Source: G1/MT, 09/08/2020*

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### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEREZA CRISTINA

PEOPLE: BORORO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; health hazard

**DESCRIPTION:** Many fire outbreaks were detected in the Tereza Cristina TI, where the Bororo people live. Much of the vegetation was destroyed and the Indigenous people were affected by severe respiratory problems.

*Source: G1/MT, 09/09/2020*

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### INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL

PEOPLES: BORORO, GUATÓ, KADIWÉU, TERENA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; health hazard

**DESCRIPTION:** A survey by Agência Pública, based on satellite data from the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), found that in September alone 164 fire outbreaks advanced onto Indigenous lands in the Pantanal region, more than 200 of them in August. Almost half of the indigenous lands regularized in the region had their homes, crops, forests, water sources burned or destroyed, and their health affected, mainly the elderly and children, who had to be hospitalized for respiratory problems. The data also reveal that in some of the places that suffered the most from the fires, the fire broke out and multiplied first in private properties, and then reached the Indigenous lands. And also that part of the fire

started in areas of legal reserve and native forest of landowners, which are protected by law and must be preserved. The situation is very serious.

**Source:** Portal A Pública, 09/17/2020

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**INDIGENOUS AREA:** PERIGARA

**PEOPLES:** BORORO, GUATÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Criminal fires

**DESCRIPTION:** Criminal fires took on frightening proportions in 2020. Reports based on scientific studies by the Centro de Vida Institute (ICV) and the European Space Agency (ESA) found that one of the fire outbreaks in Mato Grosso, which destroyed 90 percent of the Encontro das Águas Park, the main refuge of jaguars in the Pantanal region and the world, originated on a clandestine farm, which does not show up in official databases. The farm borders the Bororo territory and is also close to the Territory of the Guató, which was affected by the same fire in almost all of its 19,000 hectares. The crime is being investigated by the Federal Police and the MPF.

**Source:** UOL Portal, 09/30/2020

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PIRIPKURA

**PEOPLE:** PIRIPKURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; land grabbing; fire

**DESCRIPTION:** Deforestation of an area equivalent to more than 360 hectares was recorded inside the TI, where the last two survivors of the Piripkura people live in a situation of voluntary isolation. This is an area that is invaded by land grabbers, who have been destroying the environment and threatening the survival of this indigenous group. The destruction was caused by shallow cutting and the entire area was cut down, in a typical process associated with land grabbing, in which deforesters clear the area to establish their irregular properties. The two Indigenous persons are survivors of a massacre promoted by loggers in the 1980s. The surroundings of the territory have been transformed into pastures and soybean plantations. FUNAI's Normative Instruction 09/2020 encourages invaders to move forward with the regularization of properties on Indigenous lands that are still in the process of demarcation. According to data from the Global Fire Emissions Database (GFED) platform, the Piripkura TI reported fires in at least 1,600 hectares in 2020, which is directly related to illegal deforestation.

**Source:** Socio-Environmental Institute, 10/05/2020

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation, fires, land grabbing and cattle

**DESCRIPTION:** A Global Forest Watch survey shows that Indigenous Lands were devastated by more than 115,000 fire outbreaks between the beginning of 2020 and October 29. Satellite data reveal that the TIs most affected in 2020 were Xingu (MT), Parque do Araguaia (TO), and Kayapó (PA). Of the more than 724 TIs included in the survey, 448 recorded fires in the period, i.e., 61 percent according to NASA data on active fires. The Parque do Xingu TI (MT), with 16 groups and 500 villages, ranks first with 10,502 fire outbreaks. Indigenous members of the fire brigade are incapable of fighting the fire, not only because of the number of outbreaks, but for the lack of members, structure, and adequate equipment. The Parque Araguaia TI ranks second in the survey, with 8,792 fire outbreaks. The fire forces the Indigenous people to leave their homes and reaches even a group of Indigenous people in voluntary isolation, on Bananal Island. The suspicion is that the fire was deliberately set by human action, to clear pastures. Another area that is home to other groups of isolated groups and also badly affected by the fires was the Tumucumaque Park, with 1,085 outbreaks. The São Marcos (RR), Kayapó (PA), Paresi (MT) and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau (RO) TIs were also seriously affected. The lack of positive actions by the federal government regarding environmental protection is the main cause of so many crimes and destruction of natural resources and lives of indige-

nous peoples. The fires and COVID-19 only add to the suffering imposed on indigenous peoples, who already endure denial of rights, violence and threats by land grabbers, loggers and miners who invade their lands.

**Source:** Repórter Brasil, 11/05/2020

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SARARÉ

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging; mining

**DESCRIPTION:** After numerous complaints from Indigenous leaders about invasions in the TI, illegal mining, illegal logging and other criminal activities, an operation was carried out by the Special Border Security Group, FUNAI, IBAMA, PMMT, the Environmental Police and the Special Operations Battalion. Thirty-three suspects were arrested, and camps, tools, boats, and illegal mining equipment were destroyed.

**Source:** G1/MT, 11/22/2020

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; environmental damage

**DESCRIPTION:** Reports show that the mastermind behind deforestation is known in the region by the nickname Pezão, a resident of the village of Veranópolis, in the rural area of Confresa. He wangles farmhands who enter the TI for illegal logging and sells the wood. Invaders who illegally occupy the northern part of the TI also wangle people for logging in the territory. The communities affected and threatened by these environmental crimes are the Tapi'itáwa, Tapiparanytáwa, Towajaatáwa, Wiriaotáwa, Inataotáwa, Myryxitáwa, Akara'yáwa. After the crimes were reported, an operation was carried out by FUNAI's Local Technical Coordination Unit from Confresa, with the help of the Civil Police, between May 26 and June 2, when equipment used in deforestation was seized and some suspects arrested. Two wooden shacks used as a dwelling and kitchen for the invaders were also found, along with chainsaws and logs of brazilwood. Apyáwa (Tapirapé) leaders expressed their indignation at the fact that they were quarantined because of the coronavirus pandemic and were surprised by this new invasion of their territory. The Indigenous people await compliance with the Supreme Court decision of July 28, 2020, which determined the removal of invaders from the Urubu Branco TI. So far, however, the determination has not been fulfilled.

**Source:** Leaders, CIMI - Regional Office in MT. CIMI Press Office

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; hazard to health and to animals

**DESCRIPTION:** The TI was hit by fires between August and October, affecting the few patches of high forest that were still standing in the Territory of the Apyáwa/Tapirapé. The fire is set by neighboring farmers, who use the pasture burning technique; the fire then advances onto the Indigenous land. The damage is enormous, because the fire destroys the few Cerrado forests still existing and causes the death of many animals, in addition to the endless smoke that harms people's health. Many raw materials necessary for performing rituals, such as the palm tree bacaba and the banana brava are destroyed, making it difficult to perform the ceremonies. Apyáwa groups fought the fire without any suitable equipment. The general chief of the Apyáwa people, Ware'i (Kamoriwa'i Elber Tapirapé) requested measures from the Secretariat of Environment of the Municipality of Confresa and from IBAMA. Since 2018, the Apyáwa have been claiming the establishment of a Prev Fogo (Fire Prevention) brigade for the Urubu Branco TI.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Even before it was demarcated and ratified (1998), the TI was invaded by illegal occupants from the moment the Apyáwa (Tapirapé) began the movement to repossess their ancestral territory in 1993. From then on, these illegal occupants have managed to remain in the northern area of the Urubu Branco TI through successive injunctions that guaranteed them the right to remain on the Indigenous land, but not to its disseisin. The invaders not only deforested the region to establish pastures but have promoted illegal logging for the sale of wood. In 2020, the Urubu Branco TI continued to be subjected to the depredation of its natural resources, but at a much faster pace. Since the inauguration of the Bolsonaro government, invaders and loggers have felt authorized to further promote deforestation to make room for new pasture areas and logging for the illegal sale of brazilwood. In 2020, an IBAMA operation against deforestation and illegal logging was carried out. The area was “parceled” among several bosses who recruit farmhands. Leandro da Silva, head of the IBAMA Technical Unit of Barra do Garças, said that after the operation, he located a property located inside the deforestation area registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). The property, located inside the TI, is in the name of Ailton de Paula Souza. In addition to suffering from the new coronavirus pandemic, the people have been enduring the invasions and deforestation that is reaching sacred sites for the Apyáwa, such as the Urubu Branco Waterfall. Leaders filed a police report with the Civil Police of Confresa and complaints with the MPF and the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH). CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso published a complaint note on May 25, 2020, on the CIMI website. On July 28, Supreme Court Justice Dias Tóffoli issued a determination for the removal of the invaders from the Urubu Branco TI, but it has not yet been fulfilled.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: MENKU

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation for cattle ranching; use of pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the slowness of the Menku TI demarcation process, in recent years deforestation has accelerated to make room for pasture and soybean and corn plantations. The use of pesticides by aerial spraying has also increased around the territory, mainly in the area in the process of demarcation, in soybean plantations only 25 km from the Japuíra village. Because they are not demarcated, access to areas of important collection and hunting activities by the Myky is restricted by farmers, especially the areas of tucunzais, an important raw material used for making ropes for traditional hammocks.

**Source:** Leaders, CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: JARUDORI

**PEOPLE:** BORORO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by squatters

**DESCRIPTION:** The Jarudori TI has been demarcated and regularized; however, it is invaded by squatters. The community is apprehensive because of the lack of definition of the land situation and the presence of invaders on their land. The Bororo people are awaiting a court decision.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: KAYABI

**PEOPLE:** KAYABÍ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2013, Supreme Court Justice Luiz Fux accepted a request for interlocutory relief and suspended the registration in the real estate registry of the area demarcated as Kayabi Indigenous Land, authorized by a presidential decree of April 24, 20143. The court request was submitted by way of an Original Civil Action filed by the government of Mato Grosso and prohibits the definitive transfer of ownership of the property until the final judgment

of the matter. In 2020, the Attorney General announced that he was going to convene the parties for dialogues, but the meetings were suspended due to the pandemic. The then Prosecutor of the 6th Chamber, Antonio Bigonha, said that the land should be evicted. So far, no action has been taken and the community remains apprehensive about the new coronavirus pandemic and the invasion of its territory.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso; Agência Pública, 07/22/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; illegal logging; invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce an escalation of invasions, deforestation and illegal logging in the TI. The invaders were not constrained by the pandemic. On the contrary, the invasions increased, as did violent and truculent acts. Leaders believe that they felt encouraged by the negligence of the current government; there has been no inspection or punishment for environmental crimes. Complaints have already been filed with the MPF and the community awaits measures.

**Source:** Leaders; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: MARAIWATSÉDÉ

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** On October 2, 2020, a large fire coming from a farm located at the entrance to the municipality of Serra Nova Dourada, reached the Maraiwatsédé TI and burned down almost the entire forest area that was left. This is the only forest inside the TI, due to environmental destruction caused by farmers who occupied it illegally for more than 40 years, before the repossession process in 2013.

**Source:** Fr. Aquilino Tsere’ ubu’ ó Tsirui’ a; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: KANELA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Nova Pukunu village was founded in 2016 in part of the area claimed from FUNAI for demarcation. The request was formally drafted and submitted in 2007, but FUNAI has not yet established the Working Group responsible for conducting studies for the identification and delimitation of the territory. In 2019, in compliance with a Court order, FUNAI produced a brief report characterizing the occupation in the repossessed area. The report is conclusive in the recommendation that the entire Gleba São Pedro be allocated by the Union Heritage Secretariat for the exclusive usufruct of the Kanela do Araguaia community, since only the area where the Village is established is insufficient for the physical and cultural survival of the Kanela. This recommendation has not been complied with and the area has been subjected to successive invasions, including fenced lots that prevent the free movement of the Indigenous community. On October 20 and 21, a team from the FP of Barra do Garças and FUNAI once again conducted an on-site inspection to verify the facts reported by the Association of the Kanela do Araguaia Indigenous Community (ACIKAN). On October 29, despite the inspection visit by the FP and FUNAI, a member of the community spotted Mr. Antônio de Jesus Seixas (a.k.a. Tanaka) demarcating a fence, near the community, from the road to the forest. During the team's visit, there were only green wood stakes fixed on the ground; two days later, the fence was wired up. Another sign of invasion found by the community was a trail, which had already been completed on the date of the visit; on October 31, the fence line had been demarcated. The area occupied by José Luciman (a.k.a Ciman), near the community, was fenced up by him after the team's visit. ACIKAN has filed several complaints with the MPF, FUNAI, the Federal Police and various human rights agencies and supporters. The community awaits action and a definitive solution.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ERIKBAKTSÁ****PEOPLE:** RIKBAKTSÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment; soybean plantation; use of pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** The Rikbaktsá people have traditionally occupied the banks of the Juruena, Sangue and Teles Pires rivers. Since the beginning of 2020, the community has been experiencing allergic reactions such as itching and skin blemishes, as well as diarrhea, after using river water for bathing, fishing, drinking, and cooking. The Indigenous peoples suspect that these health problems are due to the presence of pesticides in the Sangue River. In recent years, soybean fields have spread along the banks of the Sangue River, on the right side of the Indigenous territory. Pesticides are sprayed on crops, and the waters are contaminated due to the proximity of these crops to the rivers and the indigenous territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** Reports of the Official Skill and Identification Technique (POLITEC), as well as investigations by the Specialized Environment Police (DEMA), pointed out the origin of the fire outbreaks that ravaged the Pantanal region in 2020 and identified those responsible for the areas. Several investigations are being finalized with the aim of holding the guilty parties accountable for the various environmental crimes. According to police commissioner Alessandra Saturnino, from DEMA, human action was decisive for the fires in Pantanal and Baixada Cuiabana, which resulted in the loss of the biome and air quality. She said that even with the identification of the perpetrators, as there is no violence against persons, an arrest request will hardly be granted, especially in a period of pandemic. The commissioner assured that she would resort to the appropriate techniques to hold the criminals accountable. The expert Alberto Pavan informed that some factors led to believe that human action was decisive for the fires in the Pantanal, since at the time there was no incidence of lightning strikes and the areas had no electricity, which practically ruled out natural causes.

*Source: Olhar direto, 12/19/2020*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MARĀIWATSEDÉ****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; spying on the people

**DESCRIPTION:** In the third week of November 2020, during an inspection on the TI, chief Damião Paridzané and a group of Indigenous people found (before the court decision on eviction) in the area called Posto da Mata, a pole with two cameras to capture images, pointed to the path leading to the Aópá Village, where chief Damian lives. No leader of the Xavante community had been consulted or authorized the installation of the pole with the cameras. So far, it is not known who did it, neither its mastermind nor its purpose. Two days later they went back to the scene and found that the pole with the cameras had been removed. This is an explicit case of violation of indigenous heritage values and of attempted espionage or control of the movement of the Xavante. The community is investigating the case.

*Source: Chief Damian; Fr. Aquilino Tsere 'ubu 'ô Tsirui 'a; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: GUATÓ****PEOPLE:** GUATÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** With great effort and unity, the Guató people are gradually resuming their normal life after the largest fire recorded in the Pantanal biome since the National Institute of Special Research (INPE) began to measure fire outbreaks in 1998. The side effects are still many: crops and medicinal plants destroyed, dead animals and a nearly dry river; in the minds of many people, the fire is still alive, according to reports mainly by the elders. In Mato Grosso,

fires were prohibited throughout the state on July 15. But from the prohibition month to September – the most critical period – what was seen was a record of illegal fires in the three biomes (Amazon, Cerrado and Pantanal), which destroyed more than 2 million hectares of the largest floodplain in the world, and that was in the area belonging to the state of Mato Grosso alone. Together with the territory of Mato Grosso Sul, the devastated area reaches 3.9 million hectares, which represents 26 percent of the entire Pantanal biome. The data are from the Laboratory of Environmental Satellite Applications (LASA) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). The Guató TI was the last territory demarcated by the federal government in 2018. Former President Michel Temer endorsed the administrative demarcation made by FUNAI, with an area of 20,000 hectares in the municipality of Barão de Melgaço, in Mato Grosso. The current President, Jair Bolsonaro, from 2019 to the present day, has kept his campaign promise to not demarcate a single Indigenous land, in total disrespect for indigenous populations and the Brazilian Constitution. September was the month with the highest number of fire outbreaks recorded in Pantanal: 5,859, according to INPE's reference satellite. Of this total, 5,188 fires (88 percent) broke out in clandestine areas, which are neither included in the records of inspections agencies nor registered in the Rural Environmental Certificate (CAR) of the Secretariat of Environment (SEMA-MT). The survey is part of the "Fire Monitor" system, a tool created by Centro da Vida Institute (ICV) of Mato Grosso. The data contradict the rhetoric of President Jair Bolsonaro and farmers in the region, who claim that most of the fires in the biome were caused by the Indigenous people themselves. The causes of fires in private properties still depend on more specific investigations. But according to the ICV, the vast majority is related to the opening of new agricultural fronts, and deforestation is also associated with the logic of increased cattle ranching. The situation led the MPF to ask IBAMA, at the end of September, to identify the origin of the fires in the biome. However, months after the request, IBAMA had not yet responded and the MPF investigations had not yet been completed.

*Source: Amazônia Real, 12/30/2020*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: LAGO GRANDE****PEOPLE:** KARAJÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Parceling of Indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The Rênoà Bero TI, a Karajá name given by the Indigenous people to the Beleza/Lago Grande River, has 4,627 hectares of surface area and is located at the confluence of the Beleza River with the Araguaia River, in the far northeast part of Mato Grosso, in front of Bananal Island (TO). FUNAI's Identification and Delimitation Group began its activities nearly a decade ago. In May 2019, the report identifying and delimiting the area was delivered to FUNAI's General Coordinator for Identification and Delimitation but was never published by the agency. While the demarcation is stalled, the Indigenous people see their territory being parceled and sold to third parties. The men accused of parceling the Indigenous land and selling the lots is the councilman from Santana do Araguaia (PA) Glauclione Silva Costa, a.k.a. "Gaguim". The information was provided by a member of the Indigenous community, whose name is being withheld for security reasons, due to threats. There are reports that the councilman would have already built a summer house inside the Indigenous land. The demarcation of the It Rênoà Bero (Rio Beleza), known as Lago Grande, has been claimed for decades by the Iny-Karajá people, and the lack of measures in the land process leaves the Indigenous people at the mercy of the invaders. A demonstration was held in front of the MPF of Barra do Garças, requesting investigation and measures to guarantee the territorial right and the resumption of the demarcation process.

*Source: Member of the community; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**INDIGENOUS AREA: MANOKI (IRANTXE I)****PEOPLE:** MANOKI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by cattle ranches; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Declared in 2008, the Manoki TI is constantly being invaded by loggers. The stalling of the demarcation process

allows non-Indigenous occupants to continue their exploratory activities, especially in agriculture and livestock, which are harmful to the environment. According to Manoki leaders, invasions increased during the pandemic, mainly cattle ranching inside the territory. This is an unprecedent situation.

**Source:** Amazônia Real, 07/14/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 16 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAGUAPIRÉ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; destruction of heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced the criminal attack in Jaguapiré village, in which the Prayer House was burned down and sacred objects of their culture, which were more than 200 years old and were passed down from generation to generation were destroyed. This was the second prayer house destroyed in 2020 in Mato Grosso do Sul. The first fire was reported in the Laranjeira Nhanderu community, in the municipality of Rio Brilhante, 163 kilometers from the capital city. In July 2019, the target was the only prayer house in the Dourados Indigenous Reservation in the Jaguapiré Village, which was completely destroyed by the fire. With at least 17,000 residents, the reservation is the most populous in the country. The healer Roberta Ximenes, from Jaguapiré, reported that around five o'clock in the morning of March 1, two people invaded the village and set fire to the Prayer House; the house burned down, due to its wooden structure and sape grass roofs. The Indigenous people reported that the region is very violent and ask for security; families live under constant tension and threats by criminal gangs. A complaint was filed with the MPF and the Federal Police, requesting investigation and punishment for the perpetrators.

**Source:** Leaders; Campo Grande News, 03/013/20; Midiamax, 03/07/20, CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** LARANJEIRA NHANDERU E BOQUEIRÃO (BRI-LHANTEPEGUÁ)

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; destruction of heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous woman who lives on the vicinity of the Prayer House reported that shortly before the attack, in the early hours of January 2, she heard noises. Her husband got up to check and saw a non-Indigenous man walking towards the Prayer House. He asked the man if he was lost and told him to leave. The Indigenous man noticed that the man was carrying something that looked like a gun. As the area is very violent, he went back into his house, collected his wife, and ran towards the cornfield. From there they saw the movement and the beginning of the fire. Shortly after, the perpetrators fled, and the community set out to put out the fire; part of the Prayer House burned down. The indigenous people in this region live under permanent tension and in precarious conditions. The case is being followed by the MPF.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Press Office, 01/02/2020

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KADIWÉU

**PEOPLES:** KADIWÉU, TERENA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** After several reports of invasions, deforestation, exploitation and damage to the environment, the Federal Police began to investigate these crimes inside the Indigenous territory, carrying out search and seizure warrants issued by the Federal Court of Campo Grande. Leaders reported that the region has been occupied and devastated for years and that the invasion and exploitation of indigenous lands escalated in 2019 and 2020. The community lives in a permanently hostile climate and situations of the most diverse types of violence caused by non-Indigenous invaders.

**Source:** G1/MS, 10/21/2020

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUATÓ

**PEOPLE:** GUATÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** The large fires that hit the National Park of the Pantanal Region in Mato Grosso do Sul, the Amolar Mountain Chain and Porto do Índio in November, also reached the Guató TI, in the northwestern part of MS. Firefighters were deployed to the Pantanal region, in an area of difficult access. Firefighters report that the Amolar Mountain Chain has become a big black firebreak, which is when the vegetation burns completely and there is nothing else to burn, causing the fire to advance towards areas that have not been burned yet.

**Source:** Midiamax, 11/06/2020

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; fire; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani and Kaiowá repossessed lands located inside the Jaguapiré and Bororó Reservation, also known as Dourados Indigenous Reservation, continued to be the target of constant and uninterrupted violence and pressure in 2020. Indigenous families experience daily invasions of their territory, including sieges, threats, attempted murder and fires set to their houses. The attacks on indigenous people in the area are permanent and have escalated since October 2018. In a single attack, for example, 15 Guarani and Kaiowá were wounded by rubber and marble bullets. Since then, violent actions have left numerous injured by rubber bullets and firearms, many of them with serious injuries, using a modified tractor to attack and destroy houses, which the Indigenous people call "Caveirão" (Big Skull - an armored black vehicle). Encamped indigenous people, in the midst of all this violence, continue to claim and denounce the subtraction of the Indigenous territory, which remains occupied by invaders. The Dourados Indigenous Reservation was demarcated in 1917 with 3,600 hectares. Over time it went through a historical process of reduction of its area, which in 1965 had shrunk by 61 hectares. The definitive title deed, issued twenty years later, maintained the reduction and the total area added up to 3,500 hectares – of which less than 3,400 are effectively owned by the Indigenous community. The Reservation is home to 18,000 Kaiowá, Guarani and Terena and is considered an area of human confinement and one of the worst humanitarian dramas involving Indigenous peoples in history. The Indigenous continue to claim about 70 hectares that continue to be illegally occupied by non-Indigenous people.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARROIO KORÁ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Arroio Korá TI, located in the municipality of Paranhos, although ratified remains widely invaded, and until 2020 the situation had not been resolved. Of the 7,175 hectares of the territory, the Indigenous community effectively occupies only around 4,000 hectares, that is, 55.7 percent of the overall area. This situation has caused a series of conflicts and severe human rights violations, such as hunger, homicides, social hypervulnerability, in addition to preventing the Indigenous people from living according to their uses, customs and traditions, as provided for by the Brazilian Constitution. General data, as already reported in the CIMI Violence Report - 2018 data, show that of the 242,322.33 hectares of Indigenous lands already recognized by the federal government in Mato Grosso do Sul, the Guarani and Kaiowá occupy only 70,370.08 ha. – or roughly 29 percent – of their territory.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS AMAMBAIPEGUÁ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Dourados Amambai Pegua I TI, located in the mu-

nicipality of Caarapó and already demarcated, remains invaded, without any measures from the authorities. Of the 55,590 hectares of the territory, the Guarani-Kaiowá Indigenous Community effectively occupies around 4,594.42 hectares, that is, only 8.26 percent of the overall area. This situation of delay and inaction by the government in regularizing the Indigenous territory has caused a series of conflicts and severe human rights violations, such as hunger, homicides, social hypervulnerability, in addition to preventing the Indigenous people from living according to their uses, customs and traditions, as provided for by the Brazilian Constitution.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUYRAROKA

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guyraroka TI, located in the municipality of Caarapó and already declared, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the authorities. Of the 11,440 hectares of the territory, the Guarani-Kaiowá Indigenous Community effectively occupies about 50 hectares, that is, only 0.44 percent of the overall areal. While the land situation of the Indigenous territory is not properly addressed by the federal government, as provided for in the Brazilian Constitution, the Indigenous families continue to survive in precarious conditions, under constant threats and countless violations of rights. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation of the Guarani-Kaiowá, which was already sad, worsened. In addition to facing invaders and violence of all sorts, without guarantee of their territory to live a decent life and effective public policies, hunger and extreme poverty among the indigenous families have taken unacceptable proportions. Indigenous peoples call for effective actions by the protection agencies as well as for the guarantee of their constitutional rights and decent life for all.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA:** IGUATEMI PEGUA I

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Iguatemi Pegua I - Pyelito Kue/Mbarakay TI, located in the municipality of Iguatemi and already demarcated by FUNAI, continues to have its territory invaded, without any measures from the authorities. The Guarani-Kaiowá Indigenous Community effectively occupies 98 of the territory's 41,571 hectares, that is, only 0.24 percent of the overall area. Like the other Indigenous families in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the Guarani-Kaiowá also await measures from the authorities, in the sense of fulfilling their duty to enforce the rights of Indigenous peoples provided for by the Brazilian Constitution by guaranteeing them their regularized territories and effective public policies. For years, the Guarani-Kaiowá have lived under permanent tension and violence by the invaders of their territories, unable to live decently in their own land, according to their customs and traditions.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA:** JATAYVARY

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The JatayVari TI, located in the municipality of Ponta Porá, which has been declared land of traditional Indigenous occupation by the Ministry of Justice, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the authorities. Of the 8,800 hectares of this TI, the Guarani-Kaiowá community effectively occupies only 108 hectares, or 1.23 percent of the overall area. Without guarantee of their rights to land, the Indigenous people remain under permanent attacks by the invaders of their territory, subjected to all kinds of violence, prejudice, hunger and lack of assistance. The Indigenous peoples call for justice, and for the responsible authorities and defense and protection agencies to enforce their constitutional rights.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS AREA:** ÑANDE RU MARANGATU

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Nhanderu Marangatu TI, located in the municipality of Antônio João, although already ratified, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the competent authorities. Of the 9,317 hectares of the Indigenous land, the Guarani-Kaiowá community occupies around 5,400 hectares, or only 57.96 percent of the overall area. This situation of insecurity and injustice has generated several conflicts with invaders and severe human rights violations such as hunger, homicides, social hypervulnerability, in addition to preventing the Indigenous people from living according to their uses, customs and traditions, as provided for by the Brazilian Constitution.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANAMBI

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Panambi Lagoa Rica TI, located in the delimited municipality of Douradina, although already demarcated, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the competent authorities. Of the 12,196 hectares of the Indigenous land, the Guarani-Kaiowá community effectively occupies only about 390, i.e. 3.2 percent of the overall area. While they wait for justice to be served and for compliance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution that provides for the guarantee of Indigenous rights, the Guarani-Kaiowá families have been living, for years, under permanent threats and violence of all sorts inflicted by the invaders. In 2020, the already precarious situation became even worse due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Today, the scenario in the villages is even bleaker; in addition to the violence caused by the invasion of their territories, the Indigenous group are forced to live in extreme hunger and poverty, helplessness, diseases and lack of sensitivity and responsibility on the part of the authorities that should guarantee, as a minimum, decent living conditions for these families.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POTRERO GUAÇU

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Potrero Guasu TI, located in the municipality of Paranhos, with declaratory ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the competent authorities. The Guarani Nha-deva community occupies only 1,000 of the 4,025 hectares of the indigenous land, which corresponds to 24.84 percent of the overall area. In the meantime, when public authorities fail to fulfill their duties regarding the regularization of indigenous territories, these continue to be increasingly invaded, and the indigenous peoples violated. In 2020, the situation of the Guarani Nhandeva, which was already very serious, became even worse with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to all sorts of violence caused by the invaders, the indigenous families are even poorer and more vulnerable, as well as sick and neglected by the government. The non-guarantee of their territory, free and vacated, increases the risk to the survival of the Guarani people.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SOMBRRERITO

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Sombrerito TI, located in the municipality of Sete Quedas, although declared, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the competent authorities. Of the 12,608 hectares of the indigenous land, the community occupies only 600 hectares, or 4.76 percent of the overall area.

Unless the government complies with the constitutional provisions by regularizing and evicting the Indigenous territories, they will continue to be invaded, destroyed, and plundered. In 2020, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, in addition to enduring all kinds of violence caused by the invaders, the Indigenous people were further abandoned by the federal government. The situation in the villages, besides being tense and violent, is heartbreaking, with indigenous families even more vulnerable and poorer. In addition to violence, hunger and diseases have become more evident. The Indigenous peoples expect the responsible authorities to fulfill their duty and guarantee the rights provided for in the Constitution.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: TAQUARA

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, threats

**DESCRIPTION:** The Taquara TI, located in the municipality of Juti, although declared, continues to have its territory widely invaded, without any measures from the competent authorities. Of the 9,700 hectares of the indigenous land, the community effectively occupies about 1,881 hectares or only 19.4 percent of the overall territory. While the government, which is responsible for enforcing the constitutional provisions remains inactive, entire families continue to be attacked, assaulted and driven out from their own land by unscrupulous invaders. Without inspection or punishment by the agencies responsible for watching over the Indigenous territories, which are heritage values of the Union, the invaders feel free to continue committing their offenses without being punished. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of adequate assistance by the federal government in 2020, the situation of severity, violence, hunger and extreme vulnerability among indigenous peoples in this state has escalated. Without the guarantee of their territories and effective public policies, the Guarani-Kaiowá are seriously struggling to maintain their survival, their culture, and their immemorial wealth.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Mato Grosso do Sul*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: APYKA'I

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, the Apyka'i TI was invaded, and the situation experienced by the Guarani-Kaiowá is extremely severe. Although the demand for demarcation of the Apyka'i IT is decades old, and the fact that the Guarani -Kaiowá effectively occupy a small part of the territory, the qualification for FUNAI's study started only in 2016 and has not moved forward. Despite the commitment signed in 2007, via CAT, with the MPF, FUNAI arbitrarily suspended a study ordinance called "Dourados Peguá", leaving the Apyka'i TI and dozens of territories without totally unassisted. This delay, which has weakened the legal certainty of the claimed territory, eventually led to an eviction in 2016 – another one of the many already endured by this community. To this day, the community is living on the banks of the highway, in subhuman conditions. Moreover, two Kaiowá cemeteries are located in the territory from which they were evicted. After the eviction, a container was brought into the territory, where private security guards are located to prevent any access of Indigenous people to the territory, which is currently being used for private sugarcane plantations. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the situation of the indigenous community was one of extreme vulnerability. In addition to invasions, disrespect and permanent violence, the community also faced the harsh reality brought by the disease and the negligence of the federal government. Violence, death, hunger, extreme poverty, diseases, and abandonment by public authorities is the situation currently experienced by indigenous people in the state. To enforce the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples is a duty that needs to be fulfilled urgently by the federal government and public agencies, lest they be held responsible for the decimation of the original peoples of Brazil.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

## MINAS GERAIS - 6 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: PATAXÓ

PEOPLES: PATAXÓ, PATAXÓ HÁ-HÁ-HÄ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Almost two years after the serious environmental crime committed by Vale Mineração, with the rupture of the Feijão Dam, in Brumadinho (MG), on January 25, 2019, the situation of the more than 270 families of those killed in THE tragedy, including Indigenous families, remains unchanged. Families and stories, human lives and animals were lost, in addition to hundreds of miles of rivers, forests and the entire environment which, in the best scenario, would require several centuries to recover. The Paraopeba River, on which countless Indigenous and riverside families relied for their survival, is contaminated with the tailings of Vale mining company, which is not solely responsible for what is being considered one of the worst environmental tragedies in the world. The federal government is also responsible, since it approves numerous mega-enterprise projects, but fails to inspect them. Reparation measures have been agreed between the MPF and Vale, which the latter, rather than complying with, keeps on postponing. Meanwhile, with no hope of being minimally compensated for so many losses and pain, many families are forced to leave the region in search of their survival. As if such a horrific scenario could get even worse, the region, like the entire planet, was hit by the coronavirus pandemic. And with it came even more difficulties and suffering, due to the inaction and insensitivity of the federal government, which has not even been capable of helping out the Indigenous population with a contingency, prevention and control plan to avoid the spread of the virus and even more deaths.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: KAXIXÓ

PEOPLE: KAXIXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Sand extraction; poaching; water withdrawal for irrigation; use of pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pará River, which crosses the Kaxixó TI and is one of the sources of spiritual and economic survival for the Kaxixó people, has been heavily attacked by invaders who remove sand from the river, causing siltation. The Kaxixó are also affected by fish poaching and the increase in small-scale fishing by fishermen who were evicted from the Córrego do Feijão Region after the environmental crime of Vale Mineradora, in 2019, which contaminated the hydrographic basin of the region. Another problem are cattle ranches and agribusiness developments, which use irrigation pivots and withdraw large amounts of water from the Pará River, considerably lowering its natural level and causing serious impacts on fauna, flora and the people who depend on the river to survive. In addition, the indiscriminate use of pesticides on farms bordering the TI has contaminated the river, killing fish and, consequently, bringing diseases to the community, especially children and the elderly.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: XAKRIABÁ

PEOPLE: XAKRIABÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, the land situation of the Xakribá people remained unchanged as regards reviewing the limits of the traditional territory, claimed by the Xakriabá and already identified by FUNAI. The territory identification report was also contested by the National Confederation of Agriculture (CNA). Several invaded areas are being established as farms inside the TI. The conflicting situation faced by the Xakriabá worsened with the coronavirus pandemic and the lack of adequate control and assistance by the federal government.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRENAK DE SETE SALÕES****PEOPLE:** KRENAK**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; destruction of Indigenous heritage values; exploitation of natural resources**DESCRIPTION:** Claimed as land of traditional occupation by the Indigenous people, the area was subtracted from the Krenak territory and transformed into a conservation unit, the Sete Salões State Park. While awaiting regularization, the territory is subjected to invasion for poaching, illegal extraction of minerals, indiscriminate collection of hearts of palm and even theft and destruction of rock paintings from the sacred territory of the Krenak. Farmers take mineral water from the claimed area and illegally use the name of the Indigenous people to sell the product.*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the East***INDIGENOUS LAND: CINTA VERMELHA JUNDIBA****PEOPLES:** PANKARARU, PATAXÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Power transmission line; mineral exploration**DESCRIPTION:** The Cinta Vermelha Jundiba TI, currently in the process of identification by FUNAI, is being impacted by the power transmission line of Mantiqueira company, which connects the municipalities of Janaúba and Araçuaí. The 24 high-voltage towers are installed near the traditional territory, and two of them are located less than 300 meters from the village. The families are very concerned about the consequences of this project. The situation has already been reported by the Pankararu and Pataxó to the MPF but remained unchanged in 2020. The coronavirus pandemic is also being a cause for concern for Indigenous people, due to the movement of non-Indigenous persons in the region. In addition, the northeastern region of Minas Gerais and the Jequitinhonha Valley have been targeted by mining companies for lithium extraction. The mineral is being considered the oil of the future and can be used in the production of batteries for electric cars and buses, as well as in cell phone and tablet batteries. However, Brazil has no technology or stakeholders to keep its production chain moving. Companies today remove the raw rock from the region and turn it into lithium concentrate, which is exported and transformed into other processes in other countries, especially China. The main concern is the presence of non-Indigenous persons in the Indigenous territory and throughout the Jequitinhonha Valley region. Mining brings with it immense damage to the environment as a whole, especially to water sources and the survival of surrounding populations.*Source: Racismo Ambiental, 06/26/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East***INDIGENOUS AREA: APUKARÉ****PEOPLE:** PANKARARU**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Power transmission line**DESCRIPTION:** For the Pankararu of the Apukaré TI, the situation of their territory also remained unchanged in 2020. The land identification process remains stalled at FUNAI. Meanwhile, the Indigenous people are suffering several impacts, such as those of the power transmission line being built by Mantiqueira company. Cement poles and power towers have been built inside and around the TI, and the Indigenous families are concerned about the high voltage wires that are scattered in the area. One of the high-voltage towers was installed in the space used by the Pankararu to collect medicinal plants used in their sacred rituals. The delay and omission of the federal government in solving the problem of Indigenous lands generates conflicts and insecurity to communities, facilitating the invasion of their traditional territories.*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East***PARÁ - 39 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA****PEOPLE:** ARARA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** deforestation; illegal logging**DESCRIPTION:** Arara leaders denounced the invasion of their territory by loggers. IBAMA found illegal logging, and large amounts of

cut timber, motorcycles, chainsaws, fuel, and a truck, as well as a crawler tractor, used to open clandestine roads to transport the timber. This TI is the constant target of deforestation for illegal logging, and also of invaders who open up trails for possible land parcelling. The area is also affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam. The year 2020 was even more difficult for the Arara people, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Source: Leaders; G1/PA, 01/30/2020***INDIGENOUS LAND: KOATINEMO****PEOPLE:** ASURINI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** invasion; illegal logging; deforestation; land grabbing**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the deforestation of a huge area inside the Indigenous land. IBAMA inspection teams confirmed the criminal deforestation and seized machinery, equipment and fuel used by the perpetrators. The territory is invaded by land grabbers who have been promoting a real environmental devastation, which escalated after the election of the Bolsonaro government and its supporters, including senators and federal deputies who, with their rhetoric and attitudes, end up legitimizing these environmental crimes.*Source: Leaders; G1/PA, 01/27/2020***INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ****PEOPLE:** ISOLATED**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** invasion; illegal logging; deforestation; land grabbing**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have denounced to the MPF the criminal action of farmers, land grabbers and loggers who invaded and deforested and are still deforesting the Ituna-Itatá TI, which today is one of the most devastated TIs in the country. The MPF recommended that IBAMA continue to fight environmental crimes in the region. The presence of the invaders leaves marks of forest devastation and grazing where there is illegal cattle. The situation is even more concerning because the area is home to isolated Indigenous groups that have no contact with non-Indigenous society, which can lead to contamination with diseases that, for them, can be deadly.*Source: Leaders; MPF/PA, 04/02/20; UOL Portal, 01/24/20***INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU****PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining; damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** After several complaints by Indigenous leaders, the Federal Police located more than 2,000 illegal miners inside the TI. The perpetrators tried to hide the machinery used inside the closed forests of the region, but the FP, using drones, located the equipment. Reports of invasions by miners have been made for years, but without action by the federal government. In addition of all the violence and destruction of the environment, pollution of rivers, devastation of forests and woodland, the coronavirus pandemic led to an escalation of invasions, and with them the contamination, which has already led many Munduruku to illness and death from COVID-19. According to the MPF, the few Indigenous people who are in favor of mining, who have been co-opted by mining companies, try to force other Indigenous people into the activity and even silence those who are against it. The situation in the region is very serious.*Source: Portal Metrópoles, 09/21/2020; Blog Racismo Ambiental, 03/10/2020***INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining concession**DESCRIPTION:** Survey by the Amazônia Minada (Mined Amazon) project, implemented by INFOAMAZÔNIA, found at least 58 applications for ore prospecting or mining approved by the National Mining Agency (ANM), despite the fact that they affect Indigenous territories, which is prohibited by the Brazilian Constitution. The Anglo American Niquel mining company holds almost half of the

permits; there are 27 valid applications for copper prospecting in Indigenous lands of Mato Grosso and Pará. The main target of the company is the Sawré Muybu (Pimental) TI, in southwestern Pará, where the Munduruku live, with 13 applications. In addition to these 27 authorizations, the survey found almost 150 applications from the British mining company submitted by Anglo American or smaller companies in which it has a stake. Anglo states that the responsibility lies with the federal government, since the ANM is responsible for demarcating the blocks outside the Indigenous territories. The survey also mentions the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI in Rondônia and the Arara do Rio Branco TI, in Acre, among others, as some of the most affected areas.

*Source: G1/Nature, 11/26/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ**
**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; fires; land grabbing; cattle

**DESCRIPTION:** News reports denounce that in less than three years, 11 percent of the Ituna-Itatá TI was deforested. They show that, in 2019, this TI was the most affected by deforestation in the Amazon; in 2020, this same territory concentrated more than 600 fire outbreaks detected by a satellite monitored by INPE. More than half of these outbreaks were recorded in the first half of October, in an invaded area of the TI involving land grabbing and cattle ranching and 'laundering'. According to the complaint, the territory through which the fire advances is experiencing an unprecedented attack by invaders, who put pressure on and affect the entire Middle Xingu region and other Indigenous lands such as Bacajá Trench, Cachoeira Seca and Apyterewa. One of the biggest concerns is that the lives of isolated Indigenous people living in the region could be further endangered.

*Source: Portal Terra, 10/19/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA**

**PEOPLES:** ARARA, ASURINI, ISOLATED, KAYAPÓ, MUNDURUKU, PARAKANÁ, XIKRIN

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Cachoeira Seca was the most deforested Indigenous land in Brazil in 2020, according to INPE data released at the end of December. Between July 2019 and August 2020, deforestation covered a 72.4 square kilometers area in this TI. The region has already been seriously affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, and Indigenous populations have been subjected to the invasion and illegal action of loggers. Six other Indigenous Lands in Pará top the ranking of most deforested areas after Cachoeira Seca. In order, they are the Apyterewa, Ituna/Itatá, Trincheira Bacajá, Munduruku and Kayapó TIs.

*Source: G1/PA, 12/01/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: APIAKÁ / KAYABI**

**PEOPLES:** APIAKÁ, KAYABÍ, MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Water pollution; damage to the environment; land grabbing and illegal land parceling

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples living on the banks of the Teles Pires River, which runs through the states of Pará and Mato Grosso, reported that after the construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Teles Pires River, the water that used to be drunk directly from the river by the populations was polluted, and the supply systems installed are not sufficient to guarantee access to drinking water. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, not having guaranteed access to drinking water has been a disaster for the Indigenous populations in the region. In a court hearing on December 2, Indigenous peoples were heard for the first time since the plant was built in the region ten years ago. The hearing is an offshoot of a public civil action proposed by the MPF in 2014, a year before the plant went into operation. Hundreds of families of the Apiaká, Kayabí and Munduruku peoples are directly impacted by the project. In addition to water pollution,

the effects of the dam on the flood pulse of the river, with worsening droughts and floods, alter the reproduction of fish and limit navigation. Sites sacred to the Indigenous groups were destroyed, such as the Sete Quedas rapids, which was flooded by the dam. As if all this were not enough, there are still land grabbers who roam around carrying weapons and making ostentatious threats inside the Indigenous territory, with the aim of parceling and selling areas. With poor inspection by the agencies that should control and protect the territory, the invaders feel comfortable to continue their criminal activities inside the Indigenous lands.

*Source: G1/MT, 12/04/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES:** KAYAPÓ, MUNDURUKU, YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal invasion; illegal prospecting and mining

**DESCRIPTION:** INPE began issuing deforestation alerts in the Amazon through the Real-Time Deforestation Detection System (DETER) in 2015. Since then, the indexes detected show that record deforestation rates have been recorded in the past two years, from 80.62 percent in the last quarter compared to the same period in 2019. According to data from the DETER system, mining has caused the deforestation of 405.36 km<sup>2</sup> of the Legal Amazon in the last five years, the equivalent of 40,500 soccer fields, including by advancing into conservation areas. The epicenter of mining lies between the basins of the Tapajós and Xingu rivers, especially in the Munduruku TI, whose residents are one of the most impacted by this illegal activity. According to Greenpeace, from January to April 2020, more than 70 percent of mining in the Amazon occurred inside protected areas. In Indigenous lands, mining increased deforestation by 64 percent, compared to the same period in 2019. Mining in the Kayapó, Munduruku and Yanomami Indigenous lands has been going on for decades, but the situation has escalated exponentially in the last two years, especially in 2020. Also according to INPE, from January 1 to November 20, 2020, mining was responsible for deforestation of 97.61 km<sup>2</sup> throughout the Legal Amazon; Pará alone concentrates 81 percent of the total, with 79.86 km<sup>2</sup>; the situation is critical along the Tapajós River, signaling that deforestation is followed by water contamination, especially mercury, affecting populations living on the banks. Itaituba (40.33 km<sup>2</sup>) and Jacareacanga (17.29 km<sup>2</sup>), both in Pará, are the cities most affected by mining in the entire biome. According to Beto Veríssimo, an agronomist and co-founder of the Institute of Man and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON), mining – especially when it is illegal and associated with prospecting – contaminates rivers and people, generates violence against traditional communities and triggers other predatory actions. "Mining in the Amazon is never alone: it paves the way for other illegal activities in the forest. Where there is mining, there is also logging, invasion, cattle ranching on the borders of the lands and so on. (...) companies are behind it, financing the purchase of machinery, co-opting workers, vulnerable people and leaders to work for them in the forests", he adds. To further compound this environmental and social tragedy, illegal mining in Indigenous lands has jeopardized the health of communities. A study of the Mundukuru conducted by FIOCRUZ in partnership with WWF Brazil showed that six out of ten participants had high levels of mercury contamination. When the analysis is restricted to the villages that are on the banks of the rivers affected by mining, the number of contaminated rises to nine out of ten participants. Children suffer the most from the impact of mercury and other heavy metals used in mining – about 15.8 percent of them showed problems in neurodevelopmental tests.

*Source: G1, 12/06/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ALTO RIO GUAMÁ**

**PEOPLES:** KA'APOR, TEMBÉ, TIMBIRI

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

**DESCRIPTION:** After complaints, an operation was carried out involving IBAMA, The Secretariat of Environment of Pará and the Armed

Forces, during which nine illegal sawmills operating around the Alto Rio Guamá TI were closed. The gang negotiated illegal timber with other states. A clandestine port on the Gurupi River, used to transport the timber to the Northeast, was also closed.

*Source:* G1/PA, 12/11/2020

#### **INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES:** ARARA, ISOLATED, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasions; mining; sawmills and others

**DESCRIPTION:** In July, the MPF gave a 20-day deadline for IBAMA and ICMBio to conduct inspection operations against environmental crimes in 10 Indigenous lands and conservation units in the middle Xingu, in Pará, also known as Terra do Meio, between the municipalities of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu. Inside the areas identified by the MPF as critical there were 23 rime hotspots belonging to miners, sawmills, farms, inns and air-strips. With a deadline to start, the inspection should become permanent. The MPF recalls that the region, with a large number of criminal activities, is at the epicenter of the impact of large projects, such as the Belo Monte dam and the Belo Sun mining project, which increased pressure on protected territories and caused deforestation rates to explode in these areas. The Attorney General's Office in Altamira conducts several investigations to determine civil and criminal responsibilities for environmental crimes in the region, mainly in the Cachoeira Seca and Ituna Itatá Indigenous lands and the Terra do Meio Ecological Station. These investigations indicated that more than 201 million trees were felled in the middle Xingu in 2019, with 23 percent of the devastation located inside Indigenous areas and conservation units. Between 2018 and 2019, deforestation in the so-called Xingu environmental diversity corridor increased by 52 percent. In 2020, the numbers increased even further. The Deforestation Alert System (SAD) detected 188 km<sup>2</sup> of deforestation in the Legal Amazon, an increase of 74 percent compared to January of the previous year. For the seventh consecutive month, Pará was among the states with the highest deforestation rates in the Amazon Forest. The devastation is supposed to make room for the expansion of criminal activities such as illegal mining which, in the first months of 2020 had already destroyed 21,340 hectares, according to the MPF. "In the context of fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that illegal mining is one of the main vectors of virus spread in the communities," say the prosecutors working in Altamira and signing the recommendation.

*Source:* MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

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

**DESCRIPTION:** At a meeting of the Environment Observatory of the Judiciary, data from the Panel of Environmental Actions in the Amazon Region, launched by the National Council of Justice at the end of November, were released. The panel is an unprecedented mapping of the collection of environmental actions in the Amazon region. Environmental damage, crimes against fauna and flora and pollution are some of the 54,600 lawsuits that have been filed with the courts seeking environmental protection in the region since 2000. In 2019 alone, almost 8,000 lawsuits were filed — 14.4 percent of the total. In 2020, until October, 4,900 lawsuits involving the environment in the Amazon were identified. More than half of the lawsuits involve environmental damage (32.7 percent) and crimes against flora (22.2 percent). Pollution comes next, with 12 percent of the cases. Crimes against wildlife account for 4 percent of lawsuits and 6.3 percent of them refer to requests for revocation or annulment of environmental fines. Pará is the state with the largest number of lawsuits — 20,400, or some 37 percent of the total, and several Indigenous lands and peoples are affected in the state.

*Source:* Portal CONJUR, 12/06/2020; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a railway

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF of Pará and Mato Grosso, together with ISA, the Aikio Indigenous Association, the Atix Indigenous Association, and the Kabu Indigenous Association, filed a petition with TCU for a Precautionary Measure due to irregularities committed by the federal government through the Ministry of Infrastructure and the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT), involving violations of the rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities associated with the EF-170 Railway project (Ferrogrão). The petition informed that the survey conducted indicated the presence of 48 Indigenous lands, in different stages of regularization, around the railway. Based on this group, the petitioners proposed the grouping of "Ethnoterritorial Complexes", through the classification of Indigenous lands based on criteria related to ethnic belonging, local and regional ethnic coordination, and political mobilization. Three territorial compounds were identified, with indications of threats and synergistic and cumulative impacts generated by the construction of the railway: Compound 1 - Munduruku Indigenous Peoples and Lands; Compound 2 - Baú, Menkragnoti and Panará Indigenous Lands; and Compound 3 - Capoto Jarina, Parque Indígena do Xingu, Ikpeng, Rio Arraias, Apiaka/Kayabi and Batelão Indigenous Lands. If carried out, this project will impact the lives of thousands of Indigenous people, as well as the entire environment in the region.

*Source:* MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: MUNDURUKU**

**PEOPLES:** MUNDURUKU

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

**DESCRIPTION:** In early August, the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) deployed an aircraft to Jacareacanga, in the far southwest of Pará, at the request of IBAMA, to support an operation to combat environmental crimes – especially illegal mining – inside the Munduruku and Sai Cinza Indigenous lands. The operation ended up not taking place and one of the FAB aircraft was used to transport illegal miners to Brasilia (DF). The situation may characterize administrative misconduct due to misuse and began to be investigated by the MPF. The investigation started on August 20, in Itaituba (PA), and is based on a document from FAB itself that, in response to the MPF official letter, confirmed that it on August 6, 2020 it had deployed an aircraft to transport people appointed as Indigenous Leaders to Brasilia, for a meeting with the Minister of Environment, Ricardo Salles, who the day before had gone to Jacareacanga and met with the miners targeted by the IBAMA operation. According to FAB's response to the MPF, the determination to deploy the aircraft was accompanied by an order to temporarily suspend Operation Verde Brazil 2 (Green Brazil) in the Jacareacanga region. The operation was subsequently resumed, in September, by the FP and with logistical support from FAB, the Army and IBAMA. In the end, 20 machines used in mining, including loaders, tractors, and others were destroyed, and the FP estimated the ensuing damage to the environment at approximately R\$8 million, related to the six-month period. The capacity to fight environmental crimes, however, was compromised by the postponement of the operation, because criminals had time to hide most of the heavy machinery used in deforestation. The stalling of the operation and the transport of miners to Brasilia impaired the effectiveness of the inspection. Munduruku leaders sent a letter to the MPF denying that the persons transported on the FAB plane were representatives of the Indigenous people. In fact, says the letter, the caravan taken to Brasilia was formed by seven residents who are advocates of the interests of miners and also illegally exploit minerals inside the Munduruku TI. For the MPF, the transport of criminals could characterize misuse, since the presence of FAB in the region was intended to support an operation precisely against the environmental crimes committed by the individuals who would have been transported. "There are, in this case, strong indications of misuse of FAB's aircraft, which,

in principle, should be aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of Operation Verde Brazil 2 in the fight against illegal mining", says the MPF in the decision that instituted the investigation into administrative misconduct. Under Brazilian law, any mining activity inside Indigenous lands is illegal, and those who admit to being a miner on Indigenous land are necessarily committing a crime.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2; Agência Brasil, 09/28/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ITUNA/ITATÁ****PEOPLE: ISOLATED**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment; land parceling

**DESCRIPTION:** Recognizing the risks and damages that clandestine invasions and occupations of the Ituna-Itatá TI by persons carrying out deforestation and cattle ranching activities without authorization from the competent environmental agencies, hence posing a risk to the life and physical integrity of isolated Indigenous group in the area and the federal government's inaction to inhibit illegal settlements in this territory, the MPF recommended to IBAMA, in the context of inspection activities in the Ituna-Itatá region, the effective administrative seizure, transport and custody of products and instruments used for the commitment of environmental violations, except in the hypotheses of factual impossibility of custody or transport of the seized property; to immediately de-characterize, destroy or discard all instruments used in environmental crimes committed in the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Land; and, finally, to refrain from appointing as trustee for the assets administratively seized, the person responsible for the environmental crime or persons related thereto, in view of the concrete risk of irregular reuse of the seized property in the commitment of illicit acts of the same nature. Decision and compliance are awaited.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional North 2*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU****PEOPLE: ARARA, JURUNA, YUDJA**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment; diversion of the river flow

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, Indigenous peoples from all over the region have been harmed in several aspects: invasions of their territories, violence, environmental destruction, among others. One of the most serious problems concerns the use of water for the survival of the three Indigenous territories and the 25 riverside communities living there. Thus, the MPF is asking IBAMA and the Belo Monte Plant to increase the release of hydrogram to these communities. Hydrogram is the amount of water that IBAMA determines to be released to bathe the natural flow of the river, while the other part is diverted to move the turbines of the Belo Monte dam. Since 2015, the area from which the waters were diverted has been under a water stress regime, and documents from IBAMA itself have indicated, since 2019, possibly irreversible damage, including the loss of biodiversity. For the MPF, IBAMA must ensure the release of more water to the region, since the closed season for Amazonian fish species goes from November and March and, in the last five years, fish reproduction and feeding has been unfeasible in the Volta Grande do Xingu, because the Belo Monte dam diverted most of the water from the river, hampering the flooding of forest areas in which spawning occurs and where the most important species for the region -pacu and curimatá - feed from. A sixth year without piracema (migration) would endanger the survival of ecosystems and Indigenous and riverside communities in the region.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SEVERAL****PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; destruction of heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** In view of the environmental tragedies that have occurred throughout the country, especially in the state of Pará, the MPF

has decided to monitor the work of government organizations in the fight against fires in the Amazon. In the document, the MPF asks INPE to share data collected on the subject in 2020 in relation to the state of Pará, especially with regard to areas of federal domain, such as Indigenous lands and conservation units. It has also asked IBAMA, ICMBio and the Ministry of Environment in the state of Pará to provide general clarification on the subject and inform, especially: a) records of fires in the state of Pará in 2020, with indication, if possible, of extent, municipalities in which they occurred and geographic coordinates; b) records of fires in areas of federal domain, such as conservation units and Indigenous lands, among others, in the state of Pará in 2020; c) what the institutions have done to overcome the scenario of fires in the state of Pará in 2020, what actions have been taken, whether there are new actions planned, what is the staff employed and what are the resources allocated to the actions. INPE data indicate that fires and environmental destruction are escalating at an alarmingly rate year after year, compromising the survival of Indigenous peoples, other communities and biodiversity.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL****PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The Munduruku people, for years, have endured the serious impacts of illegal – and unconstitutional - mining inside the Indigenous territory. In 2020, in the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic, the invasions for illegal mining escalated, and applications for mining permits with the National Mining Agency (ANM) increased substantially. Given the very serious situation, the MPF in Pará issued a recommendation to the ANM, explaining that the Amazon Forest, the Tapajós River basin and, particularly, the municipality of Itaituba, are recording a huge number of applications for permit to use mineral resources called Mining Permits (PLGs), and that the mismanagement of these mining permits by ANM has caused direct impacts on public and social heritage values, on the environment and on other diffuse and collective interests; that the indiscriminate proliferation of PLG applications in the Amazon, in the absence of an effectively regulatory activity by the ANM, has relegated to the exclusive will of the private sector the allocation of new areas for mineral exploration and encouraged pressure for the recategorization of conservation units and the predatory conversion of Indigenous lands and forest areas for mining activities. Among several recommendations, the MPF requests the rejection of all applications for mining permits. Measures are awaited.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

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**INDIGENOUS LANDS: SAI CINZA, MUNDURUKU****PEOPLE: MUNDURUKU**

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal extraction of ores; environmental damage

**DESCRIPTION:** The serious impacts of illegal – and unconstitutional - mining inside the Munduruku Indigenous territory have been felt for years. Since 2019, invasions for illegal mining have escalated, especially in 2020, in the midst of a pandemic. More serious have also been the government's inaction and the dismantling of federal agencies that should inspect and protect Indigenous areas. In this context, and in the face of complaints, the MPF started an investigation into the leak of Operation Pajé Brabo II, which would be carried out by IBAMA, as well as into a video report produced by the "Fantástico" program, on Globo TV Network, about mining in Indigenous lands. The MPF filed a public civil action against FUNAI and IBAMA, holding them responsible - each within its area of action - to put an end to illegal mining in the Munduruku and Sai Cinza TIs, in the Jaurizal igarapé region, areas in which mining has increased very rapidly in recent months, with the aim of containing the socio-environmental damage caused by the escalation of the activity. IBAMA reported that the Brazilian Air Force defied the recommendation of the Special Inspection Group team during the operation and logistics planning briefing

and, without considering the need to maintain the surprise effect, used Jacareacanga/PA airport in advance of the operation, to fuel the aircraft used during the transportation of aircraft fuel to the advanced refuel point. This non-compliance, according to the environmental authority, implied the leakage of the operation on August 4, which resulted in the immediate interruption of mining activities, with concealment of heavy machinery in the previously established target areas. Thus, environmental inspections were not carried out on the main fronts inside the Munduruku TI. The MPF requested clarification from the parties concerned.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

#### **INDIGENOUS AREA: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ**

**PEOPLES:** XIKRIN

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining concession

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to all the exploration already carried out by Vale S/A and other companies in the Xikrin TI region, Vale is requesting the expansion of the project called "Mine Project N3 - Carajás Iron Mining Complex". To this end, it planned with IBAMA to hold a public hearing on October 8, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the aim of obtaining the environmental licensing for this project. Given the seriousness of the situation, the MPF, the MPT and the MP/PA recommended that IBAMA suspend this hearing. They also requested: a) formal communication by the licensing entity to the MPF, the MPT and the MP/PA, with a reasonable time for the study of technical documents related to the licensing of the project; b) effective and proven dissemination of the public hearing in press outlets, with reasonable and adequate time for the population of Parauapebas and surrounding municipalities to access the information available on the EIA-RIMA; c) the possibility of effective, safe and face-to-face participation of the communities affected by the project, especially the Indigenous people of the Xikrin do Cateté TI, which will only be possible once the state of health emergency resulting from the pandemic caused by the Sars-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19) comes to an end.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL**

**PEOPLES:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a railway

**DESCRIPTION:** The federal government, through the Secretariat for Support to Environmental Licensing and Expropriation (SALAD) of the Special Secretariat of the Partnership and Investment Program (SE-PPI), without grounding on any publicly disseminated procedure, chose Anderson Painhum, of the Munduruku people, as the authorized representative of his people, to discuss their interests, in a meeting scheduled to take place in the first week of December 2020, for the presentation of the work plan for the Indigenous Component of the Environmental Impact Study (CIEIA) of Ferrogrão. The Indigenous man was directly chosen by SE-PPI as a potential representative of the Munduruku people, because he was president of the Pariri Indigenous Association. In this capacity, he said he was being pressured by the Union and issued a public recantation, asking the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) to suspend the concession acts of Ferrogrão. The leader reported that its association at no time had agreed to attend a meeting on the subject and stressed that the dialogues should comply with the Munduruku Protocol and the procedure of free, prior and informed consultation, "without pressure", as dictated by Convention 169 of the ILO (International Labour Organization). Therefore, the MPF instituted a Public Civil Action against the illegal co-optation of Indigenous leaders promoted by the SE-PPI, to the extent that the said secretariat, ignoring the specificities of the Munduruku people and without prior participation of FUNAI, worked directly with the Indigenous leader to obtain, fraudulently, the consent of the entire Munduruku community in relation to the project, disrespecting the people's right and protocol as regards prior consultation.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

#### **INDIGENOUS LANDS: PANARÁ, BAÚ, MEKRAGNOTIRE**

**PEOPLES:** KAYAPÓ MENKRAKNOTI, PANARÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed a Public Civil Action due to the impacts caused by the paving the BR-163 highway, in its various phases, on the Panará, Baú and Mekragnotire Indigenous Lands of the Panará/Krenakore and Kayapó Mekragnoti/Mebengokrè peoples, whose physical and cultural reproduction is endangered by the denial of the entity responsible for the project (DNIT), to assume its responsibilities under the polluter pays principle, and in the face of FUNAI's deliberate action contradicting its institutional role. In the action, the defendants are FUNAI, DNIT, the federal government and IBAMA.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE INDÍGENA DO TUMUCUMAQUE**

**PEOPLES:** APALAÍ, KAXUYANA, TIRIYO, WAYANA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported the devastation of a new area by illegal mining. Although the area is located on the border with Suriname, the Indigenous communities of Brazil on the banks of the Paru do Oeste and Marapi rivers are being affected, because the waters of the rivers are dirty and polluted. The mine is very close to the border and in a central area of the communities. Of the region's 34 villages, 23 are within a radius of up to 40 km from the mine. Leaders also report that the miners are armed; Indigenous people in Brazil and Suriname are frightened and fear that, in addition to the destruction of the environment and natural resources, violence will escalate on the site. The Indigenous people also spotted quadricycles, brush cutters, motors, and chainsaws with the miners. The Council of Tirió, Kaxuyana and Txikuyana Chiefs and Indigenous Leaders sent a letter to the authorities in early October denouncing the situation; they also attached aerial images recorded by the Indigenous Peoples of Suriname on September 30, 2020. The photos show the miners' camp next to an airstrip, and the riverbed stained with a dark color. The nearest villages, just 5 miles from the mine, are Turunkane and Mesepituru, with about 10 families. According to the Mesepituru chief Zaqueu Tirió, planes frequently fly over the region. The Indigenous Organization of Surinam (IOS) accompanied a group of representatives of the Surinam government to the area. According to the IOS, two men were arrested and taken to the capital Paramaribo to give a deposition. The group stayed just over an hour in the area and found no evidence of mining activity. The Brazilian Army claims that it inspected the area but found no invaders.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2; Portal The Intercept, 10/08/2020; BNC Amazonas, 10/13/2020;*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: CACHOEIRA SECA**

**PEOPLES:** ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** invasion; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The situation experienced by the Indigenous people of the Cachoeira Seca TI is very serious, due to the presence and harmful action of countless invaders and the inaction and failure of the federal government to evict the territory. The municipality of Urucará filed a Public Civil Action to stop an inspection by IBAMA on the TI. For the MPF, which informed the Federal Court of Santarém of the case, the action of the city defends vested interests of environmental offenders, the same who violently attacked IBAMA inspectors at the beginning of May. The MPF argues that the real purpose of the action is to prevent IBAMA from inspecting environmental offenders on the Indigenous land and its surroundings – which, it should be noted, is essential to safeguard the health of Indigenous peoples and settlers living in the region, given the possible transmission of COVID-19 by the environmental offenders. As a result, the municipality of Urucará does not side with the Indigenous people, riverside dwellers and settlers who live there, but rather with the environmental offenders (land grabbers and loggers), who illegally exploit the area and who have been intensifying the commitment of environmental crimes.

*Source: MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: BAIXO TAPAJÓS I****PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; road construction

**DESCRIPTION:** A 30-year logging concession was granted to a foreign company in 2019, through a management plan, for the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve (RESEX). The concession was granted without prior consultation with the community, which is illegal under Brazilian law and ILO Convention 169. The reserve partially overlaps the Tupinambá territory and, although the area under concession does not overlap the land claimed by the Tupinambá, the leaders continue to denounce the impacts resulting from the exploitation. This complaint had already been made in 2019, but the problem continued in 2020, with the aggravating factor of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Indigenous people, a road built for the transport of timber crosses the area traditionally occupied by the Tupinambá. In addition to the traffic of trucks, which scares away the animals that are important to ensure the food sovereignty of the people, the road also generates concern about the possibility of invasions in other areas of the territory claimed by the Tupinambá. This is a very serious situation, which requires immediate action by the competent authorities.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS AREA: KAYAPÓ****PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Although already denounced, the Kayapó continue to report that the high concentration of illegal mining inside the Indigenous land has contaminated the Branco River, especially due to the use of mercury. The river flows through the region, and contamination has greatly impaired the community's ability to get food, since fish are their main source of survival. Most of the miners have been in full activity since 2014, according to reports by the ICMBio coordination unit. A survey by the MPF points out that national forests in southwestern Pará are also being targeted by illegal mining. The MPF reported that the National Mining Agency (ANM) would be issuing licenses irregularly, using only authorizations of municipal environment secretariats, without research or environmental impact studies. The Kayapó community has experienced a climate of great tension in its own territory, especially in 2020, when all the problems were aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS AREA: XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ****PEOPLE:** XIKRIN**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; river pollution; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Porekrô, Kakarekrê and Baypran Indigenous Associations of the Xikrin people, through a study by the doctor João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, have issued several warnings to the Brazilian authorities about the serious consequences of mining in Indigenous lands and their proximity to the lives of the original peoples. In the Xikrin territory, 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 and the Onça-Puma Plant, both belonging to Vale mining company, persists without any containment measure, since the first reports presented by the Indigenous people before 2015. The TI is polluted by the mineral tailings of the plant that reach the Cateté River, which is the source of survival for Indigenous families. The Itacaiúnas River receives the waters of the Cateté River with all the pollution it is subjected to, and discharges into the Tocantins River, on the banks of the city of Marabá. Fish, which is the main source of food for the families, have disappeared from the river. All water used for drinking, bathing and hygiene and cleaning services is contaminated. The health of this population, as well as of the surrounding area, is totally compromised, including that of future generations. The situation is chaotic, especially in 2020, a year aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Xikrin people are crying out for help.

**Source:** Leaders; João Botelho Vieira Filho; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TRENCH/BACAJÁ****PEOPLE:** XIKRIN**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing; mining; deforestation; cattle ranching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Trench/Bacajá TI is constantly invaded by land grabbers, who threaten the Indigenous leaders. In 2019, the Xikrin repossessed the invaded land, and resorted to the MPF to have the invaders evicted. The Xikrin reported that dozens of hectares were burned and that there had already been pasture planted in some of the invaded areas. The Indigenous lands of the region are under intense pressure from cattle ranching projects. In addition to land grabbers and farmers, the Trincheira-Bacajá TI is also affected by illegal mining and deforestation, as well as by the construction of the Belo Monte dam. Indigenous people are constantly threatened by gunmen. The climate in the region is very tense and, with the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation has worsened. A repossession lawsuit against the invaders has been pending in court since 2019.

**Source:** Leaders; MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LAND: APYTEREWA****PEOPLES:** KA'APOR, KARAJÁ, PARAKANÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; farms; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Although it has been registered since 2007, the Apyterewa TI is invaded, awaiting the eviction of non-Indigenous people. Indigenous families live under constant tension with the presence of non-Indigenous persons on the TI, as well as of large farmers involved in the construction of the Belo Monte dam. There is also illegal mining activity inside the TI. The damage to the environment is immense, due to the predatory activities carried out by non-Indigenous persons. As if the whole situation of rights violations were not enough, the Parakanã are experiencing numerous difficulties and risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PAQUIÇAMBA****PEOPLES:** ARARA, JURUNA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** For many years, the Juruna and Arara living in the Paquiçamba TI have endured the impacts of the construction of the Belo Monte dam. Most of the water resources, which should be used by the Indigenous people for their survival, are embanked for the works of the dam. In addition, the Indigenous population still faces serious situations due to the presence of invaders in their territory, with large projects of mining companies, such as the Volta Grande do Xingu project, of the Canadian company Belo Sun. The MPF is monitoring the processes. The many situations of rights violation and violence are further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PARAKANÃ****PEOPLES:** PARAKANÃ**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indigenous People of the Parakanã TI continue to endure the impacts of mining in their territory. These are situations that cause serious impacts on Indigenous health and damage to the environment.

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KOATINEMO****PEOPLES:** ASURINI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Gold mining ferries began to operate on the Xingu River, close to and above the Koatinemo TI, on the course of the river. The ferries used rustic methods, such as hoses to vacuum earth from the bottom of the river. When discarded, the sediments form the "ferry burp" – mountains of sand that hinder navigation, erode the river banks and even scare away fish, generating impacts on the people's ability to get food. The use of mercury by miners also generates impacts on Indigenous health. By 2019, the Asurini had already caught five miners inside the Indigenous land.

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in the North 2, Amazônia Real

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO TAPAJÓS I

**PEOPLES:** APIAKÁ, BORARI, CARA PRETA, KUMARUARA, MAYTAPU, MUNDURUKU, TUPAIU, TUPINAMBÁ, ZO'É

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal mining in the Indigenous territories that make up the Baixo Tapajós TI continues to worry Indigenous and riverside families. Environmental degradation is huge, especially the pollution of rivers, which are a source of survival for the peoples of the region. With the contamination of the waters, the health of Indigenous people, including of future generations, is compromised, as all are affected by the use of mercury and cyanide in mining activities. The year 2020 was particularly difficult for the Indigenous populations, because, in addition to living with invasions, contamination and degradation of natural wealth, they were and still are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the government's inaction due to the lack of a contingency plan to fight the virus.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

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

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Even in the face of the extreme difficulty to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Indigenous people of the Alto Rio Guamá TI continue to endure illegal mining and its deleterious effects on their lands. Their survival is compromised by environmental degradation and the contamination of river waters by mining.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO

**PEOPLES:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Monocultures; cattle ranching; use of pesticides  
**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to experiencing an atypical year in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Munduruku do Planalto Santareno continue to have difficulty to access drinking water. Farms of soybean and corn monocultures, as well as cattle ranching, have caused the silting of water springs in the Indigenous territory located in Santarém. The silting of the Açaí Igarrapé directly affects the Indigenous families of Açaizal Village. The igarrapé is the only natural source of water used for hygiene, household chores and subsistence crops. In addition to silting, watercourses are also contaminated with pesticides used on the farms.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TROCARÁ

**PEOPLES:** ASURINI

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The year 2020 was very hard for the Indigenous populations, due to the pandemic and the lack of effective federal government policies to combat the virus. Several Indigenous lands already subjected to invasion problems have been further affected. Despite the forced isolation to prevent contamination with COVID-19, the Asurini of the Trocará TI, as well as other Indigenous peoples in the region, continued to endure illegal mining activities inside the territory. The serious damage to the environment and the contamination of water sources, caused by this illegal activity, threaten the health and life of Indigenous peoples on a daily basis.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAS CASAS

**PEOPLES:** KAYAPÓ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The Las Casas TI of the Kayapó people remains invaded by its occupants, who refuse to leave, even though they have already received compensations in court. This is a very worrying situation, especially in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, when isolation is necessary to avoid contamination with the disease. The coexistence of the Kayapó with non-Indigenous

persons is tense since the latter feel empowered by the rhetoric and anti-Indigenous policy of the current government.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SAWRE APOMPU, SAWRE JAYBU

**PEOPLES:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing; exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** The Sawre Apompu and Sawre Jaybu TIs, in the region of the middle Tapajós river, are in the process of identification and delimitation by FUNAI. However, areas inside these territories are being taken over by non-Indigenous peoples from Itaituba, including a cement and brick manufacturer. In difficult times such as those of pandemics, in addition to the disease and its harmful consequences, the Munduruku still have to deal with threats and attacks by the invaders of their traditional lands. The federal government's anti-Indigenous rhetoric and the lack of effective actions by the agencies in charge of controlling, inspecting, and protecting Indigenous territories have encouraged the attacks by invaders.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APYTEREWA

**PEOPLES:** PARAKANÃ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders of the Apyterewa TI surrounded the federal government base, where there were agents from IBAMA, FUNAI and the National Force. These teams were notifying the invaders of the TI about the deadline for them to leave the area. Federal agents were coerced by a group of 50 to 70 people, who set up a barricade with tires, nails, and pieces of wood on a bridge, to prevent access to the base, threatening the physical integrity of the public officials who were conducting inspections against illegal deforestation. One of the invaders was caught with a homemade bomb. The Apyterewa TI ranked second in deforestation among Indigenous lands in Brazil between 2018 and 2019, according to PRODES and INPE data. The MPF filed an action of repossession, aimed to remove invaders and to the non-obstruction of FUNAI's base in the Indigenous land. The federal court, in response to the request, ordered the immediate cessation of any and all attempts to block or threaten to block access to FUNAI's office on the TI; the removal of all invaders from the Indigenous territory and the seizure of machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc. that violate the decision; and the prohibition of a new blockade or threat of blockade on roads that give access to FUNAI's office in the TI.

*Source: G1/PA, 11/19/2020; MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

**PARAÍBA - 3 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND:** POTIGUARA (SÃO MIGUEL)

**PEOPLES:** POTIGUARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to all the problems faced daily by the Potiguara - São Miguel people, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, they also have to endure the invasion of their territory. Leaders denounce the illegal presence of sugar mills inside the Indigenous land. Non-Indigenous invaders occupy the territory with sugarcane plantations, causing conflicts with the people, deforesting the remaining native forest, destroying the environment, and polluting rivers. Complaints have already been forwarded to the government asking for action, but nothing has been done so far.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POTIGUARA - MONTE MOR

**PEOPLES:** POTIGUARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers; environmental damage

**DESCRIPTION:** Just like the Potiguara people - São Miguel, the Potiguara-Monte Mor people of the Rio Tinto and Marcação

region, also continue to be impacted by the same difficulties. In addition to all the daily problems, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, the Potiguara Monte Mor have also endured the invasion of their territory. Leaders report the presence of an active sugar power plant inside the Indigenous territory. Non-Indigenous invaders occupy the TI with sugarcane plantations, causing conflicts with the community, deforesting the remaining native forest, destroying the environment and polluting rivers. Complaints have already been forwarded to the government asking for action, but so far with no favorable solution to the Indigenous people.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: TABAJARA

PEOPLE: TABAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal exploitation of minerals

DESCRIPTION: The Indigenous people of the Tabajara group fight for the regularization of their traditional territory. Leaders have reported that their territory continues to be invaded by illegal miners. They report that this illegal activity is destroying the environment, polluting rivers, and compromising the health of Indigenous peoples and the population of the region. The Indigenous people also denounce the presence of cement and gravel producing companies. The climate in the area is tense, the Tabajara people endure conflicts with the invaders and the devastation of the environment. Complaints have been forwarded to the government, requesting action and a solution to land issues.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

### PARANÁ - 8 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: AVA-GUARANI DE OCOÍ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report that a pole indicating the location of the demarcation limits of the Indigenous land has been broken. The pole was located on the right bank of the Itaipu Lake, at point number 257. The pole had recently been placed by Itaipu Binacional, but non-Indigenous persons do not respect the limits and continue planting inside the Indigenous land and destroying the poles.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: MANGUEIRINHA

PEOPLE: KAIKGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported to Radio Club de Palmas environmental crimes that are being committed in the territory. According to Ambrózio Luís dos Santos, former chief of the community, there are several cases of environmental crimes, such as poaching and deforestation. In Mato Branco village, machines were used to remove stumps in a forest area. According to the leader, Indigenous people from other regions were engaged in the activity. The former chief asks for tougher action by the Earth and Water Institute (former IAP - Environmental Institute of Paraná) in the inspection and fight against these crimes, since the agency is aware of the facts, has already issued notifications, but deforestation continues.

*Source: RBJ Portal; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKHOÁ ITAMARÁ

PEOPLE: GUARANI NHANDEVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Armed invasion

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported that on March 14 and August 9, the TI was invaded by strangers on motorcycles and cars, carrying weapons and intimidating the community. The two invasions occurred on weekends and in the same way. The community was scared and doesn't know the reason for this invasion. The incidents were reported to the Federal Police.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: MANGUEIRINHA

PEOPLES: GUARANI NHANDEVA, KAIKGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fires

DESCRIPTION: Between April and September, more than 300 hectares of the TI were illegally destroyed by fire, including subsistence crops. The community's health is also affected, mainly by respiratory problems. According to a survey by the team of environmental Indigenous inspectors, about 12 percent of the total araucaria forest no longer exists. Other native forests have also been drastically reduced, such as imbuia, cinnamon and bracatinga; these species are classified as endangered or vulnerable. In addition to forests, wild animals are also being decimated by fire.

*Source: Southwest Diary, 09/16/2020*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; construction of private business

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported to FUNAI and the MPF that non-Indigenous persons have built a tire repair shop and a car garage near the houses of the Avá-Guarani. The annulment of the TI Declaratory Ordinance has hindered the removal of non-Indigenous people from the area.

*Source: Equipe Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Logging; deforestation; poaching

DESCRIPTION: An environmental crime caused by illegal loggers who cut down native trees affected the Tarumã territory, near Tarumã Mirim village, in the area called Ka'Aguy Mirim Porã, which means "Little Beautiful Forest" and where a new village was supposed to be established. In addition to deforestation, in previous months the area had also been invaded by poachers.

*Source: Team Joinville - CIMI Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TARUMÃ

PEOPLE: GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders report that a truck belonging to a local company dumped garbage and debris inside the Indigenous area. Wilson Moreira, a resident of the Indigenous community photographed the incident, and a complaint was filed with FUNAI and the MPF. He also informed the two agencies about deforestation in the area and the destruction of an entrance gate. Photos of tree logs placed along the road, of the destroyed gate and of the truck dumping garbage inside the TI were attached to the document.

*Source: Leaders; Joinville Team - CIMI - Regional Office in the South*

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO DAS COBRAS

PEOPLES: GUARANI, KAIKGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of Indigenous area; deforestation; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: An agricultural company in the city of Espigão Alto leased part of the Indigenous land, about 120 hectares, to grow transgenic cereals. As a result, the Indigenous families have experienced serious situations in their territory, such as deforestation, fires and pollution of streams and springs due to the use of pesticides, thus compromising their health.

*Source: Equipe Paraná - CIMI - Regional Office in the South*

### PERNAMBUCO - 3 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: PANKARARU

PEOPLES: PANKARARU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; threats; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF received a report of invasions of the Indigenous area, with felling of trees that are considered sacred in the tradition of the Pankararu people, in addition to the destruction of fences and subsistence crops.

**Source:** G1/PE, 08/15/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: FULNI-Ô

**PEOPLE:** FULNI-Ô

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; property damage; threats

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that criminals set fire to the school, burning books and documents, and destroying equipment. In addition to arson, offensive and discriminatory statements were written on the walls. The Civil Police and FUNAI were contacted and asked to take appropriate measures and punish the criminals.

**Source:** Diário de Pernambuco, 08/12/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: KAMBIWÁ

**PEOPLE:** KAMBIWÁ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Kambiwá people reported that invaders inside the TI, namely farmers and squatters, continue to burn the caatinga for the production of charcoal, and stealing timber for sale, especially in the municipality of Ibimirim. In addition to all the difficulties faced in a year of COVID-19 pandemic and its harsh consequences, Indigenous families continue to live in a tense environment with the presence of the invaders. The environment is being degraded day after day and the entire biome is at risk, harming the Indigenous community in its physical, cultural, and spiritual survival. The TI is registered, but the regularization process has been stalled.

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

## PIAUÍ - 1 Case

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: GAMELA

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by land grabbers and farmers

**DESCRIPTION:** The invasion of Indigenous lands continues in the midst of the pandemic. The Gamela people had their homes burned down and vegetable gardens devastated in the Barra do Correntim community. According to the leaders, the incident is related to land grabbing, which is common in the region. "Here, land grabbers come from all over. It's a plague. They spread faster than the coronavirus," says James Rodrigues dos Santos Gamela. The community endures the severe expansion of the agricultural frontier of the MATOPIBA project – acronym formed by the first syllable of the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia, which has become, since the 1970s, an area of strong agribusiness investment, causing serious environmental damage wherever it is implemented. CIMI's Office in the Northeast requested measures from the Attorney General's Office such as the establishment of procedures for demarcation of the traditional territory, water supply by the responsible agencies, as well as the notification of FUNAI and SESA, asking them to take on their responsibilities to protect the Gamela during the pandemic.

**Source:** CIMI Press Office, 08/11/2020; CIMI's Regional Office in the Northeast

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: LAMI

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Attack on repossessed area; invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani live in a small area of land, which has been invaded by strangers who illegally built houses and have been using the space as a warehouse for old cars, machines, and equipment, among other things. The Lami/Pindó Poty area had the demarcation procedure initiated in 2012 by FUNAI and, according to information from the Indigenous agency, the land identification

and delimitation studies have been completed, demonstrating that the land has been traditionally occupied by the Guarani Mbá. In Lami, the area where the Mbá live is referred to as a camp, because the dwellings have always been improvised and there is no basic sanitation. The federal government has not expressed any concern about assisting the families who lived there. Recently, after much pressure from the Mbá's fight and resistance organizations, FUNAI, SESA and other agencies began to provide minimal assistance to the community. However, the community lives daily with the presence of non-Indigenous people, in an unhealthy and hostile environment. The community is asking for the presence of FUNAI agents in the area as well as for the immediate removal of the invaders and regularization of the territory.

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: ÁGUA GRANDE

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Removal of sand

**DESCRIPTION:** After receiving a report of illegal removal of sand from inside the Indigenous land, the Military Brigade and the Environmental Platoon from the municipality of Camaquá conducted an on-site investigation into the incident. Officers caught a 55-year-old man who was armed with a shotgun while extracting sand inside the TI. The criminal was arrested and taken to the police station.

**Source:** Portal Camaquá, 09/26/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARITA

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lease of Indigenous land; use of pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, internal conflicts stopped. However, invasions of the Kaingang territory persist. These invasions occur in the form of land leasing and the planting of monocultures, mainly transgenic soybeans. Thus, the soil of the territory is polluted by the use of pesticides, compromising the health of the Indigenous population and the surrounding area.

**Source:** CIMI - Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

## RONDÔNIA - 23 Cases

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ LAGE

**PEOPLE:** PAKAA NOVA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** deforestation; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Timber from inside the Indigenous land was illegally logged, transported, and sold. Through an anonymous tip, a 46-year-old man was arrested by the Environmental Military Police in a truck, carrying a load of timber taken from the Igapé Lage TI.

**Source:** G1/RO, 02/22/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: ROOSEVELT

**PEOPLE:** CINTA-LARGA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** After the leaders denounced the invasion of the area by illegal loggers, the Federal Police and IBAMA arrested two men, with whom they seized three trucks, a tractor, several logs and three clandestine communication radios.

**Source:** Portal Espigão, 08/23/2020

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: ROOSEVELT

**PEOPLE:** CINTA-LARGA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of minerals; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Report of illegal miners inside the TI, exploiting natural resources, mainly diamonds. The Federal Police launched an operation against the illegal mining of diamonds, issuing several search and seizure warrants in Rondônia and several other states, such as São Paulo, Roraima, Paraná, Piauí, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, and the Federal District. In addition to miners, there are middlemen and businessmen who sell diamonds not

# Chapter I

Violence Against Heritage Values

only in Brazil, but also in European countries. For many years, the Indigenous community has denounced the invasions to the public authorities and await inspection, removal, and punishment of the invaders. The illegal activity devastates forests, pollutes rivers, and compromises the health of the Indigenous population, especially children and the elderly.

*Source: G1/RO, 09/24/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO MEQUÉNS**

**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM, MAKURAP, SAKURABIAT

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** After several complaints, the Federal Police carried out an operation in the TI to combat environmental crimes. In addition to trucks and tractors, three clandestine sawmills were found inside the Indigenous land, where the timber illegally harvested from the forest was processed. According to IBAMA's estimate, in one of the sawmills alone there was more than 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> of timber. In addition to the coronavirus pandemic, without control and assistance the Indigenous communities still face very serious problems caused by the invaders of their lands, who destroy the environment, pollute the waters of rivers, and bring in diseases and all kinds of violence.

*Source: G1/RO, 09/26/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO MEQUÉNS**

**PEOPLES:** ATIKUM, MAKURAP, SAKURABIAT, SURUÍ DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; illegal logging; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** Reports of deforestation and invasions in Indigenous lands led the Federal Police of Rondônia, accompanied by IBAMA, FUNAI and the Military Police to carry out an operation to combat these crimes. On site were found several deforestation points, with many logged trees, sawmill, tractors, a truck loaded with logs, chainsaws, communication radios and motorcycles. The equipment was destroyed by IBAMA. The investigations are expected to continue, with the aim of identifying and punishing the perpetrators. The Indigenous populations in the region live under constant threats and violence from the invaders, who devastate the environment, which is a source of livelihood, way of life, culture, and religion for the community.

*Source: Tudo Rondônia, 10/10/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA**

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land parceling; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2011, the Karipuna have been denouncing the invasion of their territory. In 2015, a new stage of the invasion began, with land parceling and grabbing inside the demarcated territory. A total of 84 lots are registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), overlapping the Karipuna TI, according to data provided by the government of the state of Rondônia, through the Secretariat of Development and Environment. There are numerous deforested areas and georeferenced trails. The lots are marked by the land grabbers, who move freely in the territory. The lack of effective inspection leaves the territory free for invasion. There are, therefore, 84 lots registered in CAR, and the state of Rondônia informs the registration number, but not the name of the offender. Leaders filed complaints with FUNAI, IBAMA, the 6th Chamber and the MPF, demanding action.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA**

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Although there has been a decrease in deforestation in the Karipuna TI, the invaders continue to maintain and clean areas already deforested inside the territory. The equivalent of 520 hectares had been deforested by October 2020. The invaders feel legitimized by the current president's rhetoric and continued to invade the territory in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, harassing the Indigenous people, who cannot move freely to take

care of their subsistence activities, such as hunting and collecting chestnuts. Leaders filed complaints with FUNAI, IBAMA, the 6th Chamber and the MPF, demanding action.

*Source: CIMI- Regional Office in Rondônia*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARASUGWE**

**PEOPLE:** GUARASUGWE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; soybean monoculture; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2012, the Guarasugwe people have been asking FUNAI to establish the working group for the identification and demarcation of the Guarasugwe Indigenous Land. The territory has been totally devastated by soybean growers, who are in every way eliminating the ancestral evidence of the presence of this Indigenous group. Many funeral urns have been destroyed by the farmers who invaded the traditional territory. While waiting for land regularization, the community lives in extreme poverty on the outskirts of the cities of Porto Velho, in Costa Marques, Pimenteiras, Guajará Mirim and São Francisco do Guaporé. Leaders have filed complaints with the MPF, FUNAI/Brasília and the 6th Chamber asking for urgent measures.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU**

**PEOPLE:** AMONDAWA, ISOLATED, URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; fires; logging; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI has been suffering for years from invasions, deforestation, land grabbing and fires. Leaders reported that the federal government has never had a serious policy to remove the invaders from the Indigenous land. The community mobilized to monitor and inspect the territory. In one of the monitoring and surveillance activities carried out by the people, a motorcycle and a tractor used to invade and cut down the trees was seized by the Indigenous people. The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau also held hostage the owner of the vehicles, a logger, until the arrival of IBAMA and the police. The case was reported to FUNAI, IBAMA and the Federal Police, demanding action.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia; Amazônia Real, 11/06/2020*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPUNA**

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; fires

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, the Karipuna TI suffered from numerous fire outbreaks, due to the action of invaders, who continued to invade the territory and maintain illegal ownership of the land. The situation has been aggravated by the new coronavirus pandemic and the risk of contamination that the presence of outsiders represents for the Karipuna. The aim of many of the fire outbreaks was to keep the area deforested; as in previous years, invaders deforeste and cleared the area for subsequent cattle ranching inside the Indigenous territory. Leaders filed a complaint with the MPF and are awaiting action.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU**

**PEOPLES:** AMONDAWA, ISOLATED, URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; fires; land grabbing; mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced invasions of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI and serious environmental crimes such as deforestation, land grabbing and fires. According to reports by residents, until the month of October, the entire region surrounding the TI had been engulfed by intense smoke fog from the numerous fires in the surroundings and inside the territory, caused by non-Indigenous invaders. More than 25 km<sup>2</sup> of the Indigenous territory had already been destroyed, further increasing the vulnerability of isolated groups living in the Cautário River region, in addition to the threats represented by presence of miners and land grabbers inside the TI. According to information from leaders and people from the region, there are three groups of armed miners operating inside the Indigenous land, in different areas: São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras

and São Miguel do Guaporé. The communities in this region are never at peace on their own land. With legislative measures that are in the process of being passed by Congress and others already passed, the invasions escalated significantly on this TI, because it is one of the largest Indigenous lands in the state. The invaders have lost fear and respect and roam around various parts of this territory; they are loggers, squatters, miners, poachers and land grabbers who are parceling the land. Since 2019, there has been an increase in the number of invaders, who feel supported by the federal government's anti-Indigenous rhetoric. The current number of invaders is estimated at more than 1,000 people, directly associated with the increasing rates of deforestation observed in the TI. The risks to the survival of the three isolated peoples inside the TI have further escalated in the context of COVID-19. Indigenous peoples are forced to do the inspection on their own, because the group of FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Front is too small to cover such a large region. There is virtually no inspection, which favors the invasions in various points of access to the TI. The leaders and their allies are constantly reporting the situation, but the competent authorities have not taken measures to curb the invasions. In April 2020, Indigenous leader Ari Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau was brutally murdered, probably by invading loggers, due to his surveillance of the territory. A report was filed with the MPF requesting action.

*Source: Leader; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS AREA: PARQUE INDÍGENA DO ARIPUANÃ**

**PEOPLES:** CINTA LARGA, ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasions, mining, illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** After several reports of invasions, the Federal Police launched an operation against illegal mining in the TI. Various types of equipment used in mining – mainly of diamonds – and logging were destroyed. A bridge built to carry timber from the Indigenous land was imploded. So far, no one has been arrested. Leaders expect an investigation and the punishment of criminals.

*Source: G1/RO, 10/23/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS AREA: IGARAPÉ LURDES**

**PEOPLES:** ARARA, GAVIÃO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Arara are constantly attacked by invaders in their traditional territory. These attacks have escalated mainly due to the anti-Indigenous rhetoric of the current Brazilian president, which facilitates the action of groups of invaders, loggers, and miners, who feel authorized to carry out their illegal activities, as well as to coerce and threaten the leaders. On December 10, after numerous complaints from the Indigenous community to FUNAI, the Environmental Police and the MPF, the Federal Police conducted an operation in the Igapé Lourdes TI, which led to the seizure of equipment used by miners and the arrest of ten invaders. In the same TI, the Gavião people also face serious situations and the recurrent pressure of invaders. In recent years, operations have been carried out by the FP, the Environmental Police and FUNAI, with the arrests of invaders, but after a while others return and reestablish their deforestation and illegal logging activities. The communities continue to denounce the situation to the competent authorities, but there is permanent inspection and punishment of the perpetrators.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: CASSUPÁ SALAMÃI**

**PEOPLES:** CASSUPÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a highway; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** The Cassupá people were affected by the construction of the BR-364 highway in 2018, with the destruction of the front wall that gives access to the village. This exposes the community to all kinds of vulnerability, considering the violence that plagues the city of Porto Velho. Since the destruction of the wall, the com-

munity has been asking the DER to rebuild it. Complaints have also been filed with the MPF, but so far no action has been taken.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: KARIPIUNA**

**PEOPLE:** KARIPIUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; fires; land grabbing; land parcelling

**DESCRIPTION:** After several reports by the Indigenous people of invasions in their territory, on December 2 the Federal Police launched Operation Kawyra, with the purpose of arresting a suspect of carrying out deforestation, setting fire, parcelling land and illegally selling lot inside the Karipuna TI. According to the FP, the target of the search warrant and arrest is one of the main suspects of invading the TI. His name has not been released and, so far, there is no information as to whether the suspect has been found.

*Source: G1/RO, 12/02/2020*

#### **INDIGENOUS AREA: MIGUELENO**

**PEOPLES:** MIGUELENO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; cattle ranching; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** With the demarcation process stalled at FUNAI since 2015, the territory is pressured by the Terra Legal project, through which ranchers occupy and deforest the area of traditional Indigenous occupation. Fish poaching also affects one of the main food resources of the Indigenous people. The situation of the Migueleno remains unchanged, but at the end of 2020 the people contacted the MPF, which filed a Public Civil Action pressuring FUNAI to complete the demarcation of their lands.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: NAMBIKWARA**

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** According to leaders, even after a joint operation by the Military Police and IBAMA, which led to the arrest of eight people involved in deforestation and illegal logging inside the TI, the invaders gradually returned to the territory. Lack of inspection by FUNAI and the federal government's anti-Indigenous rhetoric contribute to the invasion of the TI.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: SETE DE SETEMBRO**

**PEOPLES:** SURUÍ DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Despite the operations carried out by the FP in the Sete de Setembro TI, in which equipment used in illegal mining and deforestation was destroyed, loggers always return to their criminal activities. According to leaders and others in the region, logging continues, and the devastation of the forest only increases. Despite complaints by the Indigenous community, no action has been taken by FUNAI.

*Source: Leaders and residents of surrounding areas; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: ZORÓ**

**PEOPLE:** ZORÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Like other Indigenous lands that have been increasingly invaded by loggers or miners, logging continues to occur inside the Zoró TI. Inspections only happen after insistent complaints to the competent authorities. The lack of a permanent inspection program facilitates the access of invaders. It is common for the invaders to return some time after the operations, especially now, with the federal government's anti-Indigenous rhetoric. The agency responsible for the inspection (FUNAI) has not prioritized these actions lately. IBAMA only carries out operations based on insistent complaints from the Indigenous people.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: RIBEIRÃO****PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing; poaching**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people denounce the illegal activities of land grabbers and poachers, who invade their lands, devastate the environment, and generate conflicts in the region. No action has been taken by the competent authorities.*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia***INDIGENOUS LAND: PAKAAS NOVAS****PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; mining; poaching**DESCRIPTION:** For years, the Oro Wari people have been waiting for the authorities to regularize their territories and remove the invaders, who cause conflicts with the Indigenous community and destroy the environment and their livelihood.*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia***INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO NEGRO OCAIA****PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by squatters**DESCRIPTION:** The Rio Negro Ocaia TI had its declaratory ordinance published in 2011. However, the stalling of the demarcation process and the fact that the eviction and compensation of the occupants have not been carried out, encourages the irregular occupation of the territory, increasing the number of invaders and generating great tension between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The Oro Wari people are awaiting action from the authorities to ensure their right to the regularized land.*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia***INDIGENOUS LAND: RIO GUAPORÉ****PEOPLES:** CANOÉ, DJEJEROMITXI, MAKURAP, VARIOUS PEOPLES**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Removal of mineral from the river**DESCRIPTION:** For a long time, private companies have been removing an unidentified mineral from the Guaporé River. The situation has already been reported to the authorities, but there has been no action against the companies, with consequent damage to the Rio Guaporé TI and the environment.*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia***RORAIMA - 6 Cases****INDIGENOUS LAND: PIRITITI****PEOPLES:** PIRITITI, WAIMIRI-ATROARI**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of minerals; deforestation; damage to the environment; land parceling**DESCRIPTION:** The Waimiri-Atroari reported a mining invasion inside the Pirititi TI, located next to the Waimiri-Atroari TI. In 2012, FUNAI prohibited access to the area to protect the isolated Pirititi group. In addition, according to satellite images analyzed by ISA, since January 2020 a side road is being built inside the land of the Pirititi, with delimitation and lots cleared along it. In expeditions conducted in April and May, the Waimiri located and photographed deforested areas, up to 17 canvas and straw camps and a wood house with small-scale farming. The Pirititi have been mentioned by the Waimiri since the 1970s, when the exploration of the Waimiri TI began with the construction of the BR-174 highway and mining inside the territory. The Pirititi could have been extinct, but with FUNAIS's prohibition of access to the area in 2012, this group of Pirititi was protected. Back then, they were already being pressured by logging undertakings in the region. Currently, in the midst of a pandemic, and due to the dismantling of protection agencies, these Indigenous people are endangered by increased invasions, deforestation, and mining. Not only the Indigenous people, but the entire ecosystem are at risk of imminent destruction.*Source: UOL Portal, 05/26/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1***INDIGENOUS LAND: RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL****PEOPLE:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**DESCRIPTION:** Logging and mining legislative bills fostered by the federal and state governments, have become incentives for miners to invade Indigenous lands. In the case of the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, between 2019 and 2020, mining escalated considerably. In the Serras region, miners entered the areas of most difficult access and settled in several points, taking over some areas where mining had already occurred decades ago, such as Mutum, Água Fria or Uiramutá or the region of Campo Formoso. The social and environmental impact is very serious. In some places, the miners tell the Indigenous people that the new federal government has allegedly authorized mining in the Indigenous lands and that their activity would no longer be illegal. In the Raposa region, still inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, approximately 2,000 miners settled in Serra do Atola. In 2020, a video circulated with the testimony of Senator Chico Rodrigues (DEM / RR) in the mining area, encouraging the activity inside the Indigenous lands. The presence of sheds covered with tars and internal markets are easily seen, in addition to the permanent traffic of vehicles that also cross the areas where the communities live. The establishment of mills and equipment to wash the material extracted from the rock causes a serious environmental impact on the region's igarapés. Indigenous communities established surveillance and protection points in various points of the Indigenous land and some people were threatened. In other Indigenous lands in the Eastern region of Roraima, such as the Pium, Boqueirão and Manoá-Pium TIs, among others, there is also the presence of miners or the invasion, by miners, of these territories with access corridors to mining areas inside the Yanomami IT. The Uraricoera River, one of the rivers that form the Rio Branco River, is one of the most hardly affected by mining and already shows evidence of contamination, which can be seen in the color of the water, spots in the submerged rocky part of the river or decreased availability of fish, one of the main food sources of the communities and other small-scale fishermen. Complaints were filed with the MPF, the Army and the Federal Police.*Source: Roraima Indigenous Council; Regional Coordination Unit of the Mountain Ranges; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1***INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI****PEOPLES:** YANOMAMI, YE'KWANA**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal exploitation of minerals; deforestation; damage to the environment**DESCRIPTION:** The massive presence of miners continues inside the Yanomami TI. Since 2019, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) has been denouncing the escalation of mining invasions in the territory, in the wake of the federal government's messages and incentives to illegal activities inside Indigenous lands. According to HAY, an approximate number of 20,000 miners would have settled in the Yanomami TI. The Uraricoera, Mucajai, Couto Magalhães, Parima, Apiau and Catrimani rivers would be the areas most directly affected by mining. The social and environmental impacts are extremely serious. Reports indicate that the presence of miners in the Middle Catrimani region increased in 2020 (the presence of miners in the High Catrimani at least since 2017 has been demonstrated). The traffic of boats and ferries on the river was intense throughout the year. In February 2020, equipment and groups of miners – coming down from the Upper Catrimani and fueled by river, air and land – were already installed and operating close to the Poraqué waterfall, after several negotiations and pressures from miners in the region since 2019. In the region of the Lower Catrimani River, since December 2019 miners have been conducting exploratory visits – in order to seek possible agreements, pointing out supposed benefits, but intimidating the Indigenous people – in the region of the Waroma and Okarasisi communities. In the following months, temporary camps were established in the vicinity of those communities for the exploration of minerals. Also since 2019, some miners have explored the course of the Pacú River, settling at the confluence of this river with the Catrimani River. In the Uraricoera River, regions such as Waikás and Aracaçá concentrated, by December 2020, more than 50 percent of the environmental degradation

observed throughout the Yanomami TI. In September 2020, new mining areas were established in the vicinity of the Korekorema community, despite demobilization attempts initiated months earlier following complaints. The impacts on the social life of the Yanomami are severe. The presence of mining is characterized by the movement of armed people and the dissemination of alcohol and illicit drugs, leading to conflicts between Indigenous people and miners and contributing to the escalation of internal conflicts. In this context, one of the conflicts ended in the murder of two Yanomami by miners in the Parima region, in June 2020. The environmental consequences are also severe. In addition to the contamination of the main watercourses, mining means removing native vegetation, accumulating garbage and debris, scaring away or reducing animal species. According to ISA data, between January and September 2020, environmental degradation inside the Yanomami TI increased by 20 percent. Also worth pointing out is the coincidence between the presence of mining and the worsening of the sanitary situation of the Indigenous population. It is notorious that the presence of invaders (including miners), who maintain contact with the Indigenous people, can be the main vector for the entry and transmission of diseases among the residents of the Yanomami TI. The environmental impacts and living conditions in mining sites cause exponential increases in malaria cases among the population. Data show that the death of Yanomami contaminated with the coronavirus, often occurred due to pre-existing conditions; among the Yanomami, malaria is the main pre-existing condition. It should be noted that the first confirmed case of COVID-19, in comorbidity with malaria, among the Yanomami, led to the death of a 15-year-old boy from the community of Helepi, located on the banks of the Uraricoera River, an area with heavy traffic and presence of miners. The HAY and indigenist entities have been denouncing and qualifying the information about the presence of mining inside the Indigenous land, which is sent to government agencies. The MPF filed several Public Civil Actions that led to two court decisions by the Federal Court (November 2018 and May 2020) ordering the federal government to reactivate the Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases and to immediately remove and combat the presence of mining inside the Indigenous land. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in 2020 accepted the request for precautionary measures filed by the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH).

**Source:** Hutukara Yanomami Association; Socio-environmental Institute (ISA); Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

#### INDIGENOUS LAND: RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

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

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal extraction of minerals; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The denunciation of the presence of non-Indigenous miners, with the participation of Indigenous people, led to a joint operation of the Federal Police and the Army inside the TI. Five people engaged in illegal mining were arrested, some of them claiming to be Indigenous people. The illegal activity brings to the Indigenous territory people involved in the sale of mining supplies, transport and sale of stones, besides incentivizing the consumption of alcohol, generating all kinds of internal violence and compromising the culture and the way of living of the Indigenous communities. In addition, the situation leads to environmental degradation, deforestation, and water contamination, causing diseases, especially in children and the elderly.

**Source:** Leaders; G1/RR, 03/13/2020

#### INDIGENOUS AREA: YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Amid historical and frequent complaints by the Yanomami about the invasion of miners in their territory, specific operations have been carried out and equipment and aircraft used by the invaders seized. In September, an Army operation seized four

planes that were used in illegal mining activities on a farm inside the Yanomami territory; in December, another operation carried out in Alto Alegre, north of Roraima, seized two small aircraft, a car, power generators, fuel and various items used in illegal mining inside the Yanomami TI. Specifically targeted operations are insufficient to ensure the safety of the Indigenous people living on the TI – which, according to recurrent complaints by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), is currently illegally occupied by about 20,000 miners operating inside the Indigenous land and who, during the COVID-19 pandemic were vectors of the coronavirus into Indigenous villages.

**Source:** G1/RR, 09/04/2020; Roraima 1, 12/21/2020

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#### INDIGENOUS LAND: YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation and mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Dário Kopenawa, the Indigenous leader of the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), showed in a video posted on social media the devastation caused by the invasion by illegal miners inside the TI. The image of the trail left by mining on the Herow River is impressive and contradicts the federal government's assertion that "the Brazilian Amazon remains preserved". In addition to the damage caused in the Indigenous land and all kinds of violence, the community is contaminated with various diseases carried by the miners, especially COVID-19. Several complaints of the serious situation caused by the invasions have been made by Indigenous leaders to the government, but without action so far.

**Source:** Roraima 1, 11/01/2020

## SÃO PAULO - 4 Cases

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#### INDIGENOUS AREA: ARARIBÁ

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, TERENA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fires

**DESCRIPTION:** A fire destroyed areas of environmental preservation, plantations and pastures of the four villages in the territory, causing damage and health problems to indigenous families, mainly respiratory diseases. According to INPE, about 10,000 square meters of native forest were destroyed, in addition to more than 400 hectares of the Indigenous area. According to Indigenous Professor Tiago Nhandaiva, their loss was more than just material. He reports that "it goes beyond the environmental issue, for us our territory is sacred. So when a fire like this happens, it affects everything: the soil that's sacred, the area where we seek raw materials to make our crafts, our medicinal plants. It's very sad." Many families live off agriculture and the sale of excess production. The fire affected the crops and everything that was invested in them. The cultural center of the villages was also destroyed by fire.

**Source:** G1/SP, 09/15/2020

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#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHA GUAVIRATY (SUBAUMA)

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that a man invaded the Indigenous land, claiming that he owned a piece of that land and wanted to "solve" this situation with the Indigenous people. Two weeks later, leaders who were protecting the territory found an open and deforested area where, days later, they found the same men, who said they would occupy this area because it was theirs. The Guarani make frequent rounds in the area in order to monitor invasion attempts. A complaint was filed with the MPF and a civil inquiry was initiated in the city of Iguaçu.

**Source:** Leaders; São Paulo Team - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

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#### INDIGENOUS LAND: TEKOHA DJAIKO-ATY

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, GUARANI NHANDEVA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land grabbing

**DESCRIPTION:** During a visit by the CIMI team to the Indigenous Land,

community leaders reported that a former occupant of the territory (a non-Indigenous person) sold an area inside the TI, for which he received 300,000 reais. The land purchased faces the Régis Bitencourt Highway. The “alleged” new owner surrounded the area, put up a gate (with access by the highway) and hired a caretaker who lives nearby and watches over the lot and, with the help of other employees, began to remove the vegetation (clearing the area). At no time were community leaders informed of the sale process. The families were surprised to come across the fence and the gate. The hired caretaker passed the information on to the Indigenous people. Outraged, the leaders contacted FUNAI, which held a virtual meeting on August 28, 2020. During the meeting, the regional coordinator of the Southeast Coast Office of FUNAI, Roberto Cortez de Souza, reported that some irregularities were identified in the demarcation process of the Indigenous land and that it would have to be reviewed. He also reported that a new anthropological study should be initiated. According to the leaders who attended the meeting, when asked what could be done in relation to the lot inside the IT, the coordinator said he would schedule a visit to the territory and use the opportunity to talk to the “alleged owner”, requesting his authorization to allow the Indigenous people to access the area, in case they needed to do so in order to collect raw material for the production of handicrafts. The response given by the coordinator of FUNAI generated outrage in the Indigenous leaders, who requested support to file a complaint with the MPF.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in the South - Team São Paulo*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: ITAPUÃ**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; land parcelling

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani Mbya people have endured continuous invasions in their traditional territory, mediated by local residents who, even knowing that the Indigenous land had already been demarcated, continued to promote deforestation, land parcelling and the sale of lots, actions that have escalated over the years. Some inspection and investigation measures are being taken by FUNAI and the MPF, with follow-up by the CIMI team as well.

*Source: Leaders; São Paulo Team - CIMI - Regional Office in the South*

## TOCANTINS - 13 Cases

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE**

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** As it had happened in 2019, a criminal fire inside the Xerente TI in 2020 devastated large areas of Cerrado, endangering the community and killing several animals.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

#### **INDIGENOUS LANDS: KRAHÔ/KANELA**

**PEOPLES:** JAVAÉ, KRAHÔ, KRAHÔ-KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Removal of water for agribusiness irrigation; use of pesticides; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Several agribusiness projects near Bananal Island use river channels to irrigate their crops and maintain their production. The construction of dams in rivers, to channel water to plantations, directly impacts the subsistence of Indigenous peoples living in the region, due to the decrease in water and fish. The capture of water from the Formoso River Basin and its tributaries by agribusiness has been causing devastating consequences for the environment and peoples in the region – Indigenous communities, settlers and riverside dwellers. Indigenous leaders have denounced the impacts and environmental damage caused by agribusiness in the region of the municipalities of Formoso do Araguaia, Lagoa da Confusão and around Bananal Island. The lands are being devastated by extensive agribusiness, agriculture irrigated by canals, generating contamination of the springs inside the limits of the TIs, pollution of rivers, soil

degradation, extinction of fish and food, among other damage. The removal of the waters from streams and rivers is one of the main concerns of local residents, because the various pumps and buss operate constantly, harming everyone. Even facing a critical drought situation in the Formoso and Javaé rivers, on August 26 Judge Etelvina Maria Sampaio, of the Tocantins Court of Justice, allowed farmers to resume capturing water from the Formoso river basin for the irrigation of crops in the region. The deadline for capturing water had ended on August 15, and since then the association representing rural producers has attempted an extension in court. The authorization for capture has caused all sorts of violence against the peoples living in this region, due to disputes over access to water and constant droughts and pollution of rivers. The decision of the judge contradicts the decision of the MEP to stop indefinitely the capture of water from rivers.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

#### **INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE**

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce that some Xerente Indigenous persons from Lajeado, Jenipapo, Buritizinho and Traíra villages and non-Indigenous persons from the cities of Guarai and Miranorte are involved in illegal logging and the sale of timber taken from inside the Indigenous territory. They report that in addition to logging and the sale of timber, and all the damage caused to the environment, the other Indigenous people who do not agree with the illegal practices are intimidated and threatened by criminals. A complaint was filed with the MPF, FUNAI and the Federal Police, but so far, no measures have been taken by these agencies. These violations have been occurring year after year, including in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic. The Environmental Police and FUNAI carried out an operation in 2019, seizing timber, but environmental crimes continued to happen in 2020, despite the pandemic. The situation was reported again to IBAMA and the Federal Police.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

#### **INDIGENOUS LANDS: ARAGUAIA PARK, INÁWÉBOHONA, UTARIA WYHYNA/IRÔDU IRANA**

**PEOPLES:** AVÁ-CANOEIRO, ISOLATED, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ, TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire

**DESCRIPTION:** As it had happened in 2019, also in 2020 the Indigenous lands located on Bananal Island were affected by large fires. According to reports by Indigenous people, many of the outbreaks were caused by cowboys who cleaned pastures. In October 2019, the Federal Court ordered FUNAI, ICMBio and IBAMA to present a work plan containing the measures that would be taken to locate and qualify the records of the existence of the Avá-Canoeiro in Mata do Mamão. It determined that the work plan should include the location of the Indigenous group within 12 months, and that measures should be taken to prevent the fire from reaching Mata do Mamão. Despite the court determination, the plan was not prepared, and Mata do Mamão was once again affected by fires in September 2020, when the flames spread throughout an extensive area of Mata do Mamão, which encompasses the southern region of the Inawébohona TI and part of the Parque do Araguaia TI, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups that were spotted from a helicopter that was fighting the fire. The fire burned in Mata do Mamão for about 10 days, endangering the lives of the isolated Indigenous groups. As fire protection measures were not taken as determined by the Court, the few measures to contain the fire were not sufficient, and the destruction of the environment and the risk to the lives of the Indigenous people were incalculable. From the beginning of 2020 to September 23, INPE's reference satellite registered 1,255 fire outbreaks on the three Indigenous lands of Bananal Island.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins; CIMI Press Office, 09/24/2020*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: INÁWÉBOHONA****PEOPLE:** JAVAÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to the environment; use of pesticides  
**DESCRIPTION:** The surroundings of the territory are occupied by companies and large agribusiness projects, which use pumps to divert water from the Javaé River to their soybean, rice and watermelon plantations. The Indigenous people have suffered the consequences of this exploitation, especially in the drought season, between June and November, when there is a natural reduction in the volume of river water. Irrigation projects, however, cause the water volume to decrease even further. In addition, the use of pesticides ends up contaminating the water that is used by Indigenous peoples, which compromises their physical and cultural survival conditions.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAJÉ****PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Criminal fires; poaching; damage to the environment  
**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the Indigenous land was hit by several criminal fires in 2019 and 2020. In addition to suffering the effects of the fires, the Apinajé also face the invasion of their territory by poachers. This year, during their territorial protection monitoring, the Indigenous people found footprints on the roads and sighted poachers' camps in the Mata do Ribeirão dos Caboclos. During the night, Indigenous people from Cocalinho village approached a poacher and seized a hunting gun caliber 28.15, ammunition and a motorcycle with Araguatins plate (TO). A police report was filed with the Civil Police of São Bento. In the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, in addition to all the problems faced by Indigenous peoples, invasions have escalated in most Indigenous territories in the country.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: KRAOLÂNDIA****PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion by farmers

**DESCRIPTION:** After numerous reports by the Krahô people about invasions and at the request of the leaders, a CIMI team accompanied a group of Indigenous people to the southern region of their territory. The group went to the geographical landmark of the territory, equipped with precision equipment, GPS and cameras. With GPS coordinates and field investigation, associated with the Indigenous testimony, it was possible to compare and verify, through overlapping with FUNAI's map, that at least 500 meters of the farmer's fence is inside the TI, with the presence of cattle and pasture.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA****PEOPLES:** AVÁ-CANOEIRO, ISOLATED, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ, TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE 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 persons for cattle ranching. The territory recorded a large number of fire outbreaks in 2019 and 2020. The fires reached again the region of Mata do Mamão, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups, endangering their survival. In this TI, the Indigenous people are also affected by the diversion of the waters of the Javaé and Formoso rivers, which were held back in several dams for the irrigation of agribusiness crops.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: TAEGO AWÁ****PEOPLE:** AVÁ CANOEIRO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Avá-Canoeiro people continued to experience, in 2020,

the same problems that have been going on for years, now further aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic. Since the 1970s, when FUNAI signed a forced contact with the Indigenous people, the community has endured all sorts of violence and violations, such as eviction from their traditional territory known as Mata Azul (Blue Forest). To this day they remain outside the claimed area, living in villages of the Javaé and Karajá peoples on Bananal Island. The demarcation process of their Indigenous land, which has already been declared, is in the eviction stage, for the removal of two INCRA settlements and the ELETROENGE farm. While this does not happen, Indigenous leaders are threatened by the occupants of their territory.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: ALDEIA TAKAYWRÁ****PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

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

**DESCRIPTION:** With the land demarcation process stalled by FUNAI, the Krahô people of Takaywrá village live in a temporary territory, which is an environmental reserve of the São Judas Tadeu settlement in the municipality of Lagoa da Confusão. The people suffer from the decrease and contamination of the Formoso River water, taken from the river by the farmers to irrigate their plantations, drying up the river. During the dry season, from June to November, the region's rivers are affected by drought and water contamination, killing the fish. Agribusiness has filled the rivers with dams, impacting on navigation and the environment, as fish can no longer swim upstream to spawn.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: MATA ALAGADA****PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ-KANELA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Several agribusiness projects near Bananal Island use river channel irrigation to maintain their production. The construction of dams in rivers, to channel water to plantations, directly impacts on the livelihood of Indigenous peoples in the region, due to the decrease in water and fish.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**INDIGENOUS LAND: FUNIL****PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; illegal logging and sale of timber

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the illegal action of a non-Indigenous man married to a Xerente woman, in partnership with non-Indigenous persons from the cities of Guaraí and Miranorte involved in illegal logging and the sale of timber. Tired of the slowness and inaction of the MPF of Palmas, FUNAI, IBAMA, the Federal Police and abuse by invaders, Xerente leaders mobilized to inspect their territory themselves. This action allowed to catch and arrest of a non-Indigenous man removing timber, and also the seizure of a chainsaw and a truck loaded with logs ready to be transported. The Leaders called the Military Police and FUNAI, who made the seizures. Days later, the buyer of the timber posted bail for the worker, who was released.

*Source: CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**PEOPLES:** APINAJÉ, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ, XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Fire; damage to heritage values

**DESCRIPTION:** With the absence of Indigenous peoples in the Araguaína Student House (TO), due to the new coronavirus pandemic and the lack of surveillance by government agencies, the house had its physical structure destroyed. In September 2020, a fire destroyed the material property that the Indians had left in the house, and the structure of the house was compromised by the fire. FUNAI of Araguaína was contacted and a police report was filed with the local police. The MPF of Araguaína ordered FUNAI to repair the Student House, lest it pay a daily fine.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI- Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*



# CHAPTER II

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## Violence Against the Person

Abuse of power	141
Death threats	145
Multiple threats	149
Murder	156
Manslaughter	163
Grievous bodily injury	166
Ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination	169
Attempted murder	173
Sexual violence	175



*In the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the state of Amazonas, a brutal and disastrous operation by the Military Police resulted in a series of reports of violence and violations between riverside communities and the Maraguá and Munduruku peoples. The operation led to the murder of at least two Munduruku; four riverside dwellers were killed and another two missing*

A rhetoric that scorns the rights of Indigenous peoples and relativizes their dignity has also been reflected in various forms of violence against these peoples

# Abuse of Power

In 2020, 14 cases of abuse of power were recorded in 9 Brazilian states. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, several Indigenous people were subjected to degrading situations of humiliation and disrespect, especially by public officials who should necessarily enforce the laws, especially regarding the protection of Indigenous rights. On the contrary, crimes were committed precisely by public agents such as FUNAI's employees, and especially by police officers.

State	Number of Cases
Alagoas	1
Amazonas	2
Mato Grosso	4
Mato Grosso do Sul	1
Minas Gerais	1
Pará	1
Paraná	2
Rio Grande do Sul	1
Roraima	1
Total	14

Since the beginning of the Bolsonaro government, a rhetoric that scorns the rights of Indigenous peoples and relativizes their dignity has also been reflected in cases of abuse of power. Some of the most emblematic cases of abuse against Indigenous peoples are described below.

In the state of Amazonas, two cases of abuse of power by public agents against Indigenous peoples, both in the Sateré-Mawé TI, were very serious. One of them involved threats against Indigenous people by a FUNAI employee, who disrespected the leaders' Surveillance Base. The said employee also threatened the Indigenous people with arrest, and subsequently filed a police report against them. The other case occurred when leaders of the Sateré-Mawé people were surprised by the sudden arrival of the Military Police at their assembly meeting, without prior communication or consultation. At the community's Surveillance Base, the officers got on a boat without asking permission, took objects and destroyed the Base log book.

In Mato Grosso, the Xavante reported that a FUNAI employee has been asking for bribe as a condition for the issuance of documents required for the Indigenous people to obtain social benefits such as pension and sick pay among others. The Indigenous people report that the employee accompanies them to the bank to receive his illegally charged share. In another situation, Chief Xavante Damião was summoned and constrained to an interrogation by FUNAI and the federal police, to answer for the refusal of leaders of the Maraiwatsédé TI to receive the Military Health Force, which went to the region bringing drugs to treat COVID-

19, for which there is no scientific proof of effectiveness.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, on the Passo Pirajú TI, a 14-year-old Indigenous boy was subjected to a moment of terror by police officers. While some Guarani-Kaiowá were creating a sanitary barrier at the entrance of the community, the teenager, who was sitting near the road, was approached by police officers on a vehicle from the Border Operations Department (DOF). After confirming that he actually lived in the village, the teenager was threatened and physically and verbally assaulted at gunpoint.

In Minas Gerais, on the Xakriabá TI, also in the midst of the pandemic, the military police invaded the territory without any prior consultation or communication to the leaders, and inspected all the villages with weapons in hand, several vehicles and no personal protective equipment. In addition to the tension caused by the police brutality, the operation also exposed the population of about 12,000 Indigenous people from the Xakriabá TI to the risk of contamination with the new coronavirus.

In Rio Grande do Sul, in the Ka'aguy Porã tekoha, not even the children were spared the abuse of power. Two military police officers traveling along a road near the village chased a group of Indigenous children who walked along the side of the highway at gunpoint; the children ran towards their mother, who was washing clothes in a nearby stream and was also very frightened by the situation.

## ABUSE OF POWER

### 14 Cases

#### ALAGOAS - 1 Case

08/26/2020

**VICTIM:** Ervison Araújo Silva

**PEOPLE:** JERIPANKÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JERIPANKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ouricori

**DESCRIPTION:** The president of the Health Council, Ervison, was arbitrarily summoned to the police station of Delmiro Gouveia by the coordinator of FUNAI's CTL, Jocélio. The reason for the arbitrariness was the community's refusal to allow FUNAI to use a building for the operation of its CTL office. In previous years, the community had allowed FUNASA to use the building as a rest area for its drivers. Ervison Araújo went to the police station of Delmiro Gouveia, where he waited all morning for Jocélio, who never showed up. When asked by the Indigenous leader about the summons, the police clerk replied that the matter was not of interest to the police, which had already informed Jocélio that he should resolve the situation with the community itself. So far, the Indigenous leader has not heard back from FUNAI, making it clear that it was simply a way to coerce and intimidate the leaders. A complaint against the arbitrariness of FUNAI's employee was filed with the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast

**AMAZONAS - 2 Cases****08/03/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Bernardo Alves, Cristina Santos de Souza, Pauke dos Santos Alves

**PEOPLE:** SATERÉ-MAWÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRÁ-MARAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** MAUÉS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Surveillance Base, at the entrance of the Marau River

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous people were threatened by a FUNAI employee who disrespected the leader's Surveillance Base. The employee also threatened the Indigenous people with arrest and subsequently filed a police report against them.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

**09/01/2020**

**VICTIMS:** 111 people gathered at Extraordinary Assembly

**PEOPLE:** SATERÉ-MAWÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRÁ-MARAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** MAUÉS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Centro Paraiso II and Surveillance Base of the Sateré-Mawé people

**DESCRIPTION:** The leaders of the Sateré-Mawé people were surprised by the sudden arrival of the Military Police at their assembly meeting, without prior communication. The Indigenous people felt not only threatened and coerced but also enraged at the officers' abuse. At the community Surveillance Base, the officers got on a boat without asking permission, took objects and destroyed the Base log book. The leaders reported the incident to CIMI since several agencies were closed due to the pandemic. The brutal action of the MP is recorded in the Minutes of the Second Extraordinary Assembly Meeting of Sateré-Mawé Leaders.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

**MATO GROSSO - 4 Cases****2020**

**PEOPLE:** Xavante

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the report of four Xavante who asked not to be identified, a FUNAI employee has been breaking the law by asking for bribe from his own ethnic relatives, as a condition for issuing documents that are required for receiving sick pay, maternity leave pay, pension and other social benefits. They said that the employee, after issuing the documents, accompanies them to the bank to receive his illegally charged share. The community fears retaliation from the employee against their families and avoid filing complaints.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority

**SOURCE:** Indigenous people; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**01/11/2020**

**VICTIM:** Frederico Kuwabzu Tseretomodzatsé

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** FUNAI in Campinápolis

**DESCRIPTION:** Because he has Parkinson's disease, Frederico, from the Xavante group, contacted the Social Security agency (INSS) of Água Boa in order to obtain the benefit to which he was entitled. At the INSS he was asked to provide the Certificate of Contribution Time (CTC), issued by both the municipality of Campinápolis and the state of Mato Grosso, due to the long

time he had worked in the area of Indigenous education. On 01/11/2020, Fr. Eloir handed the said certificates over to the coordinator of the local FUNAI, Isaac Mi'é Ajawu, and asked him to issue a Declaration so that Frederico could submit the documents required by the INSS. However, Isaac said that he was going on vacation on 01/16/2020 and would not have time to prepare the document which, according to him, was very complex, and that he could only do it after February 25. The priest argued that he still had four working days before going on vacation and that Frederico needed the document in order to apply for the benefit. Isaac replied that the presence of SESAI's Social Worker was required for the document to be issued (which was then proven to be untrue). Isaac added that "if Frederico has already waited three years for the benefits, he can wait another month." The document was only issued by FUNAI's coordinator on 02/26/2020. The one-page document was all but complex, as it contained only Frederico's name, his ID and Tax Roll numbers and the information that he lived in the village of São Pedro, on the Parabubure TI. The negligence and unnecessary delay in issuing a simple document resulted in the delay of the INSS in analyzing and approving the application of a sick and needy person for a benefit to which he is entitled.

**OFFENSE:** Negligence and delay in issuing documents

**SOURCE:** Frederico Kuwabzu; Fr. Eloir Oliveira; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**10/02/2020**

**VICTIM:** Damião Paridzané

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAIWATSÉDÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIBEIRÃO CASCALHEIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** On 10/01/2020, Denivaldo Roberto da Rocha, CTL of FUNAI in Ribeirão Cascalheira, summoned chief Damião Paridzané to an interrogation that would take place the next day, to discuss the refusal of the leaders of the Maraiwatsédé TI to receive the visit of the Military Health Force scheduled for August 2020. The CTL said that the interrogation would be attended by the attorney Everton Pereira Aguiar Araújo from the MPF; Jussielson Gonçalves Silva, Regional Coordinator of FUNAI; Army Captain Gildo Henrique de Azeredo; the coordinator of the Xavante DSEI; and federal police officers. The chief arrived on time, accompanied by his sons Cosme Rité and Elídio Tsöröné Paridzané. However, only two agents of the Federal Police of Barra do Garças were present - Jailson and a woman representing the CR of FUNAI in Ribeirão Cascalheira. No one from the MPF or SESAI showed up. The police asked who had instructed the Xavante of the Maraiwatsédé TI to refuse the visit of the Military Health Force in early August. According to Fr. Aquilino Tsere'ubu'ó Tsiru'a, Chief Damião replied that he had refused to receive the Military Health Force because he was suspicious of government's actions, distrusted the effectiveness of the drugs and feared the prescription to the Xavante of chloroquine, which had been proven ineffective against the new coronavirus; that the worst period of contamination and deaths had been the month of May and, therefore, aid was already too late; and that he feared that the military health agents would bring COVID-19 and other diseases into the Indigenous community. He also said that he was aware that no vaccine had yet been developed; a vaccine was in the research and testing phase in Russia, China and other countries. He said he did not agree with the words written by the MPF prosecutor, Everton Pereira Aguiar Araújo, holding him and the other Maraiwatsédé chiefs responsible for future cases of contamination or death after the refusal (Order or Opinion of the MPF of Barra do Garças no. 1119/2020/GABPRM1-EPAA, p. 10-11, N. 30, letter "b", N. 2, 08/03/2020). The chief reminded the federal police officers that the Military Health Force had been to the São Marcos and Parabubure TIs and that, weeks later, there were new cases of contaminations and even deaths; while in Maraiwatsédé, due to organization and internal isolation, there were no new cases nor deaths. The chief asked why, then, only them should be held responsible? Chief Damião also asked the federal police officers

who had sent them to conduct that interrogation. The federal agents said that it had been the current president of FUNAI, Marcelo Augusto Xavier da Silva.

**OFFENSE:** Police intimidation

**SOURCE:** Pe. Aquilino Tsere' ubu' õ Tsirui'a; CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**08/29/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MENKU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Japuira Village (Iru'u)

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of Myky people was engaged in their ritual hunting inside their demarcated and homologated territory, near the Megacena farm, when they noticed a Military Police truck leaving the farm. The MP vehicle followed the bike with the two Myky, who were on their way to meet a friend in the car of the Indigenous association. The truck approached and ordered them to get off the bike and drop the shotgun. The officers said they were going to take them to the city because they had received a complaint. Without further explanation, the Myky were taken to the police station. One of the Indigenous youths went to the village to inform the leaders about the incident and they immediately followed to the police station to investigate the situation. The police commissioner requested bail, but the Mykys stood firm and were finally released. The chief and the leaders prepared a document denouncing the arbitrary act of the police and filed it with the MPF, FUNAI, IBAMA and Deputy Rosa Neide's office.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

**05/02/2020**

**VICTIM:** Fábio da Silva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PASSO PIRAJÚ

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** MS-156 highway, at the border of the village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a complaint by the community, while some Indigenous people were building the sanitary barrier at the entrance of the community, a vehicle from the Border Operations Department (DOF) drove by and approached a 14-year-old teenager, who was sitting near the cattle guard on the road. The police asked the boy where he was from and, upon confirming that he was from the village, they asked him to come closer and began to say that "they did not like Indians", that Indians were 'police killers'. They then slapped the boy in the face and told him to keep his head down; that was when one of the officers threatened him at gunpoint. The leaders filed a complaint with the MPF and await action.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority; maltreatment

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Mato Grosso do Sul

### MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case

**04/04/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, during a Military Police operation, police officers invaded the territory and conducted inspections in the villages, endangering the collective health of approximately 12,000 Indigenous people, mainly elders. Using two winches and several vehicles, the officers toured all the villages, pressuring and having direct contact with the people. The arrival of the Military Police spread terror among the families, not only for the operation carried out - without any prior communication or consultation with the leaders - but also for the danger of contamination with the coronavirus, which could be brought into the villages by the officers, who came from several cities in the region. The operation carried out by the Military Police in the Xakriabá territory violates Ordinance No. 419 of March 17, 2020, issued by FUNAI, which

Photo: povo Xakriabá



Without face cover and disrespecting the sanitary barrier built by the Xakriabá, in Minas Gerais, the MP carried out a brutal operation inside the Indigenous land, endangering the life of the population amidst the pandemic

## Chapter II

Violence Against the Person

suspended authorizations for access to Indigenous lands due to the pandemic. Without any personal protective equipment to minimize the possibility of viral contamination, the officers stormed the territory and approached the Indigenous people. According to Chief Santos, the police "were carrying weapons, but no equipment to prevent us from being infected. We are afraid of what they may have brought in." The leaders issued a complaint that was filed with the MPF, the government of the state of Minas Gerais, the Public Security Secretariat of Minas Gerais, FUNAI and human rights defense agencies.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

### PARÁ - 1 Case

08/18/2020

**VICTIM:** Doto Taca Yre

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAÚ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed an interlocutory appeal with the Federal Judge of the TRF of the 1st Region against the decision in favor of the Union, for repossession of the BR-163 highway, occupied by protesters of the Kayapó people. The lawsuit filed by the Union was against chief Doto Taca Yre and other Kayapó and persons who gathered at kilometer 302 of the highway, claiming the realization of their rights to health care and measures against invaders, as well as measures for the preservation of the forest and the territory. In the interlocutory appeal, the MPF recorded that on the one side is the Union seeking to clear a federal public road temporarily occupied by Indigenous protesters, and on the other are the Kayapó claiming decent living conditions and government protection, in the face of the extreme socio-environmental damage that affects them on a recurring basis. The MPF mentioned that the police used brutal force against the Indigenous people who claimed the effective protection of their right to the territory, the environment and health, and that there was no room for any guarantee of judiciousness among those involved. The community awaits decision.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

### PARANÁ - 2 Cases

08/26/2020

**VICTIM:** Cridio Medina

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TERRA ROXA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Vvyraty Porá Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from the leaders, chief Crídio Medina was arrested by the local Civil Police and taken to the police station to testify about an alleged corn theft. The police accused him of covering up the "crime" committed by the village children. After the corn harvest in a property near the tekoha, the children collected ears of corn left on the ground that had not been picked up by the harvester. According to the Indigenous people, the ears lying close to the ground that cannot be reached by the harvester are usually left there by the owners, because collecting them it is not worth the cost of labor. With no land to plant and unable to leave the village to work because of the pandemic, the children decided to pick some ears of corn to prepare avati ku'i (flour) and make kangui and rora, a typical Guarani drink made of ripe corn. The property owner, upon realizing what had happened contacted the police, who found ten bags of corn in the community. Thus, the chief was taken to testify and the chief of police had him arrested. Two days later the chief was released.

**OFFENSE:** Illegal arrest

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### NOVEMBER

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGÃO ALTO DO IGUAÇU

**DESCRIPTION:** A PRF vehicle invaded the TI and purposely knocked down a motorcycle carrying two Indigenous people. Faced with such police brutality, the community seized the vehicle for a few hours, seeking explanation for the violent incident. In response, the PRF set up an operation called "Demonstration of Force". Dozens of vehicles and two helicopters entered the TI, terrorizing the Kaingang and hedge hopping across the village.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority; threats

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the South - Team Paraná

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

04/06/2020

**VICTIMS:** Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOÀ KA'AGUY PORÃ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MAQUINÉ

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that two military police officers driving along the highway approached Mbyá Guarani children walking on the side of the road, in front of the village. One of the officers chased the children at gunpoint, who ran towards their mother who, at that time, was washing clothes in the creek. The children and their mother were very frightened, because they had never witnessed such an attitude on the part of those who should be watching over the protection and safety of the children. This brutal action was reported to the Citizenship and Human Rights Commission, the MPF and FUNAI for appropriate measures.

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### RORAIMA - 1 Case

02/28/2020

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** WAIMIRI-ATROARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAIMIRI-ATROARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DA BALIZA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-174 highway, at the entrance of the TI

**DESCRIPTION:** State Representative Jeferson Alves (PTB-RR), cut with pliers and a chain saw the chain that controlled access to the BR-174 highway, which crosses the Waimiri-Atroari TI located between Amazonas and Roraima. The chain was put there by the Army, with the aim of protecting Indigenous peoples and wildlife in the area. When this highway was built, the Waimiri-Atroari people were almost decimated and the issue of access is still under discussion in court proceedings. The attack by the deputy was filmed and posted by him on social media, saying that the highway will never be closed again and self-praising his feat in a message of support for the Brazilian President. Actions of disrespect for the rights of Indigenous peoples such as this, have been frequent since the election of Bolsonaro; criminals feel encouraged and protected to commit their crimes. Immediate action was taken by the MPF, which the deputy's arbitrariness unacceptable. An MPF injunction ordered the Union and FUNAI to replace the traffic control chains and deploy a police detail to the area, to prevent further attacks against the Indigenous people.

**OFFENSE:** Destruction of property; harm to people

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Portal Isto É Dinheiro, 03/10/2020

# Death Threats

In 2020, CIMI recorded 17 cases of death threats against Indigenous peoples in the states of Amazonas (4), Bahia (1), Maranhão (1) Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (2), and Rondônia (1). The number of explicit threats in 2020 was lower than in the previous year, when 33 cases were recorded, possibly because the population was in isolation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the threats against Indigenous peoples were extremely violent. In addition, there are daily situations of veiled threats, with the assailants trying to impose their presence by showing their weapons. All threats are motivated by the dispute over ownership of Indigenous territories.

In Amazonas, the Maraguá people are constantly threatened because of the dispute over the use of the Abacaxis River. In July, the situation of conflict and constant pressure from invaders ultimately led to a series of threats that came to fruition, at the beginning of the following month, in the case known as the “Massacre of the Abacaxis River”, when a Military Police operation left a trail of deaths and violations in Indigenous and riverside communities in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers.

In the same state, an Indigenous man of the Apurinã people, Antônio José de Souza, reported having been verbally assaulted and threatened in his own village by Councilman Francisco Sales de France, known as “Mapará”. Souza reports that the councilman was carrying a firearm and drove him out of the area, saying that that land was his.

In Bahia, chief Juvenal Tupinambá reported that a landowner, accompanied by 15 armed men, said he was the owner of that land and told the Indigenous people to leave, because “he had already killed four others there”. Before leaving the village, the Indigenous people reported that the men accompanying the farmer fired several times in the air. The intimidation action was recorded on video and sent to the MPF of Eunápolis.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the Guarani and Kaiowá are threatened daily with death, especially in repossessed areas and camps they set up as part of the process of struggle for the realization of their territorial rights. On repossessed lands bordering the Dourados Indigenous reservation, leaders reported that the communities are often threatened by private security guards at gunpoint and threatened with death. On one of such lands, Indigenous people say that they had received more than 10 explicit death threats throughout 2020.

In Pernambuco, the Pankararu have been facing direct death threats by squatters in two territories located in the municipality of Jatobá. On the repossessed Pankararu Opará TI, squatters told the shaman, the chief and community leaders that they would hire gunmen to kill them. In the Pankararu Brejo dos Padres TI, squatters who refused to accept the decision ordering them to evict the demarcated area, posted a macabre sign inside the territory, with a list of the names of Indigenous people who would “die soon”. Such a situation has generated insecurity, fear and apprehension throughout the community.



*In the Pankararu Brejo dos Padres TI, squatters posted a sign inside the territory with a list of leaders who would “die soon”*

## DEATH THREATS

### 17 Cases

#### AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

**08/03/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Lago Grande Rio Abacaxis Village

**DESCRIPTION:** On July 25, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, a group of tourists without proper licensing from environmental agencies, invaded the territories of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Nova Olinda do Norte and Borba (AM), to practice recreational fishing. The action, carried out without consulting or informing the Indigenous and riverside communities of the region, triggered a serious conflict. The then executive secretary of the Amazonas Social Promotion Fund, Saulo Moysés Rezende Costa, who was part of the group, claimed to have been shot in the shoulder and threatened to retaliate. On August 3, Indigenous leaders of the Maraguá people reported that a group of people – who were later known to be military police officers in plain clothes – aboard a speedboat identified by them as “Dona Dora”, were firing at the residents. The situation led to the murder of two Indigenous people of the Munduruku people, residents of the neighboring Coatá-Laranjal TI, and four riverside dwellers from the region, as well as the disappearance of two other riverside men and a series of human rights violations committed by the MP against local communities, in what became known as “Massacre of the Abacaxis River”. Before the incident, the Maraguá had already lodged several complaints with the MPF against the damage caused by recreational fishing in the Abacaxis River region. In August 2018, the MPF held a public hearing in Terra Preta village, with the presence of Indigenous people and INCRA settlers, who live on the opposite bank of the river. According to Indigenous leaders, some businessmen and owners of tourist boats do not respect the limits of the Indigenous territory.

**OFFENSE:** Use of firearms

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Antônio José de Souza

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALPARAISO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOCA DO ACRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Maloca Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man Antônio José de Souza reported verbal assaults and threats against him in his own village. The assailant was Councilman Francisco Sales of France, known as “Mapará”. Antonio reported that he was insulted by the councilman, who carried a firearm and threatened him, ordering him out of the area, saying that that land was his, showing a document issued by the Union Heritage Secretariat (SPU). A police report was filed online with the local police station, and the incident was denounced to FUNAI and the MPF of Amazonas. So far, no measures have been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Chief

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CURRIÃ

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÂBREA

**DESCRIPTION:** For more than 20 years, the Apurinã have been fighting for the demarcation of the Curriã TI area, but so far no admin-

istrative measures have been taken and the land is not even registered in FUNAI's databases in Brasilia. According to the chief, invaders accessed the Indigenous territory through the Joari Igarapé, then followed the main lake of the village through the Curriã Igarapé that gives access Bom Jesus and the Curriã villages, challenging the Indigenous people. The community told them to leave with all their equipment and never come back. The next day, upon returning from an activity in another riverside community, the invaders walked by the house of the chief of the community of Bom Jesus, drunk and threatening him with death.

**OFFENSE:** Death threat

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1 - Team Lábrea

**05/28/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Daniel Tello Murajari, (Daniel's Son), (Daniel's Nephew)

**PEOPLE:** KOKAMA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SÃO PEDRO DO NORTE AND PALMARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro do Norte Village - Javari River

**DESCRIPTION:** The Organization of the Kokama People of the Javari River - OGIPKORIJA (formerly ORINPOKOVAJA) reported that on May 28, the Kokama Daniel Tello Murajari, 25 years old, his four-year-old son and his 16-year-old nephew were threatened with death verbally and with a shotgun from less than five feet away. The alleged assailant was a squatter nicknamed “Miguelzinho”. On June 5, the organization filed a police report. The family, which is constantly threatening the residents of São Pedro do Norte, opened up a trail that divided the orchards (planted by the Kokama) that are used to feed the people of this village and are also their main source of income.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** CIMI Press Office, 07/137/2020; CIMI- Regional Office in the North 1

#### BAHIA - 1 Case

**07/28/2020**

**VICTIM:** Juvenal Tupinambá

**PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** EUNÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Taquari Village – Repossessed area

**DESCRIPTION:** Chief Juvenal Tupinambá reported that a landowner, accompanied by 15 heavily armed gunmen stormed the village, claiming to be the owner of the land and ordering them to leave, because “he had already killed four others there”. The intimidation action was recorded on video, which was sent to the MPF of Eunápolis, where the complaint was filed. The chief also reported that before leaving the village, the gunmen fired several times in the air, in a clear attempt to intimidate them.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Causa Operária, 07/28/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

#### MARANHÃO - 1 Case

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ-GAMELLA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARI TIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported that unknown bikers continue to enter their repossessed areas, mainly in Cajueiro-Pirai village, through highway MA-014, firing at the Indigenous people and their homes, intimidating and threatening the families. These situations have been repeatedly reported to state government agencies, but no action has been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Gunshots

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

### JANUARY

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** YPO'I AND TRIUNFO  
**MUNICIPALITY:** PARANHOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ypoi Community

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the Ypoi community reported threats to two leaders who were on the border of the Indigenous land. In January, farmers in the region stormed the village in pickup trucks and, as they approached, the leaders (not identified for security reasons) were threatened with death by the invaders. The history of murders in the region worried the leaders who, due to the pandemic period, did not file a formal complaint but informed the chief and alerted the community.

**OFFENSE:** Death threats and threats with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

### 01/02/2020

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** LARANJEIRA NHANDERU AND BOQUEIRÃO (BRILHANTEPEGUÁ)

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO BRILHANTE

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that unidentified men shot at the Indigenous people and broke into some houses that were empty because their owners had fled for fear of the violence and insecurity that ravages the region. They also reported that the men walked among the shacks shouting racist swearing, shooting and telling the Indigenous people to leave or "everybody will die." In the early morning of the previous day, a Prayer House had been partially destroyed by a fire. Several complaints were filed with the MPF, the Federal Police and FUNAI, but the situation in the region remains tense and violent, due to the lack of land regularization.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threats and threats with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Press Office, 01/02/2020

### 2020

**VICTIMS:** 180 families

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Repossessed areas: Nhu Vera, Aratikuty, Nhu Vera Guasu and Boquerón

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the beginning of 2020, when the communities were seriously attacked, more than 180 Guarani-Kaiowá families on the Nhu Vera, Nhu Vera Guasu, Aratikuty and Boquerón repudiated TIs have been subjected to permanent threats. The Indigenous people are the targets of attacks and threats by private security guards, by properties that overlap the Indigenous territory and by the Department of Border Operations (DOF). The Kaiowá and Guarani report that the threats occurred throughout the year, and that several leaders have already been threatened with death. The situation in the region is permanently tense, and the families fear that violence will get worse. Complaints have already been filed with the MPF and the Indigenous people await action by the authorities.

**OFFENSE:** Death threats and threats with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

### 09/04/2020

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aratikuty Repossessed TI

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the community, for the seventh time this year

armed men responsible for the security of the area claimed as Indigenous land, in the region bordering the Dourados Reservation, in the Region of Nhu Verá, attacked the community violently during the early hours, destroying their shacks and setting fire to their belongings. In this attack and in the six previous ones, several Indigenous people reported that they were threatened with death by the armed security group. A complaint was filed with the MPF, but so far no measures have been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Threats with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

### MAY

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PYELITO KUE (IGUATEMIPEGUÁ I)

**MUNICIPALITY:** IGUATEMI

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the Pyelito Kue community report threats by armed security guards from properties overlapping the Indigenous territory. These security guards went to the entrance of the territory and said that if the Indigenous people did not leave, their main leaders would die. This occurred in mid-May. Indigenous families fear an escalation of violence in the region, and are awaiting action by the competent authorities.

**OFFENSE:** Death threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

### 11/10/2020

**VICTIM:** Woman  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A 60-year-old Indigenous woman reported to the police that she had been threatened with death and assault. According to her, her neighbor and her husband would have said that they would "fill her with bullets, set her on fire and throw her in the swamp." According to the police report, the two had already had a previous disagreement regarding a dispute over land in the village. The Indigenous woman also reported that the neighbor's husband was carrying a bat when both threatened her. The police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Death threat

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 11/10/2020

### 2020

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Yvy Rory Poty repossessed areas

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the leaders, not identified for security reasons, the community has been permanently threatened with death at gunpoint by private security guards. In all, there were more than 10 death threats throughout the year. This situation, further aggravated by the pandemic context they have been experiencing, leads Indigenous peoples to a situation of insecurity and despair, generating a cycle of violence at various levels.

**OFFENSE:** Death threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## PARANÁ - 1 Case

### 10/03/2020

**VICTIM:** Leocílio Gonçalves

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TERRA ROXA

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that a lessee of land close to this teko-

ha, who is interested in owning the Indigenous territory, has threatened chief Leocínia through another Indigenous man. The lessee sent a message saying he was going to "let him eat some more, and then he'd kill the chief."

**OFFENSE:** Death threat

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### PERNAMBUCO - 2 Cases

#### JULY

**VICTIM:** Leaders

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU BREJO DOS PADRES

**MUNICIPALITY:** JATOBÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced to the Federal Police and the MPF, death threats against the Pankararu Indigenous people. They reported that the invaders released a list with the names of Indigenous people who would "die soon". Several leaders of the Pankararu Brejo dos Padres TI have been threatened by squatters due to the process of territorial eviction, which in recent years has led to a permanent wave of instability and fear in the community, which already has several leaders included in the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Advocates of the State of Pernambuco (PEPDDH). Attacks and intimidation are constant, says an Indigenous woman who has not been identified for security reasons: "We wake up and find our crops destroyed, the fruit trees and sacred trees on the ground. They leave notes frightening us. We've had houses shot at in our villages."

**OFFENSE:** Death threat; invasion

**SOURCE:** G1/PE, 15/08/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast; CIMI Press Office, 08/10/2021

#### AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** Washington Tenório (shaman), Chief Valdenúzia Tavares

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU OPARÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** JATOBÁ

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** Pankararu Opará Indigenous Repossessed Area

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pankararu Opará people have been in an area in the municipality of Jatobá that was repossessed five years ago, fighting for the recognition of the area as a traditional territory. As a result, families have had conflicts with the region's squatters. Shaman Jaguriça (Washington Tenório) and chief Valdenúzia Tavares, leaders of the community, were threatened with death by the squatters, who announced that they would hire gunmen from the region to do the job. The Indigenous people filed complaints with the MPF of Serra Talhada and are included in the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Advocates of Pernambuco (PEPDDH).

**OFFENSE:** Death threat; invasion

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast

### RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

#### 2020

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Panorama Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders of the Karipuna TI have been constantly threatening the Indigenous community; they threaten to kill their leaders and set their homes on fire. The community receives these threats through messages from the former residents of the Jaci Paraná RESEX, who also feel threatened by the invaders. Leaders filed complaints with the MPF and requested action.

**OFFENSE:** Death threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

# Multiple Threats

In 2020, 34 cases of multiple threats were recorded in 11 Brazilian states and the Federal District, as follows: Alagoas (1), Amazonas (4), Distrito Federal (1), Goiás (1), Maranhão (6), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (3), Paraná (5), Rondônia (2), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (2).

The brutality and outrage against Indigenous peoples throughout the country is appalling. Even in the case of a population that has been disrespected and had their rights violated for more than five centuries, it is undeniable that since 2019, with the election of the Bolsonaro government, there has been a resurgence and, what is even worse, an incentive to illegal and violent acts against Indigenous peoples. These acts come from various sectors: businesspeople, farmers, squatters, public agents such as police officers and chief of police, councilors, deputies, mayors, governors, the President of Brazil, judges, and even the Minister-Chief of the Office of Institutional Security (GSI), retired General Augusto Heleno. Below we highlight some of the cases of various threats against Indigenous peoples recorded in 2020.

In September, in posts on Twitter, the Minister-Chief of the GSI associated the leader Sonia Guajajara and APIB

with “high treason”, accusing APIB of “being behind the defundbolsonaro.org site”, whose objectives would be, in Heleno’s words, “to publish fake news against Brazil: to impute environmental crimes to the president of Brazil and support international campaigns to boycott Brazilian products”. The minister also said that “APIB’s website is associated with several others that work 24-7 to tarnish our image abroad, in a crime of high treason”. Sonia Guajajara and APIB filed a criminal complaint with the Supreme Court against the minister for defamation.

In the state of Amazonas, members of the Maraguá people filed a report with the MPF denouncing abuses committed by military police officers during the incident that became known as “massacre of the Abacaxis river”. In addition to the murder of two Munduruku and four riverside dwellers – and the disappearance of two others – during the operation, which brought together more than 50 police officers in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Borba and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM), the community reported the use of firearms to intimidate adults, children and the elderly with assaults and threats. The reports indicate a series of major human rights violations, which a year

*Photo: Carla Cetina and Luiza Machado/Cimi Regional Norte 1*



*The Santa Terezinha community, on the Maraguá Indigenous Land, in the Abacaxis river region (AM), where a conflict triggered by the invasion of the territory and the subsequent brutal action of the Military Police left a trail of deaths, violations and fear*

later are still awaiting the conclusion of investigations by the Federal Police and the MPF.

In Goiás, about 30 Warao people living in Goiânia were evicted from the cities of Catalão, Rio Verde, Itumbiara and Caldas Novas, where they had moved, and threatened by the Military Police and people who identified themselves as employees of the Social Assistance secretariats of these municipalities.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, 24 Guarani and Kaiowá, including adolescents, were rescued from a farm in the municipality of Itaquiraí, where they were being subjected to conditions analogous to slave labor. In the midst of a pandemic, the workers had no labor contract, personal protective equipment or face covers. They slept on the floor or in dirty hammocks and mattresses and, in addition to being subjected to inhuman and degrading conditions, the farmer still charged them for room and board and work tools, taking the money directly out of their paychecks.

Also in MS, non-Indigenous residents of Aquidauana and Miranda shared hate messages and threats against the Terena on WhatsApp groups. The audios released showed that these people went as far as proposing the extermination of Indigenous peoples: "Let's get everyone together. We're going to invade the village and kill everyone there. That's it. Then we can exterminate this useless f\*\*\* race once and for all", says one of the messages. "Since in the village there are people with COVID, they have to stay inside," said another.

In Paraná, during the "Tribuna da Massa" program, on Naipi TV station, an affiliate of SBT network, which belongs to the family of the governor of Paraná Ratinho Júnior, the host Luciano Alves threatened the Kaingang people in a discriminatory speech that spurred violence against the more than 800 Indigenous families living in Nova Laranjeiras. During the show, the host said: "Now there will be more: the police can beat the heck out of you. Now it's rubber bullets, smoke bombs and tear gas against these Indians. And let them be punished. You know the rules, you don't walk around naked, with paint on your face, you don't even have a small plate of food. So pay attention. You're going to jail. Gang of criminals!" The presenter accused the Kaingang, without evidence, of spilling oil on the BR-277 highway to cause accidents and loot drivers.

In the same context, four Indigenous people were arrested for alleged involvement in the BR-277 incident, leading to a series of conflicts between Indigenous people from the Rio das Cobras TI and the Federal Highway Police (PRF). In a group in which journalists and police officers exchanged information, a military police officer stated that agents of the Military Police, the Federal Police, the Highway Police and the Army should beat the Indigenous people until "their loins were softer than their bellies", and got the support of a civil police officer: "Go for it PRF". The situation left the Kaingang and Guarani apprehensive, due to incitement to hatred and violence against the peoples of the region. According to the Indigenous report, the police officers continued to storm their territory in several vehicles, intimidating the families.

In Rondônia, Indigenous leaders reported receiving an

intimidating audio from FUNAI's coordinator in Guajará-Mirim. In the message, the coordinator said that because they were violating the quarantine against the coronavirus, "as soon as they touched the port, they would be arrested by the Federal Police." The leaders expressed their indignation at the coordinator, saying that his role should be to instruct the Indigenous people about the severity of the pandemic and its consequences, not to threaten and intimidate them.

## MULTIPLE THREATS

### 34 Cases

#### ALAGOAS - 1 Case

**08/17/2020**

**VICTIMS:** 25 families

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO REAL DO COLÉGIO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Repossessed area on São Bento Farm - Kariri-Xocó

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of about 25 Indigenous families of the Pankariri ethnic group, who just over a year ago repossessed an area near the Kariri Xocó village on São Bento farm, owned by the farmer known as Mario Barreto, were surprised by him, who questioned their presence in the area. The squatter, accompanied by two private security guards, one of them carrying a gun in his waistband, hidden under his shirt, said that the Indigenous people should not be in the area, since in the repossession case the judge had ruled against them and he had a document to prove it. Chief José Raimundo and other members of the community said that they were unaware of this document and that they would await notification from the courts. They contacted FUNAI, which said they knew nothing about the repossession case. A complaint was filed with FUNAI and the MPF, but to date no measures have been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threat and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in the Northeast

#### AMAZONAS 4 Cases

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** DENI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DENI

**MUNICIPALITY:** TAPAUÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Several villages of the Madihadeni People

**DESCRIPTION:** In February 2020, many Indigenous people left their bank cards with some shop owners in the municipality of Lábrea (one of these men was allegedly Gugu Teixeira) and in the Foz do Tapauá riverside community (a man known as André). However, with the onset of the new coronavirus pandemic in the Middle Purus River region, the Madihadeni were unable to return to those areas to follow the debt-paying process and get their cards back. The shop owners took advantage of the situation and continued to withdraw the Indigenous people's salary and social benefits – including after the debts had been paid off – and took bank loans using their cards. Two cases illustrate this situation. In one case, the shop owner, using the card of a disabled child from Marrecão village, incurred a bank debt in the child's name, which led to the benefit being canceled; the same man had been retaining the card of the Indigenous health agent (AIS) of Marrecão base since February. With a debt of approximately R\$2,700.00 and a monthly wage of approximately R\$1,500.00, the AIS' debt would have been paid off since May. However, the AIS believes that the shop owner continued to withdraw his salary money, as he was still retaining the card. Because of cases such as these, going to the

municipality of Lábrea and to Foz de Tapauá to take their cards back was very risky for the Indigenous people, including because of possible contamination with the new coronavirus. FUNAI in the Middle Purus River carried out an operation to collect the cards from the shop owner Gugu Teixeira and others. CIMI filed a complaint with the MPF requesting measures to return the Indigenous people's cards. Retaining bank cards is a practice known to the MPE, and civil investigations into it are under way.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of bank card and password

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Health professionals of the DSEI Middle Purus River; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

## 2020

**VICTIM:** Francisco Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Taquara Village

**DESCRIPTION:** With the coronavirus pandemic and the inaction of public authorities, the Indigenous people mobilized and built sanitary barriers to prevent the community from being contaminated with the new coronavirus. Conflicts emerged, involving farmers who tried to destroy the barriers. In addition to the invasion of the Mura's territory, a group of farmers, seeking to interfere in the internal organization of the Indigenous people, established an allegedly "board of directors" to try to replace the Tuxauá, by threatening the community. The government, which was supposed to act to protect the barriers and the Indigenous people against invasions, did nothing, and the community was forced to remove the barriers. Leaders filed complaints with the MPF, as well as a Police Report with the Autazes Police Station. Due to the threats, Francisco had to be included in the program of protection to human rights advocates.

**OFFENSE:** Threats; invasion

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

## AUGUST/2020

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Abacaxis River

**DESCRIPTION:** The Military Police carried out an operation in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, where the Maraguá and Coatá-Laranjal TIs are located, in the municipalities of Borba and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM). The operation involved about 50 police officers and resulted in the death of two Munduruku; four riverside dwellers were also killed and two others went missing, in what became known as "Massacre of the Abacaxis River". During the operation, which lasted for several days, Indigenous people of the Maraguá group, communities in the region and riverside populations filed several complaints with the MPF, stating that the MP had committed a series of abuses. According to local reports, the complaints were for the use of firearms to intimidate adults, children and the elderly, in addition to torture, assaults and threats. Indigenous people and riverside dwellers were prevented from leaving their communities and villages, forbidden to fish and go into the forest to get to their crops, which resulted in hunger and thirst. The Tuxauá Joarez da Silva Reis, of the Maraguá people, reported the assaults and brutality of the MP against him and his family. In this same incident, military police officers invaded Pilão village in the Maraguá TI, threatening the community, rummaging houses and the historic church and stealing material goods. Work equipment and personal property belonging to the health counselor Messias Miranda, also a Maraguá, were thrown in the street, and most of them were destroyed. The Federal Police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assaults; Intimidation

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CPT; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

## 2020

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** SATERÉ-MAWE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRÁ-MARAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** MAUÉS

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Sateré-Mawé people have not received humanitarian aid from the municipal authorities. In addition, leaders were also persecuted by politicians, who wanted to remove the sanitary barrier created by the leaders themselves, to prevent the coronavirus from advancing into the villages. The situation experienced by the Sateré-Mawé was reported to the MPF in the state of Amazonas.

**OFFENSE:** Threats and lack of assistance

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

## FEDERAL DISTRICT - 1 Case

### 098/18/2020

**VICTIM:** Sonia Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LANDS:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASILIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** APIB - Brasilia

**DESCRIPTION:** The leader Sonia Guajajara and APIB filed a criminal complaint with the Supreme Court for defamation against the minister chief of the Office of Institutional Security (GSI), retired General Augusto Heleno. In September, in posts on Twitter, Minister Heleno associated Sonia and APIB with the alleged "crime of high treason". He accused APIB of "being behind the defundbolsonaro.org website, whose objectives are to publish fake news against Brazil; impute environmental crimes to the President of Brazil; and support international campaigns to boycott Brazilian products." Heleno also said that "Emergency APIB is led by the Indigenous woman Sonia Guajajara, a PSOL activist linked to actor Leonardo Di Caprio, a staunch critic of our country." Heleno wrote that "APIB's website is associated with several others, which work 24-7 to tarnish our image abroad, in a crime of high treason". In the criminal complaint filed with the Supreme Court, Sonia and APIB said they were surprised, on September 18, "by the defendant's posts who, taking advantage of his social media, attributed to the claimants acts of extreme severity". A response is expected from the Supreme Court about the lawsuit. In a note, APIB also repudiated the general's statements and said that "Treason is the inaction of the Bolsonaro government towards the destruction of our biomes, protected areas, illegal fires, land-grabbing, deforestation and invasion of our lands, and theft of our wealth".

**OFFENSE:** Defamation; slander

**SOURCE:** Portal Uol, 12/15/2020; APIB, 12/16/2020

## GOIÁS - 1 Case

### SEPTEMBER/2020

**VICTIMS:** Men, women and children

**PEOPLE:** WARAO

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIÂNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Municipalities of Catalão, Rio Verde, Itumbiara and Caldas Novas - GO

**DESCRIPTION:** About 30 Warao aged between 5 and 57 years living in Goiânia, moved to the cities of Catalão, Rio Verde, Itumbiara and Caldas Novas. Upon arriving in these locations, they were evicted and threatened by the Military Police and by people who identified themselves as employees of the Social Assistance secretariats of these municipalities. According to information from the Migrant Pastoral, the Indigenous people were forced to return to Goiânia without any explanation. A complaint was filed with the MPF of Goiás and measures are being awaited.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority, threats, eviction from cities

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/ Tocantins; Migrant Pastoral Service (SPM) of Goiânia

## MARANHÃO - 6 Cases

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA KANELA  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The leaders of the Memortumré Canela and Apânjekra Canela groups reported that shop owners retained the bank cards and passwords of retirees and employees. The case is known to FUNAI's Local Technical Coordination (CTL) in Barra do Corda, but no action has been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of bank card and password

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (Gavião)  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Pyhcop Catí Ji / Gavião people reported that shop owners retained the bank cards and passwords of retirees and employees. The case is known to FUNAI's Local Technical Coordination (CTL) in Amarante do Maranhão, but no action has been taken so far.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of bank card and password

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA KANELA  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported that non-Indigenous peoples are marrying Indigenous people in order to gain access to the territory and spur conflicts. The leaders say they do not want this situation to happen and that they have talked to FUNAI's Local Technical Coordination (CTL) to help solve the problem.

**OFFENSE:** Spurring internal conflicts

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** Pyhcop Catí Ji/Gavião  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The Pyhcop Catí Ji/Gavião reported that loggers continue to threaten the Indigenous leaders who protect the territory. According to the leaders, loggers have invaded the territory frequently to illegally remove timber. Even under threat, the Indigenous leaders have taken on surveillance of the territory by themselves. The MPF, FUNAI and other agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of the territory are always contacted by the Indigenous people, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Threats; invasion

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community  
**PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous people of Tremembé do Engenho reported that a non-Indigenous man lives inside the territory threatening the community, destroying and invading crops, selling plots and bringing non-Indigenous people into the Tremembé area, endangering the entire community, especially in this year of the COVID-19 pandemic. This man calls himself general chief

of the people, without the knowledge of the members of the community.

**OFFENSE:** Threats and intimidation

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**VICTIMS:** Leaders

**PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

**DESCRIPTION:** The Council of the people of Tremembé de Engenho was created as a legitimate space for decision-making regarding the lives of the people. Non-Indigenous people who exploited the territory were asked to leave the area; after that, they began to threaten the members of the Council of leaders of the Tremembé people.

**OFFENSE:** Threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

## MATO GROSSO - 3 Cases

**03/11/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Several people in the community

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACES OF INCIDENT:** São Domingos Savio and São Pedro villages among others

**DESCRIPTION:** An Indigenous man from São Domingos Sávio village, who asked not to be identified, on a visit by Fr. Eloir Inácio de Oliveira to the Indigenous Health House (CASAI), reported that he had left his Bolsa Família card and his password with a woman at a supermarket in the city. He was in CASAI being treated for a severe flu. This incident was reported not only by this man, but by many Indigenous people, who are forced to do that in order to be able to shop using their social benefit cards, including pension cards.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of bank card and password

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**2020**

**VICTIMS:** Several Communities

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2019 and also in 2020, bank branches and financial institutions have been granting payroll loans, in excess of the limits allowed by law, to many retired Xavante, drastically reducing their paycheck money and jeopardizing the survival of their families. Complaints have been filed with the banks and financial institution, but the illegal practice continues.

**OFFENSE:** Extortion

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**09/29/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUÍNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Halataikwa Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that a man who was running for councilor for the PSL ticket visited the village - in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic - despite FUNAI's ordinance prohibiting access to Indigenous villages for electoral campaigns. The community was concerned and frightened by the risk of contamination. FUNAI was contacted and the candidate was notified.

**OFFENSE:** Entry into the village in the midst of the pandemic

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 3 Cases

**06/24/2020**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous workers

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITIES:** AMAMBAÍ, JAPORÁ, ELDORADO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Farm in Itaquiraí, 410 km from Campo Grande

**DESCRIPTION:** Guarani and Kaiowá were found working on a farm in southern Mato Grosso do Sul, in the cassava harvest, in conditions analogous to slave labor. A labor inspection carried out by the Labor and Employment Secretariat rescued 24 Indigenous people. The workers had no labor contract and Personal Protective Equipment - not even face covers in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the workers there were also teenagers. They slept in dirty lodgings and mattresses, on the floor or in hammocks. In addition to being subjected to inhuman and degrading conditions, the farmer still charged the indigenous people room and board and work tools, taking the money directly out of their paychecks. The inspectors defined their working conditions as "degrading". The lawsuit is under way and the MPF of Dourados started an investigation into the farm. According to Antonio Maria Parron, the labor inspector who coordinated the rescue effort, another eight Indigenous people were on the farm: two women accompanying their husbands and six children. The situation was defined by him as "despicable".

**OFFENSE:** Subjection to work conditions analogous to slavery

**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 02/07/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in MS; CIMI Press Office, 07/07/2021

**JULY/2020**

**PEOPLE:** Terena

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAUNAY / IPEGUE

**MUNICIPALITY:** AQUIDAUANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** WhatsApp Groups

**DESCRIPTION:** Complaint that non-Indigenous residents of Aquidauana and Miranda are using WhatsApp groups to share hate messages and threats against the Terena. The audios released showed that these people went as far as proposing the extermination of Indigenous peoples: "Let's get everyone together. We're going to invade the village and kill everyone there. That's it. Then we can exterminate this useless f\*\*\* race once and for all", says one of the messages. "We have to close the city and not let them come to the city" and "Since in the village there are people with COVID, they have to stay there," are other examples of hate speeches.

**OFFENSE:** Hate speech

**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 07/24/2020

**08/25/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Men, women and children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Yvy Rory Poty repossessed area

**DESCRIPTION:** In a brutal operation, the National Force arrived at the Guarani-Kaiowá repossessed area pointing weapons at the Indigenous people. It was 10:00 a.m. when four vehicles entered the Tekohá, located in the area bordering the Dourados TI. Repossessed by the Indigenous people, the area is being disputed in court and, according to local leaders, the owner instigated the police operation - her aim was to illegally force the people out of the area. The police threatened the community, regardless of the presence of elderly, pregnant women and children. Very frightened, the Indigenous people wrote a letter to the MPF, asking for security. The document was also presented at an urgent meeting held on 08/28/2020, by Aty Guasu, the Grand Guarani Kaiowá Assembly. The organization decided to monitor the situation closely, since the conflict involves a family of great political and economic clout

in the region, which leaves the Indigenous people in a situation of greater vulnerability.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority, threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** CIMI Press Office, 08/28/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## MINAS GERAIS - 2 Cases

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social media and WhatsApp groups

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that non-Indigenous people have been using social media and WhatsApp groups to promote attacks on the Xakriabá Indigenous identity and its internal organization, in addition to making false accusations and spurring violence against the communities. A Police Report was filed with the Civil Police and complaints were sent to the competent authorities - such as FUNAI, the MPF and the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais - asking for an investigation into the case.

**OFFENSE:** Threats on WhatsApp

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER**

**VICTIM:** Celia Xakriabá

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**DESCRIPTION:** Celia reported that, during the period of election campaigns, she received several threats on social media about her political position and her actions outside the Indigenous territory. According to her, the attacks were slanderous, aggressive, saying that she was not fighting for the rights of her people, but rather stealing from them. A complaint was filed with the MPF and the Human Rights Commission.

**OFFENSE:** Threats on WhatsApp

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Celia Xakriabá; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

## PARÁ - 3 Cases

**02/19/2020**

**VICTIM:** Ipó Zo'é

**PEOPLE:** ZO'É

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ZO'É

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** The Ipó Indigenous man received as a "donation" from Luiz Carlos Ferreira a long firearm, of the shotgun type, generating confusion and risks to the community. Upon learning about the incident, the MPF filed a Criminal Action against Luiz Carlos for two crimes: a) giving the Indigenous man named Ipó, of the Zo'é ethnic group, for free, a firearm of the shotgun type, which by itself constitutes a crime; b) disrupting the customs and traditions of the Zo'é people, since using firearms to hunt is not common practice and the presence of the weapon would have aroused the interest of other members of the community, which also constitutes an offense. The Federal Court accepted the action filed by the MPF and ordered the defendant to pay 20 minimum wages to an institution to be defined, in addition to providing community services.

**OFFENSE:** Donation of a firearm

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**10/09/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Federal University of Western Pará

## Chapter II

Violence Against the Person

**DESCRIPTION:** After complaints from Indigenous leaders and organizations and FUNAI, the MPF filed a Public Civil Action against three individuals (Miguel dos Santos Corrêa, Raimundo Ferreira de Sousa and Josael da Penha Luna) who, through the Indigenous Association of the State of Pará (AIEPA) issued ideologically false "Declarations of Ethnic Belonging" to Indigenous peoples, with the purpose of qualifying them to participate in the Special Indigenous Selection Process of the Federal University of Western Pará (PSEI/UFOPA), which is an affirmative action intended exclusively to ensure the access of Indigenous people to university. In addition to individual accountability and annulment of the illegal acts, the Public Civil Action seeks to safeguard the affirmative action policy of UFOPA, which is essential to reduce inequalities and remedy the historical exclusion of Indigenous peoples from higher education, seeking to preserve the purpose and target audience of affirmative actions.

**OFFENSE:** Use of false declarations of ethnic belonging

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**06/21/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Fermín Antonio Pérez Moraleda and Avilio Cardona Alvarez

**PEOPLE:** WARAO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tapanã Institutional Shelter - Pope John XXIII Foundation

**DESCRIPTION:** When they go to Belém, the Warao of Venezuela usually stay at the Tapanã Institutional Shelter of the Pope John XXIII Foundation. During their stay in the shelter, the Indigenous men Fermín Moraleda and Avilio Alvarez clashed with the shelter's technical staff. As a result, they were prohibited from ever using the shelter again. The MPF and the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU), in view of the case, issued a recommendation to the Pope John XXIII Foundation, since, according to the MPF, the two Indigenous men had been prohibited from staying in the shelter without justification and by unilateral decision, without any possibility of prior defense or adversary proceeding, and without proper transparent communication to the control agencies that monitor the shelter policy, such as the DPU, the MPF and civil society organizations. The MPF also pointed out that only the two Indigenous men were punished, although several others were involved in the clash. In the recommendation, the MPF and the DPU suggested, among other things, immediate prior, free and informed consultation with the Indigenous men; guarantee of opportunity to be heard and of adversary proceeding in the event of disciplinary measures; technical analysis of the consequences of the eviction of the men for the situation of vulnerability experienced by the respective family group (who will also live on the streets, along with the evicted family member, due to the concept of family of the Warao).

**OFFENSE:** Unknown

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

### PARANÁ - 5 Cases

**03/14/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHÁ ANETETE

**MUNICIPALITY:** DIAMANTE D'OESTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekohá Itamarã

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that a suspicious car was parked at night at the entrance to the village; they reported that people got out of the car carrying flashlights and entered the village. Some families got scared, left their homes and went to a house near the Indigenous school, where they spent the night. The Military Police was contacted and went in the village. Around three o'clock in the morning, the Indigenous people saw the same car parked at the same place. The leaders believe that the fact would be related to the murder of young Virgílio Benites,

on 03/08, since the criminals have not yet been arrested. The police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Threats; invasion

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**03/11/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUÁIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoha Yhovy

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported having heard gunshots at around 11 p.m. and that then a non-Indigenous man invaded the tekoha on a motorcycle, screaming, calling for the chief. The man was making accusations against a tekoha resident who had allegedly been disrespectful to the man's wife and daughter, and wanted the chief to turn him in. Otherwise, he would set the Indigenous people's homes on fire. The invasion and threats were reported to the MPF of Guaíra.

**OFFENSE:** Threats; invasion

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South.

**11/17/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Naipi TV, SBT affiliate

**DESCRIPTION:** During the "Tribuna da Massa" program on Naipi TV station, an affiliate of SBT TV network, which belongs to the family of the governor of Paraná Ratinho Júnior, the host Luciano Alves threatened the Kaingang people in a discriminatory speech that spurred violence against the more than 800 Indigenous families living in Nova Laranjeiras. During the show, the host said: "Now there will be more: the police can beat the heck out of you. Now it's rubber bullets, smoke bombs and tear gas against these Indians. And let them be punished. You know the rules, you don't walk around naked, with paint on your face, you don't even have a small plate of food. So pay attention. You're going to jail. Gang of criminals!" The host accused the Kaingang, without evidence, of spilling oil on the BR-277 highway to cause accidents and loot drivers, and called for urgent intervention by the authorities. The TI residents have been discriminated against and threatened with death since four young men from the community were arrested, accused of stealing goods from a truck. According to former chief Neoli Kafy Olíbio, the climate among Indigenous families is one of apprehension, because "the press published the incident in a such a way that the community is now afraid to go out." According to Neoli, the Kaingang people have been the target of attacks, name-calling and harassment on social media.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory statements in the press

**SOURCE:** Olho nos Ruralistas, 11/20/2020

**11/16/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-277 highway

**DESCRIPTION:** Military police officer José Batista dos Santos, captain of the 6th Battalion of the State Highway Police in the State of Paraná, said in a group in which journalists and police officers exchanged information, that agents of the Military Police, the Federal Police, the Highway Police and the Army should beat the Indigenous people until "their loins were softer than their bellies". The message, posted after clashes between the Indigenous people of Rio das Cobras, Nova Laranjeiras, and the Federal Highway Police were reported, got the support of

a civil police officer from Pato Branco, Juliano Riboli: "Go for it, PRF". Since November 11, a series of conflicts have been reported on the BR-277 highway, which borders the Rio das Cobras TI, after four Kaingang Indigenous men were arrested, accused of involvement in the loot of a truck loaded with tires. The conversations on WhatsApp show several hateful, discriminatory and racist comments against the Indigenous people. The Kaingang and Guarani were apprehensive, as the non-Indigenous population was incited to show even more hatred and violence against them. They reported that the police continue to enter the Indigenous territory in several vehicles, intimidating the families, and that police cars are permanently parked at the clove-leaf intersection of the two highways.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** *Brasil de Fato*, 12/03/2020

**11/08/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGÃO ALTO DO IGUAÇU

**DESCRIPTION:** After several complaints, the FP executed two search and seizure warrants in rural establishments in the city of Espigão Alto do Iguaçu. The operation was meant to investigate whether local shop owners were retaining documents and bank cards of Indigenous peoples as to guarantee the payment of products sold on credit. Third-party cards and documents were found in the establishments.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of bank card and password

**SOURCE:** *Portal Cantu; CIMI - Regional Office in the South - Team Paraná*

## RONDÔNIA - 2 Cases

**11/26/2020**

**VICTIM:** Bitaté Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau

**PEOPLE:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACAULÂNDIA

**DESCRIPTION:** On the night of 11/26, three Indigenous people aged 20, 45 and 81 were detained at gunpoint by criminals for about 12 hours. The youngest of the victims, Bitaté Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, reported to the police that on that night the three were leaving the municipality of Monte Negro for the village, when they were surprised by two masked armed men on a motorcycle. The perpetrators subdued the Indigenous men and made Bitaté drive to the bridge of the Canaan River, towards Cacaúlândia. The victims were held at gunpoint and threatened until 4:00 a.m. the next day, when the men fled taking the vehicle, a drone, a wagon and a brush cutter. The case is being investigated by the Ariquemes Heritage Police Station and the leaders filed a complaint with the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threats and threat with a firearm

**SOURCE:** *G1/RO*, 30/11/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

**APRIL/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAGARANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported having received an intimidating audio from FUNAI's coordinator in Guajará-Mirim. In the message, the coordinator said that because they were disrespecting the quarantine, "as soon as they touched the port they would be arrested by the Federal Police." The leaders expressed their indignation, saying that his role as FUNAI's coordinator should be to instruct the Indigenous people on the severity of the new coronavirus pandemic and its consequences. Instead, he threatened and intimidated the community of the Guajará-Mirim region.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

**03/05/2020**

**VICTIM:** Family

**PEOPLE:** XOKLENG

**MUNICIPALITY:** BLUMENAU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Blumenau - SC

**DESCRIPTION:** Complaint that a Xokleng group living in a neighborhood on the banks of the expressway, in Blumenau, was threatened with eviction by the city. According to the city, the place would be a meeting point for drug users and, therefore, they wanted to demolish the house where the Xokleng were living. The neighbors, on the other hand, claim that the presence of the Xokleng in the area drove away drug users and that they are favorable to the Indigenous people saying there.

**OFFENSE:** Eviction order

**SOURCE:** *CIMI - Regional Office in the South; Municipality Blumenau*

## TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

**11/26/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**DESCRIPTION:** For the Indigenous people to buy on credit, the shop owners of Tocantínia retained their bank cards and the amounts owed were taken directly from their accounts as their salaries and benefits were deposited. In addition to the cards, the shop owners also kept the Indigenous people's passwords and personal documents. Many Indigenous people reported that the card owners never withdrew money on a monthly basis, as this was done by the shop owners. For years, Indigenous people in the entire state of Tocantins have been reporting the situation to the MPF-TO. On 11/26/2020, after the MPF requested a police investigation, the state Civil Police executed six search and seizure warrants against shop owners in Tocantínia, suspected of retaining the bank cards of Indigenous and elderly people in the city. During the operation, the Civil Police seized 134 cards of elderly and Indigenous people in the hands of shop owners. Among them, 83 were from the Bolsa Família program. The police are investigating suspected cases of swindling, criminal association and retention of bank cards, which is a crime provided for in the statute of the elderly, in addition to consumer crimes.

**OFFENSE:** Retention of documents, cards and passwords

**SOURCE:** *CIMI- Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins; G1/TO*, 11/26/2020

**05/08/20**

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kapej Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Krahô leaders were at the sanitary barrier built in Kapej village to contain COVID-19 when a non-Indigenous man arrived in a pickup truck. As he was traveling on a road of access to the territory, they stopped him, and found a large amount of ammunition for firearms of different calibers inside the truck. The Indigenous people detained the man until the arrival of FUNAI and the Civil Police. The vehicle was seized and taken to the police station of the municipality of Pedro Afonso, and criminal charges were filed against the owner of the vehicle. A complaint was filed with the MPF, FUNAI and the Civil Police.

**OFFENSE:** Illegal possession of weapons and ammunition

**SOURCE:** *Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

# Murders

## Official data

Official data obtained from the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (SESAI)<sup>1</sup> and state health secretariats show 182 murders of Indigenous people in 2020. The highest number of deaths was recorded among male victims, with 127 cases; the other 55 victims were female. Roraima (66), Amazonas (41) and Mato Grosso do Sul (34) lead the ranking. Official records show a 61.06 percent increase in the number of murders compared to 2019.

State	Number of homicides
Amazon	41
Bahia <sup>2</sup>	5
Ceará	15
Maranhão	1
Mato Grosso	1
Mato Grosso do Sul <sup>3</sup>	34
Minas Gerais	1
Pará	4
Paraíba	2
Pernambuco	6
Paraná	1
Rondônia	2
Roraima	66
Santa Catarina	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>

1 SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS - reference period 01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020 – collected on 07/08/2021. Preliminary data, subject to updates.

2 SOURCE: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/Mortality Information System (SIM).

3 SOURCE: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM).

Among the causes of death are assault with a firearm, assault with a sharp or penetrating object and assault with a blunt object.

More detailed analyses are not possible, considering that SESA and the state health secretariats do not provide detailed data, such as ethnic group, Indigenous land or circumstances of the assaults.

## Data collected by CIMI

In 2020, CIMI recorded 45 murder cases, as follows: Acre (4), Amazonas (3), Bahia (8), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (12), Pará (2), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), Roraima (3), and Santa Catarina (1). The data presented were obtained by CIMI teams from the communities where they operate, as well as through news published in different media outlets. Eight victims were female and 37 were male.

The reasons for the assaults include indigenous conflicts, fights/disagreements related to the use of alcohol, femicide, sexual violence or unknown causes. Some of the cases that characterized the contexts of homicides are described below.

Initially, two very serious cases recorded in the states of Amazonas and Mato Grosso of collective murders committed by police forces are worthy noting. In Mato Grosso, four Indigenous people of the Chiquitano people were killed while hunting on the border region between Bolivia and Brazil, by agents of the Special Border Group (GEFRON), the military police area responsible for security in the region. Hunting is a community subsistence activity practiced on the Bolivian side of the dry border, which crosses the territory of traditional occupation by the people and whose delimitation is not clear in the region. Reports and investigations indicate that the Indigenous people were subjected to torture and assault before being murdered; a working group involving several civil society organizations went to the area where the murders were committed to investigate the context of the slaughter and found “signs of blood and a tree full of bullets from the roots to the canopy.”<sup>1</sup>

In the state of Amazonas, in August, a disastrous operation carried out by the Military Police in the region of the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Borba and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM), resulted in the death of brothers Josimar and Josivan Moraes Lopes, of the Munduruku people. The brutal operation, which stemmed from a conflict involving the invasion of the territory of riverside communities and of the Munduruku and Maraguá peoples, in the Coatá-Laranjal and Maraguá TIs, for the unauthorized practice of recreational fishing, also resulted in the death of four riverside dwellers and two military police officers, in addition to the disappearance of two other riverside men. The deaths were followed by a state of terror in the Indigenous and riverside communities, and several reports of serious violations committed by the MP. It is noteworthy that in both cases, which occurred in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the police forces said that the operation was meant “to combat drug trafficking”.

In Maranhão, leaders report that a young Indigenous man was found dead on August 3, but that only three days later they were able to file the complaint, due to difficulties of access and communication. They believe that drug traffickers committed the murder as payback for the destruction of a marijuana plantation during a patrol carried out by the Indigenous men in the territory. The area is constantly

1 CIMI Press Office, 09/09/2021. URL: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/09/chacina-de-indigenas-chiquitanos-segue-impune-e-mobiliza-organizacoes-sociais-do-brasil-e-bolivia>

invaded by loggers, land grabbers, poachers and drug traffickers. The situation has been reported several times to the competent authorities.

In Rondônia, for years the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous land has been subjected to invasions, deforestation, land grabbing and fires. In 2020, another leader was brutally murdered as payback for Indigenous peoples' actions in the defense of their territory. The 33-year-old teacher and environmental agent Ari was found dead with signs of beating on the road of the district of Tarilândia, in the municipality of Jaru. The body was next to the victim's motorcycle. The teacher's family reported several signs of spanking on his body as a result of excessive violence. A report was filed with the Civil Police, which is investigating the case as a homicide.

In Roraima, according to information from the Yanomami and Ye'kuana District Council for Indigenous Health (CONDISI), two Indigenous youths were attacked in the middle of the forest and shot dead by miners, who had invaded the Yanomami Indigenous Land. The victims were in a group of five people when they came across two miners near a clandestine heliport. When they saw the Indigenous boys, the miners shot and hit one of them. The group ran, chased by the miners, when the other young man was hit. The Indigenous boys who managed to escape reported that the chase lasted about an hour. CONDISI-Y was informed of the incident via radio. FUNAI and the Federal Police were called to the region to investigate the case. The bodies of the young men remained on the scene, where the people will follow their funeral traditions, according to the Yanomami culture. The MPF was also asked to take action.

## MURDER

### 39 Cases - 45 Victims

#### ACRE - 3 Cases - 4 Victims

**08/20/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Teenagers

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KATUKINA / KAXINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Banks of the Diabinho Igarapé

**DESCRIPTION:** The bodies of two teenagers were found by a riverside man from the region. The bodies had signs of torture and limbs had been cut off which, according to the police, indicate the MO of criminal factions. Local authorities have warned of another serious problem faced by Indigenous peoples, which is the infiltration of criminal organizations within their traditional territories. They explain that the criminals seek refuge in remote and hard-to-reach places to escape their enemies or the police.

**OFFENSE:** Torture

**SOURCE:** UOL Portal, 09/30/2020

**10/27/2020**

**VICTIM:** Vita Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO DO RIO PURUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

**DESCRIPTION:** The body of the Indigenous woman was found on the banks of the river in Santa Rosa do Purus, and approximately 50 meters from her there was an unidentified man, badly injured and with signs of assault. The civil police are investigating the case and the chief of police informed that the woman showed signs of drowning. The man was hospitalized and is suspected of killing the young woman. The MPF requested his temporary

Photo: Inácio Werner/CEDH-MT



A family member mourns the death of Ezequiel Pedraza Iosube, one of four Chiquitanos brutally murdered by police officers from Mato Grosso while hunting in an area near their village, on the Bolivian side of the border

## Chapter II

Violence Against the Person

arrest. The chief of police in charge of the case said that he had taken the testimony of the witnesses and would then hear the suspect, who has a history of violence against the woman. The coroner is analyzing the material collected to assess whether the young woman was also a victim of rape. According to the chief of police, the man would have been beaten by other Indigenous men who saw what had happened to young woman. The Alto Purus River DSEI and FUNAI are following the investigation. Indigenous leaders reported to CIMI that the Indigenous woman had gone to the city to withdraw the Bolsa Família benefit. On the night of the same day, a man was seen near the river where many Madija were camped. The man, who was drunk, ran after Vita, grabbed her by the hair and drowned her in the river.

**OFFENSE:** Drowning

**SOURCE:** G1/AC, 10/27/2020 and 10/30/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Birari Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ENVIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Road near the municipality of Envira

**DESCRIPTION:** The young Indigenous man was found dead on the side of the road, near the municipality of Envira, with signs of assault. There are no details and the case is being investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

### AMAZONAS - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

**11/24/2020**

**VICTIM:** Ana Beatriz

**PEOPLE:** SATERÉ-MAWE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANDIRÁ-MARAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARREIRINHA

**DESCRIPTION:** The five-year-old child was abducted at dawn while sleeping at home with her mother in the village. When the mother noticed that her daughter was missing, she sought help. The child was found dead, with signs of asphyxiation and marks of violence on the body and genitals. The suspects were located in the Ponta Alegre community and detained until the arrival of the police. The whole community is shaken by the perversity of the case.

**OFFENSE:** Rape; murder

**SOURCE:** A Crítica, 11/24/2020

**08/05/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Josimar Moraes Lopes, Josivan Moraes Lopes

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** COATÁ-LARANJAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**PLACE:** Furo do Bem Assim, in Lake Marimari

**DESCRIPTION:** The murder of the two Indigenous people occurred in the context of the case that became known as the "Massacre of the Abacaxis River", in the riverside and Indigenous communities of the Maraguá and Coatá-Laranjal TIs and the Abacaxis and Marimari rivers, in the municipalities of Borba and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM). In addition to the deaths of the two Munduruku, the case resulted in the murder of four riverside dwellers and the disappearance of another two, as well as in several reports of torture and persecution by the Military Police. The conflict began in July, when a group of tourists, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic and without proper licensing by environmental agencies, invaded the territories of the region to practice recreational fishing. The then executive secretary of the Social Promotion Fund of Amazonas, Saulo Moysés Rezende Costa, who was part of the group, claimed to have been shot in the shoulder and threatened to come back to retaliate. On August 3, the police reportedly entered the rivers on plain clothes, carrying heavy weapons and

with their faces covered. Two police officers were killed during the operation, whose official justification would be the "to combat drug trafficking". The next day, a group of 50 police officers went to the region and carried out a series of violent actions. The two Munduruku brothers were seen on the night of August 5, on a boat, following towards the municipality. It is believed that they were killed along the way. On the 7th, Josimar's body was found in the river, near the village. The brother's body is still missing and only his clothes and a skull believed to be his have been found. Military police officers were seen in the vicinity of where Josimar's body was found. The days that followed were marked by several reports of violence and human rights violations committed by the MP against Indigenous people and riverside dwellers. The investigation was carried out by the Federal Police, who said that Josimar was shot in the back of the head. A year has gone by without punishment of the perpetrators and news about the missing people.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CPT; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

### BAHIA - 8 Cases - 8 Victims

**08/17/2020**

**VICTIM:** Crispim Couto de Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BARRA VELHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO SEGURO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boca da Mata Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Cacique Renato Pataxó reported the murder of the young Indigenous man, which occurred inside the village. The leader reported that the shooters were on a motorcycle and invaded the village, firing at the young man. The motive for the crime is unknown. The police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**05/30/2020**

**VICTIM:** Laurena Ferreira Borges

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAJU DO COLÔNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bahetá Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young woman was murdered by her partner, who claimed to suspect she was being unfaithful to him. The man was arrested by the Military Police the day after the crime and is awaiting trial.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**07/17/2020**

**VICTIM:** José Ailton Silva de Souza

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAU BRASIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caramuru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young Indigenous man was found shot dead. There's no information on the case. The murder investigation has not been completed by the police.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**01/08/2020**

**VICTIM:** Adalto de Almeida Neris

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMACAN

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Panelão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Information indicates that the young man was surprised

by an armed man shooting at him, who had no time to react. The investigation into the case has not yet been completed by the police.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Head of FUNAI's post; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**06/28/2020**

**VICTIM:** David Silva de Jesus

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAU BRASIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caramuru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young Indigenous man was found dead, with gunshot wounds. Both the criminal and the motive for the crime are unknown and are being investigated by the police.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Head of FUNAI's post; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**MAY/2020**

**VICTIM:** Evandro Santos

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAU BRASIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Água Vermelha village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the young Indigenous man was found dead inside his house. The police are investigating the case, in search of the perpetrator and the motive for the crime.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Head of FUNAI's post; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**12/06/2020**

**VICTIM:** Carlos Santos Silva

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAU BRASIL

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** Bridge connecting the municipality of Pau Brasil to the Indigenous Territory

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man was found dead under the bridge that connects the municipality of Pau Brasil to the Caramuru territory. The police are investigating the case, and there is still no information on the perpetrator or the motive for the crime.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Head of FUNAI's post; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**12/09/2020**

**VICTIM:** Vanilson Francisco da Conceição

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BARRA VELHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO SEGURO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Inside the forest, in Boca da Mata Village.

**DESCRIPTION:** Information indicates that the Indigenous man had gone into the forest to harvest wood to build a house. He was found dead, with gunshot wounds. The police are looking for the perpetrator and the motive for the crime.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

**MARANHÃO - 3 Cases - 3 Victims**

**03/31/2020**

**VICTIM:** Zezico Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARIBÓIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Municipality of Arame - MA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to Indigenous leaders, Zezico had gone out in the morning to shop and, around noon, was found dead, with gunshot wounds. The Indigenous people report that he had been receiving death threats due to internal conflicts in the village. He

had already filed a few complaints with FUNAI and the Federal Police about "acts of violence" committed by other Indigenous people in the Zuituá Village.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** G1/MA, 31/03/2020; Capital Letter; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

**08/03/2020**

**VICTIM:** Kwaxipuru Ka'apor

**PEOPLE:** KA'APOR

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO TURIAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** CENTRO DO GUILHERME

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Roadside, near the municipality of Centro do Guilherme

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that the young Indigenous man was found dead on August 3, but that only on August 6 they were able to file the complaint, due to difficulties of access and communication. They believe the murder was committed by drug traffickers as payback for the destruction of a marijuana plantation during a patrol carried out by the Indigenous people in the territory. The area is constantly invaded by loggers, land grabbers, poachers and drug traffickers. The situation has been reported several times to the competent authorities.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão; G1/MA, 08/06/2020

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Erica Ankro Cwj

**PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders claim that Erica was pregnant and murdered by her partner, who is not an Indigenous person. According to the Indigenous people, the family was informed that she was dead in Grajaú hospital. The partner states that she had died from COVID-19; however, the family claims that Erica had holes in her belly, and that therefore her partners had killed her. The conditions in which the Indigenous woman died will be investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Stabbing

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

## MATO GROSSO - 1 Case - 4 Victims

**08/118/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Paulo Pedraza Chore, Ezequiel Pedraza Tosube, Yonas Pedraza

Tosube, Arcindo Sumbre García

**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO

**MUNICIPALITY:** Cáceres

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Luiz Farm

**DESCRIPTION:** On August 11, 2020, four Chiquitano were murdered by police officers from the Special Border Group (GEFRON), the Mato Grosso police force responsible for security in the region. The Indigenous men were hunting in a place near the community of San José de la Frontera, located in San Matías, Bolivia, when they were surprised by GEFRON officers. The police reported that Arsino Sunbre García, 53, Pablo Pedraza, 38, Yona Pedraza Tosube, 26, and Ezequiel Pedraza Tosube, 18, were suspected of drug trafficking and allegedly reacted to the approach. However, it was found that the Indigenous group was carrying only bushmeat and hunting instruments – that is, nothing that could indicate illegal sale. The Indigenous men were hit by 29 shots, 27 of them from a rifle and two from a pistol. Marks of the shots were found practically in a single tree inside the São Luiz farm, located 10 km from the Indigenous community. Reports from family members, obtained by CIMI and other organizations that conducted an on-site investigation into the case, indicate that there were signs of torture in the bodies, such broken legs and collarbones, deformed faces and bodies with multiple injuries. Hunting is a cultural and subsistence activity practiced by the Chiquitano, who, in

their ancestral territories of traditional occupation, usually commute daily between Brazil and Bolivia, in a region where the dry border is not marked by any delimitation. According to family members, that day the dogs that had accompanied the Indigenous men returned home without their owners, which alerted their relatives, who went to look for them. Only after some time were they informed that there were four Chiquitano in the morgue of Cáceres (MT), and relatives who were in the city went to recognize the bodies. The Indigenous people also reported that the bodies were only returned to the families at almost midnight the next day, after many difficulties in getting the coffins and the transfer. The situation generated a state of terror and insecurity in the community, in addition to weakening of the families directly affected. According to the CNDH, from July to October 2020, there were 17 deaths during GEFRON operations, most of them involving the Chiquitano. The CNDH requested that the police officers involved in the operation be removed from their duties, but the request was denied by the state secretary of Public Security of Mato Grosso. The MPF and the FP are still investigating the case, which in August 2021 was transferred to the Federal Court.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso; CIMI Press Office, 09/09/2020 and 11/20/2020; RDNews, 08/11/2021

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 12 Cases - 12 Victims

**03/04/2020**

**VICTIM:** Man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUAPERÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CORONEL SAPUCAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** MS-289 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The body of an Indigenous man was found on the side of the MS-289 state highway. The civil police recorded the incident and spoke with investigators and Indigenous people from Taquapery village, near the place where the body was found. The victim was undocumented and was not known in the village. The case was recorded as "death to be clarified" and will be investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Murder by beating

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Campo Grande News, 03/05/2020

**02/23/2020**

**VICTIM:** Valdeir Barbosa de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO BRILHANTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Verá Repossessed area

**DESCRIPTION:** Complaints indicate that, due to the omission and delay of FUNAI and other public agencies in regularizing the Indigenous land, the region is constantly invaded and very violent. Indigenous people are under permanent threat and live with total absence and lack of protection by the federal government. Although the sale of alcohol is prohibited, there is no inspection and Indigenous people have free access to alcohol, which they use excessively. The couple made constant use of alcohol, which led to fights and conflicts. The Indigenous woman reported that she was subjected to all kinds of abuse and violence by her husband, especially sexual abuse. In one of the incidents in which both were drunk, ended up in the death of the Indigenous man; the woman reported that she stabbed her husband while trying to defend herself from him. The police were contacted and she was arrested.

**OFFENSE:** Murder by stabbing

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 02/24/2020

**08/14/2020**

**VICTIM:** J. S. H.

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANAMBI

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADINA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Lagoa Rica Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information provided by the mother of the 9-year-old boy to the police, he would have gone inside the family home to take a picture that would be sent to his father, who is in jail; after he left the house, the boy was found with a stab wound to the chest and died before receiving medical care, in the backyard of the house. The mother informed that the boy was her youngest son and that he missed his father very much. The police suspect suicide, but investigations are still ongoing.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Enfoque MS, 08/15/2020

**09/07/2020**

**VICTIM:** Santa Lescano

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Te Yikue Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witness accounts, the Indigenous woman was pushed hard by a man and, upon falling, suffered serious injuries. The victim was helped and taken to hospital, but was dead on arrival. The suspect of the crime is a 30-year-old son who has been arrested. According to information from another son of the victim, 34 years old, he found his mother unconscious, lying on the floor of the house where she lived, with signs of physical assault; he also reported that his stepfather fled after his mother died in hospital. The Civil Police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 09/08/2020

**10/09/2020**

**VICTIM:** Neri Lopes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JATAYVARY

**MUNICIPALITY:** PONTA PORÃ

**DESCRIPTION:** Information indicates that the Indigenous man was shot the day before his death, was assisted and taken to hospital, but did not resist his injuries. According to police records, there is no information on who fired the shots or the circumstances of the incident. The case is being investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Top Media News, 10/10/2020

**09/21/2020**

**VICTIM:** Maricléia Benites

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAGUAPIRÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TACURU

**DESCRIPTION:** As reported by the assailant's mother to the police, the couple always fought and he used alcohol. She reported that the assailant had already been arrested for domestic violence and there was a restraining order against him. The assault happened on 09/11, and the victim was taken to hospital, where she stayed for nine days, but died from her injuries.

**OFFENSE:** Assault with bricks and stabbing

**SOURCE:** Enfoque MS, 09/21/2020

**10/26/2020**

**VICTIM:** Jhon Lennon Reginaldo Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAGUAPIRÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** An argument between a couple in the Indian village led to the wife stabbing the husband. After the assault, the Indigenous woman fled the scene. SAMU's team was called to the scene, but when they arrived Jhon Lennon was already dead. Three days

later, the woman went to the Dourados police station, claiming self-defense. She reported that her husband had come home drunk and began assaulting her; she reported that the assaults were recurrent. The police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 10/28/2020; Diário Digital, 10/28/2020

**06/25/2020**

**VICTIM:** Dione Peixoto de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Vera Community, near Perimetral Norte

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the leaders' reports, the Indigenous man was found dead inside the shack where he lived, in the Ñu Vera community. The police suspect that the person responsible for the crime is a man named Moses, who lived with Dione; it is also believed that an argument broke between the two after drinking alcohol. The police are looking for the suspect and investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Enfoque MS, 06/26/2020

**12/15/2020**

**VICTIM:** Gilmar Davila Machado

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man Gilmar Davila Machado was stabbed to death in Jaguapiru village. According to the police, the victim's wife reported that Gilmar came home at night, saying that two brothers, aged 19 and 22, had allegedly tried to steal his bike and punched him. Gilmar took a knife and went after one of the assailants, but without being able to find him went back home. The brothers went after him, in his house, and stabbed him. Gilmar was taken to hospital, but did not resist his injuries. The perpetrators were arrested in the act.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Enfoque MS, 12/10/2020

**08/08/2020**

**VICTIM:** Jeckson Ortiz Benitez

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Av. Presidente Vargas - Dourados

**DESCRIPTION:** According to reports, the young Indigenous man was stabbed repeatedly, the result of a fight. His mother would have been hurt, too. The suspect is a 17-year-old teenager who has been arrested.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 08/08/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**04/12/2020**

**VICTIM:** Roziel Eder de Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANAMBIZINHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Travessão do Valdomiro vicinal road

**DESCRIPTION:** According to family reports, Roziel, a.k.a. 'André', left home around noon to work. According to the boy's grandmother, he had gone to cut wood in the area, and left in the company of a man named Ilálio, 54, to go to Sítio Leite, where he would work. After some time, Ilálio pulled over in front of the house and left Roziel lying on the ground, telling people to call for help. As the boy was unconscious, the family got suspicious and decided to call the police and medical help, but Roziel was

already dead. On his body, technical forensics found injuries to his face, arms and waist. Police are investigating the case and looking for the man who would have left Roziel on the ground.

**OFFENSE:** Injuries to be investigated

**SOURCE:** Dourados Agora, 04/13/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**08/23/2020**

**VICTIM:** Valdemar da Silva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police report, the victim was drinking with his wife, Mazicleide de Oliveira, 45, who was intoxicated and was taken to the police station. She was charged with the crime. The victim's wife told the police that the two had spent the afternoon drinking and that at night they ended up arguing for futile reasons. Also according to the report, a neighbor would have first called Valdemar's son. Upon arriving at the scene, the victim's son saw that there was blood all over his stepmother's white blouse. He had to go out and, upon returning, he found Mazicleide wearing a black blouse. The police and a CSI team went to the scene, and in view of the evidence and witness accounts, Mazicleide was arrested in the act.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 04/28/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## PARÁ - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

**08/31/2020**

**VICTIM:** Arlesson Glória Panhum da Silva

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAYABI

**MUNICIPALITY:** JACAREACANGA

**DESCRIPTION:** The young Indigenous man was murdered in a bar located in Cristina Ribeiro Square in Jacareacanga. According to the local police, Arlesson was surprised by a man who shot him several times. He was taken to hospital, but did not resist his injuries. The criminal fled on a motorcycle shortly after the crime. On September 4, the suspect in Arlesson's murder was killed during a military police operation. According to the police, the suspect reportedly reacted and was killed in an exchange of gunfire.

**OFFENSE:** Shot with a firearm

**SOURCE:** G1/PA, 09/01/2020 and 09/04/2020

**09/20/2020**

**VICTIM:** Edilson Tembé dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ADI ARUMATEWA

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOMÉ-AÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** 5 km from Acará Mirim Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to preliminary information, Chief Edilson was murdered with a cold weapon in a bar, where he was allegedly involved in a brawl. The crime occurred around 1:00 a.m., at a party in a community on Jamic road, 5 km from Acará-Mirim village, according to family members. The police were at the scene, but the suspect managed to escape. Teams from the Tomé-Açu Police Station have identified the perpetrator and are taking steps to arrest him. The death was mourned by relatives and the community. State Representative Marinor Brito (PSOL) posted on her social media that "it is necessary to investigate the circumstances of the murder" and that she will "ask the state security agencies to quickly investigate the case and arrest those involved".

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** G1/PA, 09/20/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

## Chapter II

Violence Against the Person

### PARANÁ - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

03/08/2020

**VICTIM:** Virgílio Tupá Rero Jevy Benites

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHÁ ANETETE

**MUNICIPALITY:** DIAMANTE D'OESTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Soccer field in Ponte Nova

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that Virgílio and three other Indigenous youths had participated in a soccer championship near the tekoha. Upon returning to their villages, by motorcycle, they were attacked by five men, who knocked them down with bats, machetes and knives. Virgílio was badly injured in the head and back. The Military Police were called, but did not assist the wounded. SAMU was called to the scene, but only got there an hour later. Right after arriving at the hospital, Virgílio died. The police are investigating the case. The assailants are still at large.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assaults, use of cold weapons

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Radio Cultura Foz, 03/09/20; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

03/13/2020

**VICTIM:** Cristian Tupá Pepo Martins

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITACO'A

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPULÂNDIA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man was taken to municipal hospital with several injuries caused by a cold weapon, but did not resist his injuries. Reports indicate that he was having a relationship with a non-Indigenous woman and had been attacked by the woman's former partner. The military police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Costa Oeste News; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

11/14/2020

**VICTIM:** Elderly man

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHÁ TATURY

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** An elderly Indigenous man was violently killed in the community. According to the military police, the victim was drinking alcohol with other men when a fight broke out and the elderly man was assaulted. SAMU was called to the scene, but when it got there the man was already dead. The MP arrested two suspects, and a wood bat found at the scene was taken to forensics. The case is being investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** Ponto da Notícia, 11/14/2020

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case - 1 Victim

03/14/2020

**VICTIM:** Albertina Ferreira Doble

**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACIQUE DOBLE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CACIQUE DOBLE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** On the banks of the Índios River

**DESCRIPTION:** The 24-year-old woman was murdered by her partner, 32, who returned to the scene of the crime and confessed the feminicide to an Indigenous leader, who detained him and called the police.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon.

**SOURCE:** Leaders; RS Agora, 03/16/2020

### RONDÔNIA - 1 Case - 1 Victim

04/18/2020

**VICTIM:** Ari Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau

**PEOPLE:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JARU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tarilândia Road

**DESCRIPTION:** For years the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous land has been subjected to invasions, deforestation, land grabbing and fires. Another leader was brutally murdered for protecting the territory. The young 33-year-old teacher and environmental agent Ari was found dead with signs of beating on the road of the district of Tarilândia, in the municipality of Jaru. The body was next to the victim's motorcycle. The teacher's family reported several marks of spanking on his body, the result of excessive violence. A police report was filed with the Civil Police, which is investigating the case as a homicide.

**OFFENSE:** Beating

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

### RORAIMA - 2 Cases - 3 Victims

03/22/2020

**VICTIM:** Danilo Yanomami

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Municipality of Caracaraí

**DESCRIPTION:** The 16-year-old Danilo Yanomami was admitted to the Roraima General Hospital on March 2, 2020, but didn't resist the injuries to his head. The case is being investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Beating

**SOURCE:** Folha de Boa Vista, March/2020; CIMI - Regional Office North 1

06/26/2020

**VICTIM:** Original Yanomami, Marcos Arokona

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Parima River Region, municipality of Alto Alegre

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from the Yanomami and Yékuana District Council for Indigenous Health (CONDISI-Y), the two Indigenous youths were attacked in the middle of the forest and shot dead by miners who had invaded the Yanomami land. The victims were in a group of five people when they came across two miners near a clandestine heliport. When they saw the boys, the miners shot and hit one of them. The group ran and was chased by the miners, when the other young man was hit. The Indigenous boys who managed to escape reported that the chase lasted about an hour. CONDISI-Y was informed of the conflict via radio. FUNAI and the Federal Police were called to the region to investigate the case. The bodies of the young men remained at the crime scene, where the community followed their funeral traditions, according to the Yanomami culture. The MPF was also asked to take action.

**OFFENSE:** Shot with firearm

**SOURCE:** G1/RR, 06/26/2020

### SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case - 1 Victim

08/24/2020

**VICTIM:** Woman

**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village in Ipuacú

**DESCRIPTION:** An Indigenous woman was murdered in a fight between her husband and another man. According to the leaders, she tried to defend her husband during a disagreement with another man and ended up being hit. The perpetrator was detained by the Indigenous leaders until the arrival of the police. The victim was assisted by the Fire Department, but did not resist her injuries and died at the scene.

**OFFENSE:** Murder with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Oeste Mais, 08/25/2020

# Manslaughter

## Official data

**D**ata obtained from SESAI, based on the Law on Access to Information, show that 26 Indigenous people were fatal victims of traffic accidents. Cases were recorded in the states of Alagoas (2), Amazonas (1), Ceará (1), Goiás (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Mato Grosso (2), Pará (2), Pernambuco (4), Paraná (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3), and Santa Catarina (1).

Among the causes of death there are records of pedestrians injured in collisions with vehicles, injured bikers and injured drivers. The ages of the victims range from 1 to 72 years.

The data offered by SESAI, however, do not allow for further analyses since they do not provide basic information such as ethnic group, Indigenous land or the circumstances of the deaths.

## CIMI data

**I**n 2020, CIMI recorded 16 cases of manslaughter, 12 hit-and-runs, 1 accident in an electric fence and 2 cases of accidental shooting, as follows: Goiás (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (7), Rio Grande do Sul (4), and Santa Catarina (1). It is striking that most cases were reported in the southern region of the country, in locations very close to the villages, and that almost all drivers fled the scene. This behavior characterizes total disdain for human life; moreover, the number of cases raises suspicion about the conditions in which these accidents occurred – whether, in fact, they were accidents or if they were criminal actions against Indigenous people.

The case of the accident involving an electric fence was reported in Rio Grande do Sul and the victim was a Kaingang child, who was walking with family members along a road, and while taking a shortcut through a property got a shock by bumping into the electric fence, dying at the scene. The wire fence was used to keep animals away and was directly connected to the electricity grid that supplies the houses in the region. The owner of the property was called in to determine whether there was negligence in building the fence.

## MANSLAUGHTER

### 16 Cases

#### GOIÁS - 1 Case

08/21/2020

**VICTIM:** David Vieira dos Santos

**PEOPLE:** TAPUIA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARRETÃO I

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA AMÉRICA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Gominho Auriverde Roundabout

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from Mr. Divino, David's father, he was riding a motorcycle with his son on the back. At the Gominho Auriverde roundabout, the bike died and he was hit by a pickup truck. The driver stopped to check on the victims and contacted the police and the SAMU. The driver stayed at the scene until the Indigenous people were taken to hospital. Divino had a broken foot, but his son David was dead on arrival.

**OFFENSE:** Fatal traffic accident

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

#### MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

09/24/2020

**VICTIM:** Marinalva Zaquimae Corezomae

**PEOPLE:** PARESI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** U MUTINA

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO BUGRES

**DESCRIPTION:** Marinalva was inside the Indigenous land when she was shot. Relatives of the victim reported that they were in the woods hunting and mistook her for an animal. She was taken to hospital but was dead on arrival. FUNAI and the Civil Police were contacted. The case is being treated as manslaughter, when there is no intent to kill.

**OFFENSE:** Killing with a firearm

**SOURCE:** G1/MT, 09/25/2020

11/24/2020

**VICTIM:** Unidentified woman

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUARA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mayro Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The couple had been in a stable union for about a year. The victim died after being shot in the face with a .32 caliber shotgun, when her partner accidentally pulled the trigger. The victim's brother witnessed the incident. After the shot, the perpetrator and the woman's brother took her by boat for medical care, but she did not resist her injury and died before getting help. The suspect was arrested and sent to the police station, where he was questioned and charged with manslaughter. He was arrested and awaits Court decision.

**OFFENSE:** Killing with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Só Notícias, 11/25/2020

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case****01/21/2020**

**VICTIM:** Jonildo Araújo  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUAPERÍ  
**MUNICIPALITY:** CORONEL SAPUCAIA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** MS-289 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The 22-year-old Indigenous man was hit by a car on the MS-289 highway. The driver fled the scene without rendering aid. Witnesses report that the Indigenous man was riding a motorcycle when he collided head-on with a car. He was thrown from the bike and run over. According to the police report, the driver who ran over the victim called the Military Police saying that he had fled the scene of the accident because he was afraid of being attacked, but that he would go to the police station the next day.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 01/22/2020

**PARANÁ - 7 Cases****02/29/2020**

**VICTIM:** Fabiano Gonçalves  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA DJU MIRIM  
**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Castelo Branco Square

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager, who was on his bicycle, was hit by a truck at the roundabout of Castelo Branco Square. The police and SAMU were called to the scene, but the victim had already died. The driver had had his driver's license suspended since last year. He passed the breathalyzer test.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Portal Guaíra; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**05/23/2020**

**VICTIM:** Valdir Bonifácio  
**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS  
**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway PR-473

**DESCRIPTION:** The body of the Indigenous man was lying on a public road in the city of Nova Laranjeiras and the rescue team was called to the scene. He was assisted by EMTs and taken to hospital but was dead on arrival. There's no further information on the victim or the driver, who fled the scene.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** CATVE; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**10/19/2020**

**VICTIM:** A.K.G.  
**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** FAXINAL  
**MUNICIPALITY:** CÂNDIDO DE ABREU  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 456 of Highway PR-487

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man died, victim of a hit-and-run at Km 456 of the PR-487 highway, near the Faxinal TI. According to information from witnesses, the hit-and-run was caused by a trailer. The State Highway Police of Telemaco Borba recorded the accident and both the accident and the driver will be investigated

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** TNOonline, 10/19/2020

**11/04/2020**

**VICTIM:** Antônio Alves de Oliveira  
**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MANGUEIRINHA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** MANGUEIRINHA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-353 highway

**DESCRIPTION:** Information indicates that the Indigenous man was lying on the side of the highway when he was run over by a truck. He died on the scene and the body was taken to the morgue in Pato Branco. The truck driver fled the scene and the police are investigating the accident.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** G1/PR, 11/04/2020

**11/10/2020**

**VICTIM:** Assunção Benites  
**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ  
**MUNICIPALITY:** TERRA ROXA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway PR-364

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man was coming from Vyyraty Porã Village accompanied by a woman, on his way to his village. He was walking on the edge of the road when he was hit by a black Hilux vehicle. The man died at the scene. The woman who was with Assunção was also hit and sent to hospital. According to information from chief Leocílio Rodrigues, the Indigenous people suspect that it was an intentional hit-and-run, because the road, at the scene of the accident has good visibility and there is no curve. He also said that hit-and-runs involving Indigenous people are very frequent. The region is marked by land conflicts between farmers and Indigenous people who have been waiting for years for the regularization of their territories.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Brasil de Fato/PR, 11/12/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**05/23/2020**

**VICTIM:** Valdir Bonifácio  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS  
**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** PR 473 highway - Nova Laranjeiras

**DESCRIPTION:** The military police were contacted by an employee of the Indigenous Health Clinic reporting an accident. At the scene, the MP found that the victim was an Indigenous man, who was dead. According to witnesses, the victim was hit by a truck; the driver fled the scene without rendering aid. The MP contacted the State Highway Police of Quedas do Iguaçu to continue the procedures. The body was taken to the morgue and the police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South; CGN, 05/23/2020

**12/10/2020**

**PEOPLE:** KAIKGANG  
**MUNICIPALITY:** FALLS OF IGUAÇU  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** PR-473 highway

**DESCRIPTION:** A 15-year-old Indigenous boy died when he was hit by a car on PR-473 highway, in Quedas do Iguaçu, western Paraná. According to the PRE, the driver, who has not been identified, fled the scene without rendering aid.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** CATVE; Team Paraná - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 4 Cases

**08/22/2020**

**VICTIM:** Marcelo Franco

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARROIO DOS RATOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 133 of BR-290 highway-

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a report by Chief Estevam Gerai, the hit-and-run occurred around 6:30 p.m., in front of the Pekuruty community, a roadside camp known as Arroio Divisa. Marcelo was visiting the village and was supposed to return that same day to Piquiri, where he lived with his family. The chief reported that Marcelo was on the side of the highway when he was hit and that the driver did not stop to render aid, but ended up being detained by the Federal Highway Police at a gas station, about 10 km from the hit-and-run scene. The Indigenous people were unable to provide information on the model and license plate of the vehicle or its driver. Marcelo was buried in Guapoy village, in the municipality of Barra do Ribeiro.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**12/29/2020**

**VICTIM:** Child

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA

**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pau Escrito Sector

**DESCRIPTION:** An Indigenous child was walking with family members along a road. They took a shortcut through a property and upon touching the fence the child got a shock. The wire fence, which is used to keep animals away, was connected directly to the electricity grid that supplies the houses in the region. The Emergency Medical Care Service (SAMU) was called to the scene, but the child did not resist and died. The owner of the property was taken to the police station to testify and an inquiry was launched to determine whether there was negligence in the construction of the fence.

**OFFENSE:** Electrocution

**SOURCE:** G1/RS, 12/30/2020

**09/03/2020**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous person

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRAGUAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** ERS-330 highway, near to Tronqueiras District - Miraguaí

**DESCRIPTION:** An Indigenous man died after being hit by a truck on the

ERS-330 highway, on a stretch near the Tronqueiras district, in the interior of Miraguaí. According to information from the Military Brigade, the driver reported the accident to the police and was taken to the Police Station of Tenente Portela. Members of the Military Brigade of Barra do Guarita, Tenente Portela and Miraguaí waited at the scene for the arrival of the road group of the Military Brigade of Santo Augusto, which is responsible for the road. The Indigenous man was found on the road. The SAMU team was called to the rescue, but the victim died at the scene.

**OFFENSE:** Manslaughter

**SOURCE:** Alto Uruguai radio station; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**05/02/2020**

**VICTIM:** Marta Amaro

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** TABAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tabaí Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Kaingang woman was run over on the BR-386 highway, near the entrance to the village, and died at the scene. According to witnesses, she was walking along the side of the highway when she was hit by a speeding vehicle. The driver fled the scene without rendering aid. The victim was the mother of four children, one of them a 9-month-old baby. The police are investigating the case.

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

**05/05/2020**

**VICTIM:** José Carlos de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** M'BYGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BIGUAÇU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 189 of BR-101 - Biguaçu

**DESCRIPTION:** The young Guarani was a craftsman and died when he was hit by a vehicle at km 189 of the BR-101 highway, in Biguaçu. According to the Federal Highway Police (PRF), the driver fled without rendering aid. The victim lived in Of M'Byguaçu village, which is crossed by the highway. The hit-and-run happened near the village's entrance gate. The young man had moved with his wife from São Paulo to M'Byguaçu about six months before.

**OFFENSE:** Hit-and-run

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South; NCS Total, 05/05/2020

# Grievous Bodily Injuries

In 2020, 8 cases of grievous bodily injuries were recorded in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Paraná (1) and Rio Grande do Sul (1).

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the situations of violence experienced by Indigenous peoples are frequent, especially in the Dourados Indigenous reservation and its surroundings, where the four cases reported in the state are concentrated. Three of these cases occurred in the repossessed TIs located in the area bordering the reservation, claimed by the Indigenous people as part of their territory of traditional occupation. In the area, which is home to more than 50 Indigenous families, situations of violence, committed especially by private security guards fired by farmers in the region and also by military police officers, have been escalating since October 2018, when attacks against Indigenous communities were reported on the very night Jair Bolsonaro won the presidential race.

In the following year, 2019, the attacks escalated and farmers began to use the so-called “caveirão” (big skull) – an armored tractor modified with metal plates, used to attack the Indigenous community and demolish shacks in the repossessed TIs. In 2020, the situation of conflict and violence continued, further aggravating the context of

extreme vulnerability experienced by the Guarani and Kaiowá in the Dourados Indigenous reservation, where about 20,000 Indigenous people are confined to a mere 3,400 hectares.

In one of the incidents recorded in 2020, Indigenous people report that private security guards and military police officers had entered the Nhu Vera and Aratikuty tekoha shooting, uttering verbal threats and committing physical assaults, destroying their homes. The assailants shot at the community with firearms and rubber bullets, wounding several Indigenous people. At least four Indigenous people were wounded by gunfire, and a 12-year-old had his hand severely injured while manipulating a sound and light grenade left behind by the police. Due to FUNAI's omission in proceeding with the demarcation, the region lives under permanent conflict and the Indigenous people are threatened and violently assaulted, as a way of forcing them to give up the fight and leave their territory.

In another case, also in the Nhu Vera repossessed TI, an armed group threatened and fired at the Indigenous community, in a conflict motivated by the opposition of the Indigenous people to the so-called “formigão do veneno” (poisonous big ant), which is how they refer to the equip-

*Photo: People Guarani-Kaiowá*



*The attacks against the Guarani and Kaiowá repossessed TIs located on the edge of the Dourados Indigenous Reservation (MS) did not subside in 2020. Leaders denounce the actions of private security guards hired by farmers, who are supported by military police officers*

ment used to spray large amounts of pesticide on the crops, affecting the health of Indigenous communities and the entire environment. Leaders reported that two landowners were accompanied by the National Force and that at least one Indigenous woman was injured in the arm during the action. The entire community, which includes children and the elderly, was frightened by so much violence, which happened again at night, with an attack by private security guards.

The Indigenous people report that the communities are subjected to daily pressures by private security agents – who have a base inside one of the properties – with threats and a climate of permanent tension. Several complaints have been filed with the Federal Prosecutor's Office, the Federal Police and FUNAI, but the conflicts tend to continue until the land issue is resolved.

## GRIEVOUSLY BODILY INJURIES

### 8 Cases

#### ACRE - 1 Case

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Rosildo da Silva

**PEOPLE:** ARARA DO ACRE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA / ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Siqueira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the victim himself, the assailant was inside the Indigenous land drinking alcohol and was acting differently. As they already had a previous feud, the assailant took a bat with a nail and attacked Rosildo, who had a puncture wound to the arm. Rosildo claims that there was a time when he had to leave his own land due to the threats he was receiving, even though he had already filed a police report. Another police report and a complaint were filed with the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Physical and verbal assault

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

#### ALAGOAS - 1 Case

**10/18/2020**

**VICTIM:** Antônio Celestino da Silva

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** FAZENDA CANTO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Alto do Cruzeiro neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** The elder man, Mr. Antonio, was walking down the street when he was approached by the perpetrators announcing a robbery. They held a knife and threatened him; he reacted, the perpetrators hit him in the arm and fled. A police report was filed.

**OFFENSE:** Use of cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

**01/02/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Jackciel Barbosa de Souza, Modesto Fernandes, Paulo Gonçalves Rolim, Gabriel Vasquez

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Vera and Aratikuty Repossessed TIs

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the brutal attack on the indigenous

land by private security guards hired by ruralists and also by military police offices, who come into the land shooting. The attacks against the repopulated TIs located in the area bordering the Dourados Indigenous Reservation occurred at night and throughout the following day. Indigenous people report verbal and physical threats, destruction of their homes, shooting with firearms and rubber bullets, including the use of light and sound grenades, which are considered non-lethal. One of these artifacts ended up exploding in the hands of a 12-year-old, who lost three of his left hand fingers. At least four Indigenous people were wounded by gunfire, one of them in the face. More than 50 Indigenous families living there, including children and the elderly, have been claiming for years the regularization of their traditional territory. Due to FUNAI's omission in proceeding with the demarcation, conflicts in the region are permanent and the Indigenous people are threatened and violently assaulted, as a way of forcing them to give up the fight and leave their territory. Attacks are frequent and increasingly violent, including by the public force that should defend them. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, FUNAI and the Federal Police, among others, and the Guarani and Kaiowá continue to wait for justice to be served.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assaults; intimidation; abuse of power

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Press Office, 05/01/2020; Campo Grande News, 06/01/2020; Amazônia Real, 01/04/2020

**01/29/2020**

**VICTIM:** Man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Vera Repossessed TI

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that an armed group threatened and shot at the Ñu Verá repopulated TI. They reported that two landowners were accompanied by the National Force. The conflict would have been motivated by the opposition of the Indigenous people to the so-called "formigão do veneno" (poisonous big ant), which is how they refer to the equipment used to spray large amounts of pesticide on the crops, affecting the Indigenous areas, their residents and the entire environment. An Indigenous man was hit in the arm, and the entire community, which includes children and the elderly, was frightened by so much violence. On the same day, around 10 p.m., the community was attacked again by private security guards. Especially after Bolsonaro won the presidential race, conflicts have escalated in this region, which is being considered by the Guarani and Kaiowá as a war area, where threats and pressure of security agents on the community are daily. Several complaints have been filed with the MPF, the Federal Police and FUNAI, but the conflicts tend to continue until the land issue is resolved.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal threats and threats with firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**03/05/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Geraldo Vera, Geraldo's friend, Geraldo's wife

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Vera repopulated TI

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced the illegal detention of the Indigenous man Geraldo Vera, wrongly accused of having shot a private security guard during a clash between Indigenous people and armed security guards on 03/01/2020. According to witnesses, Geraldo was arrested under suspicious circumstances. He was abducted before being sent to the Federal Police jail by the National Force. The witness reports that Geraldo, his wife and a friend were at his house when five armed men, some of them in uniform, immobilized him and took him to a container, which serves as a base for private security guards in the region. There they beat him up and took his cell phone. They assaulted Geraldo's wife



Photos: povo Guarani-Kaiowá

*In one of several attacks against the Guarani and Kaiowá repossessed TIs in Dourados (MS), at least four Indigenous people were wounded by gunfire, one of them in the face. Others were hit by rubber bullets. Despite the complaints, violence in the region is recurrent*

and punched the friend's face with a gun, telling them to turn back and run. They went to call for help. His wife filed a police report and underwent a forensic medical examination. The Public Defender's Office is following the case.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault; threat; illegal arrest

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**01/13/2020**

**VICTIM:** Woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** José Roberto Teixeira Street

**DESCRIPTION:** An Indigenous woman was assaulted and stabbed by an acquaintance during a fight. According to the police report, the fight broke out and the assailant stabbed the woman and took her bike. The victim was helped, the case is being investigated and the assailant is wanted.

**OFFENSE:** Assault with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 01/14/2020

**PARANÁ - 1 Case**

03/13/2020

**VICTIM:** Midonho Benites

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Near the Eletrosul neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man was singing in a bar when a woman approached and hit him in the head with a rock. He fainted, was taken to hospital and treated. The chief filed a police report, but the victim does not recognize the assailant and reports there is no reason for violence.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

**11/16/2020**

**VICTIM:** Families

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** INHACORÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO VALÉRIO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** Political differences led Indigenous families to exchange violent physical and verbal assaults. After the polls pointed to the victory of the PP candidate, Professor Idílio, who won the race against the current mayor, Vladimir Vettorato, from the PT, the two rival groups exchanged attacks, and many Indigenous people were injured. The case was referred to the Federal Police for investigation and measures.

**OFFENSE:** Physical and verbal assault

**SOURCE:** A Plateia, 11/17/2020

# Ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination

In 2020, 15 cases of violence against Indigenous peoples involving ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination were recorded. As in previous years, the cases show only a tiny side of the reality that occurs from north to south of Brazil, since situations of racism, discrimination and prejudice against Indigenous peoples are historic and daily.

Although the number is slightly lower than in the report with data for 2019 (16 cases), the cases in this sampling are appalling for the level of disrespect for this population, and especially when it is found that one of the main motivating agents of violence is the president of Brazil, who holds the highest public office in the country.

Most cases occurred on social media (8). This sample describes 2 cases involving all Indigenous peoples of Brazil; cases were recorded in the states of Acre (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Paraná (2), Roraima (1), São Paulo (1) and Tocantins (2).

The pandemic and the climate of hatred that has plagued the country since 2019, express sordid and hostile feelings that in many cases are concealed. Since then, a portion of the Brazilian population has felt "authorized" to expose all their prejudice, discrimination and hatred against Indigenous peoples, as will be seen in the cases described below.

At the beginning of the year, the Brazilian president, in a live on social media, when addressing the Minister of Infrastructure, who also participated in the live, said that "the Indian has changed, is evolving. More and more the Indian is a human being just like us. So [we need] to get the Indian to integrate into society, and to actually own his land. That's what we want here." In addition to exemplifying President Jair Bolsonaro's frequent anti-Indigenous and discriminatory rhetoric, it clearly expresses an integrationist bias, a perspective that prevailed during the Military Dictatorship and provided for the progressive assimilation of Indigenous peoples into the surrounding society. This perspective was eliminated by the Federal Constitution of 1988 which, in articles 231 and 232, recognizes the Indigenous peoples' right to diversity and to the preservation of their traditional territories and ways of life.

On another occasion, already in the midst of the pandemic, the President vetoed 22 articles of the emergency bill aimed at preventing contamination and spread of the coronavirus in Indigenous territories – among them, the article that guaranteed the supply of drinking water to Indigenous peoples. In a demonstration of support for the measure, Vice President Hamilton Mourão said that Indigenous people do not need clean water, as they "supply themselves with the water of the rivers in their region." This statement is fraught with prejudice against Indigenous peoples and disregards

the fact that most of the rivers in Indigenous territories are polluted, due to the action of invaders such as miners and farmers, and that many communities do not even have access to drinking water.

It is also important to note that in at least four of the recorded cases, prejudice towards Indigenous peoples is directly linked to the context of the coronavirus pandemic. In addition to facing the inaction of the federal government in the fight against the pandemic in their communities and territories, Indigenous peoples were also punished, in many situations, by prejudice, as if they were to blame for the fact that they were more affected by the disease.

Thus, members of the Guarani people were prevented from entering a restaurant in Paraná; a leader of the Karajá people was harassed when seeking care at Luciara Hospital in Mato Grosso under the accusation that Indigenous people would be "transmitting the coronavirus to non-Indigenous people"; based on the same accusation, the mayor of Formoso do Araguaia (TO), through the Municipal Health Secretariat, issued a decree prohibiting members of the Javaé people from entering the city for seven days; and also in Tocantins, in Tocantínia, members of the Xerente people who were being treated for COVID-19 were subjected to discrimination by local residents.

In Roraima, in the midst of the pandemic, a group of wives of military officers promoted what they called a "social action" in the Yanomami TI. Without face covers and causing overcrowding, including of children, they carried out a series of actions that disrespect the culture of the Yanomami, such as applying makeup on Indigenous women, painting their nails and distributing clothes and sweets.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, racist and discriminatory comments against Indigenous peoples were disseminated in a very popular radio program, in which the hosts compared Indigenous peoples to animals that tear garbage bags on the streets of the city of Dourados. The comparison was made during a comment on the use of new garbage bags in the city, that had a "very strong smell" to scare away cats who tear the bags and spread garbage on the streets. "The Indigenous also love to tear bags," said one of the hosts, followed by an ironic response from his co-host: "If you had to use a smell to scare away the Indians...it will be difficult (laughs)."

Cases like this, denounced by the MPF, corroborate the prejudice already faced by Indigenous peoples in that region. This context is aggravated by the pandemic period, during which they have struggled to survive without a decent space to live, without food, without drinking water and without the minimum conditions to ensure their protection and care, given the total inaction of the federal government.

## ETHNIC-CULTURAL RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

### 15 Cases

01/23/2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social media

**DESCRIPTION:** Once again, the Brazilian president, in a live on social media spread his rhetoric of prejudice, racism and hatred against Indigenous peoples. Announcing that Vice President Hamilton Mourão would be the head of the Amazon Council, he addresses the Minister of Infrastructure, who was participating in the live and said: "So you know, you had contact with the Indians. It's been almost 13, 14 years. I'm sure the Indian has changed, is evolving. More and more the Indian is a human being just like us. So [we need] to get the Indian to integrate into society, and to actually own their land. That's what we want here." With this anti-Indigenous rhetoric, Jair Bolsonaro expresses his prejudice and racism against the original peoples of this country, who have their rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, in articles 231 and 232, and who deserve to be respected in their dignity and diversity.

**OFFENSE:** Racist rhetoric

**SOURCE:** UOL Portal, 01/23/2020

JULY

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brazilian president vetoed 22 articles of Bill 1142/2020 aimed to prevent contamination and the spread of the virus in Indigenous territories. Among these articles, he vetoed the supply of drinking water to Indigenous peoples, and was supported by the vice president. Hamilton Mourão said that Indigenous peoples do not need clean water, as they "supply themselves with the water of the rivers in their region." This speech shows prejudice against Indigenous peoples and the entire poor population, and disregards the reality that most rivers are polluted. According to a UN report released in 2019, "more people die from unsafe water than from all forms of violence." The lack of safe water kills 1.8 million children under the age of 5 each year worldwide. Diarrhea, caused mainly by unclean water, kills about 2.2 million people a year, according to the report, and "over half of the world's hospital beds are occupied by people with diseases linked to contaminated water." Not to mention the socioeconomic and environmental impacts linked to water pollution, a harsh reality experienced by Indigenous and non-Indigenous people alike. One of the ways to prevent COVID-19 is through hygiene with the use of water. In addition, with the aforementioned statement, the vice president also ignored that in many Indigenous territories there is no drinking water, and water needs to be supplied by tankers.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory statements in the press

**SOURCE:** Portal Neomundo, 07/19/2020

### ACRE - 1 Case

2020

**PEOPLE:** MANCHINERI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ASSIS BRASIL

**DESCRIPTION:** The Manchineri Association of Large Villages (MATPHA) filed a complaint with the MPF about alleged irregularities and racism in the selection of projects contained in public notices published by the Elias Mansour Culture and Communication Foundation (FEM). The MPF has brought a civil case to investigate alleged irregularities in the selection of projects under the Aldir Blanc Law. Acre received R\$16 million in aid, and the

money is managed by FEM, which makes the payment in 03 tranches of R\$600 each to cultural promoters. The funds were released starting in September and notices were published for cultural professionals to have access to the benefit. The MAT-PHA Association pointed out the following irregularities to the MPF: Indigenous people were not heard in the drafting of the notice; the deadlines offered were short; lack of transparency and criteria in the analysis of proposals. The MPF sent letters to the Alto Rio Purus and Alto Rio Juruá DSEIs asking for clarification on the situation.

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination

**SOURCE:** G1/AC, 12/24/2020

### MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

JULY

**PEOPLE:** BORORO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

**MUNICIPALITY:** GENERAL CARNEIRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** WhatsApp Group

**DESCRIPTION:** The year 2020 was particularly difficult for the Indigenous peoples of Brazil. In addition to daily situations of violence and disrespect of all sorts experienced by Indigenous people, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated the scenario. Prejudice, racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination by non-Indigenous people escalated in 2020, due mostly to the hate and violence rhetoric of the Brazilian president against Indigenous populations. Complaints from Xavante and Bororo leaders in a BBC Brazil report indicate the spread of offensive audios and messages, with attacks on Indigenous peoples, in the municipality of General Carneiro (MT), addressed to local residents. Among the offensive comments special mention should be made of one posted by a man on a WhatsApp group: "Oh, man, this is only Indians, man ... it's not people, no (...). In General itself, the number of infected people is very small, thank God. Now, as for the Indians ... these people have no culture, no religion, who can handle these people?" In another message, also in a WhatsApp group, a resident says: "It is a false, this high number of positive cases (of COVID-19) in General. I see that this '\*\*\*\* place is going to close because of these Indians (...). I can't stand these devil Indians at people's door 24-hour asking for food." In another audio, a man refers to Indigenous people as "animals": "You have to close the villages, right? Go there, put the police there and stop everything. They'd have to close the villages for these animals." The Indigenous people prepared a document, which was handed over to the MPF and FUNAI, making the complaint, asking for investigation and punishment of those responsible for the crime.

**OFFENSE:** Attacks on social media

**SOURCE:** BBC News Brazil, 07/27/2020

09/01/2020

**VICTIM:** Timóteo Idjariwa Karajá

**PEOPLE:** KARAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SÃO DOMINGOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** LUCIARA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Luciara Municipal Hospital

**DESCRIPTION:** Timóteo Idjariwa Karajá, former chief of Kre-hawá village, went to Luciara Municipal Hospital looking for medical care, as he was suspected of having COVID-19. He was harassed by employees saying that they should not go to the city, because they would be transmitting the coronavirus to the non-Indigenous population. According to Timóteo, the Indigenous health agents from the village had been warned not to take patients with suspected cases of COVID-19 to hospital. Timóteo also reported that he was subjected to prejudice in the city's supermarkets for the same reason. Timóteo recorded an audio and a video message denouncing the incident, and posted them on social media. According to Mairu Hakuwi Kuady Karajá, who is

a master's student in law at UnB and recorded the complaint, the results of the release of the videos were positive, as the discriminatory comments stopped.

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination

**SOURCE:** Mairu Karajá; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

08/26/2020

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders and Indigenous entities denounced to the MPF, in a request for police investigation, two radio hosts who disseminated racist and discriminatory comments in the Espaço Aberto program broadcast by Radio Grande FM station in Dourados (MS). According to the complaint, the hosts were talking about more resistant garbage bags, which scare away cats that tear the bags, spreading the trash: "These new bags that are coming out, they have a very strong smell. And this fully prevents the cats from tearing the garbage bag," Cicero said. He then added that "if it were just the cats, the Indians also love to tear bags." In an ironic tone, his co-host Paul said: "If you needed a smell to keep the Indians away... it will be difficult (laughs)". In the complaint it was said that "the objective of the hosts was to humiliate, incite hatred against Indigenous peoples, propagate a rhetoric of subjugation of Indigenous peoples, by comparing them to animals that rummage through garbage bags". Comments such as these corroborate the prejudice already faced by Indigenous peoples in that region, now further aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic, when they have been struggling to survive without a decent space to live, without food, without drinking water, without the minimum conditions to ensure their protection and care, given the total inaction of the State.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory statements in the press

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 09/05/2020

02/07/2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** In an interview to Globo TV's "Bom dia MS" program, the then newly appointed FUNAI coordinator for the Campo Grande region, retired military officer José Magalhães Filho, said that the "Indian has to be fully integrated into society". Among other discriminatory and mistaken statements, he adds that "the little Indian girl has to start dating black and white boys, and this integration is automatically emerging, and that's how our policy is implemented." The "integration policy" that the current government has been trying to implement is that of the military dictatorship, and goes against what is advocated by the Federal Constitution of 1988 in Articles 231 and 232. The Terena Council obtained in the Federal Court the suspension, through an injunction, of the appointment of the retired captain, who was subsequently exonerated.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory statements in the press

**SOURCE:** G1/MS, 02/07/2020

FEBRUARY

**VICTIM:** Osmar Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Passo Piraju Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was on the highway, near the village, looking for cell signal to answer his phone. As it usually is the case with Indigenous people, he was brutally approached. They report that they are always approached in a brutal and intimidating manner by police officers. Usually, according to reports, they

interrogate, verbally assault and threaten them with physical assault and death.

**OFFENSE:** Abuse of authority; mistreatment; discriminatory approach by the police

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

07/27/2020

**VICTIMS:** Indigenous women, men and children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the villages of the Dourados Indigenous reservation, the most populous of such places, generated a wave of discriminatory and hateful comments on social media. The situation caught the attention of the Indigenous pedagogue Michelli Alves Machado, who made several copies of these negative messages against the communities and posted them on social media with the title "Thus walks inhumanity". She said the purpose of the posts was to draw society's attention to this deeply-rooted prejudice and that the disease is just an excuse for spreading this hatred. "The problem is not the pandemic, the point is that we are Indigenous people. If these people could exterminate or erase the Indigenous population, they would do so without a second thought. They're using the virus just to let surface the hatred and prejudice that's inside them. Many people in Dourados know the Reservation, but only talk about its negative aspect and in general terms. They say there's only winos there, that we only live off a food staples basket or that we don't like to work. But these same people forget that profiles like those described exist in any community, Indigenous or not." According to her, the racist comment that attracted the most attention – among so many of them – was the one implying that "Indians are not human". "What are we? Can't we be considered humans? Are we animals?" emphasized Michelli. All racist and discriminatory comments will be collected by CIMI's legal department and forwarded to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for action, ranging from the opening of investigative proceedings to assess the existence of crime to the possibility of lawsuits for collective damage to the Indigenous population.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory statements on the media

**SOURCE:** BBC Brasil; Época Magazine; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## PARANÁ - 2 Cases

03/01/2020

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guaíra School

**DESCRIPTION:** Mothers and grandmothers of students delivered a document to the MPF of Guaíra, denouncing the prejudice, discrimination and racism to which their children and grandchildren have been subjected for a long time. They reported that the municipal Social Assistance Secretariat launched a campaign entitled "Say no to begging" which, as expressed in the document, is another attempt to reinforce discrimination against Indigenous children, since they want to prohibit them from going to the city and also prevent shop owners and other people who are more sensitive to the reality faced by them, from continuing to help these children. They also reported that the municipality struggles to prevent the regularization of their territory of traditional occupation, a context that is at the origin of the situation of vulnerability to which Indigenous families are exposed in the region.

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**07/03/2020****VICTIMS:** William Tupá Chamoro, Marcelo Kupju Alvez**PEOPLE:** GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHÁ ANETETE**MUNICIPALITY:** DIAMANTE D'OESTE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Paulista Supermarket

**DESCRIPTION:** The two Guarani men were prohibited from shopping at the Paulista Supermarket on Friday, July 3. According to them, the person responsible for the establishment said that she had been instructed by a municipal inspector to not help them due to a decree that limited the movement of people from the COVID-19 risk group in the city. One of the Indigenous men also said he had heard that "everyone has the disease in the village" and that because of that he could not go in. The case has already been reported to the State Prosecutor's Office (MPE), and the Attorney General's Office (PGR) has instituted proceedings to investigate the possible crime of racism.

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the South; *Brasil de Fato*, 07/07/2020**RORAIMA - 1 Case****JUNE****PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, which in July 2020 had already caused 280 cases of COVID-19 among the Yanomami and Ye'kuana peoples, the wives of military officers of the Surucucus and Auaris brigades, carried out a "social action" distributing clothes, sweets (which are not part of the people's diets) to the children and applying makeup on the women inside the Yanomami TI. The so-called "social action" was disseminated on social media in Roraima with messages asking for the donation of warm clothes. In addition to violating the basic standards of protection and prevention against COVID-19, causing overcrowding and distributing products from outside the village without any control, the action reflects a colonialist, racist mentality and a profound disrespect for the culture of Indigenous women. The activity took place in the days following the "mission" that took an expedition of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Health to the Yanomami TI, in which chloroquine was distributed in the communities, as stated in an investigation procedure started by the MPF/RR. In this same operation, with a significant participation of the Army, the Minister of Defense said that the pandemic had been "controlled in the Yanomami TI". Junior Hekurari Yanomami, president of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana (CONDISI-Y) District Health Council, reported: "What they did is total disrespect. This clothing donation... The Yanomami people are not beggars. Pogo sticks? We don't need pogo sticks. They've caused overcrowding! The government's action was very wrong. We need government support to contain COVID-19, which is coming in, spreading throughout the villages."

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination**SOURCE:** UoL Portal, 01/17/2020; Forum Magazine, 07/17/2020; MPF/RR, CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1**SÃO PAULO - 1 Case****19/08/2020****VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** UNICAMP

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous students from UNICAMP reported that they were subjected to several attacks during a live entitled

"Indigenous Identities in Public University: Building dialogues in the struggle for rights". The attack occurred around 4:30 p.m., during the speech of a young Indigenous woman. Shouting, insults, hate speeches and discriminatory and racist taunts were heard. According to the students, it was clear that the attack came from an organized group, because in the first statements the perpetrators asked whether the speakers "had voted for the current president." Several collectives and organizations signed a letter of repudiation against the racist attacks. The president of UNICAMP, Marcelo Knobel, issued a repudiation note. So far, no one responsible for the attack has been identified.

**OFFENSE:** Ethnic-cultural discrimination**SOURCE:** *Correio Popular*; 08/25/2020**TOCANTINS - 2 Cases****JULY****PEOPLE:** JAVAÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA**MUNICIPALITY:** FORMOSO DO ARAGUAIA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Municipality of Formoso do Araguaia

**DESCRIPTION:** The mayor of the municipality of Formoso do Araguaia, through the Municipal Health Secretariat issued a decree prohibiting the Indigenous people of the Javaé group from entering Formoso do Araguaia for a period of 7 days. Accused of having taken the coronavirus to the city, the Indigenous people had their right to come and go restricted. Indigenous leaders were prevented from entering the municipality through a sanitary barrier positioned at the entry of the city. When the Indigenous people arrived at the barriers, they were stopped by city inspectors. The MPF was informed and determined the annulment of the municipal decree.

**OFFENSE:** Racism; discrimination**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso; *Tocantins Newspaper***06/22/2020****VICTIMS:** Bento Wakuke Xerente, Lucivanda Waiti Xerente, the entire community**PEOPLE:** XERENTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**DESCRIPTION:** When the first two patients of the Xerente people contaminated with COVID-19 arrived at the Tocantínia Indigenous Health Basic Center, there were no health professionals to assist them. Unhappy with such disdain and disrespect, the daughter of one of the patients, Bento Wakuke Xerente, called several times the head of the Basic Center, seeking explanations as to why patients were having to wait so long to be helped. Then, the professional from the basic center sent the Indigenous woman audio messages mistreating and subjugating her. Once recovered from the disease, the two patients were quarantined by SESAI in a public school in the city. Since then, a series of discriminatory and racist messages have been posted by non-Indigenous people from the municipality in a WhatsApp group entitled "MOCOTO". The attacks were against Indigenous patients and, consequently, against the entire Xerente community, and their content incited the population of Tocantínia to hatred against the Indigenous people who were being treated in the municipality. In a note, the Xerente expressed their "vehement repudiation of the expressions of hatred, prejudice, discrimination and visceral racism." Leaders of the people filed a lawsuit with the MPF against the municipal government, the head of the Indigenous Health Basic Center, the administrator of the WhatsApp group and its members.

**OFFENSE:** Discriminatory messages on social media**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins; *Gazeta do Cerrado*, 06/23/2020

# Attempted Murder

In 2020, 13 cases of attempted murder were recorded in the states of Bahia (1), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Paraná (5), and São Paulo (1). Most of the attacks are related to dispute over territories, discrimination and prejudice against Indigenous peoples.

In two cases, entire communities were attacked by gunfire. One of them was reported in Mato Grosso, against the Kayapó people, when two armed men stormed the Piaraçu village of Chief Raoni Metuktire and fired 29 shots at the community, which is home to about 300 people. The Indigenous men managed to hide and were not injured.

The other case was reported in the municipality of Guaira (PR), in Tekoha Guasú Guavirá, where chief Ilson Soares and the Avá-Guarani community were attacked by gunfire three times in a period of three months. All the attacks occurred at night, from vehicles passing through an avenue that borders the village.

The attacks and the large number of cases recorded in western Paraná reflect the context of tension and vulnerability to which the Indigenous people are subjected in the region, without access to the demarcation of their lands and with territorial conflicts that started years ago. Another case reported in Guaira also reflects the context of racism and prejudice in the region: a couple of Avá-Guarani Indigenous people, returning from the city to the village, was almost hit by a car that advanced towards them. The driver braked sharply, opened the window and said, "Oh! You are Paraguayans; if you were Indians I would run you over." Several complaints have already been filed with the MPF reporting acts of violence, prejudice and racism against the Avá-Guarani in this region.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER 13 Cases

### BAHIA - 1 Case

**07/17/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** TUPINAMBÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAPEBI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Encanto da Patioba Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Tupinambá people living in Encanto da Patioba Village, an area located in the municipality of Itapebi, in the far south of Bahia, were surprised by gun shots. The shots hit a sign indicating that the area is an Indigenous land; the leaders were unable to identify the perpetrators, who were on a boat; access to the village is through the banks of the Jequitinhonha River. Chief Rony filed a police report with the local police station.

**OFFENSE:** Threats with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

### MATO GROSSO - 3 Cases

**08/25/2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ METUKTIRE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAPOTO/JARINA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOSÉ DO XINGU

**DESCRIPTION:** Two armed men invaded chief Raoni Metuktire's Piaraçu village firing at the community. The Indigenous people managed to hide and were not injured. Twenty-nine shots were fired, endangering the lives of the more than 300 Indigenous people who live there. According to the leaders' complaint, the men stormed the village after dismantling the sanitary barrier created by the community to maintain social isolation during the pandemic. A police report was filed, but the community fears being surprised by a new attack.

**OFFENSE:** Death threat; invasion

**SOURCE:** Isto É, 08/25/2020

**08/31/2020**

**VICTIM:** Unidentified man

**MUNICIPALITY:** QUERÊNCIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Hotel in Querência - MT

**DESCRIPTION:** An unidentified Indigenous man was attacked by two men in a hotel in the municipality of Querência. The criminals shot him three times. According to witnesses, they were armed and went straight to the man's hotel room and then fled. The Indigenous man was taken to hospital with injuries to his knee, thigh and waist, where he received care. The police were contacted and are investigating the attempted murder.

**OFFENSE:** Attempted murder with a firearm

**SOURCE:** PNB Online, 09/01/2020

**09/10/2020**

**VICTIM:** Claudinei Leite Takuma

**PEOPLE:** KAYABI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ERIKBAKTSÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUÍNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Juína

**DESCRIPTION:** Rikbaktsá Indigenous people gathered in front of FUNAI in Juína to ask for explanations and punishment in the case of a young Indigenous man shot on a rural property in the municipality. According to the leaders, the young man was shot because he went to ask for help on a farm on the side of the road, since his motorcycle had broken down. They said he was going from the village to the city of Juína to shop, when the bike stopped; he drove to a house to ask for help to fix the bike and was shot twice. According to the victim's own account, "the man didn't ask him anything, he just said he went to ask for help in the wrong house." Claudinei attributed the violence against him to prejudice. Claudinei, of the Kayabi people, is married to an Indigenous Rikbaktsá woman and they have two children. The man who shot Claudinei is a 43-year-old farmhand who was located by the civil police.

**OFFENSE:** Shots with a firearm

**SOURCE:** Top News, 09/149/2020; Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 3 Cases

**02/21/2020**

**VICTIM:** Cidimar de Souza Rodrigues

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The 23-year-old Indigenous man was the victim of attempted murder inside the village. According to the police report, he was involved in a fight and was stabbed. The fire department helped him and sent him to hospital. The assailant fled and the police are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Assault with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Dourados Agora, 02/21/2020

## Chapter II

Violence Against the Person

**10/25/2020**

**VICTIM:** Aureliano Gonçalves

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Highway MS-156, between Dourados and Itaporã

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man was found with machete wounds.

He was rescued by firefighters and taken to Hospital da Vida in Dourados. The crime is being investigated. The perpetrator has not yet been found and the motive for the crime is unknown.

**OFFENSE:** Assault with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** MS Focus, 10/25/2020

**03/25/2020**

**VICTIM:** Silvânia Romero

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororó Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police report, Silvânia was at home holding her son when a man invaded the house and began arguing with her, assaulted her with a machete and injured her in the head. According to the report, the man, named Paulino, is the victim's cousin, and the police are looking for him. Silvânia was treated at Hospital da Missão, medicated and released.

**OFFENSE:** Assault with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Progresso, 03/27/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

### PARANÁ - 5 Cases

**03/14/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Alice Jara Guarani, Celso Guarani

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown Guaíra

**DESCRIPTION:** The couple were returning from the city to their tekoha when a car advanced towards them, almost running them over. The driver braked sharply, opened the window and said, "Oh! You are Paraguayan; if you were Indigenous I would run you over." Several complaints have already been filed with the MPF for prejudice, racism and discrimination of non-Indigenous people against the Guarani people in this region.

**OFFENSE:** Verbal assault

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**03/08/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Lairton Vaz, Éverton Ortiz, Félix Ortiz

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA ANETETE

**MUNICIPALITY:** DIAMANTE D'OESTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Soccer field in Ponte Nova

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that the four Indigenous youths had participated in a soccer championship in a place near the tekoha. Upon returning to their villages, by motorcycle, they were attacked by five men, who knocked them off the bike with bats, a machete and knives. The Military Police were contacted, but did not help the wounded. SAMU was called the scene, but only got there an hour later. Three young men were rescued, but one of them, Virgílio, did not resist his injuries. The police are investigating the case. The assailants are still at large.

**OFFENSE:** Physical assault

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Radio Cultura Foz, 03/09/20; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**05/28/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Ilson Soares, Persons from the Community

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoha Yhovy

**DESCRIPTION:** Between May and August, Chief Ilson Soares and the community suffered three gunshot attacks. All the attacks were

at night, and the shots were fired from vehicles passing through Martin Luther King Avenue, which borders the village. The shots were fired in the front, at the gate and in the back of the village. For Ilson "it was an act of provocation, because there's no justification for firing a gun in front of the village. And there were several shots. In the first point, five to seven shots were fired; the same happened at the gate and in the back of the village" explained the chief. The vehicle drove by the village for the first time and shots were fired; then the vehicle returned and more shots were fired at the same points of the village. On two occasions the chief filed a police report, but was unable to do it the third time because the Civil Police precinct was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Gunshots

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**12/21/2020**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous man

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The PM of Guaíra was informed about a knife-wounded man, who was helped at the UPA. The nurse on duty reported that the injured person was an Indigenous man. He had a deep puncture wound to the abdomen. It was also reported that the Indigenous man was medicated and would be transferred to another city, given the severity of his injury. The identification of the Indigenous man was being investigated.

**OFFENSE:** Stabbing with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** Portal Guaíra; Team Paraná - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**09/06/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** AVÁ-GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoha Yhovy

**DESCRIPTION:** During the night, the MP was called to Tekoha Yhovy village to investigate gunshots. At the scene, the police were met by an Indigenous woman, representing the chief, who was away. She reported that she heard several booms similar to gunshots and called the police. With the permission of the Indigenous leader, the police team searched the village. One resident told the police that he was at home when two men approached and called for a person; he came out and said he didn't know anyone by that name. The men said "it's you" and pointed two firearms at him. The Indigenous man managed to run away and soon after heard several shots, but was not hit by any of them. The two perpetrators were seen by witnesses as they fled to the woods. Searches were carried out in the vicinity of the area, where the MP found 23 9mm cases. During the search, the perpetrators were not located. The Civil Police of Guaíra are investigating the case.

**OFFENSE:** Use of a firearm

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Guaíra Portal; CIMI - Regional Office in the South - Team Paraná

### SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

**04/05/2020**

**VICTIM:** Zeca Kaingang

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VANUÍRE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TUPÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Arco-Íris Village

**DESCRIPTION:** In the early hours of April 5, Zeca Kaingang, Candire's grandson, was assaulted, beaten and stabbed. Help took hours to arrive at the scene. Zeca was taken to a very serious condition to a nearby ICU and was in a coma for several days, until he was discharged from hospital. The community expects the crime to be investigated and the perpetrators punished, out of respect for life and their rights to live their traditionality and spirituality.

**OFFENSE:** Beating and stabbing with a cold weapon

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in the South; ABA

# Sexual violence against Indigenous peoples in Brazil

In 2020, five cases of sexual violence against Indigenous peoples were recorded. The situation of social isolation motivated by the COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed to the reduction in the number of cases and complaints, since children and young people, who are usually the victims, stayed mostly at home, in the company of family members.

Unfortunately, as with non-Indigenous people, several studies on the subject indicate that 80 percent of the sexual assailants of children and adolescents are family members or someone close to the family.

Of the 5 cases recorded, 4 were committed by relatives of the victims, including a child, in Acre, who was repeatedly abused by her father, and a woman, in Mato Grosso do Sul, who was assaulted and raped by her teenage son. Excessive use of alcohol is a trigger for the assailants. In these two incidents, both assailants were drunk.

In Roraima, the assault took place in a public health institution – CASAI. A young Yanomami woman, who was receiving medical treatment, was assaulted by an 18-year-old boy, taking advantage of the absence of the staff. The other two cases occurred in Rondônia and Paraná.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BRAZIL 5 Cases

### ACRE - 1 Case

**01/28/2020**

**VICTIM:** Child

**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the complaint from the Guardianship Council of the municipality, the Indigenous child was repeatedly abused by the father, when under the influence of alcohol. In addition to this complaint, the father was also accused of abandonment of minor child.

**OFFENSE:** Rape

**SOURCE:** *Jornal de Brasília*

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

**08/31/2020**

**VICTIM:** Woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to reports, the Indigenous woman was assaulted and raped by her own son. She was treated at Hospital da Missão Kaiowá, with bruises and bleeding. Suspicious, health unit profes-

sionals contacted the leaders and the Military Police. According to the victim's statement, the assailant, who is a teenager, was drunk, and upon arriving home assaulted her with punches. Then the young man would have sexually abused her. After the testimony, the suspect was detained by the police and forwarded to DEPAC (Community Emergency Department) for interrogation.

**OFFENSE:** Rape; Beating

**SOURCE:** *Dourados News; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

### PARANÁ - 1 Case

**16/10/2020**

**VICTIM:** Woman

**PEOPLE:** KAINANGÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IVAÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANOEL RIBAS

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous woman was raped by her ex-husband and a non-Indigenous acquaintance of the man. She told the police that the men drugged and assaulted her. The medical team that treated her confirmed that she showed signs of sexual violence and physical assault. The police are investigating the case and looking for the assailants.

**OFFENSE:** Rape

**SOURCE:** *UOL Portal, 10/17/2020*

### RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

**SEPTEMBER**

**VICTIM:** Teenager

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indian House

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a police report, the teen's parents reported to the police that the victim had been raped by her uncle after she was taken to an area behind the Indian House. The mother reports that she missed her daughter and found her with the suspect. A pre-trial arrest warrant was issued by the Child and Youth Protection Court of Porto Velho and the suspect was arrested.

**OFFENSE:** Rape of a vulnerable person

**SOURCE:** *G1/RO, 11/23/2020*

### RORAIMA - 1 Case

**11/12/2020**

**VICTIM:** Teenager

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** Roraima Indigenous Health House

**DESCRIPTION:** A 20-year-old Yanomami girl, hospitalized in CASAI de Roraima, was assaulted by an 18-year-old boy of the same ethnicity. According to a nurse's report to the Military Police, the suspect took advantage of the time when the staff was resting to take the girl by force to an isolated location. The two got into a fight while the young woman tried to avoid the rape. The boy was arrested. SESAI had not yet commented on the case.

**OFFENSE:** Sexual abuse; beating

**SOURCE:** *G1/RR, 12/11/2020*



# CHAPTER III

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## Violence due to Government Omission

General lack of assistance	179
Lack of assistance in Indigenous school education	189
Lack of health care	195
Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	211
Childhood mortality	213
Death from lack of health care	214
Suicide	217



With the onset of the pandemic and lack of a coordinated government response to the health crisis, Indigenous peoples from all over the country organized themselves autonomously and established their own strategies to look after and protect their territories. In many Indigenous lands, such as the Xakriabá TI (MG), the communities created their own sanitary barriers, without any government support

# General lack of assistance



In 2020, CIMI recorded 51 cases related to general lack of assistance, in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (2), Ceará (1), Goiás (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (14), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Pará (5), Paraná (2), Pernambuco (1), Rondônia (5), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (2), and Tocantins (2), in addition to three cases at the national level.

In absolute numbers, this total is lower than that of 2019 (66), since 2020 was an atypical year due to the new coronavirus pandemic, which compelled the population to social isolation.

However, although in absolute numbers the total is lower than that of 2019, the severity of the federal government's omission in the cases presented is frightening and shows a situation of extreme and brutal negligence, rarely experienced by our Indigenous populations. The deliberate omission and negligence of public authorities brought back the situation of extreme poverty for thousands of Indigenous people – as well as an immense portion of the non-Indigenous Brazilian population.

Brazil, which since 2017 had already been moving at a fast pace to throw millions of people back into extreme poverty, is once again ranking high in the shameful UN "Hunger Map", of which it had succeeded in staying out since 2014. According to figures projected by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), between August 2020 and February 2021, about 17.7 million people fell back into poverty. In August, the poor population totaled about 9.5 million PEOPLE: 4.52 percent of the total Brazilian population of 210 million. In February 2021, the number rose to 27.2 million: 12.83 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Public policies have collapsed since then, pushing the most vulnerable population, especially Indigenous people, into lack of assistance, poverty, hunger and social exclusion. One of the serious problems faced by Indigenous peoples in Brazil is due to the dismantling of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI). Under the Bolsonaro government, in addition to not performing in the least the functions for which it was created in 1967 – the main one being to "promote and protect the rights of Indigenous peoples on behalf of the Union" – the official Indigenous agency has reversed its roles in the defense of Indigenous territories (Union assets), giving up land proceedings in favor of agribusiness companies.

In the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic, by the end of 2020 the federal government had not yet presented an anti-COVID-19 Contingency Plan for Indigenous peoples, which was required by the Supreme Court. Equally alarming was the president's denial to ensure drinking water for Indigenous peoples, by vetoing the item of Bill (PL) 1142/2020 that dealt precisely with the issue. The bill provided for emergency actions

<sup>1</sup> GEMAQUE, Adrimauro. A pandemia agravou a desigualdade de renda e a pobreza no Brasil. Ecodebate, 05/21/2021. Available at <<https://www.ecodebate.com.br/2021/05/21/a-pandemia-agravou-a-desigualdade-de-renda-e-a-pobreza-no-brasil>>

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

to ensure basic survival conditions to Indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the context of the pandemic.

To justify the presidential veto, vice-president Hamilton Mourão pointed out that the supply of water would be unnecessary, since Indigenous people are supplied "by the water of the rivers that run in their regions". The statement shows total ignorance of the reality of a large part of the Indigenous population in the country, and neglects the thousands of Indigenous people who live in areas devoid of rivers, surviving in precarious and small areas, or in regions where the rivers are polluted by the illegal activities of invaders such as miners, loggers and farmers. The use of toxic substances in these activities, such as mercury and pesticides, pollutes watercourses, kills the fish and causes diseases that persist for several generations.

The situation faced by the Mura people in the state of Amazonas is an example of this reality, which is shared by many Indigenous communities in the country. In addition to constant invasions of their territory, the Mura also suffer from the lack of drinking water. The river used by the Indigenous community has been completely contaminated and its water is unfit for consumption, due to large amounts of feces and urine of buffaloes reared by local farmers.

The president not only vetoed access to drinking water, but also the free distribution of staple food baskets and hygiene, cleaning and disinfection materials to the villages, emergency care with hospital beds and intensive care, and the purchase of ventilators and blood oxygenation devices for Indigenous communities.

Situations of government neglect, negligence and omission occur, almost always, in the same way throughout the country. Some of the cases recorded in 2020 are described below.

In Acre, the State Public Prosecutor's Office (MP) investigated the situation of an Indigenous family that was found living in a landfill in the municipality of Sena Madureira. According to the complaint, they were looking for food and recyclables. FUNAI and the Municipal Social Assistance Secretariat were contacted by the MP. The municipal agency said it had not found families living in the landfill and that Indigenous people "have the habit of wandering through the city rummaging garbage cans." The situation portrays the negligence and prejudice with which Indigenous people are treated, especially in the midst of a pandemic.

In Mato Grosso, members of the Xavante people denounced the lack of sanitary barriers - which should be provided by the government - in their territories as well as in other states. The Xavante reported that several non-Indigenous people had entered the villages to sell their products, endangering the entire Indigenous population. Harassment only decreased after the leaders mobilized to evict the peddlers and implement sanitary barriers.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, contamination with the coronavirus occurred largely in the work environment, due to the lack of government inspections. Even at the height of the pandemic, the sugarcane plant of the Raizen company did not suspend its activities, subjecting its workers, most of them Guarani and Kaiowá, to the risk of contamination. The first Indigenous people infected in the Teykue Indian

Reservation in Caarapó were two plant workers. Throughout 2020, at least 223 Indigenous people were infected with the coronavirus in the reservation, and one died.

In Pará, one of the serious problems has been the lack of assistance to the Warao from Venezuela. The Warao who arrived in the municipality of Itaituba live in degrading and unhealthy conditions, begging and risking being contaminated with the coronavirus, since they have no means to comply with basic hygiene requirements. Many of them are undocumented and some claim that their documents have been retained by public authorities. The MPF has recommended emergency actions in favor of the Warao from the institutions that are part of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and the Unified Health System (SUS).

In Rondônia, the serious and worrying situation concerns the survival of isolated Indigenous peoples (or free peoples). The constant invasions of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land (TI) led to changes in the behavior of isolated Indigenous groups in the Cautário River region, who are frightened by the ever closer presence of invaders. It was in this context of panic among isolated Indigenous peoples and negligence in inspecting invasions in the demarcated territory, that FUNAI's employee and coordinator of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, Rieli Franciscato, ended up hit by an arrow and, unfortunately, did not resist his injuries.

## GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE

### 51 Cases

09/25/2020

PEOPLES: VARIOUS

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: According to a complaint lodged by APIB, the crisis office created within the government by determination of the Supreme Court has failed to comply with periodic agendas to address issues related to COVID-19, especially in what affects isolated Indigenous people, who are even more vulnerable during the pandemic. APIB also reported that the Minister Chief of the Office of Institutional Security (GSI), Augusto Heleno, had been harsh with the participants in a meeting between Indigenous people and government representatives.

OFFENSE: Government omission and negligence

SOURCE: Portal Veja, 09/25/2020

2020

PEOPLES: VARIOUS PEOPLES

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Leaders reported that fire prevention measures on and around Indigenous lands were not implemented in a timely manner, and that the mobilization of Indigenous brigades began three months later than usual. The result of a cooperation agreement between IBAMA and FUNAI established in 2013, the Federal Brigades Program is a fire management experience that uses traditional Indigenous knowledge in conjunction with the technical and financial support of these agencies, with the aim of preventing and fighting fires in the dry season. However, leaders reported that cuts in funds and the delay in scheduling activities, in addition to the anti-Indigenous policy of the current government, jeopardized the actions of the brigades and aggravated the situation of the fires and the destruction resulting therefrom. Prevention and management actions used to begin in April, but this year they delayed until July, when fires were already everywhere. The Indigenous people fear the end of the federal brigades program, due to annual cuts in

environmental budgets and the federal government's policy, which has committed to reducing inspection and firefighting actions, in addition to persecuting Indigenous peoples.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Amazonia.org, 10/01/2020; UOL Portal, 10/01/2020

**11/03/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** According to data from the Superior Electoral Court, a few days before the municipal elections 67 percent of Indigenous candidates had not received any campaign contribution from their political parties, other candidates or individuals. Of the 2017 Indigenous people eligible to run for the office of alderman, mayor and deputy mayor, 1,413 had zero balance in their bank accounts.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of Rights

**SOURCE:** UOL Portal, 11/03/2020

## ACRE - 1 Case

**09/04/2020**

**VICTIM:** Family

**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWÁ DO GUAJARÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SENA MADUREIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** A complaint filed with the Public Prosecutor's Office of Acre led it to investigate the situation of an Indigenous family that was found living in a landfill in the municipality of Sena Madureira. In the process, there is information that the family would be living amid animal bones and organic waste, characterizing a serious human rights violation. According to the complaint, the Indigenous family would be searching for food and recyclables in the city dump. FUNAI and the Municipals Social Assistance Secretariat were contacted. Employees from the Secretariat informed the prosecutor that they had been to the landfill and found no families living there and that Indigenous people "have the habit of wandering through the city rummaging garbage cans". The situation portrays the negligence and prejudice with which Indigenous peoples are treated, especially this year, in the midst of a pandemic, when entire families turn to garbage in search of food and sustenance.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/AC, 09/05/2020

## AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

**12/07/2020**

**PEOPLE:** KOKAMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kokama - Grande Vitória Neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** After a complaint from the Kukami-Kukamiria Indigenous People's Federation and the General Organization of Chiefs of the Kokama People's Indigenous Communities, the MPF initiated a civil investigation to determine the reasons why FUNAI is not providing services to the Kokama community living in the Grande Vitória neighborhood, in the east of Manaus. Tito Menezes, leader of the Sateré-Mawé people in the Lower Amazonas, reported that FUNAI's employees are not authorized to carry out basic actions in the regions.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Portal Em Tempo, 12/08/2020

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AUTAZES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Taquara Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mura have long been subjected to invasions of their territory by farmers. Not even this serious period of coronavirus pandemic has led the government to take measures to prevent

these invasions from happening. As the territory is not yet regularized and there is no inspection, invasions have escalated. One of the biggest problems faced by Mura families is the lack of clean water. The water of the river that should be used by the community is totally contaminated and unfit for consumption, due to the large amount of feces and urine of buffaloes reared by these farmers. Leaders have filed complaints with the MPF and are awaiting action.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

## CEARÁ - 1 Case

**MARCH TO JUNE**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Ceará (FEPOINCE) reported that FUNAI earmarked R\$137,670.37 (US\$24,152.00) for actions aimed at the Indigenous peoples of Ceará, through the Regional Coordination Office in Northeast II, which also caters to the Indigenous peoples of Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte. The amount represents an investment of less than R\$0.05 (US\$0.00087) per day per Indigenous person, in the period from March 15, when the first cases of coronavirus were officially confirmed in the state, to June 22, which marked the 100th day after the first confirmed case of the disease. Proportionally, according to SESAI, R\$3.82 (US\$0.65) were earmarked for each of the 35,757 Indigenous people from Ceará over the first 100 days of the official pandemic period in the state. FUNAI informed that the money was used to purchase and distribute staple food baskets and hygiene kits. According to Weibe Tapeba, FEPOINCE's legal advisor, the amount is far from sufficient to meet the demand.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Diário do Nordeste, 07/03/2020

## GOIÁS - 1 Case

**FEBRUARY**

**PEOPLE:** TAPUIA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARRETÃO I

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA AMÉRICA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Carretão

**DESCRIPTION:** The constant lack of electricity in the Tapuia community has caused material and financial loss, with household appliances and equipment in the Indigenous school damaged and the food stored in the village's refrigerators spoiled. The community endures a recurrent lack of electricity. This time, the electricity company of Goiás (ENEL), which supplies the area, took four days to repair a transformer. The damage was also serious in milk production, because without electricity the cooling tank does not work, and several liters of milk that were lost. ENEL was asked to replace 25 refrigerators of households that had their appliances blown out.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of electricity

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

## MARANHÃO - 3 Cases

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** KREPYM CATI JI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GERALDA/TOCO PRETO

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPAVA DO GRAJAU

**DESCRIPTION:** The leaders of the Krepym Cati Ji people have denounced the terrible conditions of the roads that give access to the villages, but the municipality and the state have done nothing to solve the problem.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

2020

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ-GAMELLA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people of the Akroá-Gamella people are not being able to access federal social benefits such as pension, sick leave payment and maternity leave payment, because the Social Assistance Secretariat of the municipality of Viana does not accept affidavits issued by FUNAI and therefore refuses to submit the applications to the Social Security Institute (INSS).

**OFFENSE:** Denial of Rights

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

2020

**PEOPLE:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the community buys food and other basic products in the municipality of Barra do Corda. The products bought are usually packed in plastic wraps and cans. The municipality of Barra do Corda does not provide garbage collection service in the village, which is full of these materials. The leaders are concerned about the piling up of garbage inside the territory, which is located in the Cerrado, an area under strong environmental pressure that needs to be preserved.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of garbage collection

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

### MATO GROSSO - 14 Cases

2020

**PEOPLES:** SABANÊ, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND :** PIRINEUS DE SOUZA

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the various villages of the Sabanê, Manduca, Idalamarê and other peoples, have for years been asking government agencies to repair and restore the roads and bridges that connect the communities to the city of Vilhena, as well as the construction of bridges connecting the Central village to Ikê village and other villages. Students have to take the bus to school, and extremely poor road conditions have prevented them from attending classes. In addition to the difficulties faced by the students, the families have not been able to sell their agricultural production in the city, since the roads are not fit for the truck used to transport bananas, pineapple and cassava and take the Indigenous peoples to the urban center to receive their benefits and do their shopping. There are more than 350 people, approximately 100 families, who are prevented from leaving their villages. Leaders filed a complaint with the MPF, with copies to the agencies responsible, demanding the repair of the roads, the bridge and two badly damaged light poles. The community is awaiting action.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of maintenance of roads, bridges and light poles

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

11/02/2020

**PEOPLES:** ISOLATED, ZORÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ZORÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** RONDOLÂNDIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caneco Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Zoró people reported that an Indigenous woman was injured by an arrow shot by an Indigenous man who lives in voluntary isolation in the region, and who showed up in Caneco village, in the Amazon region of Mato Grosso. The injured woman was helped and is not at risk of death. The case reflects the omission of government agencies in fulfilling their duties to regularize Indigenous territories and evict invaders. Chief Waratan Zoró said that isolated groups are being pressured by invasions and deforestation and, consequently,

having their survival threatened. He reported that the invaders threaten and scare the isolated groups away; they go "crazy"; they are frightened and run into the woods, having nothing to eat, starving and not knowing how to protect themselves. According to Neidinha Suruí, of the Kanindé Association of Ethno-Environmental Protection, "the government needs to strengthen the protection fronts of isolated Indigenous groups, survey the areas occupied by them, prohibit access to these areas and strengthen teams with seasoned personnel to protect these groups, because otherwise a genocide is bound to occur." Zoró leaders fear for the fate of these isolated groups and believe they could be attacked or starve to death.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** UOL Portal, 11/05/2020

2020

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** In the Parabubure TI, the following bridges are in a precarious state, with serious risks to the Xavante population in their commutes: two bridges over the São Filipe Stream, close to Santa Clara and São Filipe villages; three bridges over the Parabubu Stream, near São Jorge, Palmeiras and Santos do Céu villages; and a bridge over a stream near Estrela Village. Negligence towards Indigenous people is confirmed by the fact that the dirt roads and bridges that cross the Indigenous lands towards some large farms are very well preserved, with regular maintenance by the city. Conversely, roads leading to Indigenous villages only are not as lucky. Since 2019, the Xavante have been denouncing the situation, but so far, no measures have been taken by the government.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of maintenance

**SOURCE:** Leaders, Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

03/23/2020

**VICTIM:** Frederico Ruwabzu Tseretomodzatse

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous man Frederico Ruwabzu Tseretomodzatse went to the INSS accompanied by Fr. Eloir, in the city of Água Boa, where he had an appointment to reconfirm his Parkinson's disease diagnosis. After the appointment, he was given a password to follow the result on the INSS website. The INSS employee told him that the result would be available the next day; however, the result - which denied him access to the benefit for disability - was only posted a week later. On March 30, Frederico filed an appeal against the denial of the benefit, but so far, all that is shown on the INSS website is that the process is still "under analysis". The social worker from CASAI in Campinápolis reported that there are cases of Indigenous persons who have been waiting for the result of their applications for benefits for more than six months. He also said that the federal government has centralized the analysis of these social benefits applications in a few cities in Brazil, and that the number of doctors and staff has been greatly reduced. The Public Defender's Office of Campinápolis filed an injunction with a view to reestablishing Frederico's status as insured by the INSS.

**OFFENSE:** Delay, omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Fr. Eloir Oliveira; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2020

**VICTIMS:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Several villages

**DESCRIPTION:** As there are no bus lines to and from the villages, the Indigenous people have no alternative but to pay for a ride in the vehicles of non-Indigenous persons, in order to go to the city, do their shopping and return to their villages. The prices charged by the owners of these vehicles is very high. The City Council has already been asked to create a price list, but because there are councilors linked to these owners, the discussion keeps on being postponed and no decision is made. Since 2019, this violation has been reported, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Irregular charges

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## 2020

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Several villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The lack of adequate transportation to take the Indigenous communities from the villages to the city has been further aggravated in 2020, due to the pandemic. FUNAI in Barra do Garças and FUNAI in Campinápolis tried to regulate the service of private transport providers, but were unsuccessful. The "freighters" take the Xavante to the cemetery gate, at the entrance to the city, or to a bamboo clump, at another entrance to the city. From these points onwards, the Xavante walk to the city center. Just like before the pandemic, on the way to and from the city the Indigenous people are transported in overcrowded, open-back vehicles.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Lack of adequate transportation

**SOURCE:** Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## OCTOBER

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Several villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people continue to complain a lot about the service provided by FUNAI in Campinápolis regarding the referral of their demands. Even the mere issuance of affidavits for obtaining personal documents or social benefits has had major delays or been denied. FUNAI's local coordinator, despite being an Indigenous person, shows no commitment to the demands of relatives or to the fulfillment of his duty as a civil servant. The situation is worrying, especially in the current pandemic situation.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## AUGUST

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that, due to the government's failure to create sanitary barriers to prevent the spread of COVID-19, several non-Indigenous people have been going to the villages by motorcycles, to sell products such as meat and other items, which may be contaminated. Harassment has only decreased because the leaders mobilized, sent the peddlers away and established sanitary barriers on their own.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of sanitary barriers

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## 10/15/2020

**VICTIM:** Rafaela Udzé'a Tsereruremé

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Salvador Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Rafaela Udzé'a Tsereruremé, the widow of Luís Miguel Tseretsu Abhoodi, who died of COVID-19, was found by Fr. Eloir

Oliveira sitting on the sidewalk of Banco do Brasil, in Campinápolis, asking for money to obtain a second copy of her Marriage Certificate at the local registry office. With the certificate, she would apply for her late husband's pension benefits, who was an employee of FUNAI. She reported that all government agencies refused to refer the application. She also complained that her husband had orthopedic problems and used crutches; even so, he was not guaranteed the right to have a companion during treatment, since he was transferred from Campinápolis, first to the hospital of Água Boa and then to the hospital of Cuiabá, where he died, alone, of COVID-19, without the presence of a single family member. This case is one of many in which the Xavante are punished for ignoring their welfare rights and get no support from the competent agencies. These agencies also usually give discrepant and contradictory information, forcing the Indigenous person to commute several times to the city without seeing any progress regarding their demands.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Fr. Eloir Oliveira; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## SEPTEMBER

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Santa Rita de Cássia Village

**DESCRIPTION:** In September, SESA installed water tanks in Santa Rita de Cássia village, but did not drill the artesian well. For some time, the City Hall of Campinápolis filled the tanks using water trucks. Later, the city was forced to interrupt this service, following a complaint that it was a way to "buy votes", since it was an election year. The community was left without drinking water. On October 7, sensitized to the drama of the Xavante population caused by government omission and aggravated by the pandemic period, partners of the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso and of Operation Mato Grosso (OMG) drilled an artesian well in the village. At least the problem of lack of water experienced by the Indigenous peoples in this village has been solved.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water

**SOURCE:** Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## 9/03/2020

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO GARCAS

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of Xavante leaders attended the inauguration of the new Coordinator of the Xavante DSEI in Barra do Garças, Gildo Henrique de Azeredo, a military man, to protest against his appointment. The Xavante claimed lack of prior dialogue with the communities and with the District Council of Indigenous Health (CONDISI). They also argued that the chosen military man, coming from Rio de Janeiro, was not familiar with the Xavante culture or the local reality. No action has been taken so far, and the military man remains in office.

**OFFENSE:** Appointment of a military man as DSEI coordinator

**SOURCE:** Olhar Alerta; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## 09/30 and 10/30/2020

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** In the middle of the pandemic period, the state of Mato Grosso and the municipality of Campinápolis scheduled their pay days for the same date, overcrowding the banks with Indigenous people and hence subjecting them to the serious risk of contamination with the coronavirus. Before that, state and municipal agencies used to pay their personnel on different dates.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** José Alves de Oliveira; OMG Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

2020

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** On pay days, the Lottery Shop in Campinápolis does not have the amount of money needed to pay the Indigenous people who receive their benefits there. The establishment first pays only those who have payments to make and only hours later, when "money comes in", they pay the Xavante. The consequences of such disrespect are long waiting hours, and a crowd of elderly Indigenous people standing at the door of the Lottery Shop, exposed to the risk of contamination with the coronavirus and long delays until they are able to do their shopping and go back to the villages.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of money

**SOURCE:** Salesian Missionaries; CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso

01/11/2020

**VICTIM:** Frederico Kuwabzu Tseretomodzatsé

PEOPLE: XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY: CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: FUNAI in Campinápolis

**DESCRIPTION:** Because he has Parkinson's disease, Frederico, from the Xavante group, contacted the Social Security agency (INSS) of Água Boa in order to obtain the social benefit. At the INSS he was asked to provide the Certificate of Contribution Time (CTC), issued by both the municipality of Campinápolis and the state of Mato Grosso, due to the long time he had worked in the area of Indigenous education. On January 11, Fr. Eloir handed the said certificates over to the coordinator of the local FUNAI, Isaac, and asked him to issue a affidavit so that Frederico could submit the documents required by the INSS. However, the coordinator said that he was going on vacation on the 16 and would not have time to prepare the document - which, according to him, was very complex - and would only be able to do it after February 25. To the priest's argument that he still had four working days before going on vacation and that Frederico needed the benefit, Isaac replied that the presence of SESAI's Social Worker was also required for the document to be issued (which was later proven to be untrue). Isaac added that "if Frederico has already waited three years for the benefit, he could very well wait another month." The document was only issued by FUNAI's coordinator Isaac Mié Ajawé on the 26 of February. The one-page document was all but complex, as it contained only Frederico's name, his ID and Tax Roll numbers and the information that he lived in the village of São Pedro, on the Parabubure TI. This incident, which is a clear demonstration of negligence and unnecessary delay in issuing a simple document, resulted in the delay of the INSS in analyzing and approving the application of a sick person, who needs the benefit to which he is entitled.

**OFFENSE:** Negligence and delay in issuing documents

**SOURCE:** Frederico Ruwabzu; Fr. Eloir Oliveira; CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 Cases

01/16/2020

**VICTIMS:** Families

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS, PONTA-PORÃ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: villages and repossessed areas of the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported to the MPF that they had not received staple food baskets since November of the previous year, when the president of FUNAI decided that he would no longer help Indigenous communities that did not live in completely demarcated areas. The slowness in the regularization of the territory led the Guarani-Kaiowá to repossess areas near farms overlapping their territory of traditional occupation. There are dozens of families,

with many children and elderly people, living on tiny plots of land, prevented from growing their subsistence crops. Living in precarious and sub-human conditions, in canvas shacks, they are subjected to constant violence, threats, food insecurity and hunger, waiting for the demarcation of their lands. The MPF issued a recommendation to FUNAI and the National Food Supply Company (CONAB) compelling to resume the delivery of food baskets in the regions not yet demarcated in the south of the state, in the region of Dourados and Ponta-Porã, on the grounds that the non-demarcation of the land was caused by the delay of the municipality itself in fulfilling its legal duties.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Lack of food and land regularization

**SOURCE:** Leaders; *O Globo*, 01/16/20; BBC, 02/04/20

2020

PEOPLE: GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Tekoha Nhu Vera, Avae'te, Aratikuty, Nhu Vera Guasu and others

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF in Mato Grosso do Sul reported delays in the execution of search warrants in the homes of those involved in the 2018 land conflict between farmers and Indigenous peoples living in the repossessed areas bordering the Dourados Indigenous reservation. Due to the delay, the collection of evidence of the conflict can be jeopardized, since the perpetrators had enough time to conceal important evidence for the investigation. Meanwhile, the climate of violence and conflict remains in the region, and Indigenous families are the most affected.

**OFFENSE:** Delay, omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/MS, 10/05/2020

2020

PEOPLES: GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the first Indigenous Olympic Village in the country is proof of the federal government's negligence. The 29,000 m<sup>2</sup> complex is in a shambles and is only used when the schools promote their few activities a year. What should be a space for sports, culture, leisure, community activities, professionalization of young people and an option to reduce violence rates in the Indigenous territory, is overtaken by bushes and its facilities are destroyed. The expectation was that, with the intermediation of the federal government, FUNAI would partner with the local government to promote projects. Nine years after the village was officially opened, nothing has been done.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission

**SOURCE:** *O Progresso*, 11/10/2020

11/20/2020

PEOPLES: GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND: DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY: DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have long denounced to the MPF the poor conditions of the region's roads. The lack of maintenance of the roads makes it difficult for families to commute to the cities, for of students to get to the schools and for help to reach the villages when necessary, among other problems. In response to the MPF's request, the Federal Court of Dourados ordered the municipalities of Dourados and Itaporã to implement maintenance works in the internal roads of the Dourados TI along the municipal borders, on an equal footing with the services provided to other rural communities. The MPF reported to the Court the unequal treatment that is given to Indigenous peoples regarding the recovery of roads, compared to the other districts. The community awaits compliance with the court decision by the municipalities.

**OFFENSE:** Precarious roads

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 11/20/2020

**07/01/2020****PEOPLES:** GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** At the annual meeting on children's rights at the UN Human Rights Council, the 15-year-old Indigenous boy Roger Ferreira Alegre of the Guarani-Kaiowá people in Amambai denounced the lack of assistance by the Brazilian government. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic in the villages, he spoke about the lack of food and the climate of insecurity that hangs over Indigenous peoples, due to the stalling of the demarcation of their lands, and the consequent risks to their health, nutrition, safety, physical and mental integrity. He also reported that Indigenous children suffer from high rates of malnutrition; that 60 percent of families live under canvas tents, without access to clean water, health, education, and food, in a "true humanitarian crisis". Roger also reported that meat-packing plants in the region were hotbeds of coronavirus transmission, and that many of the Indigenous people were contaminated while working at JBS meat-packing plants. He stressed that "the main measure to protect the rights of Indigenous children is to guarantee the demarcation of our territories."

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Campo Grande News, 07/01/2020**MAY****VICTIMS:** Young Raizen workers**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEY KUE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** TEY KUE Reservation

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples of the Guarani and Kaiowá groups were victims of the severe lack of working conditions, especially during the pandemic, at the Raizen sugarcane plant. Even at imminent risk of contamination, the company did not suspend its activities, subjecting workers, mostly Guarani and Kaiowá, to the risk of being contaminated with COVID-19 and taking it to the villages. The government was negligent, since it did not inspect the company for non-compliance with measures to prevent contamination with the disease. Known for employing a large Indigenous workforce, Raizen was responsible for the first cases of contamination in the Tey Kue Reservation, a place that had been pointed out as extremely risky in case of contamination, due to the large number of Indigenous people living in a very small space. The first persons infected in the Reservation were precisely two Indigenous plant workers. Since then, the cases have spread. At least 200 Indigenous youth (from various regions of the state) tested positive due to their working relationships at the plant. In Tey Kue, throughout 2020, 223 Indigenous people tested positive for COVID-19. Luckily, there was only one death, which could have been prevented - were it not for the negligence of business owners and the government. The MPF has been informed and is suing the plant owners.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Caarapó News; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## PARÁ - 5 Cases

**2020****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to non-compliance with the federal court's ruling of October 2020, the MPF requested the suspension of the transfer of R\$600,000 (US\$105,000) to FUNAI, to ensure the monthly delivery of food staple baskets and hygiene products to the Indigenous communities of Pará, to help them cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. Sixty days after the court order, no action had been taken by the federal government for the delivery of the material. The failure to comply with the court order is reiterated. FUNAI

had already failed to comply with an injunction in the same case. Therefore, the MPF filed a request for provisional compliance with the decision, suspending the transfer to FUNAI of the amount corresponding to the fine determined by the Court for non-compliance with a decision, of R\$10,000.00 (US\$1,755.00) per day.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** MPF/PA, 12/22/2020**01/13/2020****VICTIMS:** Teenagers**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** On the grounds that there is no minimum age to be qualified as insured, the DPU in Belém filed a Public Civil Action seeking the conviction of the INSS for denying maternity leave pay to Indigenous women under 16 years of age. The Court granted the request for an injunction arguing that, pending demonstration of the woman's capacity as a special insured person, of the grace period, and of the child's birth, the age limit cannot be a hindrance to receiving the maternity leave benefit. The Indigenous women are awaiting compliance with the decision.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of Rights**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2**06/08/2020****PEOPLE:** WARAO**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Warao people in an urban context

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF of Pará and the DPU issued a joint recommendation to various agencies, regarding the unhealthy and degrading conditions to which the Venezuelan Warao Indigenous people living in the municipality of Itaituba are subjected, due to the lack of shelter and subsistence conditions that should be provided by the government. The Warao are forced into begging, which exposes them to the risk of contamination with the coronavirus, since they cannot comply with essential sanitary measures. According to the MPF and the DPU, children, elderly persons and women are in greater vulnerability. In addition, the Warao have no documents and there are reports that some of them had their documents retained by public authorities. The MPF recommended several emergency actions in favor of the Warao, to be carried out by the city of Itaituba and the agencies that make up the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and the Unified Health System (SUS).

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2**2020****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples throughout Brazil denounced the denial of rights by the INSS, especially its refusal to accept documents issued by FUNAI. The DPU filed a Public Civil Action with a request for urgent protection, to compel the INSS to accept the documents issued by FUNAI and ensure that, if the Indigenous people do not have all the documents required to be granted survivor benefits, they should be duly informed of the necessary procedures and authorized to produce testimonial evidence. The MPF issued an opinion in favor of the action of the DPU in the case, which is being processed in the Federal Court of Belém, arguing that the INSS demands violate the rights guaranteed by the Brazilian Constitution, which recognizes the right of Indigenous peoples to not be fully integrated into or assimilated by non-Indigenous society. Thus, the administrative certificates issued by FUNAI do nothing more than attest to "acts and facts referring to the Indigenous citizens named in said document, that occurred within Indigenous communities" and cannot be ignored by the INSS, adds the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of Rights**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

02/04/2020

PEOPLE: WARAO

MUNICIPALITY: BELÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the high flow of Warao people immigrating from Venezuela and arriving in the state of Pará, the DPU, the Public Defender's Office of the State of Pará, the MPF, the municipality of Belém do Pará, the Pope John XXIII Foundation and the state of Pará filed a Public Civil Action against the Federal Government requesting the immediate availability of an emergency shelter, temporary and suitable for the Warao in the capital of Pará. The Federal Court accepted the request to compel the Union to transfer 20,000 reais per month to each group of 50 Venezuelan immigrants sheltered as a result of the criminal case brought by the plaintiffs in Belém.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

### PARANÁ - 2 Cases

04/21/2020

VICTIM: Cristian Martins Peres

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY: ITAIPULÂNDIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Aty Mirim Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people demanded answers to the murder of 20-year-old Cristian Martins Peres. The young man, a resident of Aty Mirim village, was stabbed to death on March 13. For Chief Natalino, the delay in solving the case involves discrimination against the Indigenous population. According to him, "when an Indian dies, it is like a dog that was killed. We feel these things deep inside us. Total discrimination by the judicial system. It's been almost a month and everybody's quiet, nobody does anything." The chief also reported that the police treated with negligence the claims for speed in solving the murder. The case is under the jurisdiction of the police station of São Miguel do Iguaçu. The Civil Police of Paraná reported that the police investigation was finalized and forwarded to the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judiciary. Criminal charges were filed against the suspect, who is still at large.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South; Brasil de Fato/PR

OCTOBER

PEOPLE: AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND: YV A INCOME

MUNICIPALITY: SANTA HELENA

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported to the MPF in Francisco Beltrão the lack of drinking water and the interruption in the supply of staple food baskets, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, in addition to demanding measures for the demarcation of their traditional territories. The lack of drinking water, aggravated by the drought that plagues the region, endangers the health and lives of more than 35 families living in the village, most of them children and elderly persons. The Indigenous people are drinking untreated water contaminated with pesticides used by agribusiness in the region, directly from Itaipu's lake. Without regularization of their territory or access to basic sanitation, the Indigenous people are unable to grow crops for their survival.

**OFFENSE:** General lack of assistance

**SOURCE:** CIMI Press Office, 10/16/2020

### PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case

09/09/2020

PEOPLE: FULNI-Ô

INDIGENOUS LAND: FULNI-Ô

MUNICIPALITY: ÁGUAS BELAS

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people held a protest at kilometer 178 of the BR-423 highway, demanding improvements in signage, with the aim of avoiding accidents. Hit-and-run accidents have been frequent in the area, which is dangerous and close to the village.

The leaders are concerned about the lack of security, especially for children and the elderly of the Fulni-Ô community.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure

**SOURCE:** Portal NE10 Interior, 09/09/2020

### RONDÔNIA - 5 Cases

09/22/2020

**VICTIMS:** Isolated people

PEOPLE: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

INDIGENOUS LAND: URU-EU-WAU-WAU

MUNICIPALITY: CACAULÂNDIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Cautário River

**DESCRIPTION:** Faced with the death of FUNAI's employee Rieli Franciscato, coordinator of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, who was hit by an arrow fired by isolated Indigenous peoples in the Seringueira region, on September 9, the MPF in Rondônia recommended measures to FUNAI and SESAI. In the recommendation, the MPF requested that the agencies provide sanitary and safety barriers along the lines that give access to the TI, in order to protect the isolated peoples of the Cautário River region. Invasions on the Indigenous land have led to changes in the behavior of isolated groups, who are frightened and cornered by the ever closer presence of non-Indigenous invaders. FUNAI has not taken a position on whether or not to comply with the MPF's recommendation.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/RO, 09/22/2020

2020

**VICTIM:** Community

PEOPLE: KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

INDIGENOUS LAN: KARIPUNA

MUNICIPALITY: PORTO VELHO

**DESCRIPTION:** Negligence in maintaining and opening the access road to Panorama village leaves the community in a situation of vulnerability, especially in the rainy season and in this COVID-19 pandemic period, because access by the Jaci Paraná River is too far in case of a health emergency. The community has already submitted several requests to the State Department of Highways and Transport (DER), which during the summer season services the various lines of União Bandeirantes and, for political reasons, does not provide services or maintenance in the Karipuna territory. As an aggravating factor, the only ones using the road are people involved with organized crime for land grabbing and illegal logging. Leaders drafted a complaint document and filed it with the MPF and the DER, demanding action.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

PEOPLE: GUARASUGWE

INDIGENOUS LAND: GUARASUGWE

MUNICIPALITY: PIMENTEIRAS DO OESTE

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2012, the Guarasugwe people have been asking FUNAI to issue the RANI document (Administrative Certificate of Indigenous Birth) for some Indigenous people who do not have any type of document. Children and adolescents are having difficulty accessing health and education rights due to the lack of documents. The lack of RANI, which should be issued by FUNAI, has prevented Indigenous people from accessing and being included in the SESAI system, in order to have the right to health care. Despite the numerous complaints filed with FUNAI, in Brasília (DF), the situation of denial of this right persists. Few people were able to include the people's name in their civil documents. Leaders filed a complaint with the MPF, the 6th Federal Chamber and FUNAI in Brasília.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of the RANI document

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

**01/18/2020****PEOPLE:** KARITIANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caraco

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that they have long been fighting for immediate public policies in the areas of health and education. The people are demanding the urgent hiring of teachers and the construction of an appropriate artesian well in the community, because the lack of water generates a lot of suffering and endangers the health of the population, especially in the dry season. Both the river that flows through the village and the artesian well dry up, leaving the community in precarious survival conditions. The situation worsens even more with regard to the generator engine, which is frequently out of order and spends more time being repaired than operating in the village. Leaders and teachers filed a complaint it with the MPF, asking for urgent action.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia**2020****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that many Indigenous people are unable to receive their pension benefits due to the lack of both medical specialists to sign reports and support from social workers to submit their processes to the competent authorities. In addition, the Indigenous people have no access to transportation from the villages to the cities, in order to seek to speed up their situation in the responsible agencies.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

### RORAIMA - 3 Cases

**10/23/2020****PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS LAND :** YANOMAMI**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** Research published in the COVID Economics bulletin of the Centre For Economic Policy Research points to an association between deforestation, illegal mining and COVID-19 cases among Indigenous populations in Brazil. The research crossed data from SESAI and the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), which monitors deforestation in the Amazon. Research results show that an increase of one deforestation unit per 100 km<sup>2</sup> is associated, on average, with an increase of 2.4 to 5.5 new daily cases of COVID-19 in Indigenous peoples, 14 days after deforestation. According to the sanitary doctor Sofia Mendonça, from UNIFESP, "in the Yanomami, for example, there is strong indication that one of the ways the virus was introduced into the villages was through miners and illegal mining (...), whenever there is a conflict or issues in the territory in the relationship with our society, this is reflected in health". She warns that she "has noticed that all these threats to the territories such as mining, invasions, deforestation, fires, all this added to COVID-19, has a very big genocidal potential." The doctor still talks about the delay of government agencies such as FUNAI and SESAI in acting, which has further aggravated the disease.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Jornal do Brasil, 10/29/2020**07/06/2020****VICTIMS:** Sérgio Xexewa Wai Wai, Fernando Makari**PEOPLE:** WAI WAI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAI-WAI**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DA BALIZA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xaary

**DESCRIPTION:** The Wai-Wai staged a protest in Boa Vista, retaining two ambulances belonging to East DSEI in the community. The demonstration was held because DSEI East prohibited the Indigenous people from mourning and burying their relatives who died of COVID-19 according to their traditions and culture. Leaders of the Indigenous Association stated that they had been authorized by the MPF to hold wakes, but East DSEI did not follow the recommendation and buried the dead in Boa Vista, 327 kilometers from the TI. The regional coordinator of the region's tuxauas, Valdecir Wai Wai, reported that they only wanted to follow the funeral ritual so that the souls of their relatives could "rest in peace." He also said that "it doesn't mean crowds, we're not going to open the coffins. We just want to follow the ritual and pray with our families." In a letter to the MPF, the Wai Wai said, "we have not been treated like human beings. The authorities have not respected our law, our culture, our mourning for the death of a loved one. We are suffering from institutional racism because we cannot bury and mourn the our dead relatives in a dignified manner, according to our culture." In another excerpt of the letter, they say: "as if the lack of medicines, qualified professionals, tests and adequate care were not enough, we are not being heard either! When they die, our relatives are being buried far from us. To make our pain worse in the face of the pandemic and tragic deaths, we are also subjected to racism." Although the MPF issued a recommendation for East DSEI to guarantee the people's right to bury their relatives – respecting the protocols to prevent the spread of the virus - the transfer of the bodies to the community was denied.

**OFFENSE:** Disrespect for culture and the traditions**SOURCE:** G1/RR, 07/06/2020**2020****PEOPLES:** E'ÑEPÁ, WARAO**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Peoples from Venezuela: Warao, E'ñepa and Kariña - municipalities of Pacaraima and Boa Vista

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015, family groups of the Warao, E'ñepa and Kariña Indigenous peoples have crossed the border between Venezuela and Brazil, entering Roraima and then following to other states in the country. In Roraima, where an approximate population of 1,300 Indigenous peoples are concentrated, in 2020 most of them lived in the two shelters managed by Operation Shelter - Janokoida in Pacaraima, and Pintolândia in Boa Vista - and in the spontaneous occupation of Ka' Ubanoko, in the city of Boa Vista. According to data from Operation Shelter, in 2020, among the 13 existing shelters in Boa Vista that receive migrants, the two Indigenous shelters had the worst conditions for coping with the COVID-19 pandemic and were categorized as being in a situation of "extreme risk". Indigenous peoples in migratory situations are not included in the specific and differentiated public measures and policies under the federal government's Indigenous policy, despite being covered by Law 14,021 of October 7, 2020, which provides for social protection measures to prevent contamination and spread of COVID-19 in Indigenous territories. FUNAI and SESAI do not work systematically with these groups, nor play a relevant role in the articulation or coordination of measures implemented by other government areas. Primary health care is provided, with difficulties, in SUS health clinics; in the shelters or in Ka' Ubanoko. Most preventive actions were under the responsibility of civil society organizations. In 2020, although most of the Indigenous peoples were in institutionalized shelters, no information was available on the impact of COVID-19 on these groups, regarding confirmed cases of contamination or death. This contributes to underreporting and to the invisibility of these peoples, hindering a proper assessment of their situation, so that specific and effective measures can be taken. Without a framework of government actions with responsibilities defined for public authorities in the three levels of government - federal, state and municipal - the provision of services to this population, including the management of shelters, is mainly under the responsibility of civil society organizations and international agencies, including

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

within Operation Shelter. The Army Task Force continues to coordinate the Operation and having the last word in all decisions, and there is no coordinated and stable action plan involving the competent government levels and authorities, whether in the field of health care, education, housing or food security. In September 2020, the coordination of Operation Shelter determined, without any consultation with residents, the eviction of Indigenous families from the spontaneous occupation of Ka' Ubanoko – an abandoned public space where these families had lived since March 2019 in a self-organized manner – and their relocation to new institutionalized shelters, a measure rejected by the community that demanded the space of autonomy and social organization built in Ka' Ubanoko be maintained. Community mobilization and the support of social organizations and the MPF allowed to reverse the one-month period initially given by Operation Shelter and implement, between November and December, a process based on the right of Indigenous peoples to prior, free and informed consultation. Although there are no conditions for a proper consultation process, as described in ILO Convention 169, the community drafted a document demanding protection and alternatives to institutionalized sheltering. The Task Force, which coordinates Operation Shelter, responded that it could not meet these demands, refraining from taking any initiative to liaise with other competent government authorities and reiterating the only alternative was relocation to an institutionalized shelter and eviction from Ka' Ubanoko. The Task Force thus maintained psychological pressure on the community, which was alerted to possible forced eviction measures by the state of Roraima.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission

**SOURCE:** Indigenist Pastoral of Roraima; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

### SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

#### SEPTEMBER

**PEOPLE:** KAINANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIMBANGUE AWNING

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** Despite the conviction by the Federal Court and the five-day deadline from September 8, for the decision to be fulfilled, the federal government and the South Interior DSEI did not resolve the issue of lack of electricity for the operation of the motor pumps that supply water to the Toldo Chimbangue TI. Prior to this conviction, the MPF had already lodged several petitions requiring urgency in restoring water supply to Indigenous peoples. The situation escalated in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, with transmission risks aggravated by the lack of proper hygiene conditions for the people and homes.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water

**SOURCE:** MPF/SC, 09/28/2020

#### 12/01/2020

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAQUARI

**DESCRIPTION:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, in several villages, the government at the municipal, state and federal levels suspended the supply of basic items for the survival of Indigenous peoples,

including food staple baskets for everyone. The baskets that reached the villages were insufficient and there was no monthly plan; supply could reach the villages or not, leading the community to a situation of total food insecurity. If it were not for donations from churches, volunteers, and other organizations, the Indigenous people would have starved – possibly even to death - as one of the leaders said. The funds allocated to maintain the activities of SESAI in Araquari were insufficient to meet the demand, which led to the need of organizing food transportation campaigns from Joinville to SESAI, for hygiene and distribution in the villages. SESAI cars needed repairs and there was no money for that. It took a collective effort by Indigenous leaders, agents from social pastorals and civil society organizations, which provided food staple baskets and donations of hygiene, cleaning and other items such as mattresses and equipment for the isolation houses built by FUNAI, which did not offer minimum conditions to accommodate sick people.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Social Pastorals; Team Joinville – CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

#### 31/01/2020

**PEOPLE:** KARAJÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA FÉ DO ARAGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xambioá, Waha-Tymyra, Kurchê and Warlyty

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous people reported to the MPF the terrible conditions of the side roads that connect the Indigenous land to the state highways. The leaders informed that for more than four years they have been denouncing the poor conditions of the roads, which hinders the commute of Indigenous peoples. They are isolated and at risk, including unable to leave their villages in emergency situations. According to the complaint, only one stretch of one of the roads is in better conditions, because the farmers themselves implemented conservation services, in order to transport their productions to the city. The MPF held meetings with the parties involved, seeking to have a term of conduct adjustment for the restoration of the roads.

**OFFENSE:** Precarious roads

**SOURCE:** Leaders; MPF/TO, 02/04/20

#### 11/23/2020

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHÔ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIATINS

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the main rural road of access to the Krahô TI, in Goiatins, 468 km from Palmas, in the northeast of the state, is unfeasible for traffic, leaving local and village residents isolated. The road leaves from Alto Lindo village. In response to the community's requests, the city claimed that it could not take responsibility for the maintenance, because the only existing piece of equipment was out of order, and there was no date available to service the road. The case was reported to the MPF, the responsible agencies and the city.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of maintenance of roads, bridges and light poles

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins; Tocantins newspaper

# Lack of assistance in Indigenous school education

In 2020, CIMI recorded 23 cases of lack of assistance in Indigenous school education, in the states of Amazonas (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (4), Pará (3), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (3), Roraima (2) and Tocantins (5). The cases involve, among other things, the non-payment of teachers' salaries; unavailability of education in the Indigenous territory itself, as is the case of the Akroá-Gamella people; lack of classroom infrastructure; roads in terrible conditions; schools in need of remodeling; and lack of school meals.

In Mato Grosso, the Nambikwara people have been claiming for almost 30 years the construction of a school in the village. The homes of families who moved to other villages are used as classrooms, despite the lack of space and inadequate infrastructure. In addition, the situation creates a cultural problem, as these houses are used by the communities to bury their dead. Many students leave the villages to go to school in the city.

In Pará, the MPF filed a public civil action demanding measures to ensure school education in the territories of the Munduruku people. The action aims to compel the

government to inspect school buildings in these communities and ensure their operation, hire adequate professionals and provide adequate infrastructure, basic equipment and quality school meals.

In Rondônia, the Puruborá people were surprised by the authoritarian attitude of the State Education Secretariat, which, without consulting with the community, decided to close the school and relocate students, teachers and staff to schools in the cities of Seringueira and São Francisco do Guaporé, especially affecting the teaching and teachers of Indigenous knowledge and the people's mother tongue.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the Guarani Mbya have been requesting the construction of a school in TeKoá Guajayvi for years. According to the community, the only school operates in a room in the chief's house, which does not offer a suitable infrastructure.

Indigenous students at the Federal University of Roraima denounced the cut in the student grant by the Ministry of Education. The students, who live in the city in a situation of vulnerability, had their grant reduced by R\$900.00



*In the Urubu Branco (MT) TI, Apyäwa (Tapirapé) children from Tapiparanytäwa village are attending classes in the narrow school hall, in precarious conditions. The lack of adequate structure was aggravated during the pandemic by the state government decision that classes were to be taught remotely, with the use of materials prepared without respect for diversity and Indigenous culture*

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

(US\$158.00) amidst the pandemic, on the grounds that they were not attending classes in person. Also in Roraima, the Makuxi and Wapixana communities reported that their children attend classes in makeshift schools built by the residents, in rooms in health clinics and in large open malocas, without walls. The lack of structure of the schools makes it difficult for students to focus - as they are often exposed to the noise of machines, brush cutters, tractors - and prevents them from attending classes when it rains.

In Araguaína, Tocantins, the Indigenous student's house was invaded by thieves that took household appliances, computers, clothes, power generators and other objects. The Indigenous students at the Federal University of Tocantins reported that they had already informed FUNAI that the house needed renovations and emergency works and that it was unsafe for the more than 26 residents, including children.

### LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION 23 Cases

#### AMAZONAS - 1 Case

2020

**VICTIM:** Students and teachers

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, PAUMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Various

**DESCRIPTION:** The Municipal Education Secretariat of Lábrea tried several times to start the school year in the villages during the new coronavirus pandemic. In July, the secretary and several teachers visited the villages on the Purus River to "consult" with the Indigenous people about the return of classes. According to the secretariat, the Indigenous people were in favor of starting the school year. However, the secretariat did not inform FUNAI - CR MPur and DSEI - MRP of the decision, since FUNAIS's Ordinance No. 419 prohibits the access of non-Indigenous persons to the TIs for services other than essential ones during the new coronavirus pandemic. It also failed to present the minutes of the meetings and the methodology used for the consultation, leaving doubts as to whether it had been done in accordance with the legislation; it is not known whether all sanitary measures were taken to avoid bringing the new coronavirus into the villages (quarantine, use of protective equipment and testing of all individuals before entering the territories). In addition, it is worth highlighting the irregularity in teachers' contracts, as the secretariat informed that they would only receive their salaries if classes were resumed, using this argument as a way of pressuring Indigenous teachers to agree with the beginning of the school year. It is worth mentioning that the professionals had not received their salaries for months. The secretariat resisted and did not want to hire teachers who refused to return to the classroom during the pandemic. The Indigenous organization FOCIMP referred the complaint to the MPF and contacted FUNAI and DSEI to report non-compliance with security protocols by the secretariat, and SEMEC postponed the beginning of the school year. The secretariat then paid the teachers for the 5 months they should be in the classroom, but did not make retroactive payments for the months in arrears.

**OFFENSE:** Federal government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Federation of Organizations of Indigenous Communities (FOCIMP); Indigenous teachers; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1 - Team Rio Cuniá

#### MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

2020

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ-GAMELLA

**INDIGENOUS LAND :** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Akroá-Gamella people suffer from the lack of an Indigenous school education policy in their territory. Children have no option but to attend municipal schools that do not have the specificity of Indigenous school education nor a differentiated political-pedagogical project that takes into account the culture and the way of life of Indigenous peoples, as provided for in the legislation. Children have to commute to schools in neighboring villages, where they are subjected to prejudice and discrimination from the local non-Indigenous population.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

2020

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** MEMORTUMRÉ KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the poor physical and structural conditions of the school building in the village, attended by more than 600 Indigenous students. Broken tiles and windows, exposed wiring, broken fans and chairs, and damaged bathrooms endanger the safety and well-being of children and adolescents. The leaders have demanded measures from the state Education Secretariat, but have not received a positive response. As a result, the community decided to suspend the classes for fear that the students could be involved in some type of accident, due to the lack of safety.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure and omission

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

#### MATO GROSSO - 4 Cases

OCTOBER

**PEOPLE:** KAYABÍ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APIAKÁ / KAYABI

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUARA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Figueirinha community

**DESCRIPTION:** Educators endure the terrible conditions of the road and river access to the villages, to deliver textbooks to Indigenous students of the Figueirinhas community, on the banks of the Peixes River. The situation was further aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic. The village has no internet connection or fixed or mobile telephony.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** O Documento, 10/15/2020

2020

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUAPORÉ VALLEY

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** School in Capitão Pedro Central Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounce the negligence of the State Education Secretariat of Mato Grosso and of the Indigenous School Education Center towards the community. They report that for almost 30 years they have been asking for the construction of a school in the village, but so far to no avail. Old houses of community families that moved to other villages are used as makeshift classrooms. The spaces are inadequate, without decent infrastructure. The cultural aspect of the people has also been disrespected by the government, since the deceased are

buried inside the houses, which, therefore, are sacred spaces for the Indigenous people and should not be used as classrooms. Many students are leaving the communities to attend school in the cities and the families are worried. A document denouncing the situation of neglect, disdain and disrespect on the part of SEDUC was filed with the MPF, in which the people demand the realization of their acquired rights.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

#### 2020

**VICTIMS:** Children, young people

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA TEREZINHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tapi'itáwa, Tapiparanytäwa, Myryxitäwa, Towajaatäwa, Wiriaotäwa and others

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person classes were suspended in all schools in the state of Mato Grosso in March. However, in the second semester, the State Education Secretariat (SEDUC-MT) demanded that Indigenous schools develop a strategic plan for the resumption of classes, which could be in the distance learning modality. Faced with the difficulties and the fact that many schools and students do not have internet access, SEDUC proposed the use of textbooks prepared by non-Indigenous persons, in Portuguese, ignoring the distinct sociocultural contexts and the diversity of languages spoken by each Indigenous group. Teachers that did not accept the decision were threatened with dismissal and contract termination. The decision of SEDUC-MT violates the right of Indigenous schools to work based on their sociocultural realities and use their own languages in the learning process. Another complex situation

occurred in cases such as that of the Tapi'itáwa State Indigenous School and other Indigenous schools, which were used as places of isolation for the seriously ill and, therefore, were unfeasible for teachers and students. Indigenous teachers and Indigenous managers discussed the issue on a WhatsApp group. The Indigenous members of the Indigenous School Education Council (CEEL) of Mato Grosso also discussed and questioned the decision of SEDUC-MT. CIMI's Office in Mato Grosso sent a Note in this regard to SEDUC MT on August 24. FUNAI also sent a Technical Note to SEDUC-MT with an Official Letter. Despite all the movement and protests, there were no changes on the part of the secretariat, which continued to require the use of textbooks prepared in a massive way for all Indigenous schools in the state.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

#### 2020

**VICTIMS:** Children, young people

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CONFRESA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tapiparanytäwa

**DESCRIPTION:** Tapiparanytäwa village has a room attached to the Tapi'itáwa State Indigenous School that accommodates four classes of early childhood and elementary school students. The municipal government, however, built only one classroom to accommodate several groups of students. Since 2019, due to the lack of adequate space, one of the groups attends classes in the small school hall, in precarious conditions. The principal of the Tapi'itáwa State Indigenous School has already submitted several requests for the construction of another classroom,



Many Indigenous peoples have claimed for years the construction of a school in their villages, but to no avail. The lack of assistance in Indigenous school education adds to and aggravates the federal government's inaction towards the regularization of Indigenous territories

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

both to the State Education Secretariat (SEDUC-MT) and to the Municipality of Confresa. The team of school managers went to Cuiabá last year to attend the meeting of principals, when they delivered a document to SEDUC-MT claiming the construction of the new classroom for this village. So far, no action has been taken, either by the state secretariat or the Municipality of Confresa.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

### PARÁ - 3 Cases

**05/12/2020**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ipaupixuna Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Munduruku have long claimed the remodeling of the José Arlindo Betcel School. However, only in 2020 the local government and the Municipal Education Secretariat decided to remodel the school, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 13, the Munduruku do Planalto Indigenous Council filed a complaint with the MPF about the construction works in Ipaupixuna village, which was increasing the flow of workers between the city and the village and raising the risks of contamination of the community with COVID-19. The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court, requiring the municipality of Santarém to immediately suspend the school's remodeling works, due to the severe period of risk of contamination for Indigenous peoples. The agency pointed out that on May 5, an elderly Munduruku died in Ipaupixuna village and also requested that the municipality be compelled to continue the works as soon as the pandemic or the period of greater social isolation is over.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 2

**01/22/2020**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PRAIA DO ÍNDIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed a Public Civil Action demanding government measures in favor of the Munduruku people, regarding the inspection of school buildings, the operation of schools, the hiring of appropriate professionals, the structure of equipment and the supply of school meals of high quality and nutritional value, according to the dietary habits of Indigenous populations. It also demanded that the National Education Development Fund inspect the transfers of funds to the municipal government of Itaituba, allocated to Indigenous education in Dace Watpu, Boa Fe, Sawré Muybu and Sawré Aboy villages. The Federal Court accepted all the requests of the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 2

**09/04/2020**

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** In order to prevent and repress fraud in the quota systems in university entrance exams, public competitions and public offices, there are federal, state and municipal laws, as well as Recommendation No. 41/2016, of the National Council of Public Prosecutors. However, the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Pará (IFPA), in an official letter, claimed that it had not established the Commission on Validation of Racial Self-Declaration or Panels for Verification And Analysis of Color/Ethnicity self-declared by candidates in the selection process for access to its secondary technical education courses or under-

graduate courses. Therefore, the MPF issued a recommendation directly to IFPA, requesting various measures to ensure that the Indigenous peoples of Pará have their rights to the quota system protected.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 2

### PARANÁ - 1 Case

**02/10/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND :** TEKOHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have requested the MPF to intervene with the State Education Secretariat on behalf of the construction of a school inside the Tekoá Taji Poty and Ywyraty Porã, and the expansion of the school of the Tekoá Jevy, since there are almost 250 children who have to commute from the village to attend school in the city. In the case of the expansion, the State Secretariat has the money, but the city refuses to do the earthworks on the land.

**OFFENSE:** General lack of assistance

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in the South

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

**03/06/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHARQUEADAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tekoá Guajayvi

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that for years they have been requesting the construction of a school inside the village. They also informed that the only existing local school operates in a room in the chief's house, which burned down in 2018. Since then, the students have continued to be accommodated in this precarious space. The entire community has strived to maintain school education, but without the support of the State Education Secretariat as regards complying with constitutional laws, building an equipped school, providing the necessary infrastructure, supplying school meals and hiring teachers. Leaders have already met with representatives of the 12th Regional Education Coordination, who said that the school would be a priority for the state government, but so far nothing has been done.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders

### RONDÔNIA - 3 Cases

**03/17/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Keila, Community

**PEOPLE:** CINTA-LARGA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ROOSEVELT

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGAO D'OESTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous community denounced the negligence and lack of assistance to which it has always been subjected. Now, more than ever, it is being hurt by the difficulties of access to the villages by teachers. Teacher Keila, who is mentioned in the complaint, has to swim across a river to reach the school. Every day, the teacher puts her belongings in a plastic bag and crosses the river. The Indigenous people report that this has happened as a result of a bridge that was damaged by a truck belonging to a logging company.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Jornal Rondônia, 03/17/2020

**FEBRUARY****VICTIMS:** Students, teachers, staff**PEOPLE:** PURUBORÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PUROBORÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** RUBBER TREES**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aperoi Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Earlier this year, the Puruborá people were surprised by the authoritarian decision of the State Education Secretariat (CRE/SEDUC/RO), in the municipality of São Francisco do Guaporé. Without consulting with the community, the Secretariat decided to close the school and relocate students, teachers and staff to schools in the cities of Seringueira and São Francisco do Guaporé, with an aggravating factor in relation to Indigenous knowledge/mother tongue teacher, with change of duties and of other employees. The community felt disrespected and discriminated against by the State Education Secretariat and filed a complaint with the MPF denouncing the arbitrariness. A meeting was also held with the State Education Secretary, with the participation of his assistants, the Coordinator of the Indigenous School Education Center/SEDUC, the Teaching Manager/SEDUC, the chief of the Puruborá people and the mother tongue teacher, as well as CIMI representatives and legal advisor. The decisions made at the meeting include reopening the school and continuing to provide differentiated Indigenous School Education.

**OFFENSE:** School closure**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia**FEBRUARY****VICTIMS:** STUDENTS**PEOPLES:** MIGUELENO, PURUBORÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND :** MIGUELENO**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FRANCISCO DO GUAPORÉ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porto Murtinho - São Miguel River

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the State Education Secretariat - CRE/SEDUC/RO, in the municipality of São Francisco do Guaporé, is not providing school transportation for Indigenous students who live in nearby farms, to go to the village school. They claim that even though they have a school in the village, Indigenous students have been taken to schools in the city. They reported that the same bus that takes the students to the city school could collect the students who live in nearby farms and take them to the Indigenous school. The leaders believe that the intention of the secretariat is to reduce the number of students in the village, to ultimately close the Indigenous school, as they did in the Aperoi/Puruborá village. They also said that the secretariat has already eliminated secondary education in the village and now wants to reduce the number of students, which will eventually lead to the closure of the Indigenous school. The leaders denounced the case to the MPF, demanding measures from State Education Secretariat and the return of secondary education to the villages, transportation of students to the Indigenous school, dialogue and respect for the community.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance in Indigenous school education**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia**RORAIMA - 2 Cases****AUGUST****VICTIMS:** Students**PEOPLES:** INGARIKÓ, MAKUXI, SAPARÁ, TAUREPANG, WAI WAI, WAPIXANA, YANOMAMI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced the cut by the Ministry of Education of grants to Indigenous students of the Federal University of Roraima (UFRR). They reported that, in the midst of a pandemic, young people living in a situation of vulnerability had their student grants reduced by R\$900.00 (US\$ 158.00). The grant for

the course in Indigenous Collective Health Management of the Insikiran Institute of Indigenous Higher Education was suspended when the students stopped attending in-person classes.

**OFFENSE:** Cut in student grant**SOURCE:** Diário do Centro do Mundo, 08/23/2020**2020****PEOPLES:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous peoples of Roraima, after more than 30 years denouncing the omission and negligence of the federal and state government towards Indigenous school education, decided to act on their own. In Indigenous territories throughout the state of Roraima, schools are improvised in sheds built by residents or in rooms in village health clinics. Most are operating in large open malocas, without walls. The lack of school infrastructure makes it difficult for students to focus and prevents them from attending classes when it rains. The schools located in the centers of the communities are exposed to the noise of machinery, brush cutters, tractors and other everyday disturbances. In addition to rain and external noise, students still suffer from the pests that annually invade the communities, such as the pium, carapaná and maruim mosquitoes, which are very common in the region. Many of these schools do not receive school meals nor have canteens, school supplies and textbooks. Faced with this chaotic scenario that has lasted for decades, the Wapixana, Makuxi, and other Indigenous families have decided to come together and build a decent school for their children, which is under construction and should be finished by the end of the year. The Association of Indigenous Peoples of Roraima continues to denounce the negligence and is waiting for government agencies to comply with their duties.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Brasil de Fato, 10/17/2020**SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case****JANUARY****PEOPLE:** GUARANI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAQUARI**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pirai, Tarumã, Morro Alto, Conquista

**DESCRIPTION:** The project for the construction of school buildings in Pirai, Tarumã, Morro Alto and Conquista villages, that had been under analysis in the Ministry of Education since 2014, has finally been approved. The State Education Secretariat of Santa Catarina tries to implement it, but cannot move forward because Demarcation Ordinances have been suspended and because there is strong pressure from the Association of Real Estate Owners and Stakeholders in the municipalities of Araquari and the north and northeast regions of Santa Catarina intended for Indigenous settlements. This association was created by the Municipality of Araquari, through Municipal Law No. 0014/2009. It also took some time for the mayors to grant the operation permits, and after their release and a great delay, a teacher informed that they had expired and needed to be renewed. There are promises that the buildings requested in the project submitted to the Ministry of Education will be built, but the works have not begun. Another situation of violation of rights faced by Indigenous peoples is the denial of access to Early Childhood Education by the municipalities of Araquari and São Francisco do Sul. Only Conquista village, in the municipality of Barra do Sul, offers this educational level, but lacks adequate physical space. In other schools, the classrooms lack equipment such as students desks and tables for teachers, suitable boards, computers, internet and kitchen supplies, among others. Teachers also complain about the lack of teaching and pedagogical materials. Another serious situation is the lack of meals: when they exist they are insufficient and late.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of general infrastructure**SOURCE:** Leaders; Team Joinville - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

### TOCANTINS - 5 Cases

01/27/2020

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ, XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAGUAÍNA

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the Indigenous Student's House was invaded by thieves. The crime happened when the students were in the villages, on school holidays. The house was broken into and the thieves took everything: appliances, computers, clothes, power generator, TV sets, among other items. The Indigenous students attending the Federal University of Tocantins (UFT) informed that they had already requested measures from FUNAI, explaining that the house needed renovations and emergency works and that it was not safe for the more than 26 residents, including children. The MPF had filed a suit at the end of the previous year, compelling FUNAI to carry out the remodeling, but so far nothing has been done.

**OFFENSE:** Theft

**SOURCE:** AF NOTÍCIAS, 01/30/2020

11/04/2020

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, KARAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAMBIOÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have been denouncing for months the poor conditions of the Araguaína Indigenous Student House, where 26 people live, including 6 children. The house is in a shambles, with cracks, leaks, broken tiles and roof threatening to collapse. On 11/04, the Federal Court ordered the federal government and FUNAI to carry out emergency renovation or construction works on the house, within 90 days. Students must be accommodated in another safer location. The Indigenous people await compliance with the decision.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** AF Notícias, 11/10/2020

AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Nova village

**DESCRIPTION:** The school was built in 2003 and delivered to the community unfinished, without any comfort for the students. The school

caters to students from the 1st year of elementary school to high school. Since then, the community has been filing documents and denouncing the poor condition of the school. In August 2020, community leaders went to the MPF of Araguaína to file another complaint, with photos showing the negligence of the Education Secretariat. To date, the community has not received any reply from the responsible agencies.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

2020

**VICTIMS:** Students

**PEOPLES:** APINAJÉ, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ, XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAGUAÍNA

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2012, the university students of Araguaína have been claiming from FUNAI and denouncing to the MPF the need to renovate the students' house in Araguaína. There are approximately 30 students living in the house, which has no structure, a collapsing roof, broken windows, fallen walls and many other types of damage due to wear and tear and lack of maintenance and remodeling. The situation is so precarious that young students are at risk of being buried under the collapsed roof. In 2020, the situation got worse. Due to the pandemic, the students had to return to their villages, and the house was abandoned, susceptible to further destruction. Complaints were filed with FUNAI and the MPF, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

SEPTEMBER

**PEOPLES:** APINAJÉ, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ, XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAGUAÍNA

**DESCRIPTION:** With the absence of Indigenous students from the Araguaína Student House, due to the coronavirus pandemic, as well as to the lack of inspection by government agencies, the house was plundered. In September 2020, it was affected by arson; the material goods that the Indigenous students had left in the house were burned and the structure of the building was damaged. FUNAI in Araguaína was contacted and a police report was filed. The MPF in Araguaína determined that FUNAI take measures to remodel the Student House lest they pay a daily fine.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

# Lack of health care

In 2020, 82 cases related to lack of health care were recorded in the states of Alagoas (1), Amazonas (14), Ceará (1), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso (11), Mato Grosso do Sul (9), Pará (11), Paraná (2), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rondônia (7), Roraima (4), Santa Catarina (3), São Paulo (2) and Tocantins (3). Another four cases at the national level were also recorded.

The cases of lack of health care, which affected at least 66 peoples in 38 Indigenous lands, refer mainly to the federal government's failure to take emergency measures to minimize the effects of the new coronavirus on Indigenous communities. Indigenous communities also complain that malaria outbreaks have been recurrent due to invasions of their land by miners; the lack of drinking water has caused many cases of diarrhea; medicines are either lacking or have expired; and basic sanitation is non-existent in many communities.

Cases related to the lack of minimal measures to cope with the new coronavirus pandemic were recorded in at least 10 Brazilian states. In April 2020, 115 institutions in the Amazon and all regions of Brazil, including CIMI, expressed concern about the possible spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and

demanded emergency measures from the federal government.

Several Indigenous organizations and associations from various parts of the country released notes denouncing the onset of the virus in their communities. This was what happened on the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land (TI), where the Matis Indigenous Association reported, in a public note, the contamination of people in their communities. It is worth mentioning that the Vale do Javari TI is recognized as the territory with the largest presence of isolated Indigenous groups in the world, and the pandemic represents a serious risk of extinction for these peoples.

In addition to not implementing minimal measures such as the installation of adequate sanitary barriers to prevent the arrival of the virus in Indigenous communities, the federal government also excluded at least half of the country's Indigenous population from the priority group in the national immunization plan. Using the concepts of "aldeados" (people living in Indigenous villages) and "não aldeados" (people living outside Indigenous villages), which are harshly questioned by indigenous and indigenist organizations, the national vaccination plan adopted by the Ministry

*Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi*



*The cases of lack of health care refer mainly to the federal government's failure to take emergency measures to minimize the effects of the new coronavirus on Indigenous communities*

of Health included in the priority group for immunization only the Indigenous population living in Indigenous lands recognized by the government, thus excluding Indigenous peoples living in large cities, or communities that still fight for the recognition of their traditional territories.

The same criterion, of an integrationist and excluding nature, was applied when accounting for cases and deaths, thus excluding a large part of the Indigenous population from official statistics on the pandemic. Indigenous organizations and various groups of support for and solidarity with Indigenous peoples mobilized to independently monitor the situation. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) began to systematize these data nationwide, including sources and information ignored by SESAI.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, as in all regions of the country, Guarani-Kaiowá and Terena communities were forced to take upon themselves the establishment and maintenance of sanitary barriers to prevent contamination with the new coronavirus. Such initiatives were taken by various peoples. The barriers, devised and organized by the original populations autonomously to protect the communities and restrict the movement of non-Indigenous people in their territories, were maintained with the support of non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives – and were criticized by FUNAI.

Also in Mato Grosso do Sul, a meat-packing plant belonging to the JBS group, which uses mainly Indigenous labor, was reported for not suspending its activities during the pandemic. The first person contaminated with the new coronavirus in the Dourados Indigenous Reservation – in May 2020 – was precisely an Indigenous woman who worked at JBS. At the end of the same month, according to SESAI data, the number of Indigenous persons who tested positive for COVID-19 in the Dourados Reservation jumped from 0 to 74. The Dourados Reservation had already been pointed out as a place of extreme risk in the pandemic, due to the large number of Indigenous people living in a very small space. Throughout 2020, 583 cases of COVID-19 were recorded in the reservation, and 12 Indigenous persons lost their lives to the disease.

In Pará, without adequate preventive measures, hundreds of Indigenous people were contaminated and killed by the new coronavirus. The severity of the neglect forced the MPF and the state prosecutor's office to demand from the federal government, FUNAI and CONAB the monthly supply of 4,700 food staple baskets and 3,500 hygiene kits for people in the northeast, south and southeast regions of the state.

In Rondônia, official data show that the Suruí and Cinta-Larga peoples were the hardest hit by COVID-19. By December, about 204 Suruí and 156 Cinta-Larga had tested positive for the virus.

One of the missions of the COVID-19 Parliamentary Inquiry Committee (CPI) established in the Federal Senate in 2021 to investigate the action and inaction of the Bolsonaro government in the fight against the pandemic, is to investigate the distribution to Indigenous peoples of drugs that have no scientific evidence. According to the media, an operation was carried out with the support of the Brazilian Army for

the distribution of 66,000 150mg chloroquine tablets in Indigenous communities in the state of Roraima, especially on the Yanomami TI. In addition to the distribution of ineffective drugs, the Indigenous peoples report the lack of distribution of medicines and basic equipment, such as PPE for Indigenous health agents, as seen in the Urubu Branco Indigenous land in Mato Grosso.

## LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 89 Cases

**11/18/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the death of elders from COVID-19, in addition to affective, cultural and losses, also threatens mother tongues of the original peoples of Brazil. With the pandemic, the situation of Indigenous peoples, which was already precarious, is getting worse. COVID-19 takes the lives of elders who are considered guardians of the mother tongues, forces community members into isolation, prevents cultural rituals that keep the languages alive, and impairs their preservation. The inaction and negligence of the federal government are factors responsible for the tragedy that has been affecting Indigenous peoples, due to the lack of prevention, health care and control of the pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Federal government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** National Geographic Brasil, 11/18/2020

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the report "Our struggle is for life: COVID-19 and Indigenous peoples", released by APIB at the end of the year, more than 41,000 Indigenous people had been contaminated with the new coronavirus, affecting more than half of the 305 Indigenous groups living in Brazil and taking 880 lives by November 2020. The report explains that the data systematized by the National Committee for Indigenous Life and Memory, created by APIB, its grassroots organizations and its partners, are higher than the official data of SESAI, which does not record cases of Indigenous people living in an urban context. Many Indigenous people in an urban context, according to the report, are also identified as "brown" in the information provided by health systems, which APIB denounces as "an expression of institutional racism". According to the Indigenous organization, the initiative to independently monitor COVID-19 cases among the original peoples "was motivated by the recognition that the official figures of SESAI did not represent the totality of cases of Indigenous peoples infected and killed by COVID-19. To mention one of the most evident aspects of data production and discrepancy, the cases of COVID-19 in Indigenous peoples living in urban areas or in Indigenous lands not yet ratified and not served by the Subsystem, do not show in the statistics generated by SESAI".

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Correio Braziliense, 06/22/2020; AGDP

**12/13/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The priority groups define by the vaccination plan against the new coronavirus presented by the Ministry of Health, excluded more than half of the Indigenous population in the country. The latest census conducted by the IBGE, 10 years ago, indicated the existence of 896,917 Indigenous people, but according to the Indigenous movement, today the Indigenous population in Brazil exceeds by far 1 million people. Under the plan designed by the MS, only the Indigenous population living in Indigenous lands

would be vaccinated in the priority phase, thus excluding those living in cities. The strategy of restricting Indigenous people to what the government has dubbed “aldeados” (living in villages) – an expression used by government structures during the military dictatorship – is the same one used by the government to consider a smaller number of Indigenous people infected and killed during the new coronavirus pandemic. As SESAI uses more restricted numbers, there is a great divergence between its assessment and the numbers found by the Indigenous movement. According to Ana Lúcia Pontes – a sanitary doctor from FIOCRUZ and a specialist in Indigenous health, Indigenous vulnerability is found in different contexts, in villages and also on the outskirts of cities. She mentioned a study coordinated by the Federal University of Pelotas and published in July, which showed that the prevalence of the new coronavirus among the urban Indigenous population is 5.4 percent, i.e., much higher than among the white population, which is 1.1 percent. According to the doctor, the pandemic has shown that the prevalence of COVID-19 in the Indigenous population living in urban areas is much higher.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** UOL Portal, 12/14/2020

## 2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**DESCRIPTION:** From the beginning of the pandemic to the end of the year, the federal government had not implemented the policy for the protection of Indigenous peoples against COVID-19, in which the sanitary barrier is one of the most effective methods to prevent diseases from reaching the villages. Despite the pressure of civil society and the determinations of the Supreme Court, the contingency plan never came to fruition. On the contrary: when Indigenous peoples throughout Brazil began to organize, on their own, barriers to control the entry and movement of people in their territories, FUNAI issued a warning stating that “the Indigenous people should not block roads during the pandemic”. Months later, in December, when the Supreme Court requested, under ADPF 709, information on the fight against the pandemic among Indigenous peoples, FUNAI began to ask Indigenous peoples for images of the barriers it had previously condemned, to be sent to the Supreme Court as if they were the result of the agency’s action. “The Indigenous movement mobilized to take on the role of the federal government in view of its inefficiency. Without having supported the Indigenous peoples at any time, FUNAI now wants to appropriate this mobilization through the legal action that requires the federal government to implement protection measures and incentivize the implementation of sanitary barriers. It was never a federal government initiative”, criticized the legal advisor of APIB, Dinamá Tuxá. In many cases, barriers implemented by Indigenous communities, without government support, were trespassed or attacked by the military police, as seen in the Xakriabá territory in Minas Gerais. The barriers established months after the beginning of the pandemic began to gradually disappear, as was the case on the Rio Branco TI, located in Rondônia and annexed to the Massaco TI, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups; the barrier was created in June and deactivated in October. With the end of the barrier, the cases of COVID-19 began to increase. Edmar Aruá, an Indigenous man from Marco village, located in Rio Branco, says they got no support from the competent agencies. “We didn’t have help to maintain the barrier, we didn’t have the necessary support, we had to do pretty much everything on our own and it got tough. I believe almost 50 percent of the population has already been contaminated with the coronavirus. The movement of fishermen and people in general escalated at the end of the year, without control. In December, we began to have cases of COVID-19 in the reservation”, reported the Indigenous man. Also under The ADPF 709, the PGR reported in December that the determination of the Supreme Court to the government, that barriers be

installed on the Alto Rio Negro (AM), Enawenê-Nawê (MT) and Vale do Javari (AM) TIs, which were considered priority areas, was never complied with. The government did not demonstrate the implementation of the measure in these areas and informed only that the barrier in the Alto Rio Negro TI consisted of a “mobile base” with river patrol. In the south of the country, Indigenous peoples published a letter reporting that half of the barriers included in FUNAI’s report as active did not exist. In Mato Grosso, the Bororo people of Barra do Garças and General Carneiro did not have barriers either. The AGU recognized that sanitary barriers had not been implemented in the territories of isolated or recently contacted groups - Alto Rio Negro (AM), Alto Turiaçú (MA), Avá-Canoeiro (GO), Enawane Nawê (MT), Juma (AM), Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá (AC), Mamoadate (AC) and Pirahá (AM).

**OFFENSE:** Lack of a contingency plan against COVID-19

**SOURCE:** Operation Native Amazon (OPAN), 11/09/2020; CIMI Press Office, 05/29/2020 and 12/21/2020; Estadão newspaper, 12/07/2020

## ALAGOAS - 1 Case

### 2020

**VICTIMS:** Children and elderly people

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO REAL DO COLÉGIO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Repossessed area on São Bento Farm - Kariri-Xocó People

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the Pankariri people, who have been living in a repossessed area for five years, on São Bento Farm, while awaiting regularization of the Kariri-Xocó territory, were included in vaccination campaigns. According to Chief José Raimundo, children and elderly people have had their rights to health care and vaccination (influenza, measles and other diseases) denied by SESAI, because they are in a repossessed area. The leaders denounced to the MPF the denial of these rights in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic. A videoconference was scheduled by the MPF, for FUNAI and SESAI to explain the lack of health care to the community, but the Indigenous people could not participate, due to the lack of Internet access. The MPF was going to reschedule the meeting so that everyone could attend and solve the problem, but so far this has not been done.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the Northeast

## AMAZONAS - 14 Cases

### 01/29/2020

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people reported to the MPF malaria outbreaks in Indigenous villages. According to the leaders, the outbreaks are linked to invasions by miners and increased deforestation in the territory. The MPF recommended to SESAI and DSEI to provide sufficient specific drugs for malaria and to implement effective measures to prevent and eradicate malaria vectors. In addition, the MPF required the provision of health care in Indigenous communities by multidisciplinary teams, as well as the supply of testing kits.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission

**SOURCE:** Leaders; G1/AM; 01/29/2020

### AUGUST

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon ( COIAB) reported that the numbers of cases and deaths from COVID-19 in the state of Amazonas provided by the Health Surveillance Foundation ( FVS) of Amazonas, differ greatly from those found by COIAB. According to

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

the leaders, this is because the Ministry of Health considers only the cases of Indigenous people living in villages. The number of cases and deaths among Indigenous people living in cities is not reported. Since these people most of the times do not receive health care, they are not accounted for.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Amazonas Atual*, 08/22/2020

**04/02/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** 115 institutions in the Amazon and all regions of Brazil, including CIMI, expressed concern about the possible spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and demanded emergency measures from the federal government. Historically vulnerable to attacks, violence and diseases, and preys of a precarious health care infrastructure, due mainly to the current dismantling of social protection agencies, the more than 800,000 Indigenous people in Brazil are one of the weakest links in the fight against the virus. The manifesto published by the Permanent National Forum in Defense of the Amazon required immediate prevention and health care measures, face covers, hygiene kits and rapid Covid-19 testing. The institutions also demanded, for the most distant and difficult-to-reach areas, equipment for existing hospital boats and deployment of new boats to unassisted areas. Another concern expressed regarded food, since the groups contacted were instructed to stay on their land. The manifesto also called for the supply of staple food baskets to the most vulnerable families, in order to prevent them from leaving their villages. The institutions requested immediate action from the federal government, due to the virus' contamination and transmission potential, associated with the lack of health care and necessary supplies.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Portal Terra*, 04/02/2020; *Estadão newspaper*, 04/02/2020; *Portal MSN*

**10/08/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of several Indigenous peoples from the state of Amazonas, including the Mura, Tucano, Baré and Murutinga, reported and held demonstrations in the capital, demanding improvements in health care and the replacement of the head of the Indigenous Health District in Manaus. The Indigenous people denounced the neglect and lack of quality professional care, structure, medicines, equipment, technical support and transportation for medical care.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Em Tempo*, 10/10/2020

**10/22/2020**

**PEOPLE:** TSOHOM DYAPAH

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAVARI VALLEY

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The recently contacted Tsot wük Dyapah group, with a population of 46 people, was infected by the new coronavirus. One adult and two children tested positive for COVID-19, according to information from the Vale do Javari Kanamari Association (AKAVAJA). Due to lack of communication and long distances, it took the Indigenous organizations days to confirm the cases and get medications and medical care. The first case was confirmed by SESAI on October 22. The closest municipality to Jarinal village is Eirunepé, located 40 minutes away by helicopter, 25 kilometers by foot and three days by boat. In addition to contamination with the new coronavirus, this recently contacted group and other groups in the region live under threat from invaders and illegal miners, who have already been reported to the government.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Amazônia Real*, 10/20/2020

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The onset of the new coronavirus had a dramatic impact on the Indigenous peoples of Amazonas. On December 14, the number of Indigenous people infected by the coronavirus in Amazonas reached 19,134, according to data from SESAI and the Health Surveillance Foundation of Amazonas (FVS-AM), which also reported the death of 267 Indigenous people in the state. Data on the disease among Indigenous people in the state are separated between "aldeados" (living in villages) and "não aldeados" (living outside the village). This separation is harshly criticized by the Indigenous movement and indigenist entities. The cases among "não aldeados" are included in the information system of the municipal health secretariats, under the race and color category. The number of "aldeados" with COVID-19 is assessed by SESAI, according to reports received from DSEIs, which are units of the Subsystem of Indigenous Health Care (SASI), linked to SUS. Despite the official data, Indigenous organizations indicate that the numbers of cases are underreported and were even higher. Indigenous peoples also point out their concern about contamination in the Javari Valley region, which is home to most of the Indigenous groups in voluntary isolation. Among the Indigenous people living on Indigenous lands, 6,897 cases and 86 deaths have been reported to date. Among Indigenous peoples in an urban context, the number was much higher, with 12,237 cases reported, 456 Indigenous people hospitalized up to that time and 181 deaths. São Gabriel da Cachoeira was the municipality in Amazonas with the highest number of cases and deaths of Indigenous peoples in an urban context in the period, with 3,812 cases of infection and 57 deaths, according to official data. Leaders denounce the neglect of the federal government in addressing the pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *G1/AM*, 12/15/2020

**06/27/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO NEGRO

**DESCRIPTION:** With the overwhelming arrival of COVID-19 among the Indigenous peoples of Amazonas and the provision of emergency aid by the federal government, the MPF filed a public civil action demanding measures to care for and preserve the health of Indigenous peoples. The action was accepted by the Federal Regional Court (TRF-1) on May 8. The measures comprised: distribution of staple food baskets; extension of the deadline for withdrawing the emergency aid money; welfare and social security benefits, as well as the possibility of direct access to benefits in the villages; adequacy of the Federal Savings Bank application used for the benefit, so that Indigenous people could remain in the villages and avoid commuting to urban centers and consequently mingling with crowds. The federal government failed to comply with the decision and the TRF-1 issued a new decision on June 16, giving the government a 24-hour deadline to deliver the staple food baskets, and providing for a fine of R\$100,000 in case of nonfulfillment of the decision. According to the MPF, the second decision has not been complied with either.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of rights; non-compliance with court decision

**SOURCE:** *G1/AM*, 07/06/2020

**11/24/2020**

**PEOPLE:** MATIS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The Matis - Aima Indigenous Association informed in a public note that the first six cases of COVID-19 among Indigenous people in the Kudaya and Tawaya villages were recorded in November. They informed that no cases had been detected in Bukuwak, Rio Branco and Nova Geração villages, due to the lack of testing, since many people presented symptoms characteristic of

the disease, according to information from the local health team. In the note, the Matis asked for help and requested the delivery testing kits, hygiene and personal protection items, health teams and medicines, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The community also expressed its fear of the virus, as it is unknown, adding that they had already experienced flu epidemics in the 1970s, which killed more than half of their people.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Indigenist Work Center, 11/25/2020*

#### DECEMBER

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARREIRINHA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to data from the Health Surveillance Foundation of Amazonas (FVS-AM), at the beginning of December 2020, the number of people infected had almost tripled in the Lower Amazon region. DSEI cites election campaigns as one of the causes for the increased number of Indigenous people infected. Throughout the state of Amazonas, the cases of Indigenous people contaminated with COVID-19 exceeded 17,000 at that time, but only Indigenous people living in villages were considered in the information system, through SESAI and DSEIs. Infected Indigenous people living in urban areas are not registered as Indigenous people but as brown or black. Among the six municipalities that comprise the Lower Amazon region, Barreirinha had the highest number of Indigenous people infected by the new coronavirus until December 2020, with 182 cases, followed by Parintins (81), Nhamundá (44), Urucará (3), Boa Vista do Ramos (2), and São Sebastião do Uatumã (1).

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *G1/AM, 12/04/2020*

#### 12/04/2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** Alto Solimões

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people denounce the lack of drinking water in the Upper Solimões region. Despite being in the Solimões river region, one of the biggest problems faced by most of the nearly 70,000 Indigenous people in the midst of the pandemic is lack of drinking water, since the river is polluted. In total, between 30 percent and 40 percent of the population of the region's 245 villages live in these conditions, according to the DSEI coordinator. The call for help came from the Indigenous people who received care from the health professionals of Operation COVID-19, in late December. The 33-year-old midwife Lilva Coelho Reis, from Campo Alegre, a village located in São Paulo de Olivença (AM), 17 km from the city, asked that the message be passed on to the public authorities: "Where there is no water, there is no health". Taynan Wadick, the chief nurse at the regional Indigenous Health House (CASAI), reported that the problem of basic sanitation is serious, and that there are many cases of water-related diarrhea. Some villages have artesian wells, or, in the case of the larger ones, water can be taken from the Solimões River and treated. This is the case in one of villages, but further planning and resources are necessary. For those villages without any water supply, the alternative is to use rainwater (which is constant in the region). SESAI provides sodium hypochlorite for each person to mix with water before drinking it. Weydson Pereira, of DSEI Alto Rio Solimões, says the lack of drinking water is the region's biggest bottleneck. According to him, SESAI would publish a bid notice later that month for the procurement of a drill to open wells in smaller villages of up to 400 people. In larger villages, more complex works are needed, including studies and contracting with a company. The goal, he said, would be to drill wells in 24 villages the following year.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Diário de Pernambuco, 12/14/2020*

12/24/2020

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAVARI VALLEY

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** In a letter sent to SESAI, the MPF, DSEI/VJ, FUNAI and CONDISI at the end of December, the Kanamari Association of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) denounced the lack of health care for Indigenous peoples in the region of the Itacoai river trough, and called for urgent measures. They reported that, after the municipal election, health professionals abandoned the health units in the Itacoai River trough. They also denounced the lack of medicines and transportation and an increase in cases of malaria and various diseases among children (fever, flu, diarrhea, cough). According to the letter, a 2-year-old child from Massapé village needed transportation for urgent treatment. The Indigenous people also reported the inappropriate behavior of health professionals in the village, who made use of alcohol, and the lack of health care for people with COVID-19, among other complaints. The Kanamari said they are waiting for urgent measures and solutions.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Letter No. 37/Akavaja/2020, 12/24/2020*

#### APRIL to DECEMBER

**PEOPLES:** BANIWA, BARÉ, TUKANO, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LOWER RIO NEGRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELLOS

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, the pandemic exposed all the deficiencies of Indigenous health care in the non-demarcated lands of Barcelos (Baixo Rio Negro I and III TIs) and the weaknesses to which the Indigenous peoples of the region have been subjected. The lack of conditions of local and district councilors to commute to the bases, the low participation and information of district councilors regarding social control, partnerships with municipal health agencies, the link of municipal health to local politics, and the constant attempts to municipalize Indigenous health, coupled with a year of municipal elections, led to the lack of protection for Indigenous peoples during the pandemic. Despite the health barriers existing in the communities, the virus eventually reached the villages and spread initially in April and May; however the communities had to wait until June for the response of the competent agencies. Underreporting and the invisibility of data on the Indigenous peoples of Barcelos both in the villages assisted by the teams of the Municipal Health Department of Manaus (SEMSA) and in the city, coupled with the lack of testing, has hindered a better control and recording of the impact of the pandemic on the Indigenous peoples of Barcelos. In a municipality that denies the Indigenous presence, 43 percent of deaths from COVID-19 in 2020 were recorded among these peoples. No specific measure for Indigenous peoples was implemented by the municipal government, despite the municipal organic law. The word Indigenous is not mentioned in the biosecurity plan for the resumption of tourism, and is mentioned once in the municipal contingency plan. During the pandemic, the Indigenous peoples of Barcelos took their strength from their territories and their culture. They made no complaints, as they were afraid being exposed, losing their jobs or being persecuted.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1*

#### MAY and JUNE

**PEOPLE:** KOKAMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** TABATINGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kokama

**DESCRIPTION:** During the months of May and June 2020, the Movement of the Chiefs of the Kokama Indigenous People of Brazil (MPKK), the Indigenous Federation of the Kukami-Kukamiria People of Brazil, Peru and Colombia (TWRK), and the General Organization of the Chiefs of the Indigenous Communities of the Kokama People (OGCCIPK), all of them Kokama organizations in the Upper Solimões region, filed several reports with SESAI, FUNAI and

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

MPF/TBT about the neglect and omission of the government in addressing the pandemic in the region, especially with regard to the provision of health care to Indigenous people living in the city and the discrimination to which are subjected by described as "brown" in the death certificates issued by the Military Hospital of Tabatinga. It is worth mentioning that during that period, the death rates related to COVID-19 were the highest in the region, and affected mainly the Kokama people.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** CIMI Press Office; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APURINÃ DO IGARAPÉ MUCUIM

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boa Esperança village and others

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples reported that in 2020 there was a lack of medicines to treat other diseases not related to COVID-19. This is an old problem, which happened not only in Boa Esperança village, but is a reality shared by nine villages that are assisted by the Tumiã Health Clinic. The clinic, in many cases, is unable to meet the demands for health care or low complexity cases. The hospital in the municipality of Lábrea and CASAI itself, in turn, do not have the structure and equipment required to attend to cases of medium and high complexity. In situations such as these, the Indigenous people are usually referred for treatment in Manaus. With the coronavirus pandemic, however, DSEI has avoided sending Indigenous people for treatment in the state capital (except in very serious case), since many are being infected at CASAI Manaus.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1 - Team Lábrea

## CEARÁ - 1 Case

**10/14/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Ceará (FEPOINCE) issued a bulletin informing on the progress of contamination with COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples. According to the organization, in October the disease had already reached 17 of the 19 municipalities in the state with the presence of Indigenous peoples. As of December 31, nine Indigenous persons had died of COVID-19 and more than 1,000 cases of contamination had been confirmed. The leaders report that SESAI's figures - which by the same date had recorded 917 cases and 8 deaths among Indigenous groups in the state - do not consider Indigenous peoples in areas without demarcation processes and, therefore, are underreported. For this reason, FEPOINCE includes in its survey, information from other sources, such as municipal and state secretariats and Indigenous organizations in Ceará.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Diário do Nordeste newspaper, 10/15/2020; FEPOINCE

## ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case

**07/03/2020**

**VICTIM:** Jaceli Pego Ramos Bolonese

**PEOPLE:** TUPINIKIM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAIEIRA VELHAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARACRUZ

**DESCRIPTION:** The 31-year-old pregnant Tupinikim woman Jaceli Pego Ramos Bolonese was in pain and bleeding. She went to São Camilo Hospital, but was not able to get help there because she was told

Photo: Povo Pataxó



Without adequate health care and criticized by FUNAI, Indigenous peoples sought autonomous ways to protect themselves against the COVID-19 pandemic and prohibit the movement of non-Indigenous peoples in their territories. Sanitary barrier on the Comexatiba Indigenous Land, in Bahia

that she had taken the pregnancy test at the Emergency Care Unit (UPA) of the municipality. The patient went back home in pain and with a severe cough. After four days, Jacieli returned to UPA and, this time, was referred to São Camilo Hospital and treated. She was still bleeding, in pain and coughing. She was tested, including for COVID-19, and sent home. After three days, she received a call from the hospital confirming that she had COVID-19. Days later she was bleeding again and in a lot of pain, and was taken to hospital by ambulance. A few minutes before she had had a miscarriage and was taken for treatment. She and her husband reported several situations in which they were neglected and disrespected, but what led them to despair was the fact that a hospital professional gave the mother a bottle of saline solution containing miscarriage material (placenta and fetus). Jacieli, in tears, asked what she should do with the fetus, to which the health professional replied: "The only thing we can do is give you a little bag to take it with you". The family drama was described in a detailed report. The MPF contacted the superintendence of the hospital requiring measures, asked DSEI to provide psychological support to the family and began to devise appropriate measures. The Health Secretariat of the municipality sent a hospital team to get the material at the Indigenous woman's house, inform her about what happened and provide psychology and social support services.

**OFFENSE:** Malpractice and disrespect in health care

**SOURCE:** G1/ES, 07/07/2020

## MARANHÃO - 8 Cases

### OCTOBER

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BACURIZINHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** GRAJAU



**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders Raimundo Carlos da Silva Guajajara and Itahy Bento Guajajara requested federal government support to contain the progress of COVID-19 in the region. The leaders reported problems such as lack of medicines, expired medicines, poor distribution of resources and personal protective equipment and lack of professionals to serve the population. They added that in some places there are not enough coffins to bury the victims of the coronavirus. According to SESAI, by mid-October more than 1,500 Indigenous people had been infected and 27 had died of COVID-19 in the region. The communities reported that they were living in a context of abandonment and neglect by the federal government, which caused them to lose their relatives without even having the right to say goodbye.

**OFFENSE:** Government mission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Portal Metrópoles, 10/17/2020

### 2020

**PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** In the recently established villages o Pyhcop Cati Ji people, there is no system for the supply of drinking water nor basic sanitation to allow Indigenous peoples to meet their basic needs. The leaders have requested measures from the agencies responsible, but by the end of the year, nothing had been done to solve the problem.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

### 2020

**PEOPLE:** KRENYE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRENYE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TUNTUM

**DESCRIPTION:** In the Indigenous reservation of the Krenyê people, there is no drinking water and basic sanitation system. The community depends on a water truck to have water for their basic needs. The leaders have already denounced the situation, but until the end of the year no action had been taken by the government.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

### 2020

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ-GAMELLA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Akroá-Gamella people suffer from the lack of an Indigenous health clinic, as well as of a health team to meet the demands of the people, which forces them to seek these services in nearby villages and in the municipality of Viana (MA). In turn, when Indigenous people have to commute to the city, the local population discriminates against them and threatens them. In this sense, in a Public Civil Action that is under way and requires the provision of Indigenous health service to the community, the Federal Attorney General (AGU) issued a racist statement, disregarding the identity of the Akroá-Gamella people, exempting the federal government from fulfilling its duty and denying the provision of Indigenous health care in non-demarcated territories. The neglect and negligence of the federal government has been denounced at all levels, especially in this period of severe health crisis due to the coronavirus pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

### 2020

**PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO, TREMEMBÉ DE RAPOSA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR, RAPOSA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tremembé de Engenho and Tremembé Raposa peoples have not received any health care from DSEI in Maranhão. The situation is very serious, especially in view of the coronavirus

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

pandemic that is ravaging the country. Among Indigenous peoples, the federal government's neglect is even worse, leading them to an unprecedented crisis, in which their own survival is threatened.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA, KANELA MEMORTUNRÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA, KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The Apānjkra Canela and Kanela Memortumré are not covered by a dental care policy. The only procedure received by them is tooth extraction when they are still very young. As a result, the people are no longer performing the traditional ritual of "sharpening their teeth". In addition to having their oral and dental health jeopardized, the lack of adequate dental care has even affected the maintenance of these peoples' culture.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**VICTIMS:** Women

**PEOPLES:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA, KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ, PYHCOP CATI JI (Gavião)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR, PORQUINHOS, KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported that their women have not been taking preventive tests, such as pap smears and others, to prevent cervical cancer. Leaders attribute it to the lack of guidance from the multidisciplinary health care team.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** APĀNJEKRA CANELA, KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APĀNJEKRA, KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the communities have complained about the lack of assistance from the multidisciplinary health team in the villages, especially with regard to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

### MATO GROSSO - 11 Cases

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** BAKAIRI, BORORO, CHIQUITANO, ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ, GUATÓ, MANOKI, MYKY, NAMBIKWARA, PARESI, UMETINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO BUGRES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Peoples covered by DSEI Cuiabá

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders denounced the lack of Indigenous Health Agents in DSEI Cuiabá, which is responsible for providing health care to 8,667 Indigenous people, distributed in 178 villages. Currently, only 82 health agents work in this region. The Indigenous peoples of this region, who normally already suffer from lack of health care, have seen this situation worsen tremendously with the coronavirus pandemic. Many members of these communities have already lost their lives to the disease, mainly elders, who are the stronghold of Indigenous culture, and countless have been infected.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Operation Native Amazon (OPAN), 08/23/2020

**AUGUST**

**VICTIM:** Liliane Xavante

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAIWATSÉDÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA

**DESCRIPTION:** The 26-year-old and 38-week pregnant Indigenous woman had problems during pregnancy and sought care at José Abreu Luz Regional Hospital in São Félix do Araguaia. She arrived at the hospital with the baby still alive in her womb. The hospital refused to treat the woman, who had been diagnosed with COVID-19, on the grounds that the only surgeon in the hospital was over 60 years old - and therefore in the risk group - and could not deliver her baby. The Indigenous woman ended up losing her baby and being transferred to Água Boa Hospital, more than 500 kilometers from São Félix. She traveled on dirt roads, with her dead son in the womb. The removal of the stillborn fetus was only performed 72 hours after death.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/MT, 08/27/2020; Operation Native Amazon (OPAN), 08/21/2020

**10/17/2020**

**PEOPLES:** BORORO, XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVO SÃO JOAQUIM

**DESCRIPTION:** The Xavante are one of the most vulnerable Indigenous groups and also the most affected by COVID-19. In addition to this deadly pandemic, they still face the epidemic of another silent disease, which is considered a risk factor for COVID-19: diabetes. This is what researchers from the School of Medicine of the Federal University of São Paulo and the Ribeirão Preto School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo found. Retinal examinations were performed in 157 Xavante before the onset of new coronavirus pandemic, and the results showed that 60.5 percent have a high prevalence of type 2 diabetes and ophthalmologic dysfunction caused by the disease, which can lead to blindness. One of the hypotheses for the worsening of Indigenous health has to do with the change in their diet in recent decades; the people, who were traditionally hunters and gatherers, have become more sedentary and started to use industrialized foods with high sugar contents. A similar and worrying situation has also been observed among the Bororo.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Power 360, 10/17/2020

**09/14/2020**

**PEOPLE:** BORORO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEREZA CRISTINA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTO ANTONIO DO LEVERGER

**DESCRIPTION:** The very serious fires that occurred in the region, in addition to all the destruction of the environment, forests, flora, fauna and means of survival for the communities, also brought to dozens of Indigenous people serious respiratory and pulmonary diseases. More than 40 Indigenous people had to be removed from the area to be treated at CASAI in Rondonópolis, more than 200 kilometers from their villages. In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indigenous peoples were further weakened by the consequences of invasions and fires in their territories.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Gazeta Digital, 09/14/020

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** SABANÊ, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PIRINEUS DE SOUZA

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Aroeira, Serradinho, Ikê, Acorizal, São João and Taquaral villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Sabanê, Manduca, Idalamarê and other peoples who live in the Pirineus de Souza TI denounced the lack of assistance and infrastructure by SESAI regarding the construction of laundry facilities with decent laundry sinks and bathrooms for the families of the communities. The lack of properly functioning facilities endangers the health of Indigenous families. A complaint document was filed by the leaders with the MPF, demanding that SESAI expedite the construction of these facilities.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Rondônia

**04/06/2020****PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of Mato Grosso posted a petition online denouncing the federal government's neglect regarding the measures required to fight COVID-19, especially among the Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso. In the text, they said they feared "that a new genocide is underway in Indigenous territories." For that reason, the Indigenous people asked the federal government to fulfill its role of protecting the original peoples and their territories. They also reported that they have always fought for their survival against invasions of their territories by land grabbers, miners, and loggers, and that they are now fighting a new battle against this invisible enemy - COVID-19.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** *Carta Capital*, 06/26/2020**JULY****PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA TEREZINHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tapi'itāwa, Tapiparanytāwa, Myryxitāwa, Towajaatāwa, Wiriaotāwa villages among others

**DESCRIPTION:** During the coronavirus pandemic, a structure was set up at the tapi'itāwa village school to lodge people affected by the disease and in need of isolation. DSEI Araguaia, however, did not provide ventilators, and the Apyāwa (Tapirapé) received a device donated by the Xavante of Maráiwatsédé. Basic medicines were lacking to treat the seriously ill. There was no personal protective equipment for Indigenous health agents. In view of the urgency required by the situation, the purchase of medicines and protective equipment was made possible by a campaign launched by CIMI and the CPT of the Prelature of São Félix do Araguaia. People who know the Apyāwa also made donations to expedite the purchase of medicines and PPEs. CIMI also strived to articulate the donation of face covers for the Apyāwa, staple food baskets, hygiene products and a homeopathic compound to improve immunity. Leaders denounced the federal government's omission in taking effective measures to prevent, contain, and treat the COVID-19 pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso**01/30/2020****VICTIM:** Fernandes Muquissai**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ESPERIDIÃO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Vila Nova Barbeicho

**DESCRIPTION:** The patient's relatives reported that they had been informed, the day before, that Mr. Fernandes should go to the cancer hospital in Cuiabá for a prostate biopsy. The family then contacted the health agent of the municipality, requesting transportation. The Health Secretariat of the municipality and DSEI were asked to transfer the patient from the village to Cuiabá; both said that they could not do it. In view of the denial of transport, the patient was not able to go to the hospital for the biopsy.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Family members of the patient; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso**03/11/2020****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** In a visit to CASAI in Campinápolis, Fr. Eloir Oliveira noticed the lack of beds for most patients. The facility was unhealthy and stinky, the mattresses were in poor condition and without plastic cover, what can make them vectors of com-

municable diseases. In addition, the place requires maintenance in many of its premises.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence**SOURCE:** Leaders; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso**2020**

**VICTIMS:** Frederico Rywabzu Tseretomodzatse and several other Indigenous persons

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Pedro and Santa Clara Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2019, there has been a delay in the delivery of medicines for Parkinson's disease, diabetes and hypertension, with the consequent worsening of the general health of the Indigenous community. Whenever it was possible, in the previous year the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso and Operation Mato Grosso acquired these drugs to mitigate the severity of the situation. But this reality, which affects most villages in the region, persisted in 2020 as well, with a lack of doctors, equipment, medicines, transportation and infrastructure. Complaints and reports have already been filed with CASAI and SESAI. In March 2020, continuous-use medications were delivered, but the other difficulties faced by the Indigenous communities persisted, aggravated by the fact that they are all experiencing the coronavirus pandemic.

**SOURCE:** Leaders, CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso**JULY and AUGUST****PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders denounced the neglect of SESAI and CASAI in the provision of health care and treatment to Indigenous people, as well as with health workers. Food and water for the Indigenous people who were in the very small isolation area, contaminated with COVID-19, were left at the door with the persons' names. The health agents from CASAI in Campinápolis do not have adequate personal protective equipment (PPEs), and fear getting close to the Xavante for fear of contaminating and being contaminated. Some CASAI professionals were contaminated and left the area. Others were hired, but in insufficient numbers to meet the demand. In the city, the municipal government established Basic Health Care Units to assist both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, and where none of the health agents were contaminated, because they received PPEs and adequate and sufficient supplies. At CASAI, the bathrooms are out of order, there is no water, there are no doors, the equipment needs painting, there are no covered mattresses and the facilities stink. The disrespect and lack of structure is such that the Xavante avoid going or taking relatives to said CASAI. They claim that they only take relatives to hospital care when they are already seriously ill, and when they do it, they believe that they will not get out alive, as has happened with many. The neglect of the federal government as regards COVID-19 prevention, treatment and containment actions has victimized countless families in the region.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence**SOURCE:** Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 9 Cases

**AUGUST****PEOPLE:** TERENA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAUNAY / IPEGUE**MUNICIPALITY:** AQUIDAUANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people denounced a critical situation in the villages of Aquidauana (MS). Since August, more than 900 Indigenous people had been infected and 33 had died in the villages of the region. Families reported that the actual number of victims would be much higher. The Terena asked for help on social media, denouncing the federal government's neglect.

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

According to the leaders, there were no doctors, health professionals, protective equipment and medicines. A team from the non-governmental organization "Doctors Without Borders" was not authorized by the Ministry of Health to help Indigenous people fight COVID-19. Health care would have been provided to more than 5,000 Indigenous people, in territories that are not reached by federal government's measures to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19. Complaints with requests for action were filed with the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** *Jornal Nacional*, 08/20/2020

**09/04/2020**

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Kaiowá and Terena took upon themselves to implement and maintain sanitary barriers to contain the spread of the new coronavirus. A Guarani Kaiowá who participated in one of the 70 barriers set up by these people reported the challenge that everyone faced in trying to contain the progress of the virus: "We spent last month under rain, but we are doing our part", unlike the government, which did not bother to meet the basic needs of Indigenous populations, especially in the face of the pandemic. The Indigenous people reported that in some places they had to call the police, "because non-Indigenous persons want to enter anyway." The blockades were devised and organized by the Indigenous populations themselves and maintained with the help and support of non-governmental and civil society organizations. The Indigenous community reported that they were left to their own devices.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** *Repórter Brasil*, 09/04/2020

**DECEMBER**

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** According to SESAI data, by December 14, 3,043 Indigenous people had been infected and 73 had died of COVID-19 in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul. The state DSEI recorded the highest cumulative number of COVID-19 cases among Indigenous peoples at the end of 2020. In just six days, 110 new cases of the disease were confirmed among Indigenous peoples in the region. According to the report "Our struggle is for life: COVID-19 and Indigenous peoples", released by APIB, the lack of biosecurity measures was the trigger for the onset of coronavirus into the villages, and agribusiness was the main responsible for the onset of the virus into several villages in Mato Grosso do Sul. By October, nearly 5 percent of COVID-19 cases in the state had occurred among Indigenous peoples. The situation is very serious, and the negligence of the federal government has been denounced since the beginning of the new coronavirus pandemic. The majority of deaths were among the elderly, who are the great sages of Indigenous communities. With them, an important part of the history and culture of the original peoples is also lost.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *A Crítica Net*, 10/24/2020; *Midiamax*, 10/15/2020

**12/14/2020**

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACHOEIRINHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRANDA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ka'ikoe - Charqueada do Agachi Repossessed Area

**DESCRIPTION:** The Terena repossessed the area in April 2011, and since then the MPF has been monitoring the community and working to ensure the supply of drinking water for Indigenous peoples. However, the city of Miranda has failed to fully comply with the agreement to supply water through water trucks to mitigate the situation. DSEI MS, in turn, claims that it cannot invest in the implementation of the supply system, because the demarcation

process of the area has not yet been completed. For the Federal Court, property interests should not overpower the fundamental rights of the Indigenous population, such as the guarantee of drinking water for their survival. Therefore, the Federal Court of Mato Grosso do Sul accepted the MPF's request and granted an interlocutory relief, mainly considering the coronavirus pandemic period, by compelling the federal government to take measures for the drilling and construction of artesian wells in the area where the Ka'ikoe Indigenous community is located. The population awaits compliance with the court order.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *O Pantaneiro*, 12/14/2020

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** All Guarani-Kaiowá communities in Mato Grosso do Sul

**DESCRIPTION:** Both SESAI and the Health Secretariat of the state and municipalities presented a very deficient policy in terms of prevention, identification and provision of health care related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In many cases, the results were not worse due to the organization of the Indigenous communities themselves, which set up popular sanitary barriers and ensured the isolation of their territories. All Indigenous lands waited months for testing and preventive measures as well as for health care from the health system, in cases of an impending increase in contamination; in particular, the specific service for the Indigenous issue (SESAI, DSEIs and CASAIs) proved inoperative. In some cases, municipalities and the state refused to implement follow-up plans, and agencies such as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) had to be contacted. In the case of the Guarani and Kaiowá, government omission and negligence resulted in 1,177 Indigenous people contaminated with the new coronavirus, all confirmed cases.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *SESAI's epidemiological bulletins*; *CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** AQUIDAUANA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** All Terena communities in Mato Grosso do Sul

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, SESAI and the Health Secretariat of the state and municipalities presented a very deficient policy in terms of prevention, identification and the provision of health care to all Indigenous peoples in Brazil. In many cases, the results were not worse due to the organization of the Indigenous communities themselves, which set up popular sanitary barriers and ensured the isolation of their territories. All Indigenous lands of the Terena people waited months for COVID-19 testing and measures to prevent and combat the pandemic; the subsystem directly responsible for Indigenous health (SESAI, DSEIs and CASAIs) proved to be inoperative. The MPF and the DPU had to be contacted in cases where municipalities and the state refused to implement follow-up plans. In the case of the Terena, government omission and negligence resulted in at least 2,894 Indigenous people being contaminated, according to SESAI.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** *SESAI's epidemiological bulletins*; *CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

**05/13/2020**

**VICTIMS:** JBS workers

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the pandemic, the JBS meat-packing company did not stop its activities. Known for employing a large Indigenous workforce, it was responsible for the first case of contamination in the Dourados Indigenous Reservation. The area had already been pointed out as of extreme risk, in case contamination, due to the large number of Indigenous people living in a very small space. On May 13, an Indigenous JBS employee was contaminated. At the end of the same month, in the Reservation, according to SESAI data, the number jumped from 0 to 74 positive cases. The Dourados TI recorded 583 positive cases among the Guarani-Kaiowá, with 12 deaths throughout 2020. The MPF was contacted and notified JBS, which earmarked resources to compensate the Indigenous people.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul; Local news outlets

**04/17/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Women, Men, Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru and Bororó villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Squeezed in a small piece of land, the Indigenous people of the Dourados Reservation face serious water supply issues, including of drinking water. According to an educator who works in the villages, "these problems are structural and have been going on for a few years. Faced with a pandemic, the villagers have become even more fragile." In a precarious situation due to total lack of assistance, the pandemic exposed social inequalities and made it difficult, especially for the Guarani-Kaiowá, to comply with the minimum measures to prevent contamination with COVID-19 as instructed by health authorities, such as simple hand washing. Even before SESAI's recommendation, the Indigenous communities of Dourados had already decided on their own to suspend all activities, including internally, such as religious meetings and celebrations. Leaders have long been denouncing to the MPF the precariousness and neglect of the authorities.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

**SOURCE:** Midiamax; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

**06/03/2020**

**VICTIM:** Mrs. Elenir

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief of Jaguapiru Village recorded a video denouncing the omission of SAMU and the Fire Department, who failed to help Mrs. Elenir, an elderly woman, who was very ill and with symptoms of respiratory failure and cough, and who, as it turned out, had COVID-19. A village leader and Elenir's husband, at the risk of being contaminated, took her in their own vehicle to Missão Hospital.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of medical help

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

## PARÁ - 11 Cases

**MARCH**

**PEOPLE:** XIKRIN

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARAUAPEBAS

**DESCRIPTION:** Study produced by doctor João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, professor at the São Paulo School of Medicine - UNIFESP, at the request of the Xikrin, Pokerô, Kakarekré and Baypran Indigenous Associations, denounces the serious health risks to which the Indigenous populations that consume fish and water polluted by the activity of Vale SA mining projects, such as the nickel-prospecting Onça-Puma and the iron-prospecting S11D plants are exposed.

Water is used in subsistence crops such as cassava and potatoes, which are also contaminated with these metals. The leaders report that the studies have already been forwarded to the MPF, the Supreme Court, the legislative branch and even the UN. The study shows that river water is contaminated with various heavy metals and chemical elements that cause chronic-degenerative diseases to present and future generations, due to "DNA methylation", causing heredity. In addition to degenerative diseases, there are also others such as cancer, obesity, malformation and low weight at birth, lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, in addition to neurological, tumor, kidney, auditory and inflammatory alterations, among others. Unlike other peoples in the region, the Xikrin suffer from a great diversity of diseases. The Indigenous people await measures by the government to carry out inspections and prohibit the activities, which are harmful to the life of this population.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Contaminated water; lack of health care

**SOURCE:** - Leaders; Dr. João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho - UNIFESP.

**AUGUST**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JACAREACANGA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people denounce the federal government's neglect in the face of the new coronavirus pandemic. The Munduruku report the lack of structure to combat the disease in Indigenous health districts, the lack of physicians and health professionals, devices and medicines. In August, Jacareacanga was among the ten Brazilian cities with the highest mortality rate from COVID-19. The neglect of the government and agencies responsible for Indigenous health was reported to the MPF, the Supreme Court and national and international human rights agencies.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/PA, 08/08/2020

**10/22/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous peoples of Pará are in one of the regions most affected by COVID-19. Without adequate health care for prevention and treatment, hundreds of Indigenous people have been contaminated with and killed by the disease. The severity of the neglect led the MPF and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Pará to compel the federal government, FUNAI and CONAB to provide at least 4,700 staple food baskets and 3,500 hygiene kits for peoples in the northeast, south and southeast regions of Pará on a monthly basis. Delivery must be made for the duration of the pandemic. As the determination was not fulfilled, the Federal Court imposed a daily fine for non-compliance with the injunction. The federal government, FUNAI and CONAB appealed the decision, while Indigenous populations remained at imminent risk of contamination and death from COVID-19.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Amazonia.org, 11/03/2020

**NOVEMBER**

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAWRÉ MUYBU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAITUBA, TRAIRÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** A study conducted by FIOCRUZ in partnership with WWF-Brazil, at the request of the Pariri Indigenous Association, investigated mercury contamination among Munduruku Indigenous peoples in the middle Tapajós region of Pará. The research analyzed the situation of three villages of the SAWRÉ MUYBU TI over the course of a year. The results indicated that all participants in the research were affected by the use of mercury in mining activity on and around the Indigenous land. About 57.9 percent of participants had mercury levels well above the maximum safety limit set by health agencies.

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

The communities most affected were those near the banks of the affected rivers. In the village on the banks of the Jamaxim River, nine out of ten residents had high mercury levels. Mercury poisoning can cause respiratory and kidney problems and mainly nervous system disorders. Children under the age of five underwent neurodevelopmental tests; 16 percent had motor coordination and speech problems. An 11-month-old baby had mercury levels three times above the tolerable level. According to FIOCRUZ researchers, contamination is related to the advance of illegal mining onto the lands of the Munduruku people, because mercury is used in clandestine gold mining and then dumped in the rivers of the region. All 88 fish caught for the study, which are an important part of the Munduruku people's diet, were contaminated. That's why scientists have estimated that Indigenous people are ingesting an amount of mercury 18 times above the safe limit, which also endangers the lives of people who are miles away. The main recommendation of the study is the interruption of illegal mining and the removal of invaders from Indigenous lands. Indigenous families are being severely affected by mining activity, not only in their health, but in their survival as a whole. The destruction of rivers and forests also jeopardizes the physical health, the culture and the traditions of the people, among other serious threats. The result of the research in the villages brought concern to the leaders of the Munduruku people. "The survival of Indigenous peoples is fish. This is serious. We need to denounce, we need to punish these people who are destroying the river and are also mainly endangering our health", said the leader Alessandra Korap Munduruku.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Ecodebate, 11/25/2020; FIOCRUZ, 11/26/2020; Jornal Nacional, 12/07/2020

**03/29/2020**

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** 11 Indigenous Lands in the Xingu region

**DESCRIPTION:** At the very beginning of the new coronavirus pandemic, the MPF in Pará filed a public civil action aimed at ensuring, in the municipality of Altamira, the effective implementation of the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and medical authorities that indicated social isolation as the main prevention measure to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. The MPF highlighted that the municipality of Altamira has in its territory 11 Indigenous Lands, with a variety of recently contacted groups in a situation of vulnerability, especially after the social chaos generated by the construction of the Belo Monte dam in the Xingu River. One of the impacts caused by the dam was the increased flow of Indigenous people into the city. They were instructed by DSEI to stay away from the urban center and return to the villages as a measure to prevent coronavirus. The municipal decree that ordered the closure of local commercial establishments was a fundamental element for the Indigenous people to remain in their territories, because the increased movement of people in the streets increases the risk of contamination for the Indigenous population and the entry of the pathogen into the villages. According to sanitary doctor Sofia Mendonça, a researcher at the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), the spread of the new coronavirus among Indigenous communities could bring the risk of "causing a genocide".

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**04/17/2020**

**PEOPLES:** GAVIÃO, SURUÍ, VARIOUS PEOPLES, XIKRIN

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SORÓRÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Various

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the onset of the new coronavirus pandemic and the peculiar lack of health care by the government to Indigenous

peoples, especially in the Marabá region, the MPF filed a public civil action against the federal government for omission in the provision of essential services for the physical maintenance of Indigenous peoples. The action describes the entire history of neglect to the health of the Indigenous peoples in the Marabá Center, and the commitment of the MPF to demand from the federal government, FUNAI and SESAI the guarantee of the health of these peoples. The Federal Court accepted the MPF's proposition and, in the ruling, compelled the federal government to build health clinics, provide adequate medicines and assistance, including staple food baskets, beds in CASAI, vehicles for the transportation of Indigenous peoples for health care, hiring of a team of professionals, among other things. The Indigenous community awaits compliance with the decision.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**04/11/2020**

**PEOPLE:** XIKRIN

**INDIGENOUS LAND :** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The surroundings of Parauapebas span six Indigenous Lands, with a variety of recently contacted groups in a situation of vulnerability, due to several factors, including projects with long-term socio-environmental impacts, scarcity of resources and weakness of public policies, lack in Indigenous health services and differentiated Indigenous education. The MPF requested from the Federal Court several measures actions to compel the municipality of Parauapebas and the federal government to ensure decent health care to Indigenous peoples, with a view to mitigating the effects of the new coronavirus pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**06/09/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF filed a public civil action compelling the Union urgently complete the administrative process of renting a building for the operation of the Indigenous Health House (CASAI) in the municipality of Marabá, to promote the proper quarantine of Indigenous people with confirmed or suspected cases of contamination with the new coronavirus, in addition to ensuring their regular health care. The action also required the federal government to quickly complete the bidding process for the structural remodeling and expansion of the physical and sanitary facilities of CASAI in Marabá, and to pay cash compensation for collective pain and suffering, due to the serious damage caused to Indigenous peoples by the extreme precariousness of the CASAI building, which was unable to meet the basic health needs of the Indigenous population. The situation of CASAI in Marabá has been going on for years, without any plausible justification from the competent agencies, and has become especially serious in the context of the pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**04/07/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTAMIRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Communities of the Middle Xingu Region impacted by the Belo Monte Dam

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the severity of the pandemic, the MPF recommended that FUNAI, DSEI and Norte Energia design an action plan to ensure food sufficiency, through staple food baskets, to Indigenous peoples of the Middle Xingu River, including Indigenous people living outside demarcated areas, to enable them to be in social isolation in the communities and thus avoid

contamination with the new coronavirus. In the action, the MPF explains that the more than 3,000 Indigenous people of the 11 peoples of the middle Xingu region have a health subsystem that has not been readjusted to the changes brought by the Belo Monte dam; that many of the more than 70 villages in the region did not even have the support of a nursing technician; that there were no structured basic health units in the region to accommodate the Indigenous people; that type 2 Basic Health Units in some villages did not have sufficient material and human resources; that the changes brought by the Belo Monte dam had severe impacts on the health of these populations and on the Indigenous health subsystem; and that one of the main impacts of Belo Monte on the Indigenous peoples of the Middle Xingu was the disruption of traditional productive activities and the transformation of its food base, which now depends substantially on food brought from the city.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**05/11/2020**

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APYTEREWA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

**DESCRIPTION:** The MPF and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the state of Pará (MP/PA) issued a joint recommendation to the Municipal Health Secretariat of São Félix do Xingu and the State Health Secretariat of Pará (SESPA), with guidelines to prevent the spread of the pandemic in Indigenous territories, especially among the Parakanã of the Apyterewa TI. The action was based on information from CIMI Regional Office in the Norte II on invasion movements in the Indigenous territory, led by farmers, land grabbers, miners and illegal loggers, for commercial exploitation. Due to the need for special attention to the Indigenous land, the MP/PA and the MPF instructed the health secretariats to report to the competent authorities the illegal entry of non-Indigenous people in the Apyterewa TI, in order to prevent diseases and recover the health of the local population in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**10/26/2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Complaints of lack of assistance and health care to Indigenous peoples at DSEI Guamá Tocantins (GUATOC) - Marabá Center, led the MPF to file a Public Civil Action to compel the Union to implement and require the use of biometric electronic frequency control for public servants linked to this DSEI, due to the finding of irregularities in the manual work attendance register, which has been jeopardizing the effectiveness of the provision of health care services to Indigenous peoples in the region.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** MPF/PA; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

## PARANÃ - 2 Cases

**10/03/2020**

**VICTIMS:** Mothers, Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOHA JEVY

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief denounced to the MPF the situation of abuse and mistreatment to which several mothers and children from the village are being subjected. They went to the central health clinic of the municipality in order to vaccinate their children and to enroll them in school. Once vaccinated, they would need the vaccination certificate to present at the school. Since the necessary vaccines are not provided by SESAI, they went to the

city clinic. Upon arriving there, they requested and were told by a clinic employee to wait outside because the non-Indigenous people would be helped first.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; neglect

**SOURCE:** Leadership; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 2

**2020**

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPULANDIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** TEKHOÁ YVÁ INCOME

**DESCRIPTION:** For three years the community has been asking SESAI for health care. Despite the request for health care made through the MPF, SESAI refuses to provide it without a court order. With the onset of COVID-19, the only time SESAI went to the village was to do the COVID-19 rapid testing. This only happened after the city, in partnership with the Federal University of Latin American Integration (UNILA), detected 22 cases of coronavirus contamination in the indigenous community. After that, however, SESAI never returned to the village again, and the Indigenous people continue without proper health care.

**OFFENSE:** Denial of Rights

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the South

## RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 Case

**06/23/2020**

**VICTIM:** Cacique Domingos

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARANI DO BRACUÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ANGRA DOS REIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sapuká Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Brazilian government's negligence in streamlining health care, prevention and assistance actions in the conduct of the COVID-19 pandemic, led 30 Indigenous people to be contaminated in this TI by mid-June. Among these cases is that of Chief Domingos, 69, who presented the symptoms of the disease and needed to be taken to the ICU. The Municipal Health Secretariat said it was monitoring the other cases and providing face covers and guidance so that the community could stay in the village.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Diário do Vale, 06/25/2020

## RONDÔNIA - 7 Cases

**04/17/2020**

**PEOPLES:** ARUÁ, CANOÉ, CASSUPÁ, CHIQUITANO, CUJUBIM, DJEORO-MITXI, GUARASUGWE, KWAZÁ, MAKURAP, MIGUELENO, PARINTINTIN, PURUBORÁ, SAKURABIAT, TUPARI, WAJORÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** COSTA MARQUES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous peoples in urban context

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples living in the urban areas of Rondônia denounced the neglect and lack of assistance from the health care team of the municipality of Costa Marques. Leaders reported that elderly people, pregnant women and children walk a long way to be assisted at the Support House, but never find the health team - formed by a doctor on duty, a nurse, a dentist and a dental assistant - there, besides finding the house closed and no information on the whereabouts of the team or when they would be back. The Indigenous people also reported that medication was either lacking or approaching the expiration date, as well as the lack of dental equipment and supplies. A document denouncing the situation and requesting measures was prepared by the leaders and filed with the MPF, CONDISI, DSEI in Porto Velho and CASAI in Ji-Paraná.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

2020

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caracol Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Caracol village was established on February 5, 2014, and an Amazonian well was drilled only in 2016. In the summer, every year the well dries up and the community runs out of water. Near the village there is a stream with a little bit of water contaminated by pesticides used by surrounding farms; the water is unfit for drinking, bathing and washing clothes. Since they arrived there, the Karitiana have demanded measures from SESAI. So far, nothing has been done to alleviate the hardships of the people, who suffer from the lack of drinking water, especially in this coronavirus pandemic year. Early in the year, CASAI began to bring water from the city to the village, but was prohibited from doing it because the service was not provided for in its action plan. A complaint and a request for action were filed with the MPF, SESAI and FUNAI.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of sanitation; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**PEOPLES:** APURINÃ, GUARASUGWE, KAXINAWÁ, MIGUELENO, PAUMARI, PURUBORÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous in an urban context

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples living in an urban context, in the city of Porto Velho, reported that they have suffered from the lack of health care, since SESAI denies them this right. SESAI and FUNAI claim not to be able to provide this service because these people live in an urban area, outside their villages and territories. The fact that many of these peoples have been evicted from their traditional territories and are struggling for their demarcation - which has not advanced mainly in the current government - is not taken into account. Therefore, these Indigenous peoples have no villages to live in. Leaders filed complaints and requests for action with FUNAI and the MPF.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**VICTIM:** J. Oro At

**PEOPLE:** ORO AT

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO NEGRO OCAIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ocaia Village 3

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that the young Indigenous boy has psychiatric problems and that SESAI does nothing for the mental health of Indigenous peoples. The community is concerned about the young man, both for the risk of aggressive acts against third parties and for the risk to himself. There have been cases in which he set houses on fire and assaulted people in the community, and occasions when he was using gasoline as a narcotic. After many complaints and requests for action, SESAI referred the young man for treatment.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**VICTIM:** Filipe Oro Waram

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIBEIRÃO

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORÉ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ribeirão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Over a year ago, the Indigenous man was involved in an accident and fractured his spine cord. He received first aid and went back home, awaiting for an MRI and an appointment with

an orthopedist. After more than a year, he was able to have the MRI, but so far he has not been able to schedule an appointment with the doctor, who would assess the need for spinal surgery. For more than a year Filipe has been feeling pain in his spine and legs, and is presenting muscle loss, at risk of becoming paralyzed. The patient's condition is serious, and SESAI has not taken steps to refer him for appropriate treatment.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a video recorded by the Indigenous people and posted on social media, the serious condition of the CASAI building, with water falling inside bedrooms and bathrooms in rainy days. In addition, the video shows that the place is infested with cockroaches at night, where patients in recovery stay there. CASAI has been in an improvised location for over five years. It is currently located in the old Hotel Lima, in Guajará-Mirim, with the promise of being transferred to the new building. After five years of promises to deliver the new CASAI building, nothing has been done. Patients are treated with neglect in a totally unhealthy environment. Complaints have been filed with the MPF, and Indigenous peoples from all over the state of Rondônia are awaiting action.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**PEOPLES:** CINTA-LARGA, SURUÍ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEPTEMBER 7

**MUNICIPALITY:** ESPIGAO D'OESTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Suruí

**DESCRIPTION:** According to data from the State Health Secretariat, DSEI and e-SUS, the Suruí and Cinta-Larga Indigenous peoples were hit the hardest by COVID-19 in Rondônia. By December 16, 204 Suruí and 156 Cinta-Larga had tested positive for the new coronavirus. The municipalities in the state with the highest numbers of COVID-19 cases among Indigenous peoples are Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal, Espigão D'Oeste, Porto Velho, Ji-Paraná and Nova Mamoré. Since then 1,420 confirmed cases had been reported among Indigenous people in the state.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/RO, 12/16/2020

## RORAIMA - 4 Cases

07/02/2020

**VICTIMS:** COMMUNITIES

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** In an interministerial mission of public health emergency to fight the COVID-19 pandemic among the Indigenous populations of Roraima, with the participation of the Brazilian Army through the Defense Minister Fernando Azevedo e Silva, 66,000 tablets of 150 mg chloroquine were transported for the alleged "treatment" of COVID-19. The drug, which has proven ineffective against COVID-19, was distributed among Indigenous people of nine groups in the Yanomami and Raposa Serra do Sol TIs. The use of the drug is not recommended by either the World Health Organization or scientists around the world, who have warned of the danger of using the drug due to its side and harmful effects. The WHO even suspended indefinitely tests with hydroxychloroquine after the drug proved ineffective to treat coronavirus infections and was not even included in the agency's international research project. Despite the recommendation of the WHO as well

of respected scientists and health experts around the world, the Brazilian government, in a mission that took millions of public resources (on personnel expenditures, equipment and the use of four aircraft) had yet another arbitrary and authoritarian attitude that threatened the health and life of Indigenous peoples. The president of the District Council for Indigenous Health of DSEI Yanomami, Junior Hekurari Yanomami, requested the MPF to start a federal police investigation into the military mission.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Supply of contraindicated drugs

**SOURCE:** Amazônia Real, 07/02/2020

## 2020

**PEOPLES:** YANOMAMI, YE'KWANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a complaint filed by Júnior Yanomami, president of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana District Council (CONDISI-Y), they were "abandoned by the federal government", which until September had done nothing for the Yanomami people. "The federal government has not hired aircraft to work on the land and we have almost zero professionals. It is one technician for each 1,000 Yanomami. DSEI-Y can't work. The Yanomami fight for survival against the coronavirus and the miners. We're on our own. The situation is very sad and the population is scared," the leader said. To date, the coronavirus has infected more than 700 Yanomami and killed seven Indigenous persons.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/RR, 09/23/2020

## 2020

**PEOPLES:** YANOMAMI, YE' KWANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2020, according to SESAI, at least 1,142 cases of Indigenous people infected with the new coronavirus and 10 deaths from the disease among the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples had been recorded. Throughout the year, the role that the illegal presence of more than 20,000 miners on the Yanomami TI played on the spread of COVID-19 in the Indigenous community was widely publicized by Indigenous leaders, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) and Indigenous and civil society organizations. "It is public knowledge that the impact that the lack of control of illegal mining is having on the Yanomami – destruction of forest land, dissemination of alcohol, harassment of women and spread of diseases. During the pandemic, mining continued to advance over the Yanomami Indigenous Land, and has already brought COVID-19 into the communities, which were in isolation to protect themselves from the Xawara," said HAY in a public statement on August 6. In June, leaders of the Waikás community reported that in their village, located in a hard-to-reach region with about 100 Indigenous people, there were no doctors and several people – including the elderly – had begun to show symptoms of COVID-19 after a young Indigenous man traveled by boat with miners. According to the Pro-Yanomami and Ye'kwana Network, the number of confirmed cases in the Yanomami TI jumped from 335 to 1,200 between August and October, an increase of about 250 percent in three months, exposing one in three Yanomami and Ye'kwana people in the territory to the new coronavirus. According to Maurício Ye'kwana, director of HAY, the federal government did nothing to prevent the disease from progressing, despite the Supreme Court's decision that the protection of Indigenous people and the territory should be ensured. To try to minimize contamination, in the face of the federal government's inaction, Indigenous leaders distributed booklets informing on forms of COVID-19 prevention in all villages of the Yanomami TI.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 10/20/2020; Jornal do Brasil newspaper, 11/25/2020; BBC Brazil, 11/19/2020; UOL Portal, 06/28/2020; Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY); SESAI epidemiological bulletin

12/04/2020

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** "Prainha" region, municipality of Alto Alegre, on the banks of the Parima River

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the coronavirus pandemic and totally abandoned by the government, which does not inspect or protect the Indigenous territory, the Yanomami were exposed to yet another risk of contamination. The miners who work illegally inside the Yanomami TI hired the singer Wanderley Andrade, from Pará, to perform in one of the illegal mines inside the Indigenous land and, causing a crowd to gather in the area. The show took place in the mine known as "Prainha", in the region of the Parima River. The singer shared videos on social media, showing the camps and a clandestine trail in the middle of the Amazon rainforest. The president of the Yanomami CONDISI and Ye'kuanna (CONDISI-Y), Junior Hekurari Yanomami, said that the act is a "disrespect for the Yanomami people, especially for their health. While our people suffer, decimated by malaria and COVID-19 spread by the miners, they are holding parties with national artists, promoting prostitution. The federal government watches the disrespect and does nothing about it."

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/RR, 12/20/2020; CIMI - Regional Office in the North 1

## SANTA CATARINA - 3 Cases

08/14/2020

**PEOPLES:** KAINANG, XOKLENG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPUACÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Itajaí Valley

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people reported that they received donations from the Brazilian Army of mattresses, beds and blankets in terrible conditions. These items would be used in a lodge that was being set up to accommodate coronavirus-infected people with mild symptoms. All the items were old, torn and dirty and unfit for use. The Indigenous people feared that the items could be contaminated with coronavirus. The local DSEI returned the items and informed that it would buy new mattresses, blankets and beds.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of assistance; omission; negligence

**SOURCE:** G1/SC, 08/14/2020

## 2020

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, KAINANG, XOKLENG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** Without federal government control, prevention and assistance, COVID-19 spread among the Indigenous peoples of Brazil. In Santa Catarina, according to APIB, more than 900 Indigenous people had been contaminated and 12 had died by the end of September. The local DSEI reports that the western region of Santa Catarina recorded, at the time, the highest number of contamination among Indigenous people, followed by the greater Florianópolis area and Alto Vale.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** O Diarinho, 09/29/2020

12/01/2020

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAQUARI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pirai; Taruman; Pindoty; Conquest; Morro Alto; Yvy Ju

**DESCRIPTION:** On the Pirai, Tarumã, Pindoty, Conquista, Morro Alto and Yvy Dju TIs there is no suitable space for health care. Of the 10 existing villages, only two have a health clinic, and these do not receive the necessary equipment and maintenance by

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

the government. The Guarani people suffer from frequent neglect. There is no basic sanitation in all the villages; there are no bathrooms with laundry facilities. In Morro Alto village, the community requested the remodeling of one bathroom and the construction of another six, but to no avail. There is also lack of medicines to meet the needs of the population, because SUS and SESAI provide only the basics; often, Indigenous people need to turn to their supporters.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Team Joinville - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### SÃO PAULO - 2 Cases

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUARULHOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Filhos desta Terra village

**DESCRIPTION:** Approximately 40 Indigenous people have lived for three years in the Multietnic Filhos desta Terra Village, without any basic sanitation infrastructure, such as sewage and water supply. There is not a specific team to provide health care to the community nor investment in minimal infrastructure to meet their needs. A complaint was filed with the MPF, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of infrastructure and health care

**SOURCE:** Team São Paulo - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** IGUAPE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** TI Ka Aguy Hovy

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous families living in Tekohá Takuaty do not have access to clean water. To do that, they would need to have their own water hoses, but are using hoses belonging to non-Indigenous persons, which results in several accusations and conflicts in the territory. The leaders have already requested FUNAI and SESAI to supply the hoses, but 2020 went by without the demand being met.

**OFFENSE:** Lack of drinking water

**SOURCE:** Team São Paulo - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### TOCANTINS - 3 Cases

06/22/2020

**VICTIMS:** Bento Wakuke Xerente, Lucivanda Waiti Xerente

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** FUNIL

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**SITE OF OCCURRENCE:** Suprawaha

**DESCRIPTION:** Bento Wakuke Xerente and Lucivanda Waiti Xerente were undergoing hospital treatment for COVID-19. Once discharged, they should remain in isolation to complete the recovery, and to that end, the Constantino Pedro de Castro Municipal School in Tocantinia was being used. However, upon arriving at the school, the ambulance carrying the patients was prevented from entering the school by the school guard, in an attitude of total

disrespect. The guard claimed that someone from the municipal administration had authorized him to do that. The patients had to wait almost two hours inside the ambulance, exposed to strong sun heat and on a public road, awaiting authorization from the mayor of Tocantinia and the Head of the Basic Indigenous Health Center. Only then they were allowed into the school to continue the treatment in isolation. The case was reported to the MPF of Palmas (TO), which told DSEI-TO to provide another more suitable place for Indigenous patients recovering from COVID-19. Another school located in the Xerente territory would be prepared for this purpose.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**MUNICIPALITY:** LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Krahô Takaywrá village - Temporary T. (São Judas Tadeu Settlement)

**DESCRIPTION:** Since they do not have a demarcated territory, the Krahô people of Takaywrá village live in an environmental reserve of the São Judas Tadeu settlement that was loaned by INCRA, in the municipality of Lagoa da Confusão. Because they are outside their territory, these Indigenous people live in precarious conditions, without basic sanitation, and the water supplied to the families is unfit for human consumption. In 2019, CIMI intermediated the drilling of an artesian well in the village, with SESAI and DSEI-TO being responsible for installing the water tank and treating the water. In March 2020, the Federal Court, through a suit filed by the DPE, determined the supply of drinking water to the village, lest the health agencies pay a fine for non-compliance with the court decision. From March to September, the community did not have the basic sanitation facilities yet. Only in October 2020 DSEI-TO installed taps and the artesian well pipes for the large water tank in the community.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI- Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GOIATINS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cachoeira Village

**DESCRIPTION:** In the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic, a group of 10 people from the Jocum evangelical church, accompanied by their pastor, camped in the Cachoeira village of the Krahô people, holding various events that brought together a large number of people. At the time, FUNAI issued an ordinance establishing temporary measures to prevent the infection and spread of the new coronavirus, prohibiting the access of non-Indigenous persons to Indigenous lands, except for essential and emergency services to combat COVID-19. A complaint was filed with FUNAI, SESAI and the MPF, which determined the immediate removal of the group.

**OFFENSE:** Threat to people's health

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs

## Official data

Official data obtained from SESAI<sup>1</sup> show 31 deaths in 2020 from alcoholic liver cirrhosis, alcoholic liver disease, severe alcohol intoxication, alcohol use or poisoning (intoxication) due to alcohol exposure.

The deaths were reported in the states of Maranhão (1), Minas Gerais (3), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Paraíba (1), Pernambuco (2), Paraná (8), Roraima (2), Rio Grande do Sul (2) and Santa Catarina (1).

Most of the victims were male (24), and 7 were female. One victim was 16 years old, 24 victims were aged between 28 and 64, and six victims were 65 years or older.

## CIMI data

CIMI recorded 11 cases of dissemination of alcohol and other drugs in Indigenous communities in the states of Amazonas (2), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Roraima (1), São Paulo (1) and Tocantins (2).

The use of alcohol among Indigenous peoples is a factor of social disaggregation. Often, internal conflicts generated or enhanced by the use of these substances result in violence and even deaths. This was what happened in the state Amazonas, in the Kulina Indigenous Land (TI) of the Middle Juruá, where a disagreement between three people who were drinking alcohol resulted in the death of one of them.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, although the sale of alcohol is prohibited in Indigenous communities, there is no inspection and the Indigenous people, who have free access to alcohol, end up abusing it. In one of the cases recorded in the state, an Indigenous woman, who reported being subjected to abuse and domestic violence, stabbed her husband to death. She told the police that she reacted when trying to defend herself from an assault, and that both were intoxicated at the time.

In Tocantins, according to the reports of leaders, two non-Indigenous men entered the Krahô territory with alcohol and drugs. As in the village of Macaúba there was a sanitary barrier organized by the people themselves to protect the territory during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indigenous people managed to hold the men until the arrival of FUNAI and the police. The case was reported to the civil and military police of the municipalities of Itacajá and Pedro Afonso, and the invaders were arrested.

## DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

### 11 Cases

#### AMAZONAS - 2 Case

**10/30/2020**

**VICTIM:** Jibamar Tonoro Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** EIRUNEPÉ

**DESCRIPTION:** Two Indigenous brothers, Aki Aguiar Kulina, 36, and Wara Kulina, 38, were arrested for allegedly killing Jibamar Kulina. According to the civil police, which is investigating the case, the murder was the result of a fight between the three, who were intoxicated.

**OFFENSE:** Cold weapon

**SOURCE:** *A Crítica*, 10/30/2020

**2020**

**PEOPLES:** BANIWA, BARÉ, TUKANO, VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO 3

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENCE:** Cumaru, São Luís, Manacauaca and Cauburis

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported the increased spread of alcohol during the pandemic by non-Indigenous urban residents, who took refuge in the communities and farms inside the Baixo Rio Negro III TI, bringing with them alcohol to be sold in the Indigenous community. As a result, alcohol began to be used habitually in the communities, increasing fights and conflicts and promoting division in communities and families. This affected respect for leaders, dialogue and coexistence in the community, weakening the struggle for land. The community contacted the Local Technical Coordination Unit of FUNAI, the Military Police and councilors, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in the North 1

#### MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** CANELA MEMORTUMRÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The improvement of the road that connects the village to the city of Barra do Corda allowed the Indigenous people to commute more frequently to the seat of the municipality of Fernando Falcão. In the city, the Indigenous people have easy access to alcohol both for consumption and to take back to the village.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Maranhão

**2020**

**PEOPLE:** APÃNJEKRA CANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

<sup>1</sup> SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS - reference period 01/01 to 12/31/2020 – Access on 08/07/2021. Preliminary Data, subject to updates.

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

**DESCRIPTION:** The use of alcohol has become increasingly frequent in the community. Indigenous leaders have reported that non-Indigenous people are bringing alcohol to sell in the village, and there has been no government inspection to curb these illegal activity. This situation is causing several conflicts in the Indigenous community.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Maranhão

### MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

11/22/2020

**VICTIM:** Alfredo Tseretomodzaté

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARABUBURE

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPINÁPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2019, most merchants in the region have illegally sold alcohol to the Xavante, leading to situations of lack of emotional control, traffic accidents, domestic violence and neglect of family, community and cultural duties. Throughout 2020, the situation remained the same, with the aggravating factor of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indigenous man Alfredo was one of the victims of government omission, and died due to diabetes and alcohol abuse. Complaints were filed asking for government inspection and measures, but to no avail.

**OFFENSE:** Use of alcohol

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Salesian Missionaries; CIMI - Regional Office in Mato Grosso

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases

02/23/2020

**VICTIMS:** Woman, Valdeir Barbosa de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** RIO BRILHANTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ñu Verá Repossessed Area

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the omission and delay of FUNAI and other government agencies in regularizing the lands of traditional occupation by the Guarani and Kaiowá, the region is subjected to constant attacks and is very violent. The community lives under permanent threat and faces the total absence of government protection. Although the sale of alcohol is prohibited, there is no inspection and the Indigenous people have free access to alcohol, which they end up abusing. The couple made constant use of alcohol, which led to fights and conflicts. The Indigenous woman reported that she was abused and subjected to all kinds of violence from her husband. One of the incidents in which both were drunk ended up in the death of the Indigenous man; the woman reports that she stabbed her husband while trying to defend herself from him. The police were called and she was arrested.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Alcohol use; lack of inspection

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 02/24/2020

AUGUST

**VICTIMS:** Teenagers

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LALIMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRANDA

**DESCRIPTION:** The State Prosecutor's Office (MPE) of Mato Grosso do Sul instituted a procedure to investigate complaints of the illegal sale of alcohol in Indigenous villages in the municipality of Miranda, including to Indigenous teenagers. The sale of alcohol is prohibited not only for teenagers, but to all Indigenous people on all lands.

**OFFENSE:** Illegal sale of alcohol

**SOURCE:** Midiamax, 09/01/2020

### RORAIMA - 1 Case

12/25/2020

**VICTIM:** Infant

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** A fight between drunk Indigenous persons resulted in the death of an 8-month-old Yanomami infant. According to witnesses, the child was found floating in the Cauamé resort, and had reportedly reached the river after falling from his mother's arms during a fight with other Indigenous persons. According to the police report, some employees of CASAI Yanomami showed up at the scene with the child's mother and three other men. The mother was referred for medical care at CASAI and the three men went to the police station to provide clarification.

**MEDIUM EMPLOYED:** Dissemination of alcohol

**SOURCE:** Vista Sheet, 12/26/2020

### SAO PAULO - 1 Case

SECOND HALF OF 2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLE

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUARULHOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Filhos desta Terra Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported that drug trafficking has always been detected at one of the entrances to the village; however, in the second half of 2020, people who sell illicit products began to enter the territory to carry out this illegal activity near the homes of some Indigenous families. The leaders reported that there is no drug use among Indigenous people. In addition to risks to the community, the situation could lead to the criminalization of Indigenous people for alleged association with these illegal activities. The families are scared and have already informed FUNAI of the situation, but no measures have been taken.

**OFFENSE:** Dissemination of alcohol

**SOURCE:** Team São Paulo CIMI – Regional Office in the South

### TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

03/31/2020

**VICTIM:** Jailson Xerente

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Head of Água Fria

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of Xerente people was drinking on the street in the city of Tocantínia when an argument broke out, resulting in a fight. The other Indigenous people, who were under the influence, assaulted and beat Jailson. The victim had several injuries to the body, mainly to the head. The police were called and Jailson was taken to the General Hospital of Palmas, hospitalized in the ICU and diagnosed with head trauma. The incident was recorded by the Military Police of Tocantínia.

**OFFENSE:** Dissemination of alcohol

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

04/22/2020

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Macaúba Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the reports of leaders, two non-Indigenous men entered the Krahô territory with alcohol and drugs. As in the Macaúba village there was a sanitary barrier organized by the people themselves to protect the territory during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indigenous people managed to hold the men until the arrival of FUNAI and the police. A report was filed with the civil and military polices of Itacajá and Pedro Afonso, and the invaders were arrested.

**OFFENSE:** Introduction of alcohol and drugs

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI – Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

# Childhood mortality

Based on the Law of Access to Information, the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI) obtained data on childhood mortality from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI), in age group 0 to 5 years, in 2020. SESAI informed that the data are “preliminary and subject to updates”. The mortality table by Brazilian State is shown below.

The 776 deaths in the 0 to 5 year age group account for 20.1 percent of the 3,861 Indigenous deaths reported by SESAI in 2020. The data provided do not allow us to identify the Indigenous group or land, thus preventing us from conducting further analysis. The majority of the dead (402) were boys; 374 were girls.

Among the causes of deaths are preventable conditions such as anemia, malnutrition, diarrhea, coronavirus infection, lack of health care, and pneumonia, among others. According to data provided by SESAI, 14 deaths were due to “coronavirus infection”, 7 to “COVID-19” and 8 to “severe acute respiratory syndrome”. Therefore, the data provided are thus segmented, which does not explain whether all these deaths were due to the new coronavirus pandemic. These 29 victims were between 0 and 3 years old.

183 deaths due to dehydration, malnutrition, diarrhea or different types of pneumonia were recorded in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Roraima, Santa Catarina and Tocantins.

21 deaths of children aged 0 to 5 years were recorded as “death due to lack of health care”. According to SESAI, these deaths were recorded in the states of Amazonas (5), Mato Grosso (13), Pará (1) and Roraima (2).

The states with the highest numbers of deaths of children aged 0 to 5 years recorded by SESAI in 2020 were Amazonas (250), Roraima (162), Mato Grosso (87), Pará (47), Maranhão (44) and Acre (44).

State	Number of deaths
Acre	44
Alagoas	2
Amazonas	250
Amapá	4
Bahia	11
Ceará	8
Maranhão	44
Minas Gerais	9
Mato Grosso do Sul	38
Mato Grosso	87
Pará	47
Paraíba	4
Pernambuco	15
Paraná	6
Rondônia	7
Roraima	162
Rio Grande do Sul	12
Santa Catarina	6
São Paulo	5
Tocantins	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>

**SOURCE:** SIASI/SESAI/MS - reference period 01/01 to 31/12/2020 - Extraction on 07/08/2021. Preliminary Data, subject to updates.

The 776 deaths in the 0 to 5 year age group account for 20.1 percent of the 3,861 Indigenous deaths reported by SESAI in 2020. The data provided not allow us to identify the Indigenous group or land, thus preventing us from conducting further analysis. Among the causes of deaths are preventable conditions such as anemia, malnutrition, diarrhea, coronavirus infection, lack of health care, and pneumonia, among others

# Death from Lack of Health Care

## Official data

Based on the Law of Access to Information, CIMI obtained data from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) on deaths of Indigenous peoples due to lack of health care. According to SESA, 100 Indigenous people died due to lack of health care in 2020, in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (36), Mato Grosso (38), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (4), Pernambuco (5), Paraná (4), Rondônia (2), Roraima (5), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Santa Catarina (1) and Sergipe (1).

Among the victims, 28 were young people up to 15 years old, 27 were adults between 16 and 64 years, and 45 were elderly people 65 years and older. Most of the victims, 53, were male, and 47 were female. At least 8 victims were elders between 100 and 105 years old.

The government needs to address deaths from acute myocardial infarction among Indigenous peoples. In 2020, at least 114 such deaths were recorded. Among the victims, 24 were under 50 years of age, and of these, half (12) were under 40 years of age.

Another 70 people died from stroke or its sequelae. The data also indicate that 57 deaths were due to different types of hypertension, and 12 of the victims were under 60 years of age.

We also recorded here, according to SESA data, the death of 21 children from 0 to 5 years, due to lack of health care. These data can be verified in the section on childhood mortality of this report. SESA points out that its data are "preliminary and subject to change".

## CIMI data

In 2020, CIMI recorded 10 cases of death due to lack of health care. The cases were recorded in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (2), Mato Grosso (1), Minas Gerais (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (2) and Tocantins (1).

## DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 10 Cases

#### ACRE - 2 Cases

2020

**VICTIM:** Kiama Joana Kanamari

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MAWÉTEK

**MUNICIPALITY:** EIRUNEPÉ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São João Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous woman died due to severe anemia and protein-caloric malnutrition.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

2020

**VICTIM:** Lindalva Kanamari

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MAWÉTEK

**MUNICIPALITY:** EIRUNEPÉ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São João

**DESCRIPTION:** The Kanamari woman as died as a result of severe protein-caloric malnutrition.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** CIMI - Regional Office in Western Amazon

#### AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

10/27/2020

**PEOPLE:** SATERÉ-MAWÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND :** ANDIRÁ-MARAU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARREIRINHA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a report by the Indigenous Work Center (ICU), the number of COVID-19 cases in the DSEI Parintins increased 120 percent between September and October, especially on the Andirá Marau TI, after the sanitary barriers were removed. In August, the service order of FUNAI employees working in the sanitary barriers of the Andirá and Marau rivers ended and the barriers, which began to be maintained by the Indigenous people alone, were eventually dismantled. That month, local Indigenous health counselors of the Sateré-Mawé people filed a complaint with the MPF about the neglect of DSEI Parintins towards the Nova Esperança community on the Marau River. The situation

According to SESA, 100 Indigenous people died due to lack of health care in 2020, in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (36), Mato Grosso (38), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (4), Pernambuco (5), Paraná (4), Rondônia (2), Roraima (5), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Santa Catarina (1) and Sergipe (1)

ended up causing an escalation of coronavirus cases in the TI. At least 8 deaths had occurred until mid-October among the Sateré-Mawé, including Tuxaua Geral do Andirá, Amado Menezes Filho.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Indigenous Work Center (CTI), 10/13/2021 and 10/16/2021

## 2020

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS PEOPLES

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SEVERAL

**DESCRIPTION:** The COVID-19 pandemic had caused, until December 9, the death of 889 Indigenous people and the contamination of 41,250 members of 161 of the 305 Indigenous groups living in Brazil. The mortality rate among the Indigenous population, of 991 deaths per million people, was 16 percent higher than the overall mortality rate from the disease in Brazil to date, of 852 deaths per million. The number of Indigenous deaths is assessed by the National Committee for Indigenous Life and Memory, created by APIB. The SESAI bulletin, on that same date, recorded 496 deaths and 35,431 cases of COVID-19 among Indigenous peoples. The divergence between the numbers is because SESAI only considers Indigenous people who live in ratified Indigenous lands, leaving out those who are in non-ratified territories or in urban areas. As if the pandemic were not enough, in 2020 the Indigenous peoples had to endure federal government measures that were detrimental to them, the inaction of government agencies in the preparation and execution of plans to contain the progress of the pandemic in the communities and increased invasions of their lands. The first cases of contamination among Indigenous peoples were transmitted precisely by the health professionals of SESAI. The first infected Indigenous person, according to APIB, was an Indigenous health agent of the Kokama people, in the Upper Solimões region (AM). The infection occurred after a doctor from SESAI, who had been contaminated in São Paulo, where he was vacationing, returned to the region in March, triggering a chain of contamination among the Kokama. The last epidemiological bulletin of SESAI 2020 indicated that DSEI Alto Rio Solimões recorded one of the highest numbers of Indigenous deaths from COVID-19 in the country at that time: 35. According to physician Mariana Maleronka, professor at the Albert Einstein School of Health Sciences and consultant to the Brazilian National Human Rights Council for Indigenous Health, state agents ended up becoming one of the main vectors of the virus for Indigenous peoples, due to the lack of a structured prevention policy that required PCR testing and quarantine for people on their way to Indigenous lands. APIB opposed sending government missions to Indigenous territories in order to do public relations. On June 30, a group that was accompanying the Defense Minister Fernando Azevedo e Silva and SESAI coordinator Robson Santos Silva traveled to the Yanomami TI, disrespecting the Indigenous people's decision to self-isolate, and attracting about 20 media outlets. The mission delivered 33,000 chloroquine tablets to the Yanomami health unit, a drug without proven efficacy against COVID-19. In some peoples, the contamination occurred through Indigenous people who worked in nearby meat-packing plants and got the disease from co-workers. This was the case of the Oco'y Indigenous Land in Paraná, the Xapecó Indigenous Land in Santa Catarina, and the Dourados Indigenous Reservation in Mato Grosso do Sul. Faced with the lack of a government plan to protect the original peoples from contamination, APIB, together with 6 political parties (PSB, PSOL, PCdoB, Rede, PT and PDT), filed a suit with the Supreme Court compelling the government to take measures to contain the progress of the pandemic among Indigenous peoples. The Justice rapporteur of the suit, Luís Roberto Barroso, determined that the government establish sanitary barriers to isolate Indigenous peoples, create a situation room to assess the progress of the pandemic among these peoples and evict invaders from Indigenous lands, among others measures. The decision was later confirmed by the STF sitting en banc. The government, however, has not presented an effective plan to

implement the court order. On July 29, the federal administration delivered a plan that, according to experts invited by the Supreme Court, had conceptual errors that could accelerate the pandemic, instead of containing it, and the text ended up being rejected. On August 31, Barroso partially endorsed a government plan to create sanitary barriers. However, on October 22, the Justice rejected the second general draft of the plan, on the grounds that it was "generic and vague", and determined the drafting of a new plan by November 23. On December 1, Barroso delivered a new decision, again compelling the government to implement sanitary barriers to fight COVID-19 in Indigenous territories where they had not yet been established. APIB reported that the government has not been complying with the Supreme Court's determinations and that some sanitary barriers that had been implemented have already been dismantled. Dinaman Tuxá of APIB reported: "We were at the mercy of a state policy, and this policy never came. What happened were some mobilizations of the peoples themselves to alleviate the problem." He said the inertia "aggravated" the pandemic in Indigenous lands and that the government even "promoted contamination", by not vehemently opposing the invasion of Indigenous lands, which also eventually exposes the Indigenous groups to the virus. He also said that the pace of contamination among Indigenous peoples was not significantly reduced throughout the year, as occurred in the country as a whole until the beginning of November, and the Indigenous peoples faced a rise in the number of cases in December due to the flexibilization of controls.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Poder 360, 12/11/2020

## MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

08/22/2020

**VICTIM:** R.N. de Liliane Xavante

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAIWATSÉDÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA

**DESCRIPTION:** The 38-week-pregnant Indigenous woman was diagnosed with COVID-19 and transferred to the Regional Hospital of Água Boa, after being refused help at the Regional Hospital José Abreu Luz, in São Félix do Araguaia. She arrived at the first hospital with the baby still alive in her womb. The alleged refusal to help her was because the only surgeon in the hospital would be over 60 years old - and therefore part of the coronavirus risk group - which was why he could not perform the delivery. The Indigenous woman was transferred to another hospital, more than 500 kilometers away, by dirt roads, with her dead son in the womb. The removal of the stillborn baby was performed only 72 hours after death.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** G1 MT, 08/27/2020

## MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case

02/24/2020

**VICTIM:** Marcelina Gomes de Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**DESCRIPTION:** Marcelina arrived at the hospital unit in the city of Manga (MG), on February 24, to accompany her brother who had been referred for hospitalization. The next day, Marcelina felt ill, presenting "fatigue", probably due to the distance from her village. She expressed to hospital staff the need to leave, asking them to contact her village and her family, but her request was not met. At the request of the family and still unaware of the facts, an Indigenous driver, who provides services for SESAI, went to the

## Chapter III

Violence due to Government Omission

hospital and asked for information about the health condition of Marcelina's brother, who was hospitalized there. According to a report by SESAI's driver, not only was access to the patient denied, but he was also not informed about Marcelina's request, who wanted to leave the hospital. In the early hours of the 26, the hospital's medical team diagnosed Marcelina with a "psychotic break". Under the guidance of the physician, the Indigenous woman was given Haldol, Phenergan and Diazepam. A short time later, according to the team's report, she fled, jumping the hospital wall. The Military Police and the Municipal Guard were contacted, but claimed that they could not look for Marcelina because they did not have a photo or other references that allowed them to identify her. No hospital employee offered to accompany the search, even though she was a patient who was under the influence of severe psychiatric drugs. Days later, with the searches carried out by the Indigenous people themselves and with the help of the Fire Department, the Indigenous woman was found dead, in the woods, in circumstances yet to be clarified. The hospital's management denies that there was medical or hospital negligence and did not take any action to start administrative proceedings to investigate the case. The leaders filed a police report and reported the case to the MPF and the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in the East

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

12/10/2020

**VICTIM:** Cristiane Benites

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANTAGALO

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIAMÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mbya Guarani community reported that the Indigenous woman Cristiane Benites, who was pregnant, felt ill and asked for help. The community requested an ambulance, but when it finally arrived Cristiane had given birth to a baby girl. When mother and child were taken to hospital, the baby presented complications and died. The girl was registered with her mother's name, Cristiane Benites. The family and the community expect clarification as to the delay in care and the cause of the child's death.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; Team Porto Alegre - CIMI - Regional Office in the South

### RONDÔNIA - 2 Cases

2020

**VICTIM:** João Canoé

**PEOPLE:** CANOÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAKAAS NOVAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sotério River

**DESCRIPTION:** More than 10 years ago, João was diagnosed with hepatitis B and D. However, as he did not receive adequate treatment from SESAI, the disease evolved to a more severe condition, and he was hospitalized; he did not resist and died due lack of follow-up. In the municipality, there are several Indigenous people who have the same condition as João and who, like him, do not receive adequate follow-up and treatment from SESAI.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

2020

**VICTIM:** Paulo Tayan

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM XIJEIN (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIBEIRÃO

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORÉ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ribeirão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders report that the Indigenous man had heart problems and had been waiting for surgery by SESAI since 2018. The surgery was never even scheduled and Paulo did not resist and died in the village.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Rondônia

### TOCANTINS - 1 Case

09/05/2020

**VICTIM:** Paulo Kmôrê Xerente

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Olho D'Água

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from the Indigenous people, Paulo Kmôrê was diabetic. After the death of his wife, he became depressed and began to roam the cities of Tocantínia and Miracema and drink alcohol. They also reported that the DSEI/ Tocantínia never provided any type of treatment and psychological follow-up for the problems he had been presenting. On September 5, he was found drunk and feeling sick in a square in Miracema; he was rescued and taken to the Regional Hospital of the municipality, but died on the same day. Despite having tested negative twice for COVID-19, once on the day he was hospitalized, he had symptoms and was suspected of having the disease. Given the negative result of the rapid test, the DSEI-TO and the Miracema Regional Hospital did not bother to make a more detailed examination (RT-PCR) and did not record COVID-19 as the COD. The Indigenous people, however, claim that he died of COVID-19, because he had the symptoms of the disease.

**OFFENSE:** Government omission and negligence

**SOURCE:** Leaders; CIMI - Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Suicides

Data obtained from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) reported 110 suicides among Indigenous peoples in 2020. The deaths, classified as deaths from self-inflicted injuries, victimized 21 women and 89 men. According to SESAÍ, the data are preliminary and are therefore subject to review.

The records made available by SESAÍ do not provide detailed information about the Indigenous group or land, which makes it impossible to conduct a further analysis of the situation. The states with the highest numbers of cases are Amazonas (42), Mato Grosso do Sul (28) and Roraima (15).

SESAI's data shows that the victims were between the ages of 10 and 70 and died by hanging, strangulation or suffocation, injuries caused by a blunt object or gunshot.

In 2020, cases of suicide were recorded in Bahia, Espírito Santo, Paraíba and Rio de Janeiro, states that had not recorded cases of Indigenous suicide in 2019.

State	Deaths from self-inflicted injuries
Acre	1
Amazonas	42
Bahia	1
Ceará	2
Espírito Santo	1
Maranhão	2
Minas Gerais	2
Mato Grosso do Sul	28
Mato Grosso	1
Pará	1
Paraíba	2
Pernambuco	2
Paraná	3
Rio de Janeiro	1
Roraima	15
Santa Catarina	2
Tocantins	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>

SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS

Photo: Thiago Gomes/Agência Pará





# CHAPTER IV

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## Violence Against Free and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples

There is a roadmap for the extermination 221  
of free Indigenous peoples in Brazil

List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil 228

*Photo: Peetsaa – CGIIRC/Funai*



# There is a roadmap for the extermination of free Indigenous peoples in Brazil



*Free Peoples Support Team  
Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI)*

“Free or isolated Indigenous peoples are being subjected to an extremely serious threat, second only to the military dictatorship period, when many groups were decimated or drastically reduced.” Korá Kanamari’s complaint resonated in a report to the 20th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum (UN) on Indigenous issues in April 2021. The cry of the Javari Valley leader at the UN echoed the call for help from the depths of Brazil. Korá lives in the state of Amazonas, on the border of Brazil and Peru, which is the region of the world with the largest presence of Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation.

The words of the Kanamari leader are continually repeated by many other representatives of Indigenous peoples in Brazil. They draw attention to the seriousness of the threats to the lives of free peoples. They report that, in present-day Brazil, once again the conditions are provided for the continuity of the extermination of the survivors of massacres that shame and tarnish the country’s recent history.

Massacres such as that of the Juma people, in 1964, in the municipality of Tapauá, Amazonas, in which more than 60 Indigenous people were murdered at the behest of merchants from the region, who were interested in harvesting chestnut on the Indigenous land. Only nine survived. In 2020, the massacre was brought back to the memory with the death of Aruká, the last surviving elder of the genocide. He succumbed to COVID-19, which he contracted in the village for lack of an effective policy to prevent the spread of the disease on the Indigenous land.

There is a roadmap being dictated by the federal government in favor of extermination, which is based on the assumption that Indigenous peoples should not exist and advocates their disappearance.

*Maloca of Indigenous people in voluntary isolation on the Vale do Javari TI, in the state of Amazonas, pressured by invaders and threatened by an expedition proposed by FUNAI in the midst of the pandemic*

## Main components of the lethal roadmap

1 No Indigenous land will be demarcated.
2 Efforts will be made to promote the expropriation of Indigenous lands.
3 Invaders shall be free to exploit natural resources within Indigenous lands, with the prospect of seizing them.
4 Public servants from inspection agencies will be repressed by curbing the invasion of Indigenous lands and Conservation Units.
5 The National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) will be transformed into an agency that caters to the vested interests of agribusiness and prohibited from playing its institutional role of promoting the demarcation and protection of Indigenous lands.
6 The Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) will no longer be an obstacle to illegal logging, deforestation and the commission of other environmental crimes.
7 FUNAI's Protection System for Isolated Indigenous groups will continue to exist, but only in appearance. Its operational capacity will be unfeasible, due to lack of financial resources and proper staff.
8 No effort will be made to prove the existence of free Indigenous peoples. The 88 references about these peoples, not yet recognized by FUNAI, will be ignored, and invisibility will continue to subject them to massacres.

Forced contacts with Indigenous peoples in isolation will be resumed, with the participation of fundamentalist churches.

Laws will be modified to legalize the disseisin of Indigenous lands and the predatory exploitation of their natural wealth.

The negative repercussion of environmental devastation, deforestation and large fires will be concealed with lies. Culpability will be attributed to non-governmental organizations, Indigenous peoples and other social actors that are critics of the government, to confuse public opinion.

In search of support for the Indigenous genocide plan, increased prejudice will be encouraged, with the direct participation and incentive of the Brazilian president. The rhetoric used is that Indigenous people need to evolve to become human beings" and that "they are a burden to Brazilian society".

### Death sentences

The continued unbridled invasions of the territories of free Indigenous peoples in 2020 is proof that no effective measure to ensure the protection and physical and territorial integrity of these peoples has been taken by the federal government. On the contrary, government decisions facilitated the disseisin their lands and further endangered the lives of isolated groups.

Systematic action against Indigenous peoples and the federal government's failure to implement protective measures mean death sentences for these peoples. They are at the mercy of stimulated criminality on their lands, with the escalation of invasions of public areas, or threatened by contamination with diseases, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The most critical cases of violence against isolated Indigenous peoples in 2020 show how the genocide roadmap is being drawn up.

### Mining at the Yanomami TI

On the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI), in the states of Amazonas and Roraima, there are five references of isolated peoples. The mining invasion, which was already intense in previous years, continued to spread in 2020. Spurred by the government's promise to legalize mining and the certainty of impunity, approximately 20,000 miners destroy forests and rivers in the region. They poison the environment and spread diseases such as malaria and COVID-19. Illegal mining affects regions inhabited by isolated Indigenous peoples.

Conflicts with Indigenous communities are frequent and have been escalating, as seen in the following complaints from the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY). In June 2020, two Yanomami were murdered by miners in the Parima River region.

In July 2018, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) had already denounced the murder of two isolated Moxihatétema by miners.

In November 2018, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) obtained a favorable decision from the Federal Court, in a Public Civil Action, for the reestablishment of three Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPE) of FUNAI on this Indigenous land, deactivated in 2015 and 2016. However, only BAPE demarcation/Walopali, located on the Mucajaí river, was reactivated. BAPES Serra da Estrutura, in the between the Mucajaí and Catrimani rivers, and Korekorema, on the Uraricoera River, remain deactivated. Only the first is being rebuilt.

According to the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), the area deforested by mining, in 2020, increased 30 percent on the Yanomami TI. An area equivalent to 500 soccer fields was destroyed. The government's total inoperability in the face of escalating violence against the Yanomami is frightening, but not unexpected.

### Roraima: Land grabbing in the Pirititi territory

Since 2020, land grabbing in the territory occupied by the isolated Pirititi group has been escalating. Under FUNAI's Use Restriction Ordinance, the area is located in the municipality of Rorainópolis, Roraima, and borders the Waimiri-Atroari TI. According to ISA, satellite images from January 2020 show the opening of a trail inside the land.

In the following months, the advance continued, with deforestation and land parcelling along this clandestine

road. In May 2020, an inspection of the boundaries of Indigenous land, organized by the Waimiri-Atroari Community Association (ACWA), confirmed the case. It found, inside the Pirititi TI, large deforested areas, 17 canvas and straw tents and areas with cassava, corn and sugarcane plantations, among other crops. There is no information on measures by government agencies to curb the invasion of the Pirititi land.

### **Amazonas: Fifteen isolated groups in the Javari Valley**

In the Vale do Javari TI, in the state of Amazonas, FUNAI confirms the presence of 15 isolated Indigenous groups. In 2020, the area was invaded by miners, loggers and poachers. In addition to these immediate threats, frequent attempts by proselytizing missionaries to promote forced contacts pose serious risks to the integrity of isolated groups. In several public manifestations and official letters to the authorities, the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA), the Kanamari Association of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) and the Organization of Marubo Villages of the Ituí River (OAMI) reported and denounced cases of violation of Indigenous rights in the region. In addition, they reported the progress of COVID-19, the inoperability of inspection agencies and serious threats to the lives of isolated Indigenous peoples.

In March 2020, UNIVAJA denounced the invasion of its head office and threats and intimidation by missionaries to force it to authorize an expedition to the interior of the Vale do Javari TI, in the Lambança igarapé region, inhabited by isolated Indigenous peoples. The MPF requested the Federal Police (PF) to start an investigation into the attempt of evangelical missions to promote forced contact with isolated Indigenous peoples and prohibit the presence of missionaries in the TI.

Forced contact and disrespect for the choice to "live in isolation" and the right to self-determination, led many isolated Indigenous populations to be exterminated or drastically reduced. This practice is even more abominable when associated with the defense of certain economic and/or religious interests.

In April 2020, FUNAI's employees detained and removed from the Vale do Javari TI, 10 non-Indigenous hunters. In two boats, they traveled the Quixito River, where the presence of isolated Indigenous peoples has been confirmed. Weapons and bushmeat were found with the invaders. In the same month, UNIVAJA's deputy coordinator, Lucas Marubo, denounced invasions by farmers and fishermen. From the municipalities of Eirunepé and Irixuna, they invaded the Vale do Javari TI, to explore a region where there are records of the presence of several isolated groups.

In May, leaders of the Vale do Javari reported to the media the invasion by poachers and miners in the troughs of the Jaquirana, Curuçá, Ituí and Curuena rivers, inside the Indigenous land. In a statement sent to public authorities, the UNIVAJA Coordination unit denounced the presence of a mining ferry on the Curuena River, a tributary of the Jutaí River, inhabited by a group of isolated Korubo people.

In June 2020, AKAVAJA reported, in a document to the authorities, constant invasions by illegal loggers and poachers in the region of the middle Javari River, bordering Peru. The document pointed out the situation of the spread of COVID-19 in the Vale do Javari TI and also the lack of structure of FUNAI's Protection Bases to carry out inspections and curb the entry of invaders into the region, which is home to isolated peoples.

In August, Pastor Ricardo Lopes Dias, then at the head of FUNAI's General Coordination Unit of Isolated and Recently Contacted groups (CGIIRC), accompanied by soldiers armed

with rifles, went to Atalaia do Norte, in Amazonas, to enter the Javari Valley TI, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, without complying with the quarantine. The mission was aborted by intervention of the MPF, after a letter from the deputy head of the Javari Valley Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, Idnilda Obando, reporting risks of contamination.

In a document sent to FUNAI's Territorial Protection Directorate (DPT), she denounced the coordinator, who as pastor worked for several years in the Javari Valley through the New Tribes of Brazil Mission, which opposes the public policy of not contacting isolated groups. Immediately after this measure to protect Indigenous people, she was removed from her duties, in a clear act of reprisal for preventing pastor Ricardo Lopes Dias and the armed soldiers

who accompanied him from entering the area occupied by isolated peoples.

In September 2020, the Organization of Marubo Villages of the Ituí River (OAMI), in a letter to the authorities, reported that camps used by the invaders to salt game and fish meat were found in the middle Ituí River. A month earlier, several invaders had been seen in the same region. This same situation is repeated every year, in the summer season. Despite reports filed with the Ethno-Environmental Protection Front and other government agencies, there are no responses from the agencies responsible for the territorial protection of this Indigenous land.

In October 2020, UNIVAJA reported having identified at least five mining dredgers in the Jutaí River, in the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS), on the edge of the Indigenous land, and warned of the serious threat that mining poses to the various isolated peoples living in the region.

Photo: Fábio Nascimento/Infoamazônia



*On the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, a territory nameplate was hit by gunfire in 2019. For the Indigenous people, it is a message from the invaders who, without inspection, feel empowered to carry out their illegal activities, endangering the lives of free peoples*

### **Threats to a non-recognized group in Tapauá**

The isolated Indigenous people in the region of the Itaparanã River, in the municipality of Tapauá, Amazonas, also face threats. There is strong evidence of the existence of an isolated Indigenous group in this region, possibly survivors of the 1964 Juma massacre. Traces and footprints indicating the presence of isolated Indigenous peoples were found by riverside dwellers and also by members of the Free Peoples Support Team (EAPIL-CIMI), approximately 40 km from the BR-319 highway, which in the process of obtaining the licensing for recapping. Despite the evidence and information already available, the presence of this isolated group has not yet been recognized by FUNAI.

In 2020, a clandestine road began to be built from the Purus river bank to the BR-319 highway. The road crosses the territory of this isolated Indigenous group. A complaint in this regard was filed with MPF of Amazonas by CIMI's Regional Office in the Norte I, requesting measures. FUNAI remains silent and is not investigating the probable existence of an isolated Indigenous group in this region. The agency also failed to take precautionary measures in the face of the threat posed by the project to reopen the BR-319 highway, which may represent the group's extermination.

### **Three peoples cornered in Rondônia**

At the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI in Rondônia, where there are at least three isolated Indigenous groups, Rieli Franciscato died in September 2020. The renowned sertanista (expert in Indigenous peoples) of FUNAI was hit by an arrow at the entrance of the land which, despite already having the demarcation process completed, is constantly invaded. The accident happened on the southern border of the Indigenous land, whose surroundings are occupied by settlers and farmers. In the area, a group of isolated Indigenous people was sighted in June and September 2020. All indications are that the arrow that hit the sertanista was possibly fired by an Indigenous group known as isolated of Cautário, in reaction to the violence committed against them by invaders, who illegally exploit wood and hunt on the Indigenous land. This hypothesis is reinforced because, a few days before the accident, three miners were seen leaving the forest in the same place.

In the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI there has been a sharp increase in deforestation, fires and invasions by loggers, miners, land grabbers and hunters, leading to the constant displacement of isolated Indigenous peoples in search of increasingly scarce natural resources for their survival.

Local pastoral teams of the Catholic Church inform that the invasions are daily, threatening not only the Indigenous people already contacted, who live in villages, but also the isolated groups living in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI. Data provided by ISA indicate that this is the Indigenous land with the highest deforestation rate in 2020. On this same Indigenous land, in April 2020, Ari Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, leader of his people, was brutally murdered in a clash with invaders.

The existence of 936 records of land legalization applications in the name non-Indigenous persons, all in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, is another serious threat. The applications are part of an evident strategy to obtain the environmental regularity of the property, transferring ownership and title of Indigenous land to private owners, hence legalizing invasions.

### Deforestation in Ituna-Itatá, Pará

With FUNAI's Use Restriction Ordinance, the Ituna-Itatá TI, in Pará, is inhabited by an isolated Indigenous group. It remains invaded and the disseisin process continues. Ituna-Itatá was the most deforested Indigenous land in 2019. Deforestation slowed down, but by the end of 2020 the devastated area totaled nearly 20,000 hectares.

According to a survey by Greenpeace, through data from the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), 94 percent of this Indigenous land is registered in the name of natural persons. One third of the registers are for areas with more than 1,000 hectares.

Instead of ensuring the protection of the Indigenous territory and the physical integrity of isolated Indigenous peoples, FUNAI is committed to consummating the disseisin. According to the Observatory for the Human Rights of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous People (OPI), in March 2020, the then director of FUNAI's DPT, Alexandre Silva de Oliveira, suggested that the Use Restriction Ordinance for this Indigenous land be reissued, reducing its size and thus legalizing the recent invasion of the area by land grabbers, settlers and loggers.

In December 2020, at the request of Senator Zequinha Marinho, from Pará, an ally of the invaders of this Indigenous land, a FUNAI expedition was scheduled to locate, confirm the presence and force contact with the isolated Indigenous group in the Ituna/Itatá TI. The MPF recommended the immediate suspension of the expedition, because of the threat to the existence of isolated Indigenous peoples, who might not survive contact during the COVID-19 pandemic. And also for violation of the national legislation that protects Indigenous peoples, with the warning, in case of non-compliance, of accountability of the president of FUNAI and its Director of Territorial Protection.

### Mato Grosso: Advances against Piripkura survivors

In the Piripkura TI, inhabited by the last two survivors of the massacres against this group in Mato Grosso, deforestation and land grabbing escalated in 2020. Despite FUNAI's use restriction ordinance, the surroundings of this Indigenous land were completely devastated by predatory exploitation, with pastures and monocultures replacing the native forest.

According to data from the Global Fire Emissions Database (GFED) platform, in 2020 at least 1,600 hectares of the Piripkura TI were consumed by fires. Most of the fires (95 percent) were directly linked to illegal deforestation.

Resorting to Normative Instruction 09, of April 2020, an administrative instrument used by the current presidency of FUNAI to stimulate the grabbing of Indigenous lands, three rural properties overlapping 7,200 hectares of the Piripkura territory, obtained certification from the Land Management System (SIGEF). Later, in June, FUNAI's Normative Instruction 09 was suspended by the Court of Mato Grosso.

In addition, there are 29 records in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) of properties overlapping the Indigenous land, comprising 20 percent of its area.

Instead of ensuring the protection of the Indigenous territory and the physical integrity of isolated Indigenous peoples, FUNAI is committed to consummating the disseisin. Hence its suggestion that the Use Restriction Ordinance for the Ituna-Itatá TI be reissued, reducing its size and legalizing the recent invasion of the area by land grabbers, settlers and loggers

### Tocantins: Fires on Bananal Island

On Bananal Island, in Tocantins, in September 2020, a large fire hit the area known as Mata do Mamão, in the Inawebó-hona TI. This fire was even bigger fire than the previous one, recorded in 2019, when in a flyover, IBAMA employees sighted a group of isolated Avá-Canoeiro.

By injunction, in a public civil action filed by the MPF in November 2019, the Federal Court of Palmas (TO) determined the restriction of entry and movement of people in Mata do Mamão and compelled FUNAI to submit a work plan, to be implemented within twelve months, indicating the measures to be adopted to locate and qualify the records of the existence of the isolated Avá-Canoeiro group in the region.

Bananal Island, which encompasses three Indigenous lands and a National Park, is occupied, in the native pasture area, by some 100,000 head of cattle, according to the Tocantins Agricultural Defense Agency. The herd belonging to farmers in the region is placed on these public lands through illegal leasing arrangements. It is suspected that the fires, which ravage the island annually in the summer, are purposely caused to clear new areas, thus expanding the pasture areas.

Despite strong evidence and records of isolated Indigenous roaming in the region, fleeing the fires, FUNAI remains indifferent. The isolated Indigenous people of Mata do Mamão, in a situation of extreme insecurity, continue to not exist for the official Indigenous agency.

## Pará: Devastation through mining

On the Munduruku TI, in Pará, there is strong evidence of the presence of isolated Indigenous peoples. Mining is escalating, as is the case on other Indigenous lands, driven by the federal government's anti-Indigenous policy and the blatant unconstitutional attempt to legalize it, as provided for in Bill (PL) 190/2020. Mining, which is devastating the Indigenous land, is also supported by the city and merchants in the municipality of Jacareacanga, in Pará.

Greenpeace found, through satellite data analysis, a 58 percent increase in deforestation caused by mining in the Munduruku TI from January to April 2020, against the same period in 2019. In August 2020, the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles, visited the region and, in conversations with miners in Jacareacanga, defended mining on Indigenous lands. A day later, the Ministry of Defense suspended actions to combat illegal mining in the region.

Despite the escalation of the devastation in the Munduruku TI by mining, FUNAI has not taken any steps to confirm the information about the existence of an isolated Indigenous group in the area. It is yet another case in which an ethnic group can be exterminated because of government complicity and omission.

## Maranhão: Invaders and wood thieves

In the Araribóia TI, in Maranhão, inhabited by the Guajajara people (Tenetehara) and with the confirmed presence of isolated Awá-Guajá, conflicts caused by invading wood thieves are frequent. In late March 2020, Zezico Rodrigues, a Guajajara leader, teacher and director of the Azuru Indigenous School Education Center in Zutiwa village was murdered. He was regional coordinator of the Commission of Chiefs and Leaders of the Araribóia TI, with strong action against invasions and wood theft in the Indigenous territory. Zezico was the fifth Guajajara killed in four months. Among the dead is forest guardian Paulo Paulino, who died in November 2019. In April 2020, invaders of the Araribóia broke through sanitary barriers installed by the Guajajara as a protective measure against COVID-19. They were subsequently evicted by the Guardians of the Forest.

A few weeks later, in May, a Guajajara man was hit by an arrow shot by an Awá-Guajá in that same region, having survived the attack. No such incidents had been verified so far between the Guajajara and the isolated Awá-Guajá, who share the same territory. It is very likely that the Awá-Guajá have become more aggressive in defending the natural resources necessary for their survival, which are increasingly scarce due to the impacts caused by the invaders.

Mining, which is devastating the Indigenous land, is also supported by the city and merchants of the municipality of Jacareacanga, in Pará. As in other Indigenous lands, mining is encouraged by the federal government's anti-Indigenous policy

## Acre: Risk of COVID-19 and other diseases

In the Kulina TI of the Envira River, in Acre, between 10 and 12 isolated Indigenous groups made contact with the Kulina of Terra Nova village in August 2020, in the border region of Acre and Peru. Isolated groups were also sighted and left traces of their presence in the vicinity of the Remanso do Limão, Macarrão and Igarapé do Anjo villages, of the Kulina people on the Envira River, and of a Manchineri village on the upper Iaco River, in the Mamoadate TI. With the absence of preventive measures, the isolated groups in this region are at serious risk of contracting COVID-19 and other contagious diseases.

In the border region of Acre and Peru, there is a large number of isolated Indigenous groups. On the Brazilian side, the presence of at least six of these groups has been confirmed. The pressure on these peoples' territories is increasing, stimulated by the construction of the new Pacific Highway, also known as Interoceanic Highway. This binational road aims to extend the connection between the Atlantic coast and the southern coast of Peru, cutting through the southern Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon.

Again, politicians are foolishly brandishing the flag of the construction of a road linking Cruzeiro do Sul, in Acre, to Pucallpa, in the department of Ucayali, in Peru. The highway crosses isolated Indigenous territories and one of the regions with the highest biodiversity in the world.

Another undertaking that threatens isolated Indigenous peoples is the project to build the road between Puerto Esperanza and Inápari, in the department of Madre de Dios, in Peru, near the border line with Acre, cutting through the core of the Mashco Piro territory, which extends between Brazil and Peru. On the Peruvian side, logging, mineral and oil exploration mega-enterprises advance over Indigenous territories and other protected areas. Isolated Indigenous peoples, with cross-border territories, seek protection on the Brazilian side, where there is still a greater abundance of food and, in a way, is safer against the threats and violence of extractive fronts.

The increasingly frequent presence of isolated Indigenous peoples in the vicinity of Indigenous villages in Acre poses risks of contracting contagious diseases or the emergence of conflicts, due to the lack of territorial protection measures.

The absence of an effective protection policy for isolated peoples is seen not only on the border between Acre and Peru, but in all regions of the country.

## Inattention, prejudice, abandonment and an extinction plan

Without precautionary measures, adequate sanitary barriers and specific contingency plans, all neglected by the federal government, all free Indigenous peoples were exposed to the risk of contamination with COVID-19 in 2020. Both those who have their existence recognized by the government and the vast majority of non-recognized groups, were at the mercy of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of Indigenous peoples in general. For isolated peoples, they are devastating due to the health, epidemiological, social and political vulnerability to which they are subjected.

As if all threats and violence against Indigenous peoples and the subsequent attempts to deprive them of their rights provided for in laws were not enough, the Brazilian president seeks allies for his Indigenous genocide plan. He stimulates prejudice with a rhetoric inherited from the military dictatorship, that Indigenous peoples would be an obstacle to the development of the country and that Indigenous lands should be open to economic exploitation, as a measure of integration of Indigenous peoples into national society, for them to effectively become Brazilians.

In the context of the anti-Indigenous policy promoted by the Bolsonaro government, isolated peoples are the most affected, since they have their existence denied, because the federal government does not recognize the records that indi-

cate the presence of numerous groups in voluntary isolation, not only in the Amazon but also in the Central-West region of the country.

The increase in invasions of the territories occupied by free Indigenous peoples recorded in 2019 was even more pronounced in 2020. It exposed the complete abandonment by the Bolsonaro government of the territorial protection policy, by not implementing any concrete measure aimed at ensuring the physical integrity of Indigenous peoples and the guarantee of their territories.

Contrary to their duties as a government branches, both the Executive and the Legislative were responsible, in 2020, for concrete measures, administrative acts and bills that facilitated the dispossess of Indigenous lands and endangered the lives of isolated groups.

The association of federal and state government authorities and local political authorities with organized crime for the invasion of Indigenous lands is far from being specific cases of territorial violations. The Munduruku territory, the Araribóia-Ituna-Itatá, Inawebóhoná or Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TIs highlight the anti-Indigenous policy propagated by the federal government. Collusion exposes all groups in isolation in the country to constant violence and endangerment.

The ostentatious government action against Indigenous peoples and its omission in adopting protective measures, encourage the invasion of Indigenous lands, while it waits for crime and contamination with deadly diseases to implement the plan of definitive extinction of Indigenous peoples in Brazil.



*Without inspection, invaders and land grabbers advance onto the Ituna-Itatá TI, which is home to Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. It was the most deforested TI in Brazil in 2019, and the third most affected by deforestation in 2020*

# List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

Reference / people	Municipality	S.	Situation of the land	Source
Isolated of the Envira River	Feijó and Jordão	AC	TI. Kampa and isolated. Registered	Ethno-Environmental Front of the Upper Envira - FUNAI. Confirmed by overflights.
Isolated of Upper Tarauacá	Jordão and Feijó	AC	Alto Tarauacá TI. Registered	FUNAI reports and information from Kaxinawá Indigenous peoples.
Isolated of Xinane	Santa Rosa and Feijó	AC	Kampa TI of isolated of the Envira River	CIMI, FUNAI.
Isolated on the Mamoadate TI	Assis Brazil and Sena Madureira	AC	Inside and outside the Mamoadate TI – (Manchineri and Jaminawa peoples). Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples
Isolated of the Chandless River	Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa	AC	Pending action	Kulina riverside dwellers and CIMI.
Isolated of the Tapada igarapé	Mancio Lima	AC	Pending action	Nawa and Nukini, CIMI and FUNAI.
Isolated of the Inauini River	Boca do Acre and Pauini	AM	Inside and outside the Inauini/ Teuini IT. Registered	Indigenous people, FUNAI and CIMI.
Hi-Merimã	Tapauá	AM	Hi-Merimã IT. Registered.	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Jacareúba/ Katauxi Igarapé	Lábrea and Canutama	AM	Use Restriction. FUNAI Ordinance	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Itaparaná/ Ipixuna River	Tapauá and Canutama	AM	Pending action	CIMI, riverside dwellers and FUNAI
Isolated of the Upper Marmelos River	Humaitá, Manicoré and Machadinho do Oeste	AM RO	Pending action	Tenharim people and CIMI
Isolated of Kurekete	Labrea	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
Isolated of the Ituxi River	Labrea		Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
Isolated of Igarapé Waranaçu	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	IN IT Alto Rio Negro. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of the Uauapés River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Alto Rio Negro TI. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of the Curicuriari River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Alto Rio Negro TI. Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Igarapé Natal	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
Igarapé Bafuanã	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of the Lower Cauaburi River	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Yanomami TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Joari Igarapé	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of Sucunduri	Apui	AM	Pending action	FUNAI and CIMI
Isolated of the Pardo River	Apui and Colniza	AM MT	Kawahiva of the Rio Pardo TI. Declared	CIMI, FUNAI, Arara and Cinta Larga and woodsmen.
Isolated of the Copaca/Uarini River	Uarini	AM	Pending action	Tuxaua of Miratu village/ CIMI
Isolated of the Mataurá River	Manicoré	AM	Inside and outside the Pinatuba TI. Registered	People of Tracuá village/CIMI
Isolated of Upper Xeruá	Itamarati	AM	On the Deni and Kanamari TIs of the Juruá River. Registered	Kanamari and Deni peoples/ CIMI
Isolated of the Naua igarapé	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Branco/Itaquai River	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	Indigenous people of the Javari Valley, UNIVAJA, CIMI, FUNAI.
Isolated of Urucubaca igarapé	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Alert Igarapé	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Inferno Igarapé	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Lambança Igarapé	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Pedra River	Benjamin Constant, Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Itui River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Quixito River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated from the São Salvador Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Cravo Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Amburus Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI

## List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

Reference / people	Municipality	S.	Situation of the land	Source
Isolated of the Flecheiras Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Bóia River	Jutáí and São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated from the Urupadi River	Maués and Itaituba	AM PA	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated on the Waianpi TI	Rio Muruturá	AP	On the Waiápi TI. Registered	Waiápi people and FUNAI
Isolated of the Água Branca igarapé on the Caru TI	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	On the Caru TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated Awá Guajá	Bom Jardim, Zé Doca, Centro Novo and São João do Caru	MA	Awá – Guajá TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Gurupi Rebio	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo, Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	Pending action	ISA, Ka apor people
Isolated of rivers Buriticupu, Marajá Lagoon, Sumaúma Lagoon and Buritzal Lagoon, Lake Meju, Patos Lake in the Araribóia TI	Amarante do Maranhão, Arame, Santa Luzia, Bom Jesus das Selvas and Buriticupu	MA	On the Arariboia TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Serra da Desordem on the Krikati TI	Montes Altos, Sítio Novo, Lajeado Novo	MA	On Krikati TI. Registered	CIMI and Krikati people
Isolated of the Jararaca Igarapé on the Alto Turiaçu TI	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo and Zé Doca	MA	On the Alto Turiaçu TI. Registered	CIMI and Indigenous Ka apor
Isolated of the Bandeira Igarapé, Mão da Onça Igarapé and Serra da Desordem on the Caru TI	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	On the Caru TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Moreru/ Pacutinga River	Cotriguaçu	MT	Inside and outside the Escondido TI . Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Apiaká	Apiacás and Alta Floresta.	MT	On the Apiaká do Pontal TI and Isolated. Demarcated	CIMI, FUNAI and Apiaká people
Piripkura Isolated	Colniza and Rondolândia	MT	Piripkura IT. Restriction of Use	CIMI, FUNAI and OPAN
Isolated of Pontal	Apiacás	MT	Pending action	FUNAI
"Baixinhos" Isolated on the Aripuanã TI	Aripuanan	MT	On the Aripuanã TI. Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Cinta Larga and Arara peoples
Isolated in the north of the Zoró TI	Rondolândia and Colniza	MT	On the Zoró TI. Registered	CIMI and Zoró people
Isolated of the Tenente Marques River	Juina	MT	In the Aripuanã Indigenous Park. Logged	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Cabixi River	Comodoro	MT	Pending action	CIMI and Mamatindé people
Isolated of the River Iquê	Juin	MT	On the Enawene Nawe TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated on the Kaiapó TI	S. Félix do Xingu and Ourilândia do Norte	PA	On the Kaiapó TI. Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated on the Ituna-Itatá TI	Altamira	PA	On the Ituna-Itatá TI - Use restriction.	CIMI
Isolated in the Menkranoti TI on the Iriri Novo River.	Altamira, S. Félix do Xingu, Peixoto de Azevedo and Matupá	PA	At it Menkranoti. Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated in Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Obidos	PA	In the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated on the Xicrim do Cateté TI	Marabá	PA	On the Xicrim of Cateté TI. Registered	CIMI and ISA
Isolated in Serra do Cachimbo		PA	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated in the head of the Mapuera River	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated in the middle Cachorrinho Puppy	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated on the Bacajá TI	Altamira	PA	On the Bacajá TI. Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI
Isolated of Riozinho do Anfrisio	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Cuminapanema River	Obidos	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Mapari River	Oriximiná, Óbidos, Almeirim and Alenquer	PA	On the edge of the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	FUNAI
Isolated of the Upper Ipitinga River	Almeirim, Monte Alegre and Alenquer	PA	Within the limits of the Rio Paru d'Este TI	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Tanauru River – índios do buraco	Chupinguaia	RO	FUNAI Restriction Ordinance	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Guaporé River Swamp	Pimenteiras	RO	Pending action	CIMI and settlers
Isolated "Sirionó" - Simão River	Alta Floresta do Oeste	RO	On the Massaco TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Serra da Onça (Jurei)	Alvorada do Oeste and Urupá.	RO	Pending administrative action. Court decision determining its demarcation.	CIMI and FUNAI

## List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

Reference / people	Municipality	S.	Situation of the land	Source
Yraparaquara Isolated	Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé, Costa Marques, Guajará Mirim	RO	On the Uru-eu-wau-wau TI. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of serra da Cotia	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Tupari people
Isolated of the Novo River and Pacas Novas River Waterfall	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Oro Wari people
Isolated of the Guajará Mirim State Park	Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Oro Wari people
Isolated of the Mutum River	New Mamoré and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI, Cunpir
Isolated in Bom Futuro National Park	Porto Velho and Buritis	RO	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Karitiana people
Isolated of the Formoso and Jaci River - Paraná	Nova Mamoré, Buriti and Campo Novo	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Pacas Novas and Cunpir peoples
Isolated of thee Karipuninha Igarapé	Porto Velho and Lábrea	RO AM	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of the Jacundá River	Cujubim, Itapuã, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Jaru Rebio	Ji-Paraná	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Gavião and Arara peoples
Isolated of the upper Alalaú River (Pirititi)	Rorainópolis	AM RR	On the Pirititi TI- Use Restriction by FUNAI	FUNAI
Isolated of Monte Caburaí	Uiramutã	RR	On Raposa Serra do Sol TI. Registered	Ingaricó people
Isolated of Serra da Estrutura	Mucajaí	RR	Yanomami IT. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the upper Jatapu River	Caroebe	RR	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated on the Inawébohona TI	Pium and Lagoa da Confusão	TO	In inawébohona. Registered.	Karajá and Javaé peoples/ CIMI
Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	Minaçu	GO	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of Pau Pixuna	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of the Pirahá TI	Humaitá	AM	On the Pirahá TI. Registered	CIMI/Pirahá Indigenous
Isolated of the Heads of the Jutaí river (Itacoai watersheds)	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the head of the Jandiátaba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI	FUNAI
Isolated of the Upper Jandiátaba	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI	FUNAI
Isolates of the Kumaia Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI	FUNAI
Isolated of The Paraguai Igarapé	Atalaia do Norte	AM	On the Vale do Javari TI	FUNAI/CIMI
Isolates on the Yanomami TI	Amajari	RR	On the Yanomami TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Branquinha River	Mucajaí	RR	On the Yanomami TI	FUNAI
Surucu isolated	Mucajaí	RR	On the Yanomami TI	FUNAI
Auaris isolated	Mucajaí	RR	On the Yanomami TI	FUNAI
Barawa'u isolated	Mucajaí	RR	On the Yanomami TI	FUNAI
Surucu/Kataroá isolated	Mucajaí	RR	On the Yanomami TI	FUNAI
Isolated of the Urubu Branco TI	Confresa	MT	On the Urubu Branco (Tapirapé) TI. Registered	CIMI/ Tapirapé people
Isolated of the Arinos River	Brianorte/Diamantino	MT	Pending action	CIMI/FUNAI and Indigenous people
Isolated of the Cana Brava TI.	Grajaú/Barra do Corda	MA	On the Cana Brava (Awá) TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Serra do Cipó	Centro Novo do Maranhão	MA	On the Alto Turiaçu TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the upper Abacaxis river	Apuí	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Maraguá people
Isolated of the Branco and Manicoré rivers	Manicoré	AM	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of the Sawre Muybu TI	Itaituba/Trairão	PA	Inside the Sawre Muybu (Munduruku) TI. Identified	CIMI and Munduruku people
Isolated of the Piranhaquara River	Altamira	PA	Inside the Araweté do igarapé Ipixuna TI	FUNAI
Isolated of the Bananeira River	Seringueiras	RO	Inside Uru Eu Wau Wau TI. Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Preto Igarapé	Novo Aripuanã	AM	Inside the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto TI. Registered	CIMI
Isolates of the Mutum Igarapé	Jacareacanga	PA	Inside the Munduruku IT. Registered	CIMI and Munduruku people
Isolated of Bararati	Apui and Contriguáçu	AM MT	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of the Lower Manicoré-Marmelos	Manicoré	AM	Inside the Torá TI. Registered	CIMI and Indigenous people

# CHAPTER V

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## Memory and Justice

Brazil, a country under interdict: Indigenous peoples, 233  
reparation and mechanisms of non-repetition



Punitive expedition, massacre of Parallel 11 against the Cinta-Larga people in 1963

# Brazil, a country under interdict: Indigenous peoples, reparation and mechanisms of non-repetition

Marcelo Zelic\*

*"The crucial problem of Indigenous peoples continues to be disrespect, invasions and the dispossessing of their lands"*

23rd General Assembly of the CNBB,  
Itaici, April 10-19, 1985

*"Industrialized countries participate in many ways in the destruction of the Amazon: they define the development model and provide technology, are the main consumers of natural resources obtained through the exploitation of natural resources, determine market conditions for the Brazilian economy"<sup>1</sup>*

IECLB Belém Letter of 09/10/1991

Interdict, according to the dictionary, is what is under interdiction; prohibited, interdicted. However, it is necessary to list some of its synonyms to achieve the dimension of attacks on the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples in the twenties of this 21st century. Today they are considered by those who control the Brazilian State, prohibited, banned, interdicted, illegal, restricted, expelled [from the legal system], prevented, fenced, closed [to recognition], finished, isolated, locked, blocked [in disrespect], outcast rights.<sup>2</sup> Lat interdictus declared against cultures and beliefs of Indigenous peoples, their political and social organizations, their rights to differentiated health care and education, to self-declaration of belonging, to the recognition and full usufruct of their traditional lands, to the environment, denying prior and informed consultation about what affects them as peoples, their decisions about it and also the experience of their cultures.

It is important to bear in mind that the interdict declared against the rights of Indigenous peoples, in the light of transitional justice, interdicts democracy throughout the country, in the same proportion of urgency that the environmental degradation of the Amazon, Cerrado and other biomes affects us all through climate change. Indigenous rights continue

to be an important thermometer to measure the health of democracy in Brazil, that cannot stand to wait until the 2022 elections; its collapse represents the ethical and moral demotion of the citizenship and democracy of all Brazilians.

In the Bolsonaro administration, the conflict between the model of predatory exploitation implemented by the Brazilian government and Indigenous peoples happens as a blatant resumption of practices and a "repetition of government violence" portrayed in the final report of the National Truth Commission (CNV) and, to further aggravate the situation, it occurs in the midst of a global COVID-19 pandemic, generating complaints of genocide against Indigenous peoples in national and international courts.

The Brazilian government seeks, with this interdiction of rights, to restore the guardianship of Indigenous citizens and their heritage, in order to impose their projects and worldview by force, or, as it used to be said in other cycles of violent development in our history, with fire and sword, reintroducing into the indigenist integrationist policy concepts and practices extinguished by the Constitution of 1988.

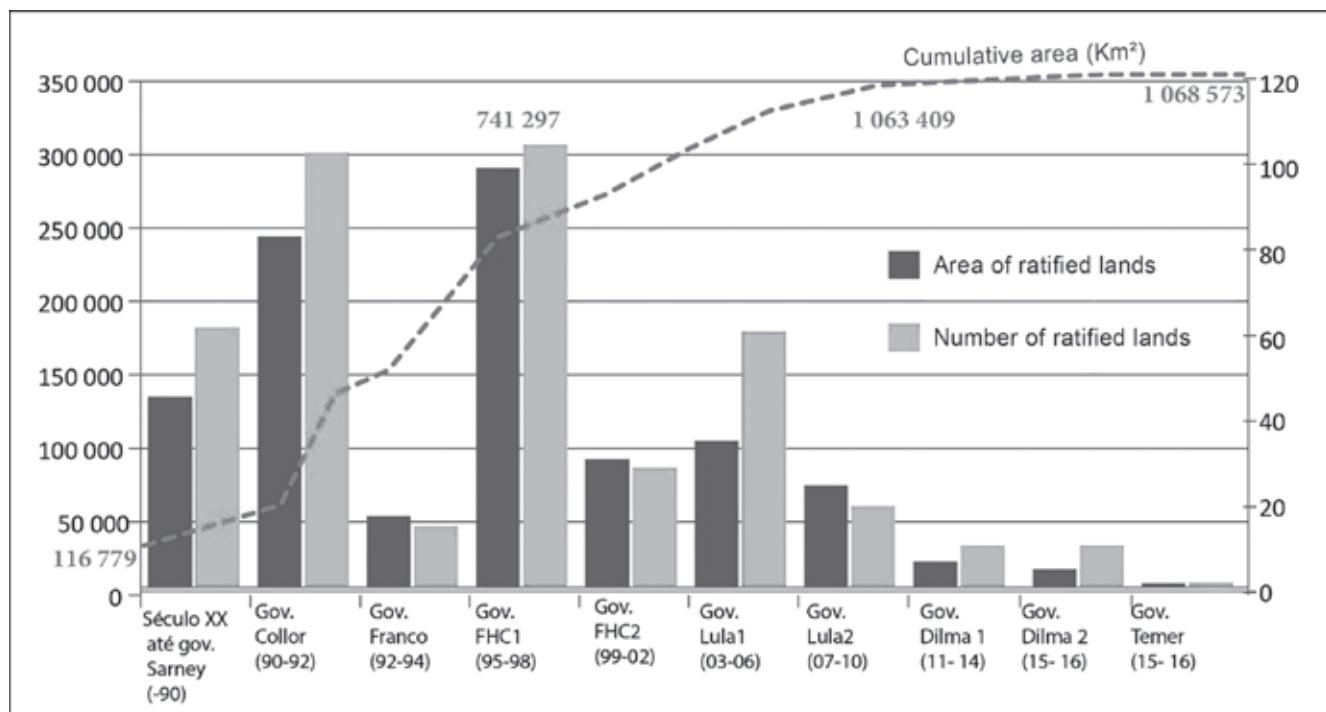
With their rights under permanent attack, the Indigenous peoples resist another violent onslaught by the Brazilian government on its culture, rights and territories, carried out by political and economic sectors that took the Executive for themselves, with the 2016 coup and the legal-electoral-media fraud of 2018.

Given the current situation of serious repetition of explicit violence against Indigenous peoples and their rights, it is up to society to work jointly against this violence imposed by the Brazilian government and build, through its own effort, an Indigenous Truth Commission that can work based on the cases raised by studies conducted and organized by ethnicity, or topics, or regions, or government entities and the relationship with private undertakings, or productive sectors, and that go beyond recommendations to the Brazilian government. It is necessary to promote lawsuits of reparation and propositions in the National Congress, in the Brazilian Judiciary and in International Courts for the creation of mechanisms of non-repetition.

1 "Criação e libertação – O desafio da Amazônia", Belém Letter from the Evangelical Church of Lutheran Denomination in Brazil (IECLB), page 6 item 4.7. Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/28126](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/28126).

2 Available at: <https://synonyms.reverso.net/dicionario-sinonimos/pt/interdito>.

\*Marcelo Zelic - Member of the Justice and Peace Commission of São Paulo and Coordinator of the Armazém Memória Project



*Recognition of Indigenous Lands according to governments. Source: ISA – Socioenvironmental Institute (apud LE TOURNEAU, 2019)<sup>3</sup>*

Shortly before the coup in December 2014, the National Truth Commission concluded its work, which introduced serious human rights violations against Indigenous peoples in transitional justice and portrayed in its final report the violence perpetrated between 1946 and 1988. It exposed facts, crimes, behaviors within the various spheres of government, their actions and calculated inaction; shed light on the period addressed about actors and interests that promoted atrocities against Indigenous peoples in search of the spoils of war, which are praised as development of the homeland. It also pointed out in 2014, that the absence of demarcation of Indigenous lands was the main generator of the violence studied, and identified the guardianship structure as a control mechanism and facilitator of the oppression and plundering of Indigenous peoples, removing from each member of the communities and villages the visibility of desires, rights and, in many cases, the very ground where they exist. It stated that the demarcation of Indigenous lands and their protection are also, in themselves, mechanisms of non-repetition to be implemented by the Brazilian government to overcome violence. It suggested paths through recommendations for the realization of the rights of Indigenous peoples regarding memory and truth, justice and reparation, which are the basis of transitional justice; however, instead of actions to follow up the work of the CNV by the Brazilian government, the opposite occurred.

No steps were taken to create policies and laws for the enforcement of Indigenous rights through reparative demarcation, eviction of their land and environmental revitalization of devastated territories as recommended, as well as the legal application of reparations and the creation of mechanisms of non-repetition of the atrocities described in the report.

It should be noted that the CNV identified the centrality

of the absence of land demarcation as a determining factor of violence, as the CNBB did, almost thirty years earlier, in 1985, through a document issued at a General Meeting of the institution.<sup>4</sup> The Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA) also identified it in August 16, 1990, in the document "Memory No. 058/DPEE/90", kept in the National Archives and which addresses the main problems in Indigenous areas at the beginning of the Collor government, pointing out that "from the analysis of the Indigenous problem, it is concluded that the land issue is the root of the main controversies".<sup>5</sup> How long will Brazilian society allow the repetition and eternal return of the same violent modus operandi against Indigenous peoples? How long?

In 2013, during the Dilma Rousseff administration, the President's Chief of Staff Gleisi Hoffmann suspended the demarcation of Indigenous lands in the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, seeking to exchange the Indigenous right for the support of the ruralist caucus in the National Congress. A year earlier, Ordinance 303 of the Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU) was part of the same effort. This policy of commodification of the right of others did not have the desired effect. The coup of 2016 came and all demarcations were suspended, taking place only through judicial decisions and starting a new cycle of predatory and violent development,

3 For the situation of Indigenous lands, see article: LE TOURNEAU, François-Michel. O governo Bolsonaro contra os Povos Indígenas: as garantias constitucionais postas à prova, *Confins* [online], 501 | 2019. Available at: <https://journals.openedition.org/confins/22413>.

4 "Os povos indígenas e a pastoral indigenista no atual momento histórico". 23rd General Assembly of the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (CNBB), Itaici/SP, April 10-19, 1985. Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/492531](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/492531).

5 General Staff of the Armed Forces (EMFA), DPE/SAE, Memory no. 058/DPEE/90, "Áreas indígenas: principais problemas", August 16, 1990. Available at: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN\\_ArquivoNacional/138454](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/BMN_ArquivoNacional/138454).

based precisely on the practices pointed out by the CNV. The attacks escalated when Bolsonaro took office in 2019, deepening the interdict against the rights established in the legal rule, violating laws and constitutional articles through ordinances, normative instructions and decrees, bringing as a daily result explicit violence against Indigenous peoples in all regions of the country.

We switched for low-intensity war - characteristic of violence against Indigenous peoples in times of democratic regimes, between the dictatorship periods - to a situation of explicit violence, which threatens the physical integrity and the very existence of Indigenous peoples in Brazil.

The "Indigenous Emergency" established by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB)<sup>6</sup> due to the COVID-19 pandemics and the attacks on Indigenous rights, brings back in the reports of practices of the Bolsonaro government, actions of the past portrayed by the CNV, in which the use of diseases and their control or lack thereof are determined according to third parties' interests in saving Indigenous lives and, in many cases, epidemics are used as a good opportunity to promote the expansion of national integration policies. It is urgent to develop mechanisms of non-repetition and the joint association of organized civil society for their construction, without which transitional justice does not thrive in Brazil, jeopardizing any democratic reaction.

Each authoritarian development cycle bears the mark of the continuity of past practices, rooted in the behavior of

Brazilian society and government in their relationship with Indigenous peoples and their rights, giving genocide a character of "continued genocide" in search of wealth and land.

The first record of this behavior was documented by Bartolomeu de Las Casas in his book published in 1598, where the illustrations explain for themselves the behavior at the time of the conquest. The first registered "coup d'état" had occurred fifty years earlier, on 04/23/1543, against Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, described in his memoirs, who, as governor of Assunción, opposed the interests of conquest and exploitation of the land by trying to change the way the

"development model" related to Indigenous peoples, replacing the violence and terror promoted in the invasion with dialogue and trade as the basis of action. These records reveal two important identity matrices that over time are reaffirmed and propagated in violent practices from generation to generation, in the search for the development of the country.

From the 16th century to now, throughout these five centuries of oppression, countless complaints and accounts of atrocities against Indigenous peoples have been recorded, reproducing these identity matrices. Some complaints were made out of indignation, humanism and ethics, other emerge to boast territorial conquests and the development of the nation. What is certain is that the country has never overcome this model of developing as a "nation" and, century after century, decade after decade, violence against Indigenous peoples is a registered and permanent genocidal mark, which produces this indifference to life in the villages, to the Indigenous being and their original rights, also extended to a large part of the non-Indigenous population, Afro descendants and poor people, who are excluded from the benefits of this development, without respect.

One of the important aspects of the final report of the National Truth Commission was to bring the focus on violence against Indigenous peoples to the recent period, from 1946 to 1988. By switching the focus from the Portuguese and the crimes committed in colonization and imperial periods, it allowed society to look at the crimes of the 20th century and at a period when the



*Illustration of the book Narratio regionum Indicarum per Hispanes quosdam desvastarum verissima, 1598, p. 17. Source: Théodor de Bry, 1598<sup>7</sup>*

<sup>6</sup> To see the website of the Indigenous Emergency campaign visit: <https://emergencia-indigena.apiboficial.org/>

<sup>7</sup> Available at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/01020219/>.



Aerial view of tatução do Mutum in December 2020. Devastation caused by mining in the Yanomami TI. Source: ISA/HAY<sup>8</sup>

violence endured by Indigenous peoples, because it is recent history, has consequences to this day, exposing the continuity nature of this violence, expressed in many of the territorial conflicts that are taking place in Brazil in 2021, such as that permanently experienced by the Yanomami people, although their lands, demarcated in a continuous way after a long judicial battle, are recognized by the Brazilian government as Union assets and of immemorial usufruct of these people.

In the 21st century, the armed attack of miners against the Yanomami people on May 10, 2021 - the conflict still ongoing, stimulated by the inaction of the Brazilian government, involves more than 20,000 miners who invaded their lands and explains the repetition of this identity matrix in our present, in which forged violence is a central element of development and business expansion. It dates back and reproduces the punitive expeditions for the ratification of borders, appropriation of territories or mining points - in the Yanomami case for the exploitation of mineral resources - in an act of violence similar to that occurred with the atrocities perpetrated against the Cinta-Larga in 1963.

According to the CNV report, mining is encouraged by agents of the Brazilian government as "cannon fodder" for the advancement of mining and its entry into the Indigenous territory, thus initiating the process of violation of laws and as a preliminary stage of appropriation of wealth by corporations and mining companies of national and international capital.

The attack on the Yanomami community of Palimiu in Roraima occurred after direct incentives by President Jair Bolsonaro and some of his ministers to a policy of illegal and unconstitutional exploitation of Indigenous lands by

mining, prospecting, agribusiness and loggers. In the case of Roraima, a presidential visit to the region was announced to "talk" with miners, stating that "no one is going there to make arrests. It is just to talk." This visit gave a green light to arbitrariness, once again tearing up the Constitution, confronting the Indigenous right on land already demarcated and promoting illegality and violence through words and gestures, leaving the Minister of Justice and the president of FUNAI exposed to malfeasance for not taking measures to evict government lands demarcated as Indigenous territories.

It was also stimulated by the blatant omission of the Supreme Court that, in a guardianship burst, exposed in the vote of Justice Luís Roberto Barroso in ADPF 709 (action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right), denying the Yanomami and six other peoples the request for the eviction of miners, loggers, farmers and illegal settlers from their demarcated lands, reproducing, in 2021, countless moments of judicial collusion in our history, when the matter involves issues related to the right to land.

In Brazil, measures involving the right to Indigenous land are only taken in the aftermath of tragedies. The process of evicting miners from Yanomami lands is a clear example of that, where decisions are not taken in a timely manner, justifying the inaction behind the complexity of the subject, as did Justice Barroso in his vote, leaving the Yanomami people in the absentia of the constitutional right and at

<sup>8</sup> See Report "Cicatrizes na Floresta. Evolução do garimpo ilegal na TI Yanomami em 2020" prepared by the Hutukara Yanomami Association/Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association (HAY) and the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) in December 2020. Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documents/cicatrizes-na-floresta-evolucao-do-garimpo-ilegal-na-ti-yanomami-em-2020>.

their own devices. It is an announced tragedy, that repeats situations similar that occurred for the eviction of miners in previous decades, when only after Indigenous corpses were laying on the ground and due to the repercussion they cause in part of society, the Brazilian government took action by setting up task forces for the removal of invaders.

Omission is one of the main elements of the guardianship action of the Brazilian government throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century and has such deep roots in the Brazilian judiciary that, although guardianship was removed from the Brazilian constitution 1988, it is still present in the form of inertia, collusion or alignment with the genocidal development model, marking its presence in many court decisions, including the Supreme Court.

In relation to the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples, whether in periods of low intensity war or in periods of explicit violence, omission is a promoter of repetition of the crimes committed against Indigenous peoples in the period studied by the CNV and permissive with the violent practices of the past in our present, being an important element for not overcoming the identity matrices cited and linked to the development model.

The National Truth Commission showed that violence in Indigenous territories or villages is linked to issues of land use and exploitation of the wealth contained therein, and does not happen without favorable conditions provided by policies defined by the federal government, linked to the absence of control structures and the presence of the government in the conflict region, through calculated omissions, exhaustion of financial resources, slow and late actions, as well as the division of peoples through dialogue between the government and Indigenous peoples who are not the leaders of their peoples, once again denying the Constitution and the recognition of the right to free organization of Indigenous peoples.

The Bolsonaro government, in order to let violence run loose at the extremity, or rather, in the villages, not only encourages illegalities and disrespect for Indigenous rights in live coverages and appearances on the Internet or in events, but also acts in the construction of an institutional framework that favors the interdiction of rights, promoting decrees and measures such as normative instructions and ordinances known to be illegal, to generate confusion in relation to the established right and “push deregulation” with fire and sword by taking advantage of the confusion generated, counting on judicial challenge actions as an element of postponement and imposition of the measures edited, promoting the achievement of the “fait accompli” through the slow path towards the revocation of the measures, to be trodden at the judicial level.

In the legal limbo created by the measures taken by the

Bolsonaro government, fences rise in Indigenous territories, fire is set to forests, forests become pastures, Indigenous people are murdered and terror is present. Human groups are installed in the sites, development is built on the basis of no man's land and gunfighting, whether legal or de facto.

The militarization of FUNAI is resurrected, people are pinpointed to positions of execution of the government's Indigenous policies, linked to interests contrary to the rights of Indigenous peoples established in the Constitution, such as the president of FUNAI, who, in turn, appoints individuals that adopt attack and omission guidelines, effecting the interdiction of Indigenous rights.

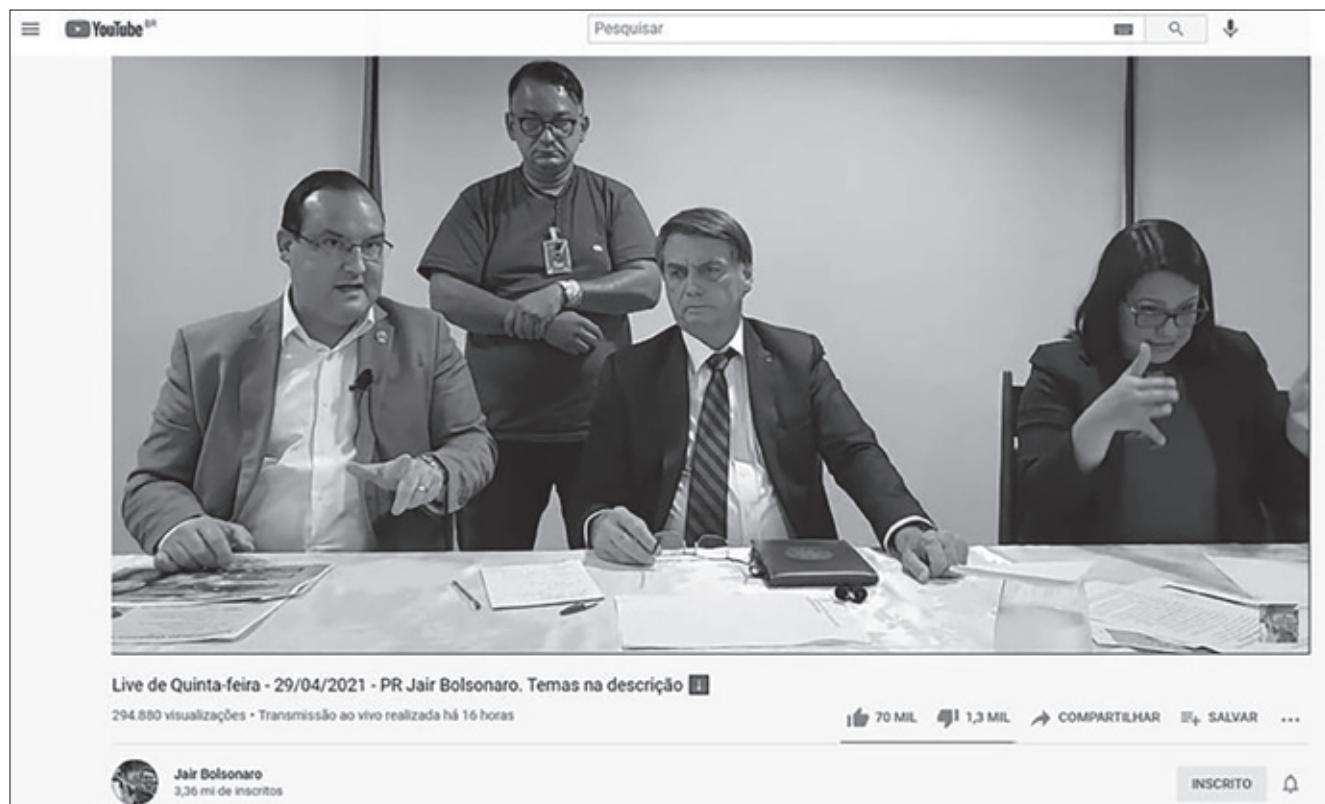
The scenario thus reproduces practices already condemned in the past, such as those investigated in the Figueiredo Report that brought to light the violence promoted by the director of the Indian Protection Service (SPI), Air Force major Luis Vinhas Neves, who after the military coup replaced the public

health specialist Noel Nutels in office and was accused, among countless crimes, of promoting the theft of Indigenous lands in Bahia by inoculating community members smallpox, thus decimating them.

Or the presidents of FUNAI that came after him and who, upon leaving office, took command positions in mining companies that were benefited throughout their term of office as director the indigenist agency, as was the case of the first three military presidents of FUNAI and also of former Senator Romero Jucá, whose responsibility for violence against Indigenous peoples is mentioned in the final report of the National Truth Commission.

Together with job function irregularities, promoted at all levels of the Brazilian government, especially in the Ministry of Justice and FUNAI, whose constitutional role is the protection and enforcement of the rights of Indigenous peoples, we have the extinction or dismantling of councils and control bodies, such as the National Council of Indigenous Policy (CNPI) and, as a result, the exclusion of civil society, keeping Indigenous peoples and society away from proposition, decision and control forums, and setting out to persecute Indigenous leaders and organizations with threats and political persecution, by filing illegal lawsuits based on the National Security Law, while in villages and communities, attacks such as that perpetrated against the Yanomami community of Palimiu in Roraima, are repeated throughout the Bolsonaro administration at different levels and with different economic motivations.

The budget of management structures created for the realization of the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples is dismantled, with the removal of career officials from structured activities, persecuting, restricting the freedom of expression of public civil servants and promoting censorship of the problems reported in the villages, in local and regional offices, which are now managed by people unrelated



*Live with the president of FUNAI. In the past, the emancipation of the Indian, today Indigenous autonomy.*

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Security, FUNAI, News, 04/30/2021 [online]<sup>9</sup>

to the well-living interests of Indigenous peoples. As in the military dictatorship, this conduct affronts the Constitution and promotes violence in Indigenous villages and territories.

From this scenario emerges the urgency to develop mechanisms of non-repetition and judicial measures to redress past and present violence against Indigenous peoples, such as the formation of a study and research network for the creation of the Indigenous Truth Commission, which is one of the responses to the call to society made by APIB about the "Indigenous Emergency" we are experiencing today, and the need for all of us Brazilians to reaffirm the democratic, respectful and inclusive path.

The "Indigenous autonomy" proposed by the Bolsonaro government repeats the past by seeking the same formula proposed in the military dictatorship with the ill-fated Indian Emancipation Decree of 1978, brings the same dissesisn embedded in the proposal and disguised as something good in the way its is presented. However, it aims solely to open up Indigenous lands to the expansion of commodity-producing sectors.

Indigenous autonomy is demarcation and respect for their own way of existing in society.

Transitional justice in Brazil is both a recent and late fact. It began to be implemented without the criterion of interdependence and complementarity of its axes, emerged

Indigenous rights continue to be an important thermometer to measure the health of democracy in Brazil, that cannot stand to wait until the 2022 elections; its collapse represents the ethical and moral demotion of the citizenship and democracy of all Brazilians

much more as a smokescreen and a painkiller and evolved in a fractioned manner, with important aspects for its success little or not incorporated into its actions and the ongoing process.

For its effectiveness we must act simultaneously in its various axes. The absence of one of them jeopardizes the entire result, hence the character of concurrency, interdependence, complementarity in the execution of each of its axes, as a condition for achieving a result that promotes democracy in countries that have experienced and are experiencing constant cycles of oppression through government violence and continued Indigenous genocide, as is the case in Brazil.

It is necessary to give access to memory and enable the search for the truth of the facts, promote the identification and accountability of those who committed crimes against the Indigenous person and Indigenous heritage values in the past studied and create equivalences with the present, in addition to implementing ways to compensate the Indigenous peoples affected by this violence and creating legal and structural mechanisms to prevent the repetition of serious human rights violations against Indigenous peoples.

It is essential that these axes happen at the same time. However, in Brazil transitional justice has not fully devel-

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://www.gov.br/FUNAI/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/autonomia-indigena-e-destaque-na-live-do-presidente-jair-bolsonaro>.

oped, it is still crawling and, therefore, so far is of little effectiveness to avoid the resumption of the concepts of demographic void, integration and guardianship, which were so harmful and violent in the past and that are present in the practices of the indigenist policy implemented by the Bolsonaro government.

In the Brazilian case, the search for truth and memory was made possible in the form of the CNV to hide the Brazilian government's failure to comply with its conviction in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the trial of the Gomes Lund (Araguaia Guerrilla) case, which to date has not been fulfilled.

Thus, the truth produced in the final report of the National Truth Commission stemmed from an error of origin, which was partly corrected by the social involvement it obtained for its materialization, through the creation of numerous other commissions driven by civil society, from North to South of the country, involving affected parties, universities and political sectors in state or municipal parliaments, expanding the range of violence to be addressed and preventing the process of seeking the truth from being restricted to a group of eleven people and their assistants, chosen by the government for the consolidation of a memory that causes so much pain for so many individuals, sectors and social segments affected by government violence.

The openness and receptivity of CNV members to the participation of society was crucial for the establishment of the truth and points to the need to promote similar involvements in the Indigenous Truth Commission, deepening

the positive aspects already built in the transitional justice process in Brazil.

On the evolution of the axes of transitional justice as a state policy, in 1995 we had a start focused only on economic redress for nearly two decades, targeting predominantly urban sectors affected by government violence during the military, or civilian-military dictatorship, as this period is now being called. The form of redress that was conceived, prioritizing economic and individual damages, restricts the collective right of Indigenous peoples to receive reparations for the barbaric crimes committed by their guardians in the Brazilian government.

The official search for memory and truth came only in 2012, with the creation of the CNV, and the responsibility for acts of violence promoted by those who, at the time of the crimes, conducted the actions of the Brazilian government, was denied in 2010 in the trial of ADPF 153 at the Supreme Court, which reaffirmed the understanding of the extinction of crimes on both sides by the 1979 Amnesty, a decision that collides with the judgment handed down by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the aforementioned conviction.

It is noteworthy that Indigenous peoples cannot be included in this interpretation, since the violence they suffered resulted from a development model, and the crimes against humanity committed against them, in addition to being imprescriptible, had already been typified at the time through international treaties of which Brazil was already a

<sup>10</sup> Available at : <https://www.survivalinternational.org/about/FUNAI>.



## GENOCIDE

Indians like these Tukanas have been systematically exterminated in the jungles of Brazil. Early in 1969 the Brazilian Ministry of the Interior published the findings of a commission set up to investigate mass crimes perpetrated against the Indian population. The evidence prompted a group of nations at the U.N. Conference of Human Rights

to accuse Brazil of permitting the massacre of the Indians. The Brazilian Government promised that all such crimes would be investigated and punished. Later it announced that the trials of people accused of massacre, enslavement, torture and theft would take place this spring. We sent Norman Lewis to Brazil to investigate the substance of controversial stories in the massacre of Indians. The anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss has written: "A primitive people is not a backward or retarded people, indeed it may possess a genius for creation or action that leaves the achievements of civilized people far behind." On reading Lewis's report you may feel that revealed civilization is already too far behind to bear comparison. Photographs by Donald McCullin

An article published in 1969 by Norman Lewis in *The Sunday Times* denounced the Indigenous genocide in Brazil. Source: Survival International

signatory and which prevail in the face of the Amnesty Law and the transition “agreement” of that the time.

The debate on the creation of mechanisms of non-repetition has never been included on the agenda throughout the re-democratization process. We went through the entire period between dictatorships from 1985 to 2016 without space for initiatives on this axis, despite the constitutional advances established in the 1988 Constituent Assembly. In fact, we have a total interdict on the judicial accountability of the violence committed by government agents in Brazil, whether during the military dictatorship or in the repetition of violence in a later period and the current crimes.

No Indigenous recommendation by the National Truth Commission has been implemented. Thus, given the current scenario of serious repetition of explicit violence against Indigenous peoples and their rights, it is up to society to work together against this violence imposed by the Brazilian government and to build, through its own effort, an Indigenous Truth Commission that can act based on the cases raised by studies conducted and organized by ethnicity, or topics, or regions, or government entities and the relationship with private undertakings or productive sectors, and go beyond recommendations to the Brazilian government by promoting lawsuits for reparation and propositions in the National Congress, in the Brazilian Judiciary and International Courts for the creation of mechanisms of non-repetition.

Creating the Indigenous Truth Commission is an opportunity to boost transitional justice in Brazil, correct the mistakes pointed out, defend democracy in the country, the environment and ethnocultural diversity, to counter this interdict of Indigenous constitutional rights. But it is necessary to calibrate the objectives and place the development of the axes of redress and creation of mechanisms of non-repetition as central elements of the research into cases of serious human rights violations against Indigenous peoples.

In order to build mechanisms of non-repetition it is necessary to identify in the cases studied the mechanisms used to promote and legitimize violence, to make it acceptable and justified before society, as well as provide, for each specific case, the corresponding practice in the present, based on inputs and evidence so that, in the legal field, numerous lawsuits for redress and accountability can be promoted on a case by case basis, and not as it was done in the works of the National Truth Commission, in which the cases served to expose the truth and provide a historical contextualization of the violence perpetrated to support recommendations that

have become meaningless on library shelves. It is urgent and necessary to go beyond that.

The Indigenous peoples included in the transitional justice process produced two reports prepared their own peoples and supporters, delivering the final result to the CNV, and the two cases have advanced in some kind of redress.

The Aikewara in Pará had people who received compensation from the Amnesty Commission of the Ministry of Justice and brought their version of the facts, removing from history the moniker of collaborators of the dictatorship that was unfairly attributed to them by left-wing sectors. However, collective reparation for having lived in a concentration camp during the Araguaia Guerrilla and having been forced

at gunpoint to participate in the guerrilla chase was never considered and remains due.

The Xavante of Maraiwatsédé, in the wake of the Rio +20 Conference in 2012, when they became aware of the establishment of the National Truth Commission, began to prepare their report, portraying all the violence they endured with forced evictions, the invasion of their lands and during their repossession. In 2013, they managed to fully evict their lands and, three months after the removal of the invaders, they handed over the report produced to the CNV. How did the work of historical rescue and memory of the violence endured work in this process? It is something that should be studied, so that we can understand the profound meaning of transitional justice in

strengthening the search for rights and redress.

The broad and organized involvement of a network of study and research groups is urgent and necessary, as also is the construction of a broad national meeting in the medium term to deepen the theme and strategies for the establishment of the Indigenous Truth Commission. It is also urgent and necessary to join the call for Indigenous emergency made by APIB, through joint collaboration for the strengthening of transitional justice for Indigenous peoples and democracy in Brazil.

It is possible, with society and Indigenous peoples working together, to take this step forward and give a direction to development in the country that respects the lives of Indigenous peoples, their territories and the environment, which are factors to overcome these genocidal identity matrices that are rooted in our development model, by providing a fertile social environment for the existence of democracy, of ethnic diversity and of respect for the environment in Brazil.

Joint action, active memory and resumptions in history. Indigenous Emergency, we need hearts and minds.

### **Creating the Indigenous Truth Commission is an opportunity to boost transitional justice in Brazil, correcting the errors pointed out, defending democracy in Brazil, the environment and ethnocultural diversity and countering this interdict of Indigenous constitutional rights**

# ANNEX



Summary of Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2020 data 242

Abbreviations 244

# Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2020 data

## Chapter I - Violence Against Heritage Values

FU	Omission 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	35	13	67
AL	10		4	14
AM	230	18	53	301
BA	28	3	9	40
CE	32	3	4	39
DF	1			1
ES	3			3
GO	1			1
MA	13	3	29	45
MG	17	3	6	26
MS	115	4	16	135
MT	52	2	26	80
PA	65	11	39	115
PB	3	2	3	8

FU	Omission 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
PE	16	1	3	20
PI	2		1	3
PR	40	3	8	51
RJ	8			8
RN	5			5
RO	27	4	23	54
RR	3	1	6	10
RS	68		3	71
SC	21	2		23
SE	3			3
SP	40	1	4	45
TO	10		13	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1191</b>

## Chapter II - Violence Against the Person

FU	Abuse of power	Death threats	Multiple threats	Murder <sup>1</sup>	Manslaughter	Grievous bodily harm	Ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination	Attempted murder	Sexual violence	Total cases
BRAZIL							2			2
AC						1	1	1		3
AL	1		1			1				3
AM	2	4	4	41						51
BA		1		5 <sup>2</sup>				1		7
CE				15						15
DF			1							1
ES										0
GO			1		1					2
MA		1	6	1						8
MG	1		2	1						4
MS	1	7	3	34 <sup>3</sup>	1	4	4	3	1	58
MT	4		3	1	2		2	3		15
PA	1		3	4						8
PB				2						2
PE		2		6						8
PR	2	1	5	1	7	1	2	5	1	25
RJ										0
RN										0
RO		1	2	2					1	6
RR	1			66			1		1	69
RS	1					4	1			6
SC			1	3	1					5
SP							1	1		2
TO			2				2			4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>304</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS – access on 07/08/2021. Preliminary data, subject to updates

<sup>2</sup> Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/ Mortality Information System (SIM)

<sup>3</sup> Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE – SIM

# Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2020 data

## Chapter III – Violence due to Government Omission

FU	General lack of support	Lack of assistance in indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	Death from lack of health care	Total cases
BRAZIL	3		4			7
AC	1				2	3
AL			1			1
AM	2	1	14	2	2	21
CE	1		1			2
ES			1			1
GO	1					1
MA	3	2	8	2		15
MG					1	1
MS	6		9	2		17
MT	14	4	11	1	1	31
PA	5	3	11			19
PE	1					1
PR	2	1	2			5
RJ			1			1
RO	5	3	7		2	17
RR	3	2	4	1		10
RS		2			1	3
SC	2		3			5
SP			2	1		3
TO	2	5	3	2	1	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>177</b>

## Childhood mortality

State	Number of cases <sup>1</sup>
Acre	44
Alagoas	2
Amazonas	250
Amapá	4
Bahia	11
Ceará	8
Maranhão	44
Minas Gerais	9
Mato Grosso do Sul	38
Mato Grosso	87
Pará	47
Paraíba	4
Pernambuco	15
Paraná	6
Rondônia	7
Roraima	162
Rio Grande do Sul	12
Santa Catarina	6
São Paulo	5
Tocantins	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>

## Suicides

State	Number of cases <sup>1</sup>
Acre	1
Amazonas	42
Bahia	1
Ceará	2
Espírito Santo	1
Maranhão	2
Minas Gerais	2
Mato Grosso do Sul	28
Mato Grosso	1
Pará	1
Paraíba	2
Pernambuco	2
Paraná	3
Rio de Janeiro	1
Roraima	15
Santa Catarina	2
Tocantins	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS – access on 07/08/2021.  
Preliminary data, subject to updates

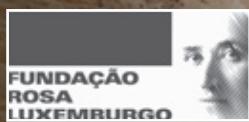
<sup>1</sup> Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS – access on 07/08/2021.  
Preliminary data, subject to updates

# ABBREVIATIONS

AGU - <i>Advocacia Geral da União</i> (Federal Attorney General's Office)	ECI - <i>Estudo do Componente Indígena</i> (Indigenous Component Study)	MJ - <i>Ministério da Justiça</i> (Ministry of Justice)
APOINME - <i>Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo</i> (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo)	EIA - <i>Estudo de Impacto Ambiental</i> (Environmental Impact Study)	MPF - <i>Ministério Público Federal</i> (Federal Public Prosecutor's Office)
ARPINSUL - <i>Articulação dos Povo Indígenas da Região Sul</i> (Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region)	FINPAT - <i>Federação Indígena das Nações Pataxó e Tupinambá</i> (Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations)	MS - <i>Ministério da Saúde</i> (Ministry of Health)
ATER - <i>Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural</i> (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)	FOCIMP - <i>Federação das Organizações e Comunidades Indígenas do Médio Purus</i> (Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River)	MUPOIBA - <i>Movimento Unido dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas da Bahia</i> (United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia)
BNDES - <i>Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social</i> (National Bank for Economic and Social Development)	FOIRN - <i>Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Alto Rio Negro</i> (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River)	OAB - <i>Organização dos Advogados do Brasil</i> (Brazilian Bar Association)
CASAI - <i>Casa de Apoio à Saúde Indígena</i> (Indigenous Health Support Shelters)	FUNAI - <i>Fundação Nacional do Índio</i> (National Indian Foundation)	PEC - <i>Proposta de Emenda à Constituição</i> (Constitutional Amendment Proposal)
CDHM - <i>Comissão de Direitos Humanos e Minorias</i> (Human Rights and Minorities Commission)	FUNASA - <i>Fundação Nacional de Saúde</i> (National Health Foundation)	PF - <i>Polícia Federal</i> (Federal Police)
CF - <i>Constituição Federal</i> (Federal Constitution)	GERED - <i>Gerência Regional de Educação</i> (Regional Education Management Office)	PGR - <i>Procuradoria Geral da República</i> (Attorney General's Office)
CGK - <i>Conselho de Gestão Ka'apor</i> (Ka'apor Management Council)	GREQUI - <i>Grupo de Estudos sobre a Questão Indígena</i> (Indigenous Issue Study Group)	PL - <i>Projeto de Lei</i> (Bill)
CIMI - <i>Conselho Indigenista Missionário</i> (Indigenist Missionary Council)	GT - <i>Grupo Técnico da Funai</i> (FUNAI Working Group)	PM - <i>Polícia Militar</i> (Military Police)
CIR - <i>Conselho Indígena de Roraima</i> (Indigenous Council of Roraima)	GT - <i>FUNAI Technical Group</i>	PNAE - <i>Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar</i> (National School Feeding Program)
CISI - <i>Comissão Intersetorial de Saúde Indígena</i> (Intersectoral Indigenous Health Commission)	HAY - <i>Hutukara Associação Yanomami</i> (Hutukara Yanomami Association)	PPA - <i>Plano Plurianual</i> (Multiannual Plan)
CNDH - <i>Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos</i> (National Human Rights Council)	HPP - <i>Hydroelectric Power Plant</i>	RDS - <i>Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável</i> (Sustainable Development Reserve)
CNV - <i>Comissão Nacional da Verdade</i> (National Truth Commission)	IBAMA - <i>Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis</i> (Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)	RESEX - <i>Reserva Extrativista</i> (Extractive Reserve)
COIAB - <i>Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira</i> (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)	IBGE - <i>Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística</i> (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)	RIMA - <i>Relatório de Impacto Ambiental</i> (Environmental Impact Report)
CONDISI - <i>Conselho Distrital de Saúde Indígena</i> (District Indigenous Health Council)	ICMBio - <i>Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade</i> (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)	SESAI - <i>Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena</i> (Special Indigenous Health Secretariat)
CPI - <i>Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito</i> (Parliamentary Inquiry Commission)	ICU - <i>Intensive Care Unit</i>	SIASI - <i>Sistema de Informação da Atenção à Saúde Indígena</i> (Indigenous Health Care Information System)
CPT - <i>Comissão Pastoral da Terra</i> (Pastoral Land Commission)	ILO - <i>International Labour Organisation</i>	SIM - <i>Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade</i> (Mortality Information System)
CTI - <i>Centro de Trabalho Indigenista</i> (Indigenist Work Center)	IML - <i>Instituto Médico Legal</i> (Forensic Medicine Institute - Morgue)	SPI - <i>Serviço de Proteção aos Índios</i> (Indigenous People Protection Service)
CTL - <i>Coordenação Técnica Local</i> (Local Technical Coordination)	INCRA - <i>Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária</i> (National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform)	SPU - <i>Secretaria do Patrimônio da União</i> (Federal Heritage Secretariat)
DhESCA - <i>Direitos Humanos, Econômicos, Sociais, Culturais e Ambientais</i> (Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights)	INPE - <i>Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais</i> (National Space Research Institute)	STF - <i>Supremo Tribunal Federal</i> (Federal Supreme Court)
DOU - <i>Diário Oficial da União</i> (Federal Official Gazette)	INSI - <i>Instituto Nacional de Saúde Indígena</i> (National Indigenous Health Institute)	SUS - <i>Sistema Único de Saúde</i> (Unified Health System)
DSEI - <i>Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena</i> (Special Indigenous Health District)	ISA - <i>Instituto Socioambiental</i> (Social-Environmental Institute)	TAC - <i>Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta</i> (Term of Adjustment of Conduct)
EBC - <i>Empresa Brasileira de Comunicação</i> (Brazilian Communication Company)	LOA - <i>Lei Orçamentária Anual</i> (Annual Budget Law)	TI - <i>Terra Indígena</i> (Indigenous Land)
		UFRGS - <i>Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)
		UFSC - <i>Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina</i> (Federal University of Santa Catarina)
		UN - United Nations
		UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Science and Culture Organization
		UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund



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